

NCCM's TIES TO TERROR




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IDEOLOGICAL NETWORKS, ANTI-CANADIAN NARRATIVES, AND NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS

A REPORT BASED ON PUBLIC RECORDS, COURT DOCUMENTS,
GOVERNMENT AUDITS, AND INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM SOURCES.

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THE 1ST
REPORT



**In the Name of Allah,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.**

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ forewarned his Ummah/Nation that a time would come when voices would rise in the name of faith, yet their actions would betray its very essence — sowing division where Islam calls for unity, spreading hatred where the Holy Quran commands mercy, and claiming authority where none was given.

This book is to protect our Canadian Muslim community from those who exploit the sacred name of Islam to serve their own political agendas.



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A STATEMENT FROM MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITY

We are members of the Canadian Muslim community. We are scholars, imams, physicians, lawyers, engineers, educators, social workers, business owners, community organizers, mental health professionals, academics, **former NCCM supporters**, and concerned parents from all Islamic sects; and we categorically reject the National Council of Canadian Muslims' false and self-appointed claim to speak on our behalf.

The NCCM does not represent us. It has never been elected by us, accountable to us, or reflective of our values. We are tired of an organization that uses our faith and our community as a shield while advancing Islamist political narratives that are foreign to the overwhelming majority of Canadian Muslims who came to this country precisely to build lives free from the political Islam that has devastated Muslim societies abroad.

We are tired of being silenced, intimidated, and slandered as "Islamophobes" when we raise legitimate concerns; a tactic borrowed directly from the organizations whose ideology the NCCM serves.

We reject the radicalization of our youth through Muslim Brotherhood-aligned networks, schools, and speakers that poison young minds against the country that welcomed us and against our neighbours.

We reject the weaponization of our children's faith for political agendas that bring shame to Islam and danger to our communities. The NCCM's failure to clearly and specifically condemn Hamas and the atrocities of October 7, 2023, speaks for itself — and it does not speak for us. We are Muslims. We love our faith, our country, and our community — and it is precisely because of that love that we will not stay silent.

We will continue to expose, document, and challenge the Islamist cancer that has embedded itself within our institutions, corrupted our civic spaces, and misrepresented our faith to Canadian society. For the wellbeing of our community, for the integrity of Islam in North America, and for the future of our children, we will not stop.

A note on distribution: The NCCM has a well-documented history of deploying aggressive litigation and legal threats to silence critics, suppress legitimate scrutiny, and intimidate members of our own community who dare to speak out; as demonstrated by its defamation lawsuit against a sitting Prime Minister. For this reason, this report is being distributed in a manner that protects us from NCCM's targeted harassment.

To receive updates, contribute your voice, or connect with others in our community who share these concerns, please reach out to us at: **NO2NCCM@PROTONMAIL.COM**

EXECUTIVE

This report provides a comprehensive examination of the National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM), formerly known as the Canadian Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR-CAN), with particular focus on the organization's documented ties to the Muslim Brotherhood and the terror-designated CAIR USA, its patterns of advocacy that **undermine** Canadian national security interests, and its relationships with other extremist organizations that have faced serious scrutiny from Canadian and international authorities.

The report also refers to the Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (ISGAP) report titled "We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada" (2025), which NCCM has tried to ignore in hopes that those facts would go away. **NCCM has never responded to those facts, because it can't.**

We have also relied on **government** audit documents from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), court records, academic research by institutions including George Washington University's Program on Extremism, investigative journalism, and testimony before Canadian parliamentary committees.

The central findings are as follows:

SUMMARY

Key Findings

The NCCM was founded as a Canadian chapter of CAIR USA, a designated terrorist organization that a US federal judge ruled had 'ample evidence' establishing its associations with Hamas.^{1,2}

Despite NCCM's repeated denials, documentary evidence — including a sworn affidavit by NCCM founding chair Sheema Khan — demonstrates a direct operational relationship with CAIR USA.

The ISGAP 2025 report names NCCM as a Muslim Brotherhood-linked entity that operates under the guise of civil liberties advocacy while promoting ideological positions aligned with the Muslim Brotherhood.

NCCM and its allied organization, the Muslim Association of Canada (MAC), collectively received in excess of \$40 million in Canadian taxpayer funding between 2018 and 2022, according to a 2024 Middle East Forum report.

When asked by Canadian media to specifically condemn Hamas and its October 7, 2023 atrocities, NCCM did not provide a response.

¹ United States v. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development [2008] No. 3:04-CR-00240-P (N.D. Tex.).

² Solis, J.A. (2009) Order on Motions by CAIR, ISNA and NAIT Regarding Unindicted Co-Conspirator Status. Case No. 3:04-CR-00240-P, pp. 14–15. United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. 1 July.

The NCCM has engaged in what critics describe as 'lawfare,' filing defamation suits against Muslims, non-Muslims and against then-Prime Minister Stephen Harper for a statement linking the organization to Hamas.

NCCM has platformed speakers including Omer Suleiman, who is directly tied to CAIR USA.

NCCM's policy positions on national security, foreign policy, and anti-terrorism efforts have been criticized by security experts as systematically undermining Canada's counterterrorism infrastructure.

MAC, a close NCCM ally, openly states it is inspired by Muslim Brotherhood founder Hassan al-Banna and was audited by the CRA for advancing the terrorist Muslim Brotherhood's agenda in Canada.

The documented evidence in this report demonstrates a pattern of ideological alignment, organizational connectivity, and advocacy positions that raise legitimate national security and public interest concerns that Canadian authorities, parliamentarians, and the public deserve to examine openly and rigorously.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

1.1 Canada as a Hub for Islamist Networks

Canada's reputation as a peaceful, pluralistic democracy has, according to security experts and researchers, made it a particularly attractive operating environment for extremist organizations. **As far back as 1998, Ward Elcock, then director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), testified before a Canadian Senate committee that Canada risked becoming an "unofficial state sponsor of terrorism" through inaction and insufficient scrutiny of organizations raising funds within its borders.**

A 2006 Fraser Institute report estimated that terror financing in Canada had already reached approximately C\$180 million annually. Two decades later, the problem appears to have grown rather than diminished. In December 2024, Jessica Davis, president of advisory firm Insight Threat Intelligence, noted that Canada's prosecution rate for sanctions evasion, terrorist financing, and money laundering was "incredibly low, in some cases almost non-existent."^{3 4}

The ISGAP 2025 report, which provides the most comprehensive recent examination of the Muslim Brotherhood's influence in Canada, concludes that a large, interconnected, and well-funded network of organizations with ties to extremist ideologies has

³ Collacott, M. (2006) Canada's Inadequate Response to Terrorism. Fraser Institute Digital Publication, February. Available at: <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/InadequateResponseToTerrorism.pdf>

⁴ The Globe and Mail (2024) 'Task force to evaluate Canada's ability to fight money laundering and terrorist financing', The Globe and Mail, 4 December.

embedded itself at all levels of Canadian society — political, academic, financial, and civil. These organizations, the report argues, have "weaponized Canada's pluralist values to legitimize extremist agendas under the veneer of social services, religious outreach, and educational programming."⁵

1.2 The Muslim Brotherhood: Ideology and International Reach

Understanding the NCCM and its allied organizations requires an understanding of the Muslim Brotherhood (Arabic: Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimoon), founded in Egypt in 1928 by Hassan al-Banna. The Brotherhood has historically pursued a dual strategy: participating in legitimate civic and political activity while simultaneously building networks that support its goal of establishing extremist Islamic governance based on a violent interpretation of Sharia law.

Hamas, which perpetrated the October 7, 2023 attacks that killed approximately 1,200 people and took over 250 hostages, defines itself in its own charter as "the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood." This connection is not incidental; it reflects a deep ideological and organizational relationship that has been documented extensively by US courts, Western intelligence agencies, and academic researchers.⁶

Lorenzo Vidino, director of the Program on Extremism at George Washington University and an internationally recognized expert on the Muslim Brotherhood in the West, testified before the Canadian Senate's National Security Committee in 2015.

⁶ Akram, M. (1991) An Explanatory Memorandum on the General Strategic Goal for the Group in North America. 22 May. Government Exhibit 003-0085, Case No. 3:04-CR-240-G, United States v. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development Center for Security Policy, United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas.

He warned that Brotherhood-affiliated organizations in Canada aim to be the "gatekeepers to Muslim communities" — positioning themselves as the default intermediaries between governments, media, and Canadian Muslims. This, Vidino argued, gives these organizations disproportionate influence while potentially marginalizing moderate and reform-minded Muslim voices.⁷⁸

1.3 The ISGAP 2025 Report: A Landmark Assessment

The major American think tank published its landmark report **"We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada"** in June 2025. The report represents one of the most comprehensive analyses of Brotherhood-linked organizations operating in Canada to date.

The ISGAP report names six key organizations with Brotherhood links:

- Muslim Association of Canada (MAC)
- National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) (Founded as CAIR CAN)
- Islamic Relief Canada (IRC)
- Arab Medical Union
- Islamic Society of North America-Canada (ISNA-Canada)
- IRFAN-Canada (designated a terrorist entity in 2014)

⁷ Senate of Canada, National Security Committee. Testimony of Lorenzo Vidino, May 16, 2015.

⁸ Vidino, Lorenzo and Altuna, Sergio. 'The Muslim Brotherhood in the West?' Program on Extremism, George Washington University, 2018.

According to a 2024 Middle East Forum analysis cited in the ISGAP report, four of these organizations — MAC, IRC, ISNA-Canada, and NCCM — collectively received more than \$40 million in Canadian taxpayer funds between 2018 and 2022.⁹ ¹⁰

ISGAP Executive Director Dr. Charles Asher Small stated: "The Canadian government's direct funding of organizations with documented links to the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas is a betrayal of public trust and a threat to Canada's national security." The report calls on the Canadian government to formally designate the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization, freeze public funding to suspect organizations, and conduct transparent investigations.¹¹

1.4 Scope and Methodology of This Report

This report relies exclusively on government audit documents and court records, testimony before Canadian parliamentary committees, peer-reviewed academic research, reports from recognized think tanks and research institutions, investigative journalism from Canadian and international media, and the official statements and publications of the organizations themselves.

This report presents the evidence as documented and allows readers to draw their own conclusions.

⁹ Senate of Canada, National Security Committee. Testimony of Lorenzo Vidino, May 16, 2015. Vidino, Lorenzo and Altuna, Sergio. 'The Muslim Brotherhood in the West?' Program on Extremism, George Washington University, 2018.

¹⁰ George, J.A. (2024) 'Islamist Groups in Canada Receive Public Funds — Thanks to a Culture of complacency', Focus on Western Islamism, Middle East Forum, 14 October. Available at:

<https://www.meforum.org/islamist-groups-in-canada-receive-public-funds>

¹¹ See Reference Number 9.

Chapter 2: Organizational History — From CAIR-CAN to NCCM

2.1 Origins: The Founding of CAIR-CAN

The National Council of Canadian Muslims traces its origins directly to the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), one of the most controversial Muslim advocacy organizations in North America and a designated terrorist organization by the States of Texas, Florida and the United Arab Emirates. The Canadian branch was incorporated on July 10, 2000 under the name "Council on American Islamic Relations (Canada)" **and operated under the shortened forms CAIR-CAN and CAIR-Canada for over a decade.**

CAIR itself was founded in 1994 by three officers of the Islamic Association of Palestine (IAP), which US courts have found to have been part of **the American Hamas infrastructure** at that time. **The founding of a Canadian branch thus tied the new organization to a parent entity whose leadership had emerged directly from Hamas-support networks.**

In a 2003 trademark case, CAIR-CAN chairperson Sheema Khan stated in a sworn affidavit that CAIR USA "has direct control" over CAIR-CAN's activities.¹² This direct admission of a control relationship is particularly significant given that NCCM has subsequently insisted, repeatedly and emphatically, that "there was never any operating or funding relationship between CAIR CAN and CAIR." **That was and still is a lie.**

¹² Sheema Khan. Affidavit in CAIR trademark case, 2003. States that CAIR USA 'has direct control' over CAIR-CAN activities.

Further documentary evidence of the relationship between CAIR-CAN and CAIR USA includes:

- December 29, 2000: A CAIR-CAN press release was issued from Washington DC, listing a US-based CAIR leader as the contact for media inquiries about a fire at a Canadian mosque. The press release referred to CAIR-CAN as CAIR's "office in Canada."¹³

- CAIR-CAN's founding director was listed as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Holy Land Foundation **terrorism trial** — **the same trial that established CAIR USA's links to Hamas financing.**

- **Jamal Badawi**, a long-serving CAIR-CAN/NCCM board member, was simultaneously a member of the Muslim Brotherhood's North American Shura Council (leadership board) and was identified in Brotherhood documents as a Brotherhood leader in North America.

2.2 The Name Change: From CAIR-CAN to NCCM

On July 6, 2013, CAIR-CAN announced it was changing its name to the National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM). The timing of this decision was not coincidental. It came in the wake of the FBI's decision to formally sever its liaison relationship with CAIR USA in 2009 — a decision that followed the presentation of evidence in the Holy Land Foundation **terrorism trial** demonstrating **CAIR's relationship with Hamas. With CAIR**

¹³ Point de Bascule Canada. 'The Islamist background of the National Council of Canadian Muslims.' Pointdebasculecanada.ca, April 2009.

USA's reputation increasingly compromised in the United States, maintaining a name that referenced CAIR was becoming a liability.

The NCCM's own press release announcing the name change acknowledged the connection: "At the time of CAIR CAN's beginnings in 2000, the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) in the United States had established itself as a pioneering civil liberties advocacy organization for American Muslims. They had developed best practices and extensive knowledge in this important area. It was hoped that CAIR would provide a model that would serve Canadian Muslims equally well."¹⁴

The press release claimed that "there was never any operating or funding relationship between CAIR CAN and CAIR"¹⁵ — **a claim directly contradicted by the 2003 Sheema Khan affidavit** and multiple other documentary sources cited by researchers at Point de Bascule Canada, a Montreal-based research organization that has spent years documenting the Islamist infrastructure in Canada.

The name change was accompanied by a deliberate digital purge: according to Point de Bascule researchers, **NCCM ensured that documents from CAIR-CAN's original website — particularly those highlighting the links between CAIR-CAN and CAIR USA — were not transferred to the new site.**^{16 17}

¹⁴ CAIR-CAN (2013) Press Release: CAIR.CAN Becomes the National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM). 6 July. Ottawa. [Originally available at: http://www.caircan.ca/NCCM_PR.PDF] Archived at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/press-release-cair-can-becomes-the-national-council-of-canadian-muslims/>

¹⁵ Point de Bascule Canada. 'National Council of Canadian Muslims: The new name chosen by CAIR-CAN helps cover its links with Washington-based/Hamas-linked CAIR.' May 23, 2014.

¹⁶ Point de Bascule Canada. 'The Islamist background of the National Council of Canadian Muslims.' Pointdebasculecanada.ca, April 2009 and updated.

¹⁷ See Reference Number 15.

The stated rationale for the rebrand was organizational evolution, but its practical effect was **to create superficial distance from a parent organization linked to terrorism financing in U.S. federal court.**

2.3 CAIR-CAN Leaders and Their Extremist Associations

Several leaders of CAIR-CAN/NCCM have had documented associations with terrorist ideology or extremist organizations:

Sheema Khan

The founding chair of CAIR-CAN, Sheema Khan later served as a Globe and Mail columnist. During her time as CAIR-CAN chair, she introduced Muslim Brotherhood spiritual guide Youssef Qaradawi to Globe and Mail readers as a "renowned Muslim scholar" — a characterization that has been widely criticized and rejected, given that Qaradawi publicly stated in 2009 that Hitler had been "sent by Allah to punish the Jews" and expressed hope that the "next massacre" of Jews would be "at the hands of Muslims." Qaradawi was also well known for endorsing suicide bombings against American and Israeli civilians.¹⁸

Jamal Badawi

A long-serving NCCM board member, Jamal Badawi was simultaneously identified in US federal court documents as a member of the Muslim Brotherhood's North American Shura Council. He was named in a 1991 Muslim Brotherhood internal memorandum as a Brotherhood leader in North America. Badawi was also a member of the International Union of Muslim Scholars,

¹⁸ See Reference Number 16.

headed by Qaradawi. In a 2004 text, Badawi wrote that Muslim Brotherhood founder and convicted terrorist Hassan al-Banna "has epitomized twentieth century Islamic thought and ideology."¹⁹

Two CAIR-CAN leaders additionally "openly endorsed Hamas" after it was designated a terrorist organization in Canada in 2002, according to documentation compiled by Point de Bascule Canada.²⁰

2.4 NCCM's Current Position

The NCCM today presents itself as Canada's leading Muslim civil liberties organization. It has established a significant advocacy infrastructure, engages with all levels of Canadian government, has appeared before the Supreme Court of Canada, and has been named repeatedly by The Hill Times as one of Canada's top lobbying organizations.

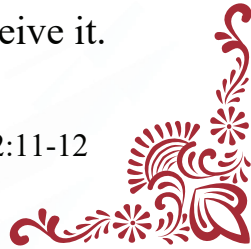
However, the NCCM's civil liberties work provides cover for a broader agenda. According to security experts who have testified before Canadian parliamentary committees, NCCM's consistent advocacy positions — opposing national security legislation, defending organizations linked to extremism, and promoting an "Islamic victimhood narrative" — serve the interests of the Brotherhood network.

¹⁸ See Reference Number 16.

²⁰ Point de Bascule Canada (2014) 'Prime Minister Harper's director of communications slams the National Council of Canadian Muslims for "documented ties to a terrorist organization such as Hamas"', Point de Bascule Canada, 17 January. Available at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/harper-s-director-of-communications-sharper-s-director-of-communications-nccm-cair-can-documented-ties-to-a-terrorist-organization-such-as-hamas/>



When they are told, “Do not spread corruption on earth,” they reply, “We are only peace-makers!” Indeed, it is they who are the corruptors, but they fail to perceive it.



The Holy Quran, 2:11-12

Chapter 3: CAIR USA — Origins, Hamas Ties, and the Holy Land Foundation

3.1 The Founding of CAIR

The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) was founded in Washington D.C. in 1994 by Nihad Awad, Omar Ahmad, and Rafeeq Jaber — **all three of whom were officers of the Islamic Association of Palestine (IAP)**. The IAP had been identified by US federal courts as part of the **American Hamas support infrastructure**. **Its connection to Hamas was not peripheral: Hamas itself defines its relationship to the Muslim Brotherhood in its founding charter.**

The IAP appears in a 1991 Muslim Brotherhood internal memorandum known as the "Explanatory Memorandum," which was submitted as evidence in the Holy Land Foundation **terrorism trial**. This memorandum outlined the Brotherhood's strategy for establishing an **Islamic movement in North America** through a series of **front organizations**. The IAP was listed as one of those associated organizations.

In 1994, CAIR co-founder Nihad Awad publicly stated: "I am in support of the Hamas movement."²¹

²¹ Investigative Project on Terrorism (1994) 'CAIR's Awad: In Support of the Hamas Movement', Audio recording of panel discussion at Barry University, 22 March. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/223/cairs-awad-in-support-of-the-hamas-movement>

3.2 The Holy Land Foundation Trial

The Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF) was the **largest** Islamic charity in the United States. **In 2008, following the largest terrorism financing trial in American history, HLF's founders were convicted of providing over \$12 million to Hamas. The FBI described this as "the largest victory against terrorist financing in the U.S. since the 9/11 attacks."**²²

CAIR was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the HLF trial. Documents discovered during the trial included:

- A \$5,000 check from the HLF to CAIR within a month of CAIR's formation, followed by a \$5,000 wire transfer weeks later.
- Documentation showing that CAIR was listed as a "working organization" by the Palestine Committee of the Muslim Brotherhood.
- Evidence that CAIR founders and leaders were part of the Palestine Committee of the Muslim Brotherhood, which coordinated Hamas support activities in North America.

In 2009, US District Judge Jorge Solis issued a ruling in the Holy Land Foundation case that stated: "The Government has produced ample evidence to establish the associations of CAIR, ISNA and NAIT with HLF, the Islamic Association for Palestine and with

²² Solis, J.A. (2009) Order on Motions by CAIR, ISNA and NAIT Regarding Unindicted Co-Conspirator Status. Case No. 3:04-CR-00240-P, Document 1356, pp. 14–15. United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. 1 July. Available at: https://www.investigativeproject.org/documents/case_docs/1425.pdf

Hamas. This judicial finding is a significant piece of evidence **linking CAIR to Hamas.**²³ Also in 2009, the **FBI formally severed its liaison relationship with CAIR,** stating that **"until we can resolve whether there continues to be a connection between CAIR or its executives and HAMAS, the FBI does not view CAIR as an appropriate liaison partner."**^{24 25}

3.3 CAIR After October 7, 2023

Following the Hamas attack of October 7, 2023 — in which approximately 1,200 Israelis were killed, over 250 taken hostage, and widespread atrocities including rape, mutilation, and the burning alive of civilians were documented — CAIR USA's response drew immediate and intense criticism.

CAIR co-founder and executive director Nihad Awad appeared at a conference in November 2023, weeks after the attacks, where he stated that he was **"happy to see people breaking the siege, the walls of the concentration camp."**^{26 27} This description of the **Hamas massacre** as a legitimate act of resistance by people "breaking a siege" was widely condemned, including by Muslims.

²³ Solis, J.A. (2009) Order on Motions by CAIR, ISNA and NAIT Regarding Unindicted Co-Conspirator Status. Case No. 3:04-CR-00240-P, Document 1356, pp. 14–15. United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. 1 July. Available at: https://www.investigativeproject.org/documents/case_docs/1425.pdf

²⁴ Powers, R.C. (2009) Letter from FBI Assistant Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, to Senator Jon Kyl. 28 April. Reproduced in Congressional Record, Vol. 155, No. 88, House of Representatives, pp. H6669–H6673. Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/volume-155/issue-88/house-section/article/H6669-6>

²⁵ Investigative Project on Terrorism (2009) 'FBI Explains Its CAIR Cut Off', 13 May. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/1029/fbi-explains-its-cair-cut-off>

²⁶ Baker, P. (2023) 'White House Disavows U.S. Islamic Group After Leader's Oct. 7 Remarks', The New York Times, 8 December. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/08/us/politics/white-house-cair-nihad-awad.html>

²⁷ MEMRI (Middle East Media Research Institute) (2023) 'CAIR Executive Director Nihad Awad at American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) Convention: I Was Happy to See the People of Gaza Break the Siege on October 7', Special Dispatch No. 11008, 7 December. Available at:

<https://www.memri.org/reports/cair-executive-director-nihad-awad-american-muslims-palestine-amp-convention-i-was-happy-see>

In August 2025, Senator Josh Hawley (R-AR), Chair of the US Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, sent a letter to the IRS requesting an investigation into CAIR over possible violations of its tax-exempt status due to its **"ties to terrorist organizations, including Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood."**²⁸

On November 18, 2025, Texas Governor Greg Abbott designated both CAIR and the Muslim Brotherhood as foreign terrorist organizations and transnational criminal organizations, prohibiting them from purchasing or acquiring land in Texas and authorizing heightened enforcement against both organizations and their affiliates.²⁹

Three weeks later, on December 8, 2025, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis signed an executive order titled "Protecting Floridians from Radical Islamic Terrorist Organizations," designating both CAIR and the Muslim Brotherhood as foreign terrorist organizations, directing Florida law enforcement to undertake all lawful measures to prevent their unlawful activities, and barring them from receiving any state contracts, employment, funds, or benefits.³⁰

²⁸ Cotton, T. (2025) Letter to IRS Commissioner Billy Long Requesting Investigation into CAIR's 501(c)(3) Status. United States Senate, 4 August. Available at:

<https://www.cotton.senate.gov/news/press-releases/cotton-to-long-investigate-cair-for-ties-to-terrorists>

²⁹ Office of the Texas Governor (2025) 'Governor Abbott Designates Muslim Brotherhood, CAIR As Foreign Terrorist Organizations', Press Release, 18 November. Austin, Texas. Available at:

<https://gov.texas.gov/news/post/governor-abbott-designates-muslim-brotherhood-cair-as-foreign-terrorist-organizations>

³⁰ DeSantis, R. (2025) Executive Order Number 25-244: Protecting Floridians from Radical Islamic Terrorist Organizations. Office of the Governor, State of Florida, 8 December. Available at:

<https://www.flgov.com/eog/sites/default/files/executive-orders/2025/EO%2025-244.pdf>

At the federal level, President Donald Trump signed an executive order on November 24, 2025, setting in motion the formal process to designate foreign branches of the Muslim Brotherhood as terrorist organizations.³¹

Senator Ted Cruz introduced the Muslim Brotherhood Terrorist Designation Act of 2025 in July of that year, and the House version of the bill was approved by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on December 3, 2025.³² The legislative momentum was bipartisan. In the House, the bill was co-led by Congressman Mario Díaz-Balart, a Republican, and Congressman Jared Moskowitz, a Democrat — both from Florida — signalling that concern over the Muslim Brotherhood's infiltration of Western institutions transcends party lines. With Senator Cruz driving the Senate version and a broad coalition of co-sponsors behind both bills, the message from Capitol Hill was unambiguous: the era of tolerance for Brotherhood-affiliated networks operating freely on American soil is drawing to a close.³³

Both Texas and Florida governors welcomed CAIR's subsequent lawsuits challenging these designations, noting that the resulting legal discovery process would compel CAIR to open its financial records and organizational documents to scrutiny — the very transparency the organization has spent decades resisting.³⁴

³¹ Executive Order 14362 (2025) 'Designation of Certain Muslim Brotherhood Chapters as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists', 24 November. The White House. Available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/11/designation-of-certain-muslim-brotherhood-chapters-as-foreign-terrorist-organizations-and-specially-designated-global-terrorists/>

³² Cruz, T. (2025) Muslim Brotherhood Terrorist Designation Act of 2025, S.2293, 119th Congress. Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/bills/119th-congress/senate-bill/2293>

³³ Díaz-Balart, M. and Moskowitz, J. (2025) 'Díaz-Balart's and Moskowitz's Bipartisan Muslim Brotherhood Terrorist Designation Act of 2025 Approved by House Foreign Affairs Committee', Press Release, 3 December. Available at: <https://mariodiazbalart.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/diaz-balarts-and-moskowitzs-bipartisan-muslim-brotherhood-terrorist>

³⁴ Florida Phoenix (2025) 'Gov. DeSantis welcomes lawsuit challenging CAIR's terrorist designation', Florida Phoenix, 9 December. Available at: <https://floridaphoenix.com/2025/12/09/gov-desantis-welcomes-lawsuit-challenging-cairs-terrorist-designation/>

For Canadians, the question is unavoidable: if two American states, the White House, the United States Congress, alongside Muslim countries have all moved simultaneously against CAIR and the Muslim Brotherhood, why is the Canadian government still funding the NCCM — CAIR's Canadian offspring — with tens of millions of taxpayer dollars?

3.4 The UAE Designation

In 2014, the United Arab Emirates designated CAIR as a terrorist organization³⁵ — an extraordinary step that highlights the international concern about the organization. The UAE's designation was part of a broader listing that included numerous Brotherhood-linked organizations. This designation is particularly notable because the UAE, as a Muslim-majority nation, cannot be accused of anti-Muslim bias in making this determination.

3.5 CAIR's Pattern of Behaviour

Security analysts and terrorism researchers have documented a consistent pattern in CAIR's behavior that they argue serves the interests of terrorist networks even if CAIR itself does not directly engage in violence:

³⁵ UAE Cabinet (2014) Designation of terrorist organizations list, 15 November. See also: H.R.4097, 119th Congress (2025–2026), 'Designate CAIR as a Terrorist Organization Act', Section 2, Finding 15. Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/4097/text>

a) Defending individuals accused of terrorism-related offenses, including providing legal assistance to families of convicted terrorists:³⁶

Aafia Siddiqui ("Lady al-Qaeda"): CAIR-Texas leaders endorsed the legal defence of Siddiqui, who was convicted of attempted murder of U.S. personnel and linked to a 2022 synagogue hostage situation in Colleyville, Texas.

Sami Al-Arian: In 2014, CAIR honoured convicted terrorist and Palestinian Islamic Jihad financier Al-Arian, and in 2020 CAIR-Florida featured him in its livestream interview series — despite his guilty plea to conspiring to provide services to a designated terrorist organisation.

Holy Land Foundation defendants: CAIR has consistently characterised the HLF prosecution as unjust and has supported efforts to revisit the convictions.

b) Opposing virtually every significant US counterterrorism measure, including the PATRIOT Act, post-9/11 surveillance programs, and terrorism designations.³⁷ (Additionally, CAIR's own website openly documents its opposition to these measures, framing them as “civil liberties work”).³⁸ CAIR has also openly opposed the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist designation.³⁹

³⁶ Investigative Project on Terrorism (n.d.) 'CAIR Exposed, Part 5: CAIR and Terrorism — Blanket Opposition to U.S. Investigations'. Available at:

<https://www.investigativeproject.org/documents/116-cair-exposed-part-5-cair-and-terrorism.pdf> and H.R.4097 (2025) Designate CAIR as a Terrorist Organization Act, 119th Congress, Section 2, Findings 16. Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/4097/text> and Republican Party of Texas (2025) 'Resolution Denouncing the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR)', 3 July. Available at: <https://texasgop.org/resolution-denouncing-the-council-on-american-islamic-relations-cair/> (Accessed: 17 March 2026).

³⁷ See Reference Number 36.

³⁸ CAIR. 'Dispelling Rumors About CAIR'. Available at: <https://www.cair.com/dispelling-rumors-about-cair/>

³⁹ CAIR (2025) Statement opposing Muslim Brotherhood designation legislation. See also: H.R.4097 (2025) Designate CAIR as a Terrorist Organization Act, 119th Congress, Section 2, Findings. Available at: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/4097/text>

c) Characterizing Hamas and Hezbollah as legitimate political movements rather than terrorist organizations.⁴⁰

Repeated refusal to condemn Hamas and Hezbollah by name: CAIR spokesman Ibrahim Hooper, when directly asked on camera whether CAIR condemns Hamas and Hezbollah, repeatedly deflected, saying only that CAIR "condemns terrorist acts" without naming the organisations. When pressed, he ended the conversation.⁴¹

Framing Hamas and Hezbollah as political actors: Then-CAIR National Board Chairman Parvez Ahmed stated at the 2007 ISNA conference: "Hamas and Hezbollah are both on the U.S. State Department's list of foreign terrorist organizations. But Hamas and Hezbollah are also part of their democratic governments. They're elected representatives of their own people."⁴²

Nihad Awad's refusal to condemn Hamas specifically: In a 2004 Al Jazeera interview, Awad refused to condemn Hamas, stating: "We do not condemn, and we will not condemn any liberation movement inside Palestine or inside Lebanon."⁴³

CAIR-Dallas director defending Hamas: Mustafa Carroll said: "I think you can only blame Hamas for so long. It takes two to tango."⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Investigative Project on Terrorism (n.d.) 'CAIR's True Colors'. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/986/cairs-true-colors>

⁴¹ Popkin, J. (2008) NBC News Senior Investigative Report, October 2008. Documented in: Investigative Project on Terrorism (n.d.) 'CAIR's True Colors'. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/986/cairs-true-colors>

⁴² Ahmed, P. (2007) Remarks at ISNA 44th Annual Conference, Rosemont, Illinois. Documented in: Investigative Project on Terrorism (n.d.) 'CAIR's True Colors'. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/986/cairs-true-colors>

⁴³ Awad, N. (2004) Interview on Al Jazeera. Documented in: InfluenceWatch (2025) 'Nihad Awad'. Available at: <https://www.influencewatch.org/person/nihad-awad/>

⁴⁴ Carroll, M. (2009) Remarks during Gaza crisis coverage. Documented in: Investigative Project on Terrorism (n.d.) 'CAIR's True Colors'. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/986/cairs-true-colors>

d) Using defamation suits and accusations of "Islamophobia" to silence critics and suppress public discussion of CAIR's background and connections.

CAIR sued blogger Andrew Whitehead for maintaining Anti-CAIR-net.org, which described CAIR's ties to terrorist groups. CAIR filed a \$1.3 million lawsuit but withdrew its claims when faced with discovery requests that would have exposed internal documents. The case was dismissed with prejudice.⁴⁵

CAIR sued former Congressman Cass Ballenger in 2003 for calling CAIR a "fund-raising arm for Hezbollah." U.S. District Judge Richard Leon dismissed the case.⁴⁶

CAIR-CAN/NCCM campaigned to remove Christine Douglass-Williams from the Board of Directors of the Canadian Race Relations Foundation in 2017 after she published writings critical of Islamism on Jihad Watch.⁴⁷

CAIR-CAN/NCCM affirmed "Islamophobia" charges that drove Collin May from his position as Chief of the Alberta Human Rights Commission and Tribunal in 2022.⁴⁸

CAIR's broader pattern of deploying "Islamophobia" accusations to deflect scrutiny and suppress public discussion of its organisational background and connections.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ Goldstein, B. (2010) 'How Islamist Lawfare Tactics Target Free Speech', Middle East Forum. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/how-islamist-lawfare-tactics-target-free-speech>

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ George, J.A. (2024) 'Canada's Islamists Impede the Counterjihad While Seeking Taxpayer Monies', Focus on Western Islamism, Middle East Forum. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/canadas-islamists-impede-the-counterjihad-while>

⁴⁸ George, J.A. (2024) 'Islamist Groups in Canada Receive Public Funds — Thanks to a Culture of Complacency', Focus on Western Islamism, Middle East Forum, 14 October. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/islamist-groups-in-canada-receive-public-funds>

⁴⁹ Investigative Project on Terrorism (2024) 'CAIR's Shoot First, Ask Questions Never Defamation Defense'. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/9311/cair-shoot-first-ask-questions-never-defamation>

e) After the 2015 San Bernardino attack, in which Islamist terrorists killed 14 people, CAIR's Los Angeles director suggested the United States was "partly responsible" for such attacks.⁵⁰

These patterns mirror what security experts have documented in CAIR-CAN/NCCM's Canadian operations — suggesting an organizational culture and strategic approach that transcends the legal name change.

⁵⁰ Ayloush, H. (2015) Interview on CNN New Day, 4 December. See: Washington Free Beacon (2015) 'CAIR-LA Director: America and the West "Partly Responsible" for Terrorism', Washington Free Beacon, 4 December. Available at: <https://freebeacon.com/national-security/cair-la-director-america-and-the-west-partly-responsible-for-terrorism/>

Chapter 4: NCCM-CAIR Relationship — Evidence of Connection

4.1 Denials vs. Documentary Evidence

When the NCCM was sued by CAIR-CAN's name change announcement in 2013, the organization categorically stated: "there was never any operating or funding relationship between CAIR.CAN and CAIR."^{51 52} This denial has been repeated consistently in NCCM public communications and legal filings ever since.⁵³

However, researchers at Point de Bascule Canada, the Lawfare Project, and other watchdog organizations have compiled substantial documentary evidence contradicting this claim. The following is a chronological summary of documented connections:

2000: CAIR-CAN Established as CAIR's 'Office in Canada'

A December 29, 2000 CAIR-CAN press release, issued from Washington DC, provides a US-based CAIR leader as the media contact for a story about a mosque fire in Canada. The press release

⁵¹ CAIR-CAN (2013) Press Release: CAIR.CAN Becomes the National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM). 6 July. Ottawa. [Originally available at: http://www.caircan.ca/NCCM_PR.PDF] Archived at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/press-release-cair-can-becomes-the-national-council-of-canadian-muslims/>

⁵² Point de Bascule Canada (2013) 'National Council of Canadian Muslims: The new name chosen by CAIR-CAN helps cover its links with Washington-based / Hamas-linked CAIR', 18 July. Available at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/national-council-of-canadian-muslims-the-new-name-chosen-by-cair-can-helps-cover-its-links-with-washington-based-hamas-linked-cair/>

⁵³ Ibid.

refers to CAIR-CAN as CAIR's "office in Canada"^{54 55} — clear language indicating a branch relationship rather than an independent organization.

The full documented chronology of the operating CAIR USA and CAIR CAN/NCCM relationship is:

1. **December 29, 2000** — CAIR-CAN press release issued from Washington refers to CAIR-CAN as CAIR's "office in Canada"
2. **August 31, 2001** — CAIR-CAN press release refers to itself as "the Canadian office of the Council on American-Islamic Relations"
3. **2003** — CAIR-CAN's own Journalist's Guide to Islam describes Washington-based CAIR as "CAIR-CAN's parent organization"
4. **December 16, 2003** — CAIR-CAN Chair Sheema Khan swears in an affidavit that CAIR "has direct control" over CAIR-CAN's activities
5. **October 10, 2002** — Washington-based CAIR files a trademark application for exclusive use of its acronym in Canada, from its Washington DC address
6. **March 10, 2005** — A Canadian government agency confirms the CAIR trademark in Canada belongs to Washington-based CAIR
7. **August 14, 2007** — In an internal list of CAIR chapters, CAIR-CAN appears between CAIR-Ohio and CAIR-Central Pennsylvania

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ The Lawfare Project (2014) 'Muslim Organization Files Libel Suit Against Canadian Prime Minister's Office for Stating It Is Linked with Hamas'. Available at:

<https://www.thelawfareproject.org/press/2018/3/31/muslim-organization-files-libel-suit-against-canadian-prime-ministers-office-for-stating-it-is-linked-with-hamas>

2003: Sheema Khan's Sworn Affidavit

In a 2003 trademark case, then-CAIR-CAN chairperson Sheema Khan stated in a sworn legal affidavit that CAIR USA "has direct control" over CAIR-CAN's activities. This statement was made under oath in a legal proceeding and represents the most direct admission of the relationship between the two organizations.^{56 57 58}

59 60 61

CAIR-CAN/NCCM Founding Director Listed as Unindicted Co-Conspirator

One of CAIR-CAN's founding directors was listed as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Holy Land Foundation terrorism trial in the United States — the same trial that established CAIR USA's ties to Hamas.⁶² This shared legal exposure further suggests an organizational relationship rather than mere coincidental parallel founding.

⁵⁶ Khan, S. (2003) Affidavit in support of the Council on American-Islamic Relations, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Application Serial No. 1,021,840. Sworn 16 December 2003. Full affidavit archived at Point de Bascule Canada. Available at:

<https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/early-2000s-legal-battle-between-cair-and-isna-to-get-the-acronym-cair-as-trade-mark-in-canada/>

⁵⁷ Point de Bascule Canada (2014) 'Early 2000s – Legal battle between CAIR and ISNA to get the acronym CAIR as trade-mark in Canada'. Available at:

<https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/early-2000s-legal-battle-between-cair-and-isna-to-get-the-acronym-cair-as-trade-mark-in-canada/>

⁵⁸ Middle East Forum (2015) 'Former CAIR-Canada Official Represents Egyptian Brotherhood'. Available at:

<https://www.meforum.org/islamist-watch/former-cair-canada-official-represents-egyptian>

⁵⁹ Middle East Forum (2014) 'CAIR-Canada Directors Praise Muslim Brotherhood'. Available at:

<https://www.meforum.org/islamist-watch/cair-canada-directors-praise-muslim-brotherhood>

⁶⁰ Quiggin, T. (2018) 'Canada is Funding and Supporting Terrorism Front Groups with Taxpayers' Money', Investigative Project on Terrorism. Available at:

<https://www.investigativeproject.org/7514/canada-is-funding-and-supporting-terrorism-front>

⁶¹ The Lawfare Project (2014) 'Muslim Organization Files Libel Suit Against Canadian Prime Minister's Office for Stating It Is Linked with Hamas'. Available at:

<https://www.thelawfareproject.org/press/2018/3/31/muslim-organization-files-libel-suit-against-canadian-prime-ministers-office-for-stating-it-is-linked-with-hamas>

⁶² United States v. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, et al., No. 3:04-CR-240-G (N.D. Tex. 2007), Government's Trial Brief, Attachment A: List of Unindicted Co-Conspirators and/or Joint Venturers, filed 29 May 2007. Available at: https://www.investigativeproject.org/documents/case_docs/423.pdf

Being named as an unindicted co-conspirator is one of the most serious designations a person or organisation can receive short of being formally charged with a crime. A prosecutor names someone as an unindicted co-conspirator when they believe that person or entity participated in a criminal conspiracy but, for strategic or evidentiary reasons, the government has chosen not to charge them — but may do so at any time. The designation means the government possesses evidence it considers sufficient to establish involvement in the conspiracy. It is not an acquittal, not a clearance, and not an exoneration. It is a deliberate prosecutorial statement that the named party is believed to have been part of the criminal scheme.

The reasons a prosecutor might choose not to indict a co-conspirator vary. Sometimes the government wants to use that party's statements as evidence against the defendants actually on trial. Sometimes they are preserving the option to prosecute later. Sometimes the evidence, while substantial, doesn't meet the higher threshold needed for conviction beyond a reasonable doubt. But the designation itself signals that the government views the party as a participant, not a bystander.

In the Holy Land Foundation case specifically, Judge Solis ruled that the government had produced "ample evidence" to establish CAIR's associations with HLF, the Islamic Association for Palestine, and Hamas. He declined to remove CAIR from the list despite CAIR's petition to have its name struck. The FBI then severed its relationship with CAIR, and the Department of Justice, under both the Bush and Obama administrations, upheld the designation's legitimacy in a letter to Congress from Assistant Attorney General Ronald Weich.

CAIR and NCCM have consistently characterised the designation as meaningless — "there is no legal implication to being labeled an unindicted co-conspirator." That framing is misleading. While it is true that the designation does not carry a criminal conviction, it represents a formal prosecutorial assessment, backed by evidence tested in a federal courtroom, that the named party was part of a conspiracy to provide material support to a designated terrorist organisation. No responsible government agency treats that lightly, **which is precisely why the FBI severed ties with CAIR in its aftermath.**

Jamal Badawi: NCCM Board Member and Muslim Brotherhood Leader

Jamal Badawi served on the CAIR-CAN/NCCM board from at least 2004 through May 2013. Simultaneously, he was identified in US federal court documents (the Holy Land Foundation case) as a member of the Muslim Brotherhood's North American Shura Council. An internal Muslim Brotherhood document from 1991, submitted as evidence in the HLF trial, listed Badawi as a Brotherhood leader in North America.^{63 64 65}

2009: FBI Severs Ties With CAIR Over Hamas Evidence

In 2009, the FBI formally severed its liaison relationship with CAIR following evidence presented in the HLF trial demonstrating CAIR's relationship with Hamas.⁶⁶
CAIR-CAN/NCCM did not issue any statement distancing

⁶³ United States v. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development. United States District Court, Northern District of Texas. 2007-2008.

⁶⁴ Point de Bascule Canada. "The Islamist background of the National Council of Canadian Muslims." Pointdebasculecanada.ca, April 2009 and updated.

⁶⁵ Muslim Brotherhood "Explanatory Memorandum." 1991. Submitted as evidence in the Holy Land Foundation trial.

⁶⁶ FBI Assistant Director Richard C. Powers, letter to U.S. Senator Jon Kyl, April 28, 2009. Published in the Congressional Record, June 12, 2009.

itself from its US parent organization at this point — despite the FBI's decision being a matter of significant public record.

2012: Brotherhood Delegation Including NCCM Representative

On June 8, 2012, a delegation of Islamist leaders linked to the Muslim Brotherhood infrastructure in Canada met with Canadian Public Safety Minister Vic Toews. The delegation, led by Hussein Hamdani, included Maryam Dadabhoy representing NCCM/CAIR-CAN.⁶⁷ Notably, the meeting report was made public by Naseer Syed, who at the time was the lawyer for IRFAN-Canada — the organization later designated as a terrorist entity for channeling funds to Hamas.


4.2 The Harper Defamation Case

In January 2014, then-Prime Minister Stephen Harper's spokesperson Jason MacDonald stated publicly that the government would not "take seriously criticism from an organization with documented ties to a terrorist organization such as Hamas." This statement was made in response to NCCM's request to exclude a rabbi from Harper's trip to Israel.^{68 69}

⁶⁷Point de Bascule Canada. "Hussein Hamdani's report on a meeting between Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews and a Canadian Muslim Brotherhood delegation." Pointdebasculecanada.ca, September 5, 2014.

⁶⁸CBC News. "Harper, spokesman must apologize for Hamas comment, Muslim group demands." cbc.ca, January 28, 2014.

⁶⁹Point de Bascule Canada. "National Council of Canadian Muslims: The new name chosen by CAIR-CAN helps cover its links with Washington-based/Hamas-linked CAIR." May 23, 2014.



The NCCM's executive director at the time, Ihsaan Gardee, called MacDonald's statement "categorically false, offensive and defamatory" and NCCM subsequently filed a defamation lawsuit against Harper and MacDonald. Researchers and legal commentators described this action as a textbook example of "lawfare" — using legal threats to silence legitimate criticism and public discourse about an organization's background.⁷⁰

Had that lawsuit proceeded with a full trial, it would have required NCCM to open its organizational records to scrutiny. **Critics noted that a full airing of the evidence in court might have produced significant revelations about NCCM's history and connections.**⁷¹

The Lawfare Project noted that this suit was consistent with a broader CAIR pattern of using defamation litigation to suppress public discussion of its connections to Hamas and the Brotherhood. CAIR USA, for its part, filed a defamation suit against then-Congressman Cass Ballenger in 2003 for characterizing CAIR as a **"fund-raising arm for Hezbollah"**⁷² — a suit that was dismissed by the court.

⁷⁰ The Lawfare Project. "Muslim Organization Files Libel Suit Against Canadian Prime Minister's Office for Stating It Is Linked with Hamas." thelawfareproject.org, March 31, 2018.

⁷¹ CBC News. "Stephen Harper's ex-spokesman admits he wrongly suggested Muslim group had terrorist ties." cbc.ca, March 20, 2017.

⁷² The Lawfare Project. "Muslim Organization Files Libel Suit Against Canadian Prime Minister's Office for Stating It Is Linked with Hamas." thelawfareproject.org, March 31, 2018.

4.3 Shared Ideological Framework

Beyond the organizational connections, NCCM and CAIR USA share a common ideological framework that critics argue reflects their shared roots in the Muslim Brotherhood's strategic thinking.⁷³ This framework includes:

- The centrality of the concept of "Islamophobia" as a rhetorical and legal tool to delegitimize critics and silence debate about radical Islamism.
- The framing of virtually all national security measures targeting Islamist extremism as inherently anti-Muslim and discriminatory.
- The positioning of the organization as the authentic and authoritative voice of Muslim communities, marginalizing more moderate and secular Muslim voices.
- A consistent pattern of advocacy that prioritizes the interests of organizations with Brotherhood ties over the interests of mainstream Canadian Muslims who may reject extremist ideology.

Security experts who have studied both organizations note that this ideological alignment is not coincidental but reflects the Brotherhood's strategic concept of "dawa" — the gradual Islamization of society through civic engagement, education, and the capture of community leadership roles.⁷⁴

⁷³ Vidino, Lorenzo and Altuna, Sergio. "The Muslim Brotherhood in the West?" Program on Extremism, George Washington University, 2018.

⁷⁴ Quiggin, Tom et al. "SUBMISSION: The Danger of Political Islam to Canada — With a Warning to America." Terrorism and Security Experts of Canada Network.

Chapter 5: The Muslim Brotherhood in Canada — The ISGAP Report Findings

5.1 Overview of the ISGAP Report⁷⁵

The 2025 ISGAP report represents a landmark and devastating exposure of the Muslim Brotherhood's deep and dangerous presence in Canada — **and the NCCM's deafening silence in response speaks louder than any denial ever could. An organization that files aggressive lawsuits against a sitting Prime Minister for a single critical statement has chosen to say absolutely nothing in response to a meticulously documented, heavily sourced report that places it at the heart of a Brotherhood-linked network with ties to Hamas. That silence is not oversight. That silence is confession.**

The report is structured around a detailed analysis of six key Brotherhood-linked organizations, an examination of Qatar's multi-pronged influence campaign in Canada, an assessment of the radicalization of university campuses, and a case study of Samidoun Canada.⁷⁶

The report's core thesis is that "over a period of decades, Brotherhood-affiliated organizations have managed to develop legitimate ties and wield considerable influence within Canada's civil, academic, and political spheres."⁷⁷ The organizations examined, the report argues, present themselves as charitable or

⁷⁵ ISGAP (Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy). "We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada." New York: ISGAP, June 2025. ISBN 978-1-940186-28-3.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

humanitarian entities while in practice promoting dangerous anti-Canadian ideologies.

The ISGAP report's key findings regarding the general landscape include:

- **Canada has become a hub for Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated organizations exerting significant influence across civil society, academia, politics, and government.**
- **The Canadian government has provided millions of dollars in funding to organizations with verified ties to extremist entities, including Hamas.**
- **Foreign donations, particularly from Qatar, continue to fund Islamic centers in Canada that have ties to terrorism and radical ideology.**
- **Canadian universities, particularly McGill, Concordia, University of Toronto, and York, have become epicenters of extremist activity, especially since October 7, 2023.**

5.2 The Muslim Brotherhood's Strategy in Canada

The ISGAP report traces the Brotherhood's presence in Canada to a deliberate organizational strategy outlined in internal Brotherhood documents. **The most significant of these is the 1991 "Explanatory Memorandum" by Brotherhood operative Mohamed Akram, which was submitted as evidence in the Holy Land Foundation trial and describes a strategy of "civilization jihad" in North America.**⁷⁸

⁷⁸ Ibid.

The Memorandum states that the Brotherhood's work in North America is **"a kind of grand jihad in eliminating and destroying the Western civilization from within."**⁷⁹ It outlines a strategy of establishing front organizations that operate within the legal and civic frameworks of Western democracies while advancing Brotherhood ideology. **The Memorandum specifically identifies the types of organizations the Brotherhood should establish, including media organizations, student groups, political advocacy organizations, and educational institutions.**

In Canada, the highest-profile organizations consistent with this strategy are:

- **The Muslim Association of Canada (MAC) — operating schools, mosques, and community centers.**
- **The National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) — civil liberties advocacy and political lobbying.**
- **The Muslim Students' Association (MSA) — campus organizing and youth recruitment.**
- **IRFAN-Canada — now defunct, designated as a terrorist entity in 2014.**
- **Islamic Relief Canada (IRC) — humanitarian charity linked to Hamas.**

⁷⁹ Ibid.

5.3 NCCM in the ISGAP Report's Findings

The ISGAP report dedicates a specific section to the NCCM, beginning on page 17 of the document. The report's key findings regarding NCCM include:

First, the report states that NCCM, "**formerly known as CAIR-CAN, with proven links to CAIR USA, which has been tied to Hamas.**"⁸⁰ It traces the evidence of this relationship through the court record and the documentary evidence outlined in **Chapter 4 of this report.**

Second, the report highlights that despite NCCM's denials of any connection to CAIR USA, "**there is evidence**"⁸¹ of a direct relationship. The report cites the 2013 US Department of Justice note that evidence presented during the 2007 Holy Land Foundation trial **linked CAIR leaders to Hamas, a specially designated terrorist organization.**

Third, the report notes NCCM co-founder Nihad Awad's November 2023 statement in which he expressed being "happy to see people breaking the siege, the walls of the concentration camp"⁸²— a reference to the October 7 Hamas attacks that killed 1,200 civilians.

⁸⁰ ISGAP (Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy). "We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada." New York: ISGAP, June 2025. ISBN 978-1-940186-28-3.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

Fourth, the ISGAP report identifies the NCCM's use of "lawfare" — specifically citing the lawsuit against former Prime Minister Stephen Harper — as an attempt to "suppress criticism" and silence public discussion of the organization's connections to terrorism.⁸³

5.4 Qatar's Influence in Canada

Qatar, a small Gulf state, has pursued a strategy of expanding its influence in Western democracies through a combination of academic partnerships, funding of Islamic institutions, and energy sector investments.

In Canada, Qatar Charity and Eid Charity — both state-owned Qatari organizations — have provided millions of dollars to Canadian Islamic centers, many of which are under scrutiny for terrorism affiliations. **Qatar Charity has been tied to Hamas and al-Qaeda and has been sanctioned or restricted in multiple countries.**

MAC, a key NCCM partner, has received significant funding from Qatar Charity.⁸⁴ The **CRA's** audit of MAC noted Qatar Charity's involvement and raised concerns about the source and use of these foreign donations.⁸⁵

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

Chapter 6: The Muslim Association of Canada (MAC) — A Brotherhood Front and Key NCCM Partner

6.1 MAC's Self-Declared Brotherhood Roots

Unlike most organizations accused of Brotherhood ties that strenuously deny any connection, **the Muslim Association of Canada has been remarkably open about its ideological foundations.** Previous versions of MAC's website explicitly stated that the organization's **"modern roots can be traced to the Islamic revival of the early twentieth century, culminating in the movement of the Muslim Brotherhood."**⁸⁶

More directly, MAC's official publications state: **"We believe that, in the twentieth century, the approach of Imam Hassan al-Banna best exemplifies this balanced, comprehensive understanding of Islam."**⁸⁷ **Hassan al-Banna was the founder of the Muslim Brotherhood.** This explicit endorsement of al-Banna's ideology is significant — **al-Banna's movement has been the ideological incubator for Hamas, al-Qaeda's intellectual founders, and numerous other Islamist extremist movements.**⁸⁸

⁸⁶ The Lawfare Project. "Muslim Organization Files Libel Suit Against Canadian Prime Minister's Office for Stating It Is Linked with Hamas." The Lawfare Project, March 31, 2018.

<https://www.thelawfareproject.org/press/2018/3/31/muslim-organization-files-libel-suit-against-canadian-prime-ministers-office-for-stating-it-is-linked-with-hamas>.

"Harper, Spokesman Must Apologize for Hamas Comment, Muslim Group Demands." CBC News, January 28, 2014.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/muslim-group-demands-apology-from-harper-chief-spokesman-1.2514099>.

Point de Bascule Canada. "National Council of Canadian Muslims: The New Name Chosen by CAIR-CAN Helps Cover Its Links with Washington-Based/Hamas-Linked CAIR." Point de Bascule Canada, May 23, 2014.

<https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/national-council-of-canadian-muslims-the-new-name-chosen-by-cair-can-helps-cover-it-s-links-with-washington-based-hamas-linked-cair/>.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

6.2 MAC's Scale and Reach

Founded in 1997 and based in Mississauga, Ontario, MAC has grown into one of Canada's largest Muslim charitable organizations.⁸⁹ Its current scale includes:

- **13 chapters across Canada**
- **23 community centers**
- **29 schools (12 full-time, 17 part-time)**
- **Serving approximately 49,250 people annually**
- **Operating in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec**

In 2023, MAC received C\$15.3 million in donations, C\$27.3 million in fees for services (primarily school fees), and C\$6 million in government funding. The organization owns C\$30.5 million in land and C\$43 million in buildings. This scale makes MAC one of the most significant private Islamic educational networks in Canada.⁹⁰

6.3 The CRA Audit of MAC

In December 2015, the Canada Revenue Agency opened a comprehensive audit of MAC. This audit reviewed more than one million financial transactions and 415,874 emails. The CRA's findings, released progressively through 2021 and 2023, allege multiple areas of non-compliance with Canada's Income Tax Act and include serious concerns about MAC's ideological activities.⁹¹

⁸⁹ MAC (Muslim Association of Canada). Annual Report / About MAC. <https://www.macnet.ca>.

⁹⁰ Canada Revenue Agency. Audit Findings Regarding the Muslim Association of Canada. CRA Charities Directorate, 2021–2024.

⁹¹ Ibid.

Key CRA findings include:⁹²

- **MAC "appears to conduct and support activities that further the advancement of the Muslim Brotherhood organization." This finding means that according to the CRA, MAC has not operated exclusively for charitable purposes.**
- **MAC engaged in "deceptive fundraising activities, such as hiding or obfuscating donor identities."**
- **Members of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood could "almost automatically" become MAC members upon transferring to Canada, and vice versa — indicating a seamless organizational continuity with the global Brotherhood structure.**
- **The CRA concluded that "it is not entirely clear how the Organization, which purports to be entirely Canadian-based with no foreign activities, is able to transfer membership to and from foreign organizations."**
- **MAC allowed two organizations that support the Muslim Brotherhood to use its facilities for free and without monitoring.**
- **Contact was made with the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria.**
- **Some directors and employees of MAC have been involved in "an apparent Hamas support network."**

⁹² "CRA Suspends, Fines Major Islamic Charity over Concerns It May Have Provided Resources to Armed Militants." Global News, October 2, 2018. <https://globalnews.ca>. and "CRA Alleges Muslim Association of Canada Has Radical Links." The Suburban, November 21, 2024. <https://www.thesuburban.com>.

- **An individual named Mohammed al-Khatib, allegedly linked to an organization involved in financing terrorism, used MAC's contact list to solicit donations for groups in Jordan.**
- **Ahmed Khalil, a speaker at a MAC facility, allegedly called for violent jihad.**
- **Azzam Abu-Rayash, who allegedly supports Hamas and favors violence, conducted a prayer service at a MAC facility and participated in a MAC leadership workshop.**

The CRA fined MAC C\$1.1 million for providing gifts, rent benefits, and salaries to ineligible individuals and organizations, including a Montreal-based imam and a Quebec charitable organization.⁹³

6.4 MAC's Funding of IRFAN-Canada

Between 2005 and 2009, the Muslim Association of Canada donated a total of C\$296,514 to IRFAN-Canada. IRFAN-Canada was subsequently designated a terrorist entity by the Canadian government in 2014 for channeling approximately C\$14.6 million to Hamas-linked entities. The CRA had first raised concerns about IRFAN-Canada in October 2003, and its charitable status was revoked in 2011.⁹⁴

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Canada Revenue Agency. Audit Findings Regarding the Muslim Association of Canada. CRA Charities Directorate, 2021–2024; and Charity Intelligence Canada. "What Lies Underneath: A Deeper Look into IRFAN-Canada's Revocation File." Charity Intelligence Canada. <https://www.charityintelligence.ca>.

6.5 MAC's Schools and Youth Programming

Perhaps the most significant aspect of MAC's activities from a long-term societal perspective is its extensive educational network. MAC operates 12 full-time schools serving students from kindergarten through Grade 12 in 13 Canadian cities, as well as 17 additional part-time schools. These schools operate under a curriculum that MAC describes as integrating Islamic values with standard academic content. **Given the CRA's findings that MAC's activities advance the Muslim Brotherhood's agenda, and MAC's own public statements about its ideological alignment with Brotherhood founder Hassan al-Banna, the question of what ideological content is conveyed to students in these schools is a matter of legitimate public concern.**⁹⁵

At a MAC Scholars Summit in 2020, featured speaker Tareq Al-Suwaidan — a Kuwaiti preacher known for his support of the Muslim Brotherhood — addressed Canadian Muslim audiences about maintaining Islamic identity while "holding the pen" to shape Canadian Muslim identity. Al-Suwaidan has previously been associated with Brotherhood-linked activities and has had his citizenship stripped over terrorist links.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ Canada Revenue Agency. Audit Findings Regarding the Muslim Association of Canada. CRA Charities Directorate, 2021–2024.

⁹⁶ "A Closer Look at the Ideas and Connections of Muslim Brotherhood Leader Tareq Al-Suwaidan, Who Was Barred from the US." MEMRI,

<https://www.memri.org/reports/closer-look-ideas-and-connections-muslim-brotherhood-leader-tareq-al-suwaidan-who-banned-us>; And "Kuwait Revokes Citizenship of Islamic Preacher Tareq Al-Suwaidan." Gulf News, <https://gulfnews.com/world/gulf/kuwait/kuwait-revokes-citizenship-of-islamic-preacher-tareq-al-suwaidan-1.500371776>.

Chapter 7: NCCM, MAC, and the Interconnected Islamist Network

7.1 Organizational Overlaps

The NCCM and MAC are not simply parallel organizations with similar ideological backgrounds; they form the two most prominent nodes of an interconnected network that includes numerous other organizations, many of which have faced government scrutiny.⁹⁷

The Mackenzie Institute, a Canadian security think tank, has described NCCM and MAC as the two highest-profile Brotherhood-linked organizations in Canada, forming a network that includes IRFAN-Canada (now defunct), Islamic Relief Canada, and the Muslim Students' Association. This network, the Institute argues, functions as the Brotherhood's Canadian "infrastructure."⁹⁸

The connections between NCCM and MAC are multiple:⁹⁹

- Both organizations have been identified in the ISGAP 2025 report as Brotherhood-linked entities receiving taxpayer funding.
- Both organizations have been the subject of CRA scrutiny for their ties to the Brotherhood and/or terrorist-linked organizations.

⁹⁷ ISGAP. "We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada." New York: ISGAP, June 2025.

⁹⁸ Mackenzie Institute. "The Muslim Brotherhood in Canada: Civilization Jihad." November 2015.

⁹⁹ Point de Bascule Canada. "The Islamist Background of the National Council of Canadian Muslims." Point de Bascule Canada, April 2009 and updated.

- **Both organizations share board members and advisors who have simultaneously been involved with Brotherhood-linked organizations internationally.**
- **Both organizations have collaborated on government lobbying and advocacy initiatives, falsely presenting a unified Muslim community voice to Canadian politicians.**
- **Both organizations have opposed what they characterize as discriminatory counterterrorism measures, effectively working in tandem to limit the scope of Canadian national security operations targeting Islamist extremism.**

7.2 The IRFAN Connection

IRFAN-Canada (International Relief Fund for the Afflicted and Needy) was designated a terrorist entity by Canada in 2014 for transferring approximately C\$14.6 million to Hamas-linked entities. Its charitable status had been revoked in 2011. IRFAN's designation made Canada's terror list a significant data point: it demonstrated that organizations presenting themselves as charities could be, and had been, used as vehicles for terror financing in Canada.¹⁰⁰

MAC, as noted in Chapter 6, donated nearly C\$300,000 to IRFAN-Canada between 2005 and 2009. The Mackenzie Institute's research also links multiple other Brotherhood-affiliated organizations in Edmonton to IRFAN through shared networks, facilities, and leadership.¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ Charity Intelligence Canada. "What Lies Underneath: A Deeper Look into IRFAN-Canada's Revocation File." Charity Intelligence Canada.

¹⁰¹ Canada Revenue Agency. Audit Findings Regarding the Muslim Association of Canada. CRA Charities Directorate, 2021–2024; and Mackenzie Institute. "The Muslim Brotherhood in Canada: Civilization Jihad." November 2015.

7.3 The Muslim Students' Association

The Muslim Students' Association (MSA) was established in North America in the 1960s by Muslim Brotherhood members. The MSA was the first organization established by the Brotherhood upon its arrival in North America and has served as a primary vehicle for spreading Brotherhood ideology among Muslim youth on university campuses.¹⁰²

The MSA has been described in a 2007 NYPD report on radicalization as an "incubator" for radicalism. Among the MSA's Canadian alumni with documented extremist connections:

- **Ahmed Sayed Khadr (University of Ottawa MSA):**
Al-Qaeda financier.

- **Salman Asrafi (University of Lethbridge MSA):**
Suicide bomber.

- **John Maguire (University of Ottawa MSA):**
ISIS propagandist.

The MSA has significant organizational and ideological overlap with NCCM and MAC, sharing speakers, events, and advocacy positions.¹⁰³

¹⁰² NYPD. Radicalization in the West: The Homegrown Threat. New York Police Department, 2007.

¹⁰³ ISGAP. "We Stand on Guard for Thee?" New York: ISGAP, June 2015.

7.4 The Network's Impact on Canadian Politics

The NCCM and Muslim Brotherhood network has achieved significant political influence in Canada, particularly during the Trudeau Liberal government years. Key indicators of this influence include:¹⁰⁴

- **The creation of the Special Representative on Combating Islamophobia position, to which Amira Elghawaby — a former NCCM employee — was appointed. A Middle East Forum report documented that Elghawaby used this position to pressure federal departments to install Muslim prayer rooms, lobbied to have Islam recognized in workplace accommodation policies, and worked with a network of Muslim federal employees to promote Palestinian political narratives within the public service.**

- **NCCM's admission that it engaged more than 3,000 political officials in 2024 and mobilized 1.2 million Canadians around Islamophobia-related advocacy.**

- **Multiple meetings between NCCM representatives and senior government officials at all levels.**

- **The passage of Motion M-103, introduced by Liberal MP Iqra Khalid, which singled out "Islamophobia" for special parliamentary study — a motion that critics argued was designed to restrict criticism of political Islam.**

¹⁰⁴ Middle East Forum. "Canadian Islamist Organizations Received \$40+ Million in Taxpayer Funds." 2024; and NCCM. Various Public Statements and LinkedIn Posts. 2023–2025; and Investigative Project on Terrorism. "Canada Is Funding and Supporting Terrorism Front Groups with Taxpayers' Money." Tom Quiggin. <https://www.investigativeproject.org>.

Chapter 8: NCCM and the Terror-Tied Omer Suleiman

8.1 Who Is Omer Suleiman?



Omar Suleiman is an extremist cleric tied to CAIR and a key imam in the Muslim Brotherhood network in the West and USA. His prominence as a speaker at CAIR USA events and his repeated appearances in Canada make him a significant figure in the intersection of the CAIR network and Canadian Muslim civil society.



8.2 Ties to CAIR

Omer Suleiman has been a key speaker at CAIR USA events and conferences. He was a speaker at the 2018 annual conference of American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) and headlined an AMP rally in Washington D.C. in 2017. AMP's national board includes former members of both the Islamic Association of Palestine (IAP) and the Holy Land Foundation (HLF) — the organizations at the center of the largest terrorism financing prosecution in American history. AMP has also been noted for having **connections to Hamas.**¹⁰⁵

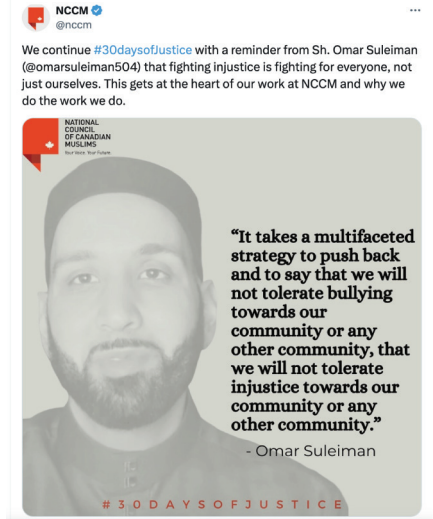


Suleiman was listed as a speaker for the 2025 People's Conference for Palestine in Detroit, alongside anti-American and extremist organizations, two terrorists released from Israeli prisons, and pro-Hamas activist Mahmoud Khalil.

¹⁰⁵ Anti-Defamation League. Profile of American Muslims for Palestine (AMP). <https://www.adl.org>.

8.3 Suleiman and NCCM

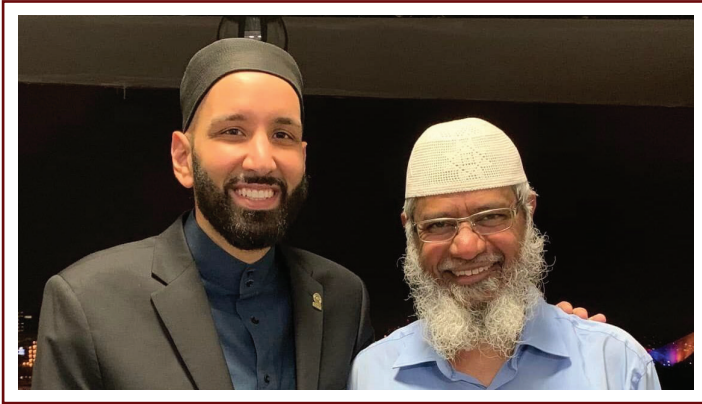
The NCCM, through its extensive political contacts and lobbying activities, has helped normalize the speaking circuit on which Suleiman and similar figures operate. When NCCM videos and events feature such speakers, and when NCCM simultaneously advises governments on anti-Islamophobia policy, the organization's role as a gatekeeper between Muslim communities and Canadian institutions becomes a matter of public concern.



Shaykh Omar Suleiman on the need to support NCCM



8.4 Suleiman and Terror-Tied Zakir



Who is Zakir Naik?

Zakir Naik is an Indian Islamist televangelist and founder of the Islamic Research Foundation, which operates the Peace TV Network. Naik is a fugitive from Indian authorities, having fled the country in 2016.¹⁰⁶ He faces charges in India including terror financing, hate speech, inciting communal hatred, and money laundering.¹⁰⁷ His Peace TV channel has been banned by broadcasting regulators in India, Bangladesh, **Canada**, Sri Lanka, and the United Kingdom.¹⁰⁸ In 2019, the UK's broadcasting authority Ofcom moved to suspend Peace TV's licence and imposed fines totalling £300,000 on the network for breaching broadcasting rules by promoting hatred.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁶ Times of India (2024) 'Disappointing, condemnable but not surprising: India on fugitive Zakir Naik's Pakistan visit', 4 October. Available at:

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/disappointing-condemnable-but-not-india-on-fugitive-zakir-naiks-pakistan-visit/articleshow/113939475.cms>

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Harley, N. (2020) 'Peace TV stations fined £300,000 for hate speeches as it pulls out of the UK', The National, 16 May. Available at:

<https://www.thenationalnews.com/world/peace-tv-stations-fined-300-000-for-hate-speeches-as-it-pulls-out-of-the-uk-1.1019484>

¹⁰⁹ Press Trust of India (2020) 'UK media watchdog fines Zakir Naik's Peace TV 300,000 pounds for "hate speech"', The Economic Times, 17 May. Available at:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/world-news/uk-media-watchdog-fines-zakir-naiks-peace-tv-300000-pounds-for-hate-speech/articleshow/75785339.cms>

Praveen Swami has argued that Naik's teachings parallel those of organizations advocating violence, and that the Islamic Research Foundation has served as a "magnet" for figures linked to **the Lashkar-e-Taiba, a designated terrorist organization**.¹¹⁰ Swami contends that Naik's message has attracted violent Islamists and that his works help explain the motivations of Indian recruits to jihadist movements. In 2008, an Islamic scholar in Lucknow issued a fatwa against Naik, alleging that he supported Osama bin Laden and that his teachings were un-Islamic.¹¹¹

Naik's influence has been directly linked to multiple terrorist attacks. Following the July 2016 Dhaka cafe attack in Bangladesh, in which 22 people were killed¹¹², investigations published by The Daily Star revealed that at least one of the attackers followed Naik's Facebook page, was influenced by his speeches, and had shared sermons in which Naik urged "all Muslims to be terrorists."¹¹³ Indian Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Kiren Rijiju stated at the time that Naik's speeches were "a matter of concern" and that Indian agencies were investigating. More significantly, Zahran Hashim — the leader of

¹¹⁰ Swami, P. (2011) 'Islamist terrorism in India', in Warikoo, K. (ed.) Religion and Security in South and Central Asia. London: Routledge, pp. 52, 61–64.

¹¹¹ Gidwandi, D. (2008) 'Storm over "fatwa" against scholar Zakir Naik', DNA India, 8 November. Available at: <https://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-storm-over-fatwa-against-scholar-zakir-naik-1204534>

¹¹² DNA India (2016) 'Peace TV of Mumbai preacher Zakir Naik who inspired Dhaka killer funded in Britain', DNA India, 7 July. Available at: <https://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-peace-tv-of-mumbai-preacher-who-inspired-dhaka-killer-funded-in-britain-2231852>

¹¹³ Lakshmi, R. (2016) 'This Islamic preacher might have influenced one of the Dhaka terrorists. Now Indians want him banned', The Washington Post, 6 July. Available at: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/07/06/did-an-indian-islamic-tv-evangelist-inspire-one-of-the-dhaka-terrorists-many-indians-say-the-preacher-must-be-banned/>

the National Thowheeth Jama'ath, which carried out the 2019 Sri Lanka Easter bombings killing 269 people — had publicly praised Naik for inciting Muslims without being banned and had called on Sri Lankan Muslims to support him.¹¹⁴ Following the Easter bombings, Sri Lankan cable television channels ceased broadcasting Peace TV. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi publicly denounced Naik in May 2019, stating that the Sri Lanka bombings were inspired by him.¹¹⁵

This Article is From Nov 18, 2016

Zakir Naik Proclaiming Every Muslim Should Be A Terrorist: Home Ministry

Press Trust of India | [All India](#) | Nov 18, 2016 00:26 am IST ⓘ

Read Time: 4 mins

Add NDTV As A

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NDTV (2016) 'Zakir Naik proclaiming every Muslim should be a terrorist: Home Ministry', NDTV, 18 November. Available at:

<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/zakir-naik-proclaiming-every-muslim-should-be-a-terrorist-home-ministry-1626877>

¹¹⁴ Ada Derana (2019) 'Lankan cable operators block Zakir Naik's Peace TV', Ada Derana, 1 May. Available at: <https://www.adaderana.lk/news.php?nid=54792>

¹¹⁵ Jain, B. (2016) Government bans controversial preacher Zakir Naik's NGO for 5 years, Times of India, 15 November. Available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/government-bans-controversial-preacher-zakir-naiks-ngo-for-5-years/articleshow/55439994.cms>

Chapter 9: Syed Muhammad Rizvi, the Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada, and financing of NCCM

9.1 The Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada

The Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada (ABAC), also known at various points as the Ahlul Bayt Assembly of North America (its original 1994 name upon registration), the Islamic Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada, and later the Islamic Shia Society of Canada, was a registered Canadian charity. Its stated purpose was to organize Islamic conferences, provide umbrella support to Shia Muslim communities, and "present the correct image of Shia throughout Canada and the world." **Canada Revenue Agency revoked its charitable status in February 2019.**¹¹⁶

9.2 CRA Revocation and the Iranian Connection

The CRA's decision to revoke ABAC's charitable status was the result of an extensive audit that documented deep and troubling links between the Canadian charity and the Ahlul Bayt World Assembly (ABWA), an IRGC-controlled organization based in Tehran, Iran.^{117 118}

The CRA's specific findings included:

¹¹⁶ Canada Revenue Agency. Notice of Revocation: Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada (Islamic Shia Society of Canada). February 2019.

¹¹⁷ Canada Revenue Agency. Notice of Intention to Revoke: Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada. February 2016.

¹¹⁸ "Toronto Charity Disputes CRA Accusation It Was Formed to Spread Iranian Revolutionary Ideology in Canada." Global News, February 15, 2019.

- ABAC was "acting as a facilitator organization to support the operational goals" of ABWA in Canada.
- ABAC was referred to by the ABWA news agency as "an ABWA branch."
- The CRA alleged that ABAC may have been established "to facilitate the spread of the Iranian revolutionary ideology in Canada."
- ABWA interfered in ABAC's affairs.
- ABAC directors attended ABWA conferences.
- ABAC invited ABWA representatives to its functions.
- ABAC "reports to ABWA."
- The ABWA logo appeared on ABAC materials.

The CRA had raised initial concerns about ABAC's relationship with ABWA as far back as 2008, noting "active hyperlinks" between the two organizations' websites.

9.3 Who Is the Ahlul Bayt World Assembly?

The Ahlul Bayt World Assembly (ABWA) is not simply a religious organization. It was founded by **Ali Khamenei himself**, and as documented by the CRA and multiple intelligence sources, ABWA is:

- Closely aligned with the Iranian regime and functions as a department within Iran's cultural wing.
- Instrumental in exporting the **Islamic Revolution** internationally.

- Led (as Secretary-General) by Mohammad Hasan Akhtari, a former Iranian ambassador to Syria who is described by multiple sources as the **"operational father" of Hezbollah — the Iranian-backed terrorist organization responsible for the deaths of thousands of civilians across Lebanon, Israel, and beyond.**

- **A body whose Supreme Council includes Hassan Nasrallah, the former leader of Hezbollah.**

- **An organization with direct ties to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and to Islamist militant groups including both Hezbollah and Hamas.**

The CRA's assessment was stark: ABWA is a department of the Iranian regime's cultural apparatus, and it plays "a big role in the export of the Islamic Revolution."¹¹⁹ Given that Canada severed diplomatic relations with Iran in 2012 and formally considers Iran a major threat as a state sponsor of terrorism, the CRA's finding that ABAC was operating as an ABWA branch represents a significant national security concern.

9.4 Syed Muhammad Rizvi's Role

Syed Muhammad Rizvi served as a director of the Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada. His directorship of an organization that was subsequently found by the CRA to be facilitating the spread of Iranian revolutionary ideology in Canada, and to be operating as a branch of an organization whose leaders include the **"operational**

¹¹⁹ Canada Revenue Agency. Notice of Intention to Revoke: Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada. February 2016; and Canada Revenue Agency. Notice of Revocation: Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada (Islamic Shia Society of Canada). February 2019.

father" of Hezbollah, represents a matter of serious public concern.

Rizvi is a Shia Muslim cleric who has been active in Canadian Muslim community affairs. His association with the ABAC, and by extension with the ABWA network tied to **Hezbollah and the Iranian regime**, has raised questions about the ideological direction of his community leadership in Canada.

INTERNET ARCHIVE <http://www.islamabc.org/team.htm>
 Wayback Machine [9 captures](#)
 27 Feb 2005 - 6 Aug 2016



إسلامية أهل البيت عنكم خير أهل البيت وتطوركم تطورا

Islamic Ahlul Bayt Assembly of Canada



Board of trustees:

Our Team

- Mr. Syed Muhammad Rizvi
- Dr. Seyed Reza Hosseini Nassab
- Mr. Syed Zaki Baqri
- Mr. Seyed Nabil Abbas
- Mr. Haj Ata Hussain
- Mr. Chawki Nouredine
- Mr. Hamid Zarrabi

Board of directors:

- Dr. Hosseini Nassab - Toronto www.hoseini.org
- Mr. Ali Sobaiti - Montreal
- Mr. Ali Abu Raya - Ottawa
- Sister Maryam Seyed - Toronto
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- Mr. Sarkar Abedi - Calgary
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The significance of his directorship at ABAC lies primarily in what it reveals about the networks within which he operated and the ideological milieu in which he was embedded.

Home / Posted Toronto

Cleric behind mosque's proposed condo project probed for hate crimes in 2012

Imam Syed Mohammed Rizvi was a key figure in an Islamic school that used teaching materials that disparaged Jews and encouraged boys to keep fit for jihad

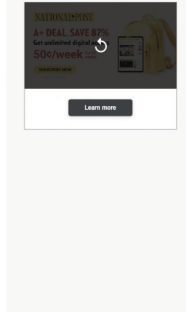
By Carolyn Turgeon
Published Feb 05, 2014 3 minute read



Carlo Allegri/National Post/Files

The cleric of a Muslim community group behind a proposed condo and townhouse complex in a predominantly Jewish area was one of the key figures in an Islamic school that used teaching materials that disparaged Jews and encouraged boys to keep fit for jihad.

Imam Syed Mohammed Rizvi and the East End Madrasah were the targets of a hate-crimes investigation in 2012, and although charges were not laid, a York Region police report said a review of 50 school giffthab books found portions that "challenged some of Canada's core values" and "suggested intolerance," even if they were not criminal.



WHO ARE THE OTHER BOARD MEMBERS? HEADLINES WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS.

HOSSEINI NASAB:

Ayatollah Hosseini Nasab, a former cleric at the Islamic Center Hamburg — the Khamenei-linked Blue Mosque shut down by German authorities for promoting extremist ideology and supporting Hezbollah — with documented ties to the IRGC and the Iranian regime, is



currently operating in Canada through his involvement with Syed Muhammad Rizvi, and was a key member of the Ahlul Bayt Assembly Canada branch, founded by Ali Khamenei himself.

ALI SOBEITI (Spelt Sbeiti):

NATIONAL POST

Home / News / Canada / World

Montreal imam whose passport was revoked is in Lebanon, lawyer won't say how he got there

Documents show Ali Sbeiti was flagged by the Passport Canada security program after the RCMP said he was a 'subject of interest'



<https://nationalpost.com/news/canada/montreal-imam-ali-sbeiti-says-he-has-no-idea-why-canada-revoked-his-passport>

The examples are extensive — and this list is far from exhaustive. While a full account of Iranian influence operations in Canada warrants its own dedicated study, **the evidence presented here is sufficient to demonstrate that the NCCM's support base is neither peaceful nor aligned with Canadian values, but rather deeply rooted in extremist and terror-linked networks.**

9.5 Rizvi's Funding of NCCM

CRA filings reveal that the Islamic Shia Ithna-Asheri Jamaat of Toronto granted CAN\$50,000 to the National Council of Canadian Muslims during the 2023 fiscal year. The stated purpose: 'to assist in the implementation and administration of the charity's activities. This organization is managed by Syed Muhammad Rizvi — a figure who serves as the deputy of Ali Khamenei and former director of Khamenei's Ahlulbait World Assembly in Canada, an institution that operated as a direct extension of the Supreme Leader's office in Tehran. The

Ahlulbayt Assembly has had its charitable status revoked by the Canada Revenue Agency, a measure that is not imposed lightly and signals serious regulatory concern over the organization's activities and financial conduct.

T3010 Registered Charity Information Return
Form T1441 - Qualifying disbursements: grants to non-qualified donees (grantees)

Name: **ISLAMIC SHIA ITHNA-ASHERI JAMAAT OF TORONTO**
BN/Registration number: **107516171 RR 0001**
Fiscal period: **January 01, 2023 to December 31, 2023**

Grantees reported: 2

Grantees displayed: 2

Registered charities that notice problems with their online information should go to [How to amend the return](#).

Grantee # 1

Name of grantee: **NATIONAL COUCIL OF CANADIAN MUSLIMS**
Purpose of grant: **TO ASSIST IN THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHARITY'S ACTIVITIES**
Amount of cash disbursement: **CAN\$ 50,000.00**
Amount of non-cash disbursement:
If outside Canada, each country code and country where the activities were carried on:

The implications are stark. An organization led by a direct representative of Khamenei's apparatus, one tied to an entity already flagged and sanctioned by Canadian regulators, is funnelling money into the NCCM's day-to-day operations. This is not a coincidental donor relationship. It is a financial pipeline connecting IRGC-aligned institutional networks in Iran, through their proxy structures in Canada, directly into the organization that presents itself as the voice of Canadian Muslims on Parliament Hill.

The question is no longer whether the NCCM has links to Iranian regime-affiliated networks. The CRA filings answer that. The question is how deep those links run... and who in Ottawa has chosen not to ask.

9.6 The Broader Iranian Influence Operation in Canada

The ABAC case is not an isolated incident. **It reflects a broader Iranian strategy of establishing front organizations in Western democracies to spread the Islamic Revolution's ideology, gather intelligence, and build influence networks.**¹²⁰

The German government's experience with the Islamic Centre of Hamburg — which was also linked to ABWA and described by German authorities as an organization that spread pro-regime propaganda and provided intelligence to Iran — provides a parallel case study.¹²¹

ABAC's original founder, Syed Hosseni-Nassab (Currently living in Toronto), was also the president of the Islamic Centre of Hamburg.¹²² German authorities identified this center as an organization linked to the Iranian government and involved in spreading Islamic Revolution ideology¹²³. **The fact that the same individual who helped establish the Hamburg center also established the Canadian organization, which was subsequently found to be operating as an ABWA branch, suggests a deliberate pattern of establishing Iranian-linked organizations across Western democracies.**¹²⁴

¹²⁰ Foundation for Defense of Democracies. "Germany Closes Islamic Center Due to Iran and Hezbollah Ties." FDD, July 25, 2024. <https://www.fdd.org/analysis/2024/07/25/germany-closes-islamic-center-due-to-iran-and-hezbollah-ties/>.

¹²¹ "Germany Raids and Shuts Down Mosque Used as Pro-Iran Centre." The National, July 24, 2024.

<https://www.thenationalnews.com/news/europe/2024/07/24/germany-raids-and-shuts-down-mosque-used-as-pro-iran-centre/>.

¹²² "Toronto Charity Disputes CRA Accusation It Was Formed to Spread Iranian Revolutionary Ideology in Canada." Global News, February 15, 2019. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4948429/canadian-charity-iran-hezbollah/>.

¹²³ German Federal Ministry of the Interior. Ban order against the Islamic Centre Hamburg (IZH) and subsidiary organisations. July 24, 2024.

¹²⁴ "Germany's Blue Mosque Aided Hezbollah, Took Orders from Iran." The Jerusalem Post, August 2024. <https://www.jpost.com/international/islamic-terrorism/article-814210>.

Chapter 10: Anti-Canadian Narratives and the NCCM Policy Agenda

10.1 The 'Islamic Victimhood Narrative'

Security experts and moderate Muslim commentators have documented a consistent pattern in NCCM/CAIR-CAN's communications strategy: the promotion of what has been characterized as an "Islamic victimhood narrative" — claims of widespread, systemic persecution of Muslims by mainstream Canadian institutions and society.

Raheel Raza, a prominent Canadian Muslim activist and author who is among the most vocal critics of the Brotherhood network in Canada, has described this narrative as not merely statistically inaccurate but "divisive and potentially dangerous." She notes that a common thread in Islamist terror plots and attacks in North America has been the perpetrators' belief that aggression was justified "in defense of Islam" — a belief that is reinforced rather than countered by the Islamic victimhood narrative.¹²⁵

The NCCM's statistics on anti-Muslim incidents have been questioned by critics who argue that the methodology used to compile them significantly overstates the prevalence of Islamophobia. **NCCM's website states that Islamophobic incidents reported to NCCM "surged by 1,800%" — a figure without information about baseline numbers, sample size, and reporting methodology.**¹²⁶

¹²⁵ Raza, R. (2014) 'Canada: CAIR-CAN, The NCCM and "The Islamic Victimhood Narrative"', Gatestone Institute, 4 February. Available at: <https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/4152/canada-cair-can-nccm>

¹²⁶ National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) (no date) Take Action. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/take-action/>

10.2 NCCM's National Security Advocacy

One of the most consistent patterns in **NCCM's advocacy is its opposition to national security measures that target Islamist extremism.** This advocacy has taken several forms:

Opposition to the CRA's Muslim Charity Audits

NCCM has strongly opposed the CRA's audits of Muslim-linked charities, characterizing them as evidence of systemic Islamophobia within the federal government. This opposition has been most visible in the NCCM's advocacy around a report titled "Under Layered Suspicion: A Review of CRA Audits of Muslim-led Charities," which argued that Muslim charities were being disproportionately targeted.¹²⁷

Critics note the irony: the CRA audits that NCCM has characterized as Islamophobic are **the same audits that uncovered IRFAN-Canada's transfer of millions to Hamas**¹²⁸, MAC's advancement of **Brotherhood ideology**, and ABAC's facilitation of **Iranian revolutionary ideology**.¹²⁹ NCCM's framing of these legitimate counterterrorism audit activities as religious discrimination serves to delegitimize scrutiny of organizations with documented extremist connections.¹³⁰

¹²⁷ Emon, A.M. and Hasan, N.Z. (2021) Under Layered Suspicion: A Review of CRA Audits of Muslim-led Charities. Toronto: Institute of Islamic Studies, University of Toronto and National Council of Canadian Muslims.

¹²⁸ Bell, S. (2023) Auditors allege Canadian charity helped Hamas financier. Global News, 13 October. Available at: <https://globalnews.ca/news/10014362/cra-audit-canadian-charity-hamas-network/>

¹²⁹ Government of Canada (2014) Government of Canada lists IRFAN-Canada as a terrorist entity. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/news/archive/2014/04/government-canada-lists-irfan-canada-terrorist-entity.html> and Charity Intelligence Canada (2019) What lies underneath: a deeper look into IRFAN-Canada's revocation file. Available at: <https://www.charityintelligence.ca/research-and-news/ci-views/43-charity-news/689-what-lies-underneath-a-deeper-look-into-irfan-canada-revocation-file>

¹³⁰ National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) (2021) Under Layered Suspicion: A Review of CRA Audits of Muslim-led Charities. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/cra/>; National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) (n.d.) Fairness at the CRA. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/fairness-at-the-cra/>

Pressure on CSIS Leadership

In late 2025, NCCM pressured CSIS Director Dan Rogers into issuing a formal apology for failing to reference "violent Islamophobia" in a speech.¹³¹ This extraordinary episode — in which the director of Canada's primary intelligence agency was pressured by a civil advocacy organization into apologizing for a speech deemed insufficiently attentive to anti-Muslim discrimination — **illustrates the degree of influence the terror-tied NCCM has achieved over Canadian security institutions.**

Reframing of 'Jihad'

In a federally funded report on "Islamophobia" published in 2024, Amira Elghawaby's office — drawing on **frameworks consistent with NCCM's Muslim Brotherhood approach** — **redefined "jihad" as an inner spiritual "struggle" and dismissed concerns about Islamist extremism.**¹³²

10.3 NCCM's Foreign Policy Advocacy

NCCM's foreign policy positions are contrary to Canada's national interests:

¹³¹ National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM), Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and Amira Elghawaby (2025) Posts on X regarding meeting between NCCM and CSIS, apology letter, and responses, 11 December. Available at: <https://x.com/nccm/status/1999545114931102041>; <https://x.com/csiscanada/status/1999229077081702478>; <https://x.com/AmiraElghawaby/status/1999584787267297667>

¹³² George, J.A. (2026) Canada closes "Islamophobia" office. Middle East Forum, 10 February. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/fwi/fwi-news/canada-closes-islamophobia-office>

UNRWA Funding

NCCM publicly campaigned to restore Canadian funding to UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) after Canada suspended funding following evidence that UNRWA staff had participated in the October 7 attacks and that Hamas had embedded itself within UNRWA's operations. NCCM's LinkedIn page stated: "There is a major attack from those who do not want Canada to resume funding UNRWA, the only lifeline for Palestinians in Gaza."¹³³ **This framing uncritically adopted Hamas propaganda narratives.**

One-Sided Gaza Advocacy

NCCM's campaign around the Gaza conflict has been characterized by one-sided advocacy. While NCCM is quick to characterize Israeli military operations as war crimes and genocide, its advocacy portal explicitly stated that conflating support for Palestinians with "support for Hamas" was "racist, demeaning and Islamophobic"¹³⁴ — effectively creating a rhetorical barrier against any criticism of Hamas while maintaining a pro-Palestinian advocacy stance.

¹³³ National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) (2024) NCCM advocacy on UNRWA funding restoration. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/legal-cases/>; <https://ca.linkedin.com/company/national-council-of-canadian-muslims>. See also: Harris, K. (2024) 'Canada to resume funding for UNRWA,' CBC News, 8 March. Available at: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/canada-government-resume-unrwa-funding-1.7134961>; and Anadolu Agency (2024) 'Canada to resume funding for UN agency for Palestinian refugees,' 8 March. Available at: <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/americas/canada-to-resume-funding-for-un-agency-for-palestinian-refugees/3159761>.

¹³⁴ National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) (2024) Advocacy portal and campaigns. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/advocacyportal/>; <https://nccm.ca/take-action/>.

Failure to Call for Hostage Release

The NCCM launched petition after petition, press release after press release, campaign after campaign — all directed at Israel and the Canadian government. Yet for the 250 hostages — babies, grandmothers, young women who survived rape only to be dragged into tunnels — the NCCM had nothing but the occasional throwaway line. No campaigns. No petitions. No pressure on Hamas. An organization that claims to oppose terrorism and stand for human rights could not bring itself to look Hamas in the eye and demand the release of innocent civilians. That is not a coincidence. That is a choice.

10.4 Motion M-103 and the Islamophobia Industrial Complex

NCCM played a significant role in advocating for Motion M-103, introduced by Liberal MP Iqra Khalid in 2016. The motion called on the federal government to study the rise of Islamophobia in Canada and to develop a whole-of-government approach to reducing or eliminating it.¹³⁵

Many Muslim commentators argued that the motion was problematic because "Islamophobia" was left undefined, potentially encompassing any criticism of Islamist ideology or of the political dimensions of Islam, and because the motion treated Islam differently from other religions.

¹³⁵ **House of Commons of Canada** (2017) Motion M-103: Systemic racism and religious discrimination, introduced 5 December 2016, passed 23 March 2017. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motion_103.

More significantly, M-103 was sponsored by a politician with documented **Brotherhood-linked associations**¹³⁶ (Khalid has acknowledged having led the York University Muslim Students' Association and having written its constitution after the MSA took over the Pakistani Student Association — an MSA that the Investigative Project on Terrorism described as Salafist in orientation).¹³⁷ **The motion was seen as advancing the NCCM-MAC network's political agenda by creating a government framework that would treat criticism of Islamic extremism as a form of racism.**

¹³⁶ **Clark, C.** (2017) 'Liberal MP Iqra Khalid addresses critics of anti-Islamophobia motion,' The Globe and Mail, 22 March. Available at: <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/liberal-mp-iqra-khalid-addresses-critics-of-anti-islamophobia-motion/article34379595/>.

¹³⁷ **Quiggin, T.** (n.d.) 'Canada is funding and supporting terrorism front groups with taxpayers' money,' Investigative Project on Terrorism. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/7514/canada-is-funding-and-supporting-terrorism-front>.

Chapter 11: Failures to Condemn Terrorism and Extremism

11.1 The October 7, 2023 Attacks

On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched a coordinated attack on Israel from the Gaza Strip. The attacks resulted in the deaths of approximately 1,200 Israelis, the majority of them civilians.¹³⁸ Over 250 people were taken hostage, including children and the elderly. The attacks included widespread rape and sexual violence, the burning alive of people in their homes, the deliberate killing of children, and the filming and celebration of atrocities by the perpetrators. These crimes were documented extensively by the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and other organizations.¹³⁹

The October 7 attacks represented the single largest mass killing of Jewish people since the Holocaust.¹⁴⁰ They occurred on a Jewish holiday (Simchat Torah) and on the 50th anniversary of the Yom Kippur War. **Hamas's own leaders celebrated the attacks and described them as a model for future operations.**¹⁴¹

¹³⁸ United Nations Human Rights Council (2024) Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, A/HRC/56/26, 12 June. Available at: <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/a-hrc-56-26-auv.pdf>

¹³⁹ Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (2024) Mission Report: Official Visit of the Office of the SRSg-SVC to Israel and the Occupied West Bank, 29 January–14 February 2024, 4 March. Available at:

<https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/report/mission-report-official-visit-of-the-office-of-the-srsg-svc-to-israel-and-the-occupied-west-bank-29-january-14-february-2024/20240304-Israel-oWB-CRSV-report.pdf>

¹⁴⁰ Biden, J. (2023) Remarks by President Biden on the Terrorist Attacks in Israel, The White House, 10 October. Available at:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2023/10/10/remarks-by-president-biden-on-the-terrorist-attacks-in-israel/> (Accessed: 24 March 2026). (Accessed: 24 March 2026).

¹⁴¹ Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI) (2023) Hamas Political Bureau Member Ghazi Hamad: We Will Repeat the October 7 Attack Time and Again Until Israel Is Annihilated, Clip No. 10549, LBC TV (Lebanon), 24 October. Available at:

<https://www.memri.org/tv/hamas-official-ghazi-hamad-we-will-repeat-october-7-again-and-again-until-israel-annihilated>

11.2 NCCM's Response: Absence of Specific Condemnation

Following the October 7 attacks, True North, a Canadian digital news publication, contacted six major Canadian Muslim organizations — including the NCCM, MAC, the Canadian Council of Muslim Women, ISNA-Canada, and the Muslim Students' Association — and asked whether they would specifically condemn Hamas and its October 7 actions. NCCM, MAC, MSA, and CCMW did not respond to the inquiry.¹⁴²

Notably absent from NCCM's extensive post-October 7 advocacy was a clear, specific, unequivocal condemnation of Hamas by name, a condemnation of the specific atrocities committed, or any sustained campaign demanding the release of the hostages comparable to its campaigns on other issues.

NCCM has stated in past communications that it "has consistently and unequivocally spoken out against terrorism — regardless of who perpetrates it, including naming groups such as al-Qaeda, Hamas, and Al-Shabab."¹⁴³ **However, this generic statement, repeated in response to media inquiries, stands in stark contrast to the organization's actual post-October 7 communications, which focused overwhelmingly on Israeli actions rather than Hamas atrocities.**

11.3 NCCM's Patterns of Selective Condemnation

The NCCM's response to October 7 is consistent with a longer-term pattern of selective condemnation:

¹⁴² Dzsurdza, C. (2023) 'One out of six Muslim organizations responded when asked to denounce Hamas', True North, 30 November. Available at: <https://tnc.news/2023/11/30/muslim-organizations-denounce-hamas/> (Accessed: 24 March 2026).

¹⁴³ National Council of Canadian Muslims (no date) Legal Cases. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/legal-cases/>

The 2002 Hamas Designations

When Canada designated Hamas as a terrorist organization in 2002, two CAIR-CAN leaders openly endorsed Hamas, according to documentation compiled by Point de Bascule Canada. This endorsement came at a time when Hamas was responsible for a wave of suicide bombings targeting Israeli civilians, including the Passover massacre at the Park Hotel in Netanya.¹⁴⁴

The Nihad Awad Statement

When CAIR USA executive director Nihad Awad stated at a November 2023 conference that he was "happy to see people breaking the siege, the walls of the concentration camp"¹⁴⁵ — a statement widely understood as celebrating the October 7 attacks¹⁴⁶ — **NCCM issued no statement distancing itself from its organizational parent, or condemnation of CAIR. The silence is notable given NCCM's longstanding insistence that it has no connection to CAIR USA.**

Post-October 7 University Campus Activity

Following October 7, Canadian university campuses experienced an explosion of pro-Hamas activity.

¹⁴⁴ Point de Bascule Canada (no date) National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) / Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR) / Canadian Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR-CAN). Available at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/council-on-american-islamic-relations-cair-canadian-council-on-american-islamic-relations-cair-can-le-conseil-canadien-en-relations-islamo-americaines-cair-can/>

¹⁴⁵ Middle East Media Research Institute (2023) CAIR Executive Director Nihad Awad at American Muslims for Palestine (AMP) Convention: I Was Happy to See the People of Gaza Break the Siege on October 7, Special Dispatch No. 11008, 7 December. Available at: <https://www.memri.org/reports/cair-executive-director-nihad-awad-american-muslims-palestine-amp-convention-i-was-happy-see>

¹⁴⁶ Chamberlain, S. (2023) 'CAIR director says he was "happy" on Oct. 7, Israel "does not have right to self-defense"', Fox News, 9 December. Available at: <https://www.foxnews.com/us/cair-director-says-happy-witness-oct-7-says-israel-does-not-have-right-self-defense>

Samidoun Canada¹⁴⁷, which was designated as a terrorist entity by both the United States and Canada in October 2024 for its ties to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), played a leading role in coordinating campus protests.¹⁴⁸

NCCM's response to this campus activity has been muted.¹⁴⁹ Rather than specifically condemning the pro-Hamas dimensions of the campus protests or calling out the organizations involved in inciting violence, NCCM has continued to frame the entire post-October 7 environment primarily through the lens of Islamophobia.¹⁵⁰

11.4 Historical Failures to Condemn Major Terror Attacks

NCCM/CAIR-CAN's track record on condemning terrorism extends to multiple earlier incidents. While the organization has at times issued generic condemnations of terrorism.¹⁵¹ These condemnations typically lack specificity, fail to name the organizations responsible, and are quickly followed by concerns about Islamophobia and backlash against Muslim communities. **By warning against any specific scrutiny of Islamist extremism, the NCCM is effectively protecting the networks that sponsor extremism and terrorism.**¹⁵²

¹⁴⁷ Baker, J. (no date) What is Samidoun?, Program on Extremism, George Washington University. Available at: <https://extremism.gwu.edu/what-samidoun>

¹⁴⁸ Public Safety Canada (2024) Government of Canada lists Samidoun as a terrorist entity, 15 October. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2024/10/government-of-canada-lists-samidoun-as-a-terrorist-entity.html>

¹⁴⁹ National Council of Canadian Muslims (2023) Advocacy Portal. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/advocacyportal/>

¹⁵⁰ Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (2025) We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada. Available at: https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Canada_Report_Final_250622_EN_Final.pdf

¹⁵¹ Harris, D.B. (2015) Testimony before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Public Safety and National Security, 41st Parliament, 2nd Session, Meeting 60. Available at: <https://openparliament.ca/committees/public-safety/41-2/60/david-harris-1/only/>

¹⁵² Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (2025) We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada. Available at: https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Canada_Report_Final_250622_EN_Final.pdf

Chapter 12: Government Funding of the NCCM

12.1 Taxpayer Funding of Brotherhood-Linked Organizations

One of the most significant concerns is the extent to which Canadian taxpayers have funded organizations with documented ties to the terrorist Muslim Brotherhood network. Four Brotherhood-linked organizations — MAC, Islamic Relief Canada (IRC), ISNA-Canada, and NCCM — collectively received more than C\$40 million in Canadian taxpayer funds between 2018 and 2022.¹⁵³ This figure represents federal grants and contributions; it does not include tax exemptions associated with charitable status or provincial government funding.

12.2 The 2018 Announcement

In July 2018, Liberal MP Iqra Khalid — the sponsor of Motion M-103 and a politician with documented MSA connections — announced that C\$23 million in federal funding would go to the NCCM and Islamic Relief Canada.¹⁵⁴ This announcement attracted significant criticism from commentators including Tarek Fatah, the Toronto Sun columnist who described NCCM as "a former branch of the U.S.-based Council on American Islamic Relations, which was named as an unindicted co-conspirator connected to the largest terror-funding trial in US history."¹⁵⁵

¹⁵³ Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (2025) We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada. Available at: https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Canada_Report_Final_250622_EN_Final.pdf

¹⁵⁴ Quiggin, T. (2018) 'Canada is Funding and Supporting Terrorism Front Groups with Taxpayers' Money', Investigative Project on Terrorism. Available at:

<https://www.investigativeproject.org/7514/canada-is-funding-and-supporting-terrorism-front>

¹⁵⁵ Fatah, T. (2017) 'How Canadian MPs Got Duped into Anti-Islamophobia Motion', Middle East Forum, 25 September. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/canadian-mps-duped-into-anti-islamophobia-motion>

The decision to funnel taxpayer funds through a politician with MSA ties to an organization with CAIR-CAN history is either reckless disregard for national security or deliberate facilitation of the Brotherhood network's Canadian operations.

12.3 NCCM's Current Government Access

The NCCM's annual reports and advocacy documentation reveal the extent of its current government access:

- NCCM engaged more than 3,000 political officials in 2024.¹⁵⁶
- NCCM has been named as a top lobbying organization in Canada by The Hill Times on multiple occasions.¹⁵⁷
- NCCM appears regularly before parliamentary committees and advocates on virtually every piece of legislation touching on national security, immigration, or civil liberties.¹⁵⁸
- NCCM is treated by Canadian governments at all levels as the authoritative voice of Canadian Muslims.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁶ National Council of Canadian Muslims (no date) Homepage. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/>

¹⁵⁷ National Council of Canadian Muslims (no date) National Security. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/issues/national-security/>

¹⁵⁸ National Council of Canadian Muslims (no date) Office on Islamophobia. Available at: <https://nccm.ca/issues/office-on-islamophobia/>

¹⁵⁹ George, J.A. (2024) 'Islamist Groups in Canada Receive Public Funds — Thanks to a Culture of Complacency', Middle East Forum / Focus on Western Islamism, 14 October. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/islamist-groups-in-canada-receive-public-funds>

This level of access, combined with NCCM's documented ideological connections and its consistent advocacy against national security measures targeting Islamist extremism, represents a significant policy vulnerability.¹⁶⁰ **Organizations with terrorist Brotherhood ties are, in effect, shaping the legislative framework within which Canadian counterterrorism operations occur.**

¹⁶⁰ Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (2025) We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada. Available at: https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Canada_Report_Final_250622_EN_Final.pdf



"Do not mix truth with
falsehood or hide the truth
knowingly."



The Holy Quran, 2:42

Chapter 13: IRFAN-Canada, NCCM, and the Terror-Financing Network

13.1 IRFAN-Canada: From Charity to Terrorist Entity

The International Relief Fund for the Afflicted and Needy-Canada (IRFAN-Canada) represents the most clear-cut example of how the Brotherhood-linked network in Canada has been used for terror financing. IRFAN-Canada's transformation from a registered charity to a designated terrorist entity follows a pattern that security experts argue applies, to varying degrees, to other organizations in the network.¹⁶¹

IRFAN-Canada was first audited by the CRA's Charities Directorate in October 2003. **Contrary to NCCM's framing that such audits represent Islamophobic bias, IRFAN was first placed under scrutiny under the Martin Liberal government — not the Harper Conservative government.**¹⁶²

IRFAN-Canada's charitable status was revoked by the CRA in 2011. In 2014, the Canadian government designated IRFAN-Canada as a terrorist entity, making it the first Canadian-registered charity to receive such a designation. **The basis for this designation: IRFAN had transferred approximately C\$14.6 million to Hamas-linked entities in Gaza.**¹⁶³

¹⁶¹ Public Safety Canada (2014) Government of Canada Lists IRFAN-Canada as Terrorist Entity, 29 April. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/news/archive/2014/04/government-canada-lists-irfan-canada-terrorist-entity.html>

¹⁶² Canadian Charity Law (2011) 'International Relief Fund for the Afflicted and Needy Canada (IRFAN-Canada) has status revoked'. Available at:

https://www.canadiancharitylaw.ca/blog/international_relief_fund_for_the_afflicted_and_needy_canada_irfan-canada_h/

¹⁶³ Canada Revenue Agency (2011) Revoked Canadian Charity Listed under the Criminal Code as Terrorist Entity.

Available at:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/charities-giving/charities/whats-new/revoked-canadian-charity-listed-under-criminal-code-terrorist-entity.html>

13.2 IRFAN's Connections to the Broader Network

IRFAN-Canada did not operate in isolation. Its connections to the broader Brotherhood-linked network in Canada include:

- **MAC donated C\$296,514 to IRFAN-Canada between 2005 and 2009, despite IRFAN being under CRA scrutiny from 2003 onward.¹⁶⁴**
- **NCCM representatives attended the June 2012 meeting with Public Safety Minister Vic Toews alongside Naseer Syed, who was at the time IRFAN-Canada's legal representative.¹⁶⁵**
- **Multiple organizations in Edmonton that were linked to MAC and the broader Brotherhood network were also linked to IRFAN through shared networks and activities, according to Investigative Project on Terrorism research.¹⁶⁶**

The IRFAN case demonstrates that the Brotherhood network's charitable infrastructure was not merely a public relations concern but a functional mechanism for channeling funds to a designated terrorist organization. The C\$14.6 million transferred to Hamas through IRFAN could have

¹⁶⁴ Bell, S. (2023) 'Auditors allege Canadian charity helped Hamas financier', Global News, 13 October. Available at: <https://globalnews.ca/news/10014362/cra-audit-canadian-charity-hamas-network/>

¹⁶⁵ Point de Bascule Canada (2014) 'June 8, 2012 – Muslim Brotherhood delegation led by Hussein Hamdani met with Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews'. Available at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/syed-naseer/>

¹⁶⁶ Point de Bascule Canada (no date) National Council of Canadian Muslims (NCCM) / Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR). Available at: <https://pointdebasculecanada.ca/council-on-american-islamic-relations-cair-canadian-council-on-american-islamic-relations-cair-can/>

funded terrorist operations capable of killing hundreds of people.¹⁶⁷

13.3 Islamic Relief Canada

Islamic Relief Canada (IRC) is another Brotherhood-linked charity¹⁶⁸ whose parent organization, Islamic Relief Worldwide, has been designated a terrorist organization by the United Arab Emirates, had its bank accounts closed by HSBC, and has faced serious allegations of funneling funds to Hamas¹⁶⁹ — yet continues to operate in Canada and has received millions in Canadian taxpayer funding. IRC has donated tens of millions of dollars to its parent organization, Islamic Relief Worldwide, **which has been linked to Hamas**. IRC leadership has included individuals with direct ties to the Muslim Brotherhood.



¹⁶⁷ Vidino, L. (no date) The Muslim Brotherhood in the West?, Program on Extremism, George Washington University. Available at: <https://extremism.gwu.edu/muslim-brotherhood-west>

¹⁶⁸ George, J.A. (2024) 'Islamist Groups in Canada Receive Public Funds — Thanks to a Culture of Complacency', Middle East Forum / Focus on Western Islamism, 14 October. Available at: <https://www.meforum.org/islamist-groups-in-canada-receive-public-funds>

¹⁶⁹ Quiggin, T. (2018) 'Canada is Funding and Supporting Terrorism Front Groups with Taxpayers' Money', Investigative Project on Terrorism. Available at: <https://www.investigativeproject.org/7514/canada-is-funding-and-supporting-terrorism-front>



Essam al-Haddad is currently held in solitary confinement at Al-Aqrab Prison in Cairo for supporting terrorism.

Co-founder and former Islamic Relief Worldwide leader Essam al-Haddad was identified in a Washington Institute for Near East Policy report as a **Brotherhood member** elected to the Brotherhood's Guidance Office in December 2009.¹⁷⁰ He ran the successful presidential campaign of Brotherhood president Mohamed Morsi in Egypt and **has been imprisoned since 2013** following the Egyptian military's removal of the Morsi government.

HSBC Bank announced in January 2016 that it would close Islamic Relief's accounts. The Financial Post removed IRC from its "25 Charities of the Year" list in 2014 because its **"international arm has been banned elsewhere for allegedly funneling funds to the terrorist organization Hamas."**¹⁷¹

Despite this record, IRC has continued to receive Canadian government funding.¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰Washington Institute for Near East Policy (2012) The Muslim Brotherhood: A Guide.

¹⁷² Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (2025) We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada. Available at: https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Canada_Report_Final_250622_EN_Final.pdf

Despite this record, IRC has continued to receive Canadian government funding.¹⁷²

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¹⁷² Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (no date) Proactive Disclosure — Grants and Contributions: Islamic Relief. Available at:

https://search.open.canada.ca/grants/?sort=agreement_start_date+desc&search_text=Islamic+relief&page=1

SUMMARY OF KEY CONCERNS

This report has documented a pattern of organizational ties, ideological alignments, advocacy positions, and failures of condemnation that, taken together, **raise serious concerns about the NCCM's role in Canadian public life. To summarize the key findings:**

On organizational history: The NCCM was founded as the Canadian branch of CAIR USA, an organization that a US federal judge found had proven associations with Hamas. Despite repeated denials, documentary evidence including a sworn affidavit by NCCM's founding chair confirms a direct operational relationship between CAIR-CAN and CAIR USA.

On ideological networks: The NCCM operates within a broader network of Brotherhood-linked organizations, including MAC (which openly endorses terrorist Brotherhood founder Hassan al-Banna's ideology), the MSA, and Islamic Relief Canada.

On failing to condemn terrorism: When specifically asked to condemn Hamas and its October 7 atrocities, NCCM did not respond. NCCM's post-October 7 advocacy focused overwhelmingly on Israeli military operations and Muslim victimhood, with inadequate attention to Hamas's crimes against civilians and the hostages.

On government access and influence: NCCM has achieved extraordinary access to Canadian governments at all levels, effectively positioning itself as the authoritative voice of Canadian Muslims and shaping legislation and policy on national security, immigration, and civil liberties.

On radicalizing youth: Through MAC's school network, the MSA's campus presence, and the speaking circuit represented by conferences like Reviving the Islamic Spirit, the Brotherhood-linked network has built an extensive pipeline for ideological influence among Muslim youth that warrants serious scrutiny.

THE NEED FOR OPEN DEBATE

Perhaps the most important conclusion of this report is the need for open, honest, and rigorous public debate about these issues. The Muslim Brotherhood network's most effective strategy has been to use accusations of Islamophobia to shut down legitimate scrutiny of extremist organizations operating under charitable and civil liberties guises.

As Raheel Raza, the prominent Canadian Muslim activist, has stated: "All the work that we do in order to build bridges and try to educate Muslim youth was completely sabotaged by heavy false propaganda coming from The Muslim Brotherhood and its proxies." The real victims of the Brotherhood network's activities in Canada are not only Jewish Canadians and other targets of the antisemitism the network promotes, but also the vast majority of Canadian Muslims who are moderate, peaceful, and genuinely committed to Canadian values of pluralism and democracy.

France's May 2025 government report on the Muslim Brotherhood, which found it to be a "threat to national cohesion" requiring emergency security measures, demonstrates that Canada's closest democratic allies are taking this threat seriously. Canada's continued tolerance of Brotherhood-linked organizations receiving taxpayer funding and shaping government policy represents a serious failure of national security governance that demands urgent attention.

The ISGAP report's warning resonates with particular force: "For too long, radical entities have preached hate and incited violence without fear of repercussion. Meaningful investigations into these entities have remained few and far between and too often end with little, if any, action taken."¹⁷³

The cost of continued inaction — measured in terrorist attacks, radicalized youth, and a democratic society increasingly unable to have honest conversations about extremism — is one that Canadians cannot afford to bear.

¹⁷³ Institute for the Study of Global Antisemitism and Policy (2025) We Stand on Guard for Thee? The Growing Influence of the Muslim Brotherhood on Politics, Academia, and Civil Society in Canada. Available at: https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Canada_Report_Final_250622_EN_Final.pdf

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A WORD OF CAUTION

HISTORY DOES NOT LIE, AND IT DOES NOT FORGIVE.

EVERY CHAPTER OF THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD'S GLOBAL STORY ENDS THE SAME WAY — IN SCANDAL, EXPOSURE, AND COLLAPSE. FROM EGYPT TO THE GULF, FROM EUROPE TO USA, THE PATTERN IS UNMISTAKABLE. THE TIDE ALWAYS TURNS.

THE NCCM SITS AT THE CENTRE OF A WEB THAT IS UNRAVELLING. THE SCANDALS ARE NOT A MATTER OF IF — THEY ARE A MATTER OF WHEN. AND WHEN THE FULL WEIGHT OF PUBLIC SCRUTINY FALLS, IT WILL NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE ARCHITECTS AND THE BYSTANDERS.

IF EVEN ONE PERCENT OF WHAT IS DOCUMENTED IN THIS BOOK IS TRUE, IT SHOULD BE ENOUGH FOR ANY WISE PERSON TO WALK AWAY — QUIETLY, IMMEDIATELY, AND WITHOUT LOOKING BACK.

DO NOT LET THEIR FALL BECOME YOURS.

DO NOT GAMBLE YOUR REPUTATION, YOUR COMMUNITY STANDING, OR YOUR CONSCIENCE ON AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS MADE A CAREER OF GAMBLING WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S TRUST.

BEWARE OF THE FRIEND WHO IS YOUR ALLY IN SILENCE
BUT YOUR LIABILITY IN PUBLIC.