



International Security & Terrorism

by

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- The September 11, 2001 attacks-New York, Washington D.C, Pennsylvania- the UNSC Resolution 1368 (2001)- “International terrorism as constituting a threat to international peace and security.”
- Terrorist acts in the configuration of the threat to International Peace and Security.
- The threat to international peace and security concept in United Nations Security Council practice-under Article 39, UN Charter.
- “New World Order”-UNSC deals -armed conflicts+ tasks threatening international peace and security.
- Article 24 of the UN Charter-duties of the UNSC
- Article 1 & 2 of the UN Charter evaluate UNSC actions
- Limitation of UNSC-State Sovereignty
- For the first time Security Council referred to terrorism in Resolution 579 (1985), concerning suicide attempts perpetrated in the airports of Rome and Vienna.
- Resolutions on the aircraft accident in Lockerbie in 1992; the Resolutions generated as the result of the assassination of the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in 1995; the Resolutions on the Taliban Regime’s support of terrorism issued between 1998 and 2001.

The essential characteristics of the current definition of the threat to International peace and security cause by terrorist acts :

- *The general, permanent nature of the Article 39 of the UN Charter description.*
- *The absence of a definition of terrorism*
- *The irrelevance of the international character of terrorism*

Obligation of International Organizations & Problem of Terrorism



AFRICAN UNION

African Union (AU):

- The Organization of African Unity (OAU)-28th Ordinary Session in Dakar, 1992 - adopted a Resolution on the Strengthening of Cooperation and Coordination among African States [AHG/Res.213 (XXVIII)] -pledged to fight the extremism and terrorism.
- Declaration on the Code of Conduct for Inter-African Relations-1994-rejected all forms of terrorism and extremism.
- Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism -35th Ordinary Session in Algeria-1999.
- The AU Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism-2002.
- National Strategy for Combating Terrorism highlights the African Union (AU)- against transnational terrorism.
- African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) to co-ordinate the analyses of terrorism and counter terrorism activities on the continent with AU member states and the regional economic communities.
- Dakar Declaration against Terrorism.
- African Model Law on Counter Terrorism-2011.

European Union (EU):

- The EU Counter terrorism strategy - December 2005-Four critical elements- **prevent, protect, pursue and respond** through ‘cooperation, collective capability and international partnership’
- Terrorism through groups like- Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N), Greece; First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups (GRAPO), Spain; the New Red Brigades Communist Combatant Party (BR/PCC), Italy; the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Ireland; Baader-Meinh of Gang in Germany etc.
- *Prevent*-tackle the root causes of terrorism
- *Protect*-shield citizens and critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, by being well-prepared and by minimizing the risk through increased security.
- *Pursue*-track terrorists; hinder their efforts and their modus operandi and to ensure that justice prevails;
- *Respond*-To work together as a union in the wake of a terrorist attack, and cooperate beforehand so that if an attack does take place.
- The EU also contributes to strengthening counter terrorism efforts in third countries like Pakistan, Yemen, Algeria or Afghanistan.



EUROPEAN UNION

Group of 8 Countries (G8):	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):	Interpol:	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Amnesty International (AI)
				
- G7-1996, a catalogue of 25 measures against terrorism was passed. In view of the new challenges, it was updated in June 2002. - G8 summit on Sea Island -June 2004- the justice and interior ministers gave a list of recommendations, which, among other things, called for the greatest possible extension of investigating authority in the fight against terrorism	- NATO’s allies launched Operation Active Endeavour, to adopt the Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism (MC472). - Action Plan for Terrorism. - NATO’s Support to Allies: Protects its members from terrorists. - Non-Duplication and Complementarity: coordinates with international actors and individuals - The North Atlantic Council guides NATO’s counter-terrorism efforts and policy implementation. - The Terrorism Task Force will report on implementation of policies - Collective defense is the main objective	- Provides & promotes mutual assistance b/w criminal police authorities within the limits of national laws. ‘11September Task Force’ after 9/11 attacks. 2002-Interpol Terrorism Watchlist-info on red (arrest) , green (information) , blue (location).	- Humanitarian role - The ICRC contacts state authorities, deliver protests and verifies alleged violations of International Humanitarian Law. - Acts under Art. 5(4) of the 1st Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions.	Works for the rights of victims of terrorism. Exposes and opposes unlawful detentions carried out in the name of national security or countering terrorism.

Counter Terrorism in Developed Countries

The United States of America(US) :

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No group or nation should mistake America's intentions: We will not rest until terrorist groups of global reach have been found, have been stopped, and have been defeated

**-President George W. Bush,
November 6, 2001.**



The US Counter Terrorism Strategic Approach:

- Increased Security
- Information gathering-detection and prevention

Specific Counter Terrorism Strategies:

- The US Department of State (DoS) National Strategy for Combating Terrorism -2003-(4D strategy)-defeat, deny, diminish and defend
- *Defeat of Terrorists and their Organizations*--Identify terrorists and terrorist organizations, locate terrorists and their organizations & destroy terrorist and their organizations.
- *Deny Sponsorship, Support, and Sanctuary to Terrorists*--End the state sponsorship of terrorism, establish and maintain an international standard of accountability with regard to combating terrorism.
- *Diminishing the underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit*--Partnering with the international community to strengthen weak states & winning the war of ideas.
- *Defend US Citizens interests within the US and abroad*--Attaining domain awareness, Enhance measures to ensure the integrity, reliability, and availability of critical physical and information-based infrastructure in the US and abroad, integrate measures to protect US citizens abroad & ensure an integrated incident management capability.
- The US National Counter Intelligence Strategy, 2005-Counterintelligence, defined in the National Security Act of 1947, as “information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities.”

The Counter Terrorism Approach

- The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism works with all appropriate elements of the U.S-‘whole-of-government’ approach. The U.S. Government Counterterrorism Team includes:
- The White House
- Department of State
- Department of Defense
- Department of Treasury

United Kingdom (UK):

- UK Terrorism Act, 2000
- After 9/11-Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act.
- **Counter Terrorism Approach** : gather evidence to put before court or the eventual arrest of perpetrators. The following institutions are involved:
- *MI5 and MI6*: The United Kingdom, according to, the MI5 (Ministry of Intelligence) deals with domestic threats while MI6, undertakes foreign operations.
- *New Scotland Yard*: The police carry the main burden of containing and defeating terrorism in democratic States
- *EUROPOL*: assist in combating drug trafficking and organized crime. Counter Terrorist Task Force was established after 9/11.
- *Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC)*: threat assessments for all departments and agencies concerned with preventing and combating terrorism.
- *Metropolitan Police Services (MPS)*: Undertakes counter terrorism operations through its Anti Terrorism Branch and the Special Branch. Also does intelligence analysis.

Russia:

- Terrorism-home-grown and linked to both the Chechen separatist and the North Caucasus-wide extremism.
- **Counter Terrorism approach**: 2006- National Counter terrorism Committee (NCTC), law 'On Counteracting Terrorism.'
- *The US designated terrorist entities in Russia-2003*:
- The Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (SPIR).
- Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs.
- Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB).
- The U.S- Russian Counter terrorism Working Group (CTWG)
- Russia is an active member of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (FATF). In 2004, it created a regional FATF, Eurasia Group on Money Laundering (EAG).
- Russia's FSB -1995 - set up a Conference of heads of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) member-nations security and special services.
- India and Russia--MoU-establishing inter-Agency Joint Working Group on terrorism.
- Multilateral initiatives to increase awareness

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):

- 1987- Regional Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism-defines “terrorist acts”-calls for greater regional cooperation on legal issues, including evidence sharing, extradition, and information and expertise exchange.
- 2002-Additional Protocol-UNSC resolution 1373 post 9/11-addresses-terrorist financing, calls for the immediate criminalization of “collection or acquisition of funds for the purpose of committing terrorist acts.”
- Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) in Colombo, Sri Lanka- to “collate, analyze and disseminate information about the terrorist [incidents], tactics, strategies and methods.”
- mutual distrust and suspicion among states in the region-tensions increased-e.g., unwillingness of Pakistan to extradite to India those suspected of involvement in the 2008 Mumbai attacks.
- The SAARC Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)-15th SAARC summit-August 2008 to strengthen cooperation.

Beyond SAARC:

- **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sector Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)**- 2004 summit, BIMSTEC established a Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Sector (CTTCS) responsible for coordinating the sub-region-wide response.
- November 2008-foreign ministers-New Delhi-adopted a draft “on combating international terrorism, transborder organized crime and drug trafficking.”
- infancy stage and currently lack the resources

Role of League of Nations in combating terrorism: Post WWI-peace and harmony-failed-WWII-reasons:

- Lack of determination and dedication of member states.
- American opposes.
- Covetousness of victorious nations.

THANK YOU!
Q & A

