

## 2001 Genoa Compliance Report

### Fighting Terrorism

#### Commitment:

We have asked our Foreign, Finance, Justice and other relevant Ministers as appropriate, to draw up a list of specific measures to enhance our counter terrorism cooperation, including:

- Expanded use of financial measures and sanctions to stop the flow of funds to terrorists
- Aviation security
- The control of arms exports
- Security and other services cooperation
- The denial of all means of support to terrorism, and
- The identification and removal of terrorist threats.

#### Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Britain</i>			+1
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>			+1
<i>Italy</i>			+1
<i>Japan</i>			+1
<i>Russia</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>			+1
<b>Overall</b>			<b>1.0</b>

#### Individual Compliance Country Breakdown:

##### Britain: +1

In the months following the events of September 11th, the United Kingdom has moved swiftly to update and strengthen its position in the global war against terrorism. Using the September 19, 2001 G8 Statement as a framework for action, the UK has striven for full compliance in achieving the principal goal of maximum counter-terrorist cooperation.

As demonstrated by the United Kingdom Terrorism Act of 2000, the UK has always taken a strong leadership role in adopting anti-terrorist legislative measures. However, it has been in the months following the tragic events of 9/11 that this battle has been intensified. On December 14, 2001 the UK significantly enhanced its existing anti-terrorist legislation with the introduction of the Anti-Terrorist, Crime and Security Act 2001. Designed to make further provisions about terrorism and security by amending the Terrorism Act of 2000, the new act contains measures which will: curtail terrorist access to financial funds, ensure better information sharing between agencies, prevent terrorists abuse of immigration and asylum laws, tighten up security in relation to aviation, civil nuclear sites and at laboratories holding

stocks of potentially dangerous substances and finally, to enable and ensure better co-operation in efforts to tackle terrorism and other crimes.

Within the arena of transport security and in addition to the amended Terrorism Act, the British Department for Transport, Local Government and Regions issued a statement on 27 March 2002 outlining enhanced security measures designed for high threat situations. Though focusing predominantly on aviation security, the statement also included initiatives for additional security measures to be adopted in the areas of Maritime, Railway, Channel Tunnel and London Underground travel.

The United Kingdom's commitment to fighting global terrorism extends beyond the frontiers of its own borders as it is active in promoting international cooperation both within bilateral and multilateral frameworks, such as the EU, UN and G8. Within the EU, the United Kingdom has provided firm and consistent backing for Europol's new Counter Terrorism Task force, which aims to promote and re-energize cooperative measures between Europol and EU Member States' police, security and intelligence services. The UK is also supportive of the EU Action Plan endorsed on 21 September to help member States step up the fight against global terrorism and improve practical co-operation among member States. Further the UK has signed and ratified all twelve international global conventions and protocols on terrorism and is a Party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977).

On December 24, 2001, pursuant to paragraph 6 of the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) , the British government fulfilled its commitment to present a report - drawing upon specific measures to combat terrorism - to the Counter Terrorism Committee ( CTC) established under SCR 1373. The report, which measures twenty-two pages in its entirety, sufficiently outlines the legislative and cooperative measures that the UK has taken in its actions to ensure the safety, of those both domestically and internationally, from the global terrorist threat. Additionally, the UK has established an Interdepartmental Group to oversee the implementation of UNSCR 1373 and the preparation of the UK's response to the CTC insofar as it can provide assistance to other States.

The UK continues to support the provision of technical assistance and capacity building in a number of countries, funding programs and initiatives designed to address a range of anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing and other counter terrorism issues. This funding is provided both bilaterally, and through contributions to multi-lateral initiatives. In a report released by Her Majesty's Treasury on 12 April 2002, acting under the Terrorism (UN Measures) Order 2001 and the Al-Qa'ida and Taliban (UN Measures) Order 2002, the UK has frozen the assets of over 100 organizations and over 200 individuals.

#### **Canada: +1**

In the aftermath of the tragic events that unfolded in the US on September 11, 2001 the Canadian Government reaffirmed its commitment to fight and deter terrorism at both domestic and international levels. This goal has been stated in a number of declarations, including the G8 Statement on Terrorism made on September 19, 2001.

Through rapid execution of anti-terrorism legislation and intense engagement in both multilateral fora, and in cooperation with the international community, Canada has contributed extensively to confronting the global challenge of terrorism.

Canada's counter-terrorism initiatives are based on a multifaceted approach, which employs political, diplomatic, military, legal, intelligence, financial and humanitarian measures. Consequently, the Canadian authorities have as their goal not only the provision of immediate short-term remedies to terrorist attacks, but also the implementation and strengthening of mechanisms capable of defeating and eradicating the forces of terrorism.

The introduction on October 15, 2001 of the Anti-Terrorism Act, referred to as Bill C-36 is an extremely significant legislative development on the path to fighting terrorism. Bill C-36 has important provisions

designed to enhance the effectiveness of the Canadian counter-terrorism campaign both at home and abroad.

Bill C-36 defines, for the first time in Canadian law, a terrorist activity and enacts it as a punishable offense within Canada's Criminal Code. Criminalizing terrorist activities is a proactive measure that significantly enhances the Canadian ability to fight terrorism within its national borders. Additionally, Bill C-36 deals extensively with the problem of terrorist financing as the Regulation makes it an offense for any Canadian to knowingly engage, provide or collect funds and property with the intention for them to be used for terrorist activities. As one of the measures, Bill C-36 amends the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act to include terrorist financing. This measure will help to link terrorist financing to some money laundering transactions. Furthermore, Bill C-36 enhances the mandate of the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) of Canada to include the gathering and analysis of money laundering reports and provide strategic information to law enforcement and intelligence authorities. In fact, since September 11 the Government has invested an additional \$63 million in FINTRAC to expand its capacity to control the flow of funds.

Already, as of November 16, 2001, Canadian financial institutions have frozen 28 accounts with the total amount of CAD \$344,000. Thus, at the domestic level, Canada has implemented effective measures designed to stop the flow of terrorist funds.

In addition to financial measures, Canada's commitment to combat terrorism includes aviation security, arms control, preventive security measures, and denial of any support to terrorists. These actions are facilitated through domestic, bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

As part of its domestic initiative, the Government of Canada will allocate \$7.7 billion for counter-terrorism campaign. The Canadian Government has already began to budget strengthen domestic public safety by amending some provisions of the Public Safety Act and making necessary modifications to the Aeronautics Act to maximize the effectiveness of the aviation security system. Canada has also modified its Immigration Act accordingly to deny asylum and refugee status to persons suspected of being involved in criminal activities. Furthermore, Bill C-42, which was introduced in Parliament on November 22, 2001 authorizes the Canadian Government to tighten its arms control regulations, both in regards to conventional arms as well as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats.

Within a framework of bilateral co-operation, on December 3, 2001 Canada and the United States signed a Joint Statement of Cooperation on Border Security and Regional Migration Issues. This provides for improved visa controls, exchange of information about forged or falsified documents, intensified customs check as well as expansion in the Integrated Border Enforcement Team and integration of Canadian officials on the U.S. Foreign Terrorist Tracking Force. Furthermore, Canada has made available additional CF-18 fighter jets to patrol the shared airspace through NORAD (the North American Aerospace Defense Command). On the consultative level, Canada is working with the US through a Bilateral Consultative Group on Terrorism and the Ministerial level Cross Border Crime Forum.

Besides joint efforts with the US, the Canadian representatives hold regular diplomatic exchanges with foreign government officials, with the purpose of further advancing Canada's counter-terrorism .

Considering that terrorism is a transnational phenomenon, and that all countries are vulnerable to becoming targets of terrorist attacks, the Canadian Government is actively engaged in multilateral cooperation, which is directed at deterring the global threat of terrorism. Canada is an important participant in the international fora, including the G8, the UN, NATO, the G20, OSCE, OAS and others. Canada is one of the few countries to have ratified all 12 major UN Conventions (10) and Protocols (2) Against International Terrorism. This reaffirms that Canada acts responsibly and decisively in fulfilling its obligations to a global community to fight terrorism and provide for peaceful and secure co-existence. The Canadian authorities agree with the G8 assertion that there are common elements between international terrorism and crime, and in efforts to establish further anti-terrorism measures on May 14, 2002 they have ratified the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Furthermore, Canada participates in the ongoing security exchange programs facilitated through the Immigration Fraud Conference, The

Pacific Rim Conference and the G8 Summit Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime. Moreover, the Canadian Government supports and encourages legal cooperation against crime and terrorism through the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act.

The Canadian Government has also contributed to strengthening anti-terrorism financial regime at the international level. Canadian delegation continuously reaffirms its government's commitment to suppress the financing of terrorism through a coordinated efforts of G8 members. Furthermore, the Government has ratified the United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which reaffirms Canada's ongoing efforts to conduct its foreign policy in conformity with universally accepted norms, principles and regulations. Furthermore, Canada is also a member of the Financial Action Task Force, which participates actively in identifying money-laundering activities. This confirms the readiness of Canadian authorities to co-operate with foreign governments in consolidating preventive anti-terrorist measures with respect to finance.

Canada is also actively involved in the international arms control regime. Canada is a party to the Wassenaar Agreement, which "promotes transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulation".

Canada's commitment to defeating terrorism was enhanced when the Government launched a military campaign in Afghanistan, known as Operations Apollo. Canadian authorities recognize that democracy, order, law, justice, human rights and economic prosperity are guarantors of international peace and security. As such, they have undertaken appropriate measures to promote and help implement these values in unstable parts of the world, working to eliminate social and economic tension and help remove public support for extremism, crime and terrorism.

#### **France: +1**

France has extensive experience with the process of battling terrorist networks within its borders. Since the G8's September 19, 2001 statement condemning the attacks on New York and Washington, and their undertaking to work on new measures to combat international terrorism, France has done much to comply with this new G8 goal.

Firstly, with the advent of the events of 11 September 2001, the Ministries of the Interior, the Transport Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have reinstated the domestic security plan, VIGIPIRATE, and have increased police and security force contingents as pursuant to its obligations under the plan. The Vigipirate Plan is a national security plan that uses security and military forces to secure public places such as airports, train stations, public transport, public and private buildings, as well as any other places in which there are large numbers of people at any time. As announced in a September 11 Press Release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vigipirate was reinstated to its maximum level for all transportation. At airports, this resulted in a reinforcement of military patrols and of security forces in public zones of airports, as well as an intensification of spot-checks on both passengers and luggage.

Secondly, France has been supportive of and deeply involved in the proposed Pan-European Arrest Warrant. In a statement issued by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs on February 1, 2002, the Ministry spokesperson indicated France's commitment to this proposed undertaking: he commented that adopting the Pan-European Arrest Warrant would provide increased ability to cooperate between European countries on how to have the best information about presumed terrorists and prevent them from getting away by going from one country to another unquestioned.

The French government has also fulfilled its commitment to draw up specific measures to combat terrorism by complying with its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 to present a report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established by the aforementioned UN Security Council resolution. France fulfilled this obligation when it submitted its report on December 27, 2001, outlining

what France has done so far with respect to preventing and punishing terrorist activity and how it is presently fighting terrorism within its own borders and abroad.

Furthermore, France has also made progress in the area of financial measures designed to stop the flow of funds to suspected terrorist organizations. On September 25, 2001, the Ministry of the Economy, Finances and Industry passed Law 2001-875 imposing a mandatory authorization of the Minister of the Economy, Finances and Industry on any transactions, investments and capital movements across French borders made by any of the persons and entities mentioned in the Annex of the Law. The Annex contains a list of organizations and persons suspected of terrorist involvement by the French government. With regards to fighting terrorism by attacking its finances, France was also a party, as a G7 member, to the three-pronged plan adopted at the G7 Finance Ministers' meeting on October 6, 2001.

#### **Germany: +1**

On January 2, 2002, as per its obligation under Paragraph 6 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1373 (2001), Germany submitted a full report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its status in the area of fighting international terrorism. This report illustrates Germany's fulfillment of its commitment to draw up specific measures to combat terrorism.

In the area of improving air-traffic safety, Germany has adopted the First and Second anti-terrorism packages in addition to strengthening legislation to improve the process of implementation. The German government - in cooperation with other states - has also set up a specially-trained police task-force to rout out and destroy the Al-Qaida network.

In the campaign to combating terrorist financing, the German Federal Cabinet approved the 4th Financial Market Promotion bill on November 14, 2001, which has since been submitted for parliamentary debate. The bill is primarily aimed at counteracting non-transparent, global capital flows and financial transactions of criminal origin.

With regards to preventing the commission of terrorist acts, a coordinated procedure between German intelligence services and police authorities was agreed upon to ensure that sensitive information is handled in a coordinated and effective manner. Germany has also proposed that similar arrangements be created within the European Union and G8 frameworks and to that end has undertaken a long list of cooperative actions as part of the EU framework.

Further, in the wake of the September 11 attacks, many statutory amendments have been introduced in parliament that give security forces more power and authority to investigate suspected terrorist persons and organizations. Such statutory amendments also permit the conduct of security clearance checks on persons employed at security sensitive positions within airports, with airlines or at facilities crucial for life or vital for defence. Finally, the new amendments will increase security checks of the documents used to get into Germany, as well as security checks for people applying for visas for longer than 3 months.

Also, administrative measures have been undertaken as part of the commitment to draw up measures to combat international terrorism. These include increased border controls and surveillance, more security forces present at airports, more passenger and baggage checks and closer surveillance of all parts of airports. Finally, air-marshals have been introduced on German aircraft.

With regards to measures taken to deny safe-haven to people involved in terrorist activities, Germany has passed further legal amendments to Acts governing asylum seekers, visas, resident documents, passports and identity cards, and to the Security Screening Act, which screens people working in security-sensitive jobs.

Finally, with regards to measures taken to prevent potential terrorists to enter the country, Germany has further strengthened its standards governing the implementation of border controls and the issuing of

identity and travel documents. For example, a further security feature has been added to the German passport, in the form of an individual, optically variable hologram. More border controls and less granting of residence documents has also taken place. The Customs Criminological Office has also set up a special unit (BAO INFO), whose tasks include “the coordination of the flow of information in support of counter-terrorism action within Customs and ensuring that relevant information gathered is forwarded to other competent national and international law enforcement authorities.”

As shown by the information summarized above that was originally provided by the German state to the UN Security Council's Counter-terrorism committee, Germany has fulfilled its commitment to draw up measures with regards to fighting international terrorism.

#### **Italy: +1**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs website has posted Italy's report to the Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution 1373, on the country's actions with regards to fighting international terrorism. This report is an adequate summary of the actions undertaken by Italy in its endeavour to fulfil its commitment to draw up specific measures to combat terrorism.

According to the report, Italy has adopted, under law no. 438/2001, “urgent measures to prevent and suppress crimes committed for the purposes of international terrorism.” The law also has made “conspiracy to commit international terrorism” a crime in Italy. The law also extends the normal powers of the judicial system in investigations on terrorism charges. Investigations of terrorist activity is currently taking place in a number of Italian cities.

Furthermore, the report states that civilian and military preventive measures have been adopted as indicated by the assignment of an increased number of military personnel for the protection of over 150 military targets and civil facilities. Also, “numerous measures have been introduced to deal with the safety of transport, increasing the number of armed guards in aircraft parking areas, adopting more stringent checks on passengers, crew members and personnel, boarding gate controls, and checks on baggage and post.”

With respect to the threat of bioterrorism, the Italian Ministry of Health has adopted an Action Plan in the spirit of taking preventative action. New anti-terror units have been created as part of Italy's counter-terrorist efforts: the Financial Security Committee and the International anti-terrorist coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are the two most important. These committees monitors the ways in which the prevention system operates and the laws by which they have been created. Further, it is of importance to note that the committees are responsible for the thorough examination of how such legislation has conferred liberty of action in the fight against terrorism. Additionally, the scope of those committees existing pre-9/11 has been revised and reinforced, as in the case of the Crisis Unit and the Committee on Security and Public Order.

Finally, with regard to international cooperation, Italy has ratified the “European Convention on the Repression of Terrorism” of 1977, as well as 10 out of the 12 United Nations Conventions on the subject. The Government has also approved a bill ratifying the “Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters” between EU countries and is working for the full implementation of recently adopted mechanisms of EU lists for the freezing of assets of terrorist individuals and groups.

#### **Japan: +1**

Since September 19, 2001, when Prime Minister Koizumi adopted a G8 Statement condemning terrorism, the Government of Japan has undertaken concrete and effective measures in the ensuing global

campaign against terror. Japan's initiatives within the campaign have been successful at all three levels: domestic, regional and international.

At the level of domestic legislation, on October 29, 2001, the Government of Japan passed the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, which outlines a wide spectrum of obligations that Japan is set to undertake in its goal to deter and eradicate the terrorist threat. The provisions stipulate what actions are to be carried out both within and outside of its national frontiers. Furthermore, on 12 December 2001 the Government established an International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Division, designed to play a key coordinating role in policy planning for terrorist activities within national, bilateral and multilateral contexts. In addition to these principal measures, Japan has acted swiftly to cut terrorists' funds, freeze assets and restrict money flows for over 165 group suspected of support and/or engagement in terrorist activities. Especially impressive has been Japan's commitment to the Refugee Assistance Program. The Government of Japan has been providing immense humanitarian and financial aid to Pakistan and Afghan refugees. Through these measures, Japan is aiming to foster stable political, economic and social condition in the region, thus depriving terrorist of means for public manipulation.

The Government of Japan further contributes to removing the terrorist threat by actively participating and encouraging continued bilateral exchange. Japan's authorities have conducted extensive diplomatic dialogues with foreign representatives on the topics of aviation security, surveillance of communications systems, non-proliferation programs and crime and drug control. To advance this agenda at the regional level, the Government of Japan has been involved in ant-terrorism consultations with countries of the Asia-Pacific Region, Latin America and the Middle East.

At the multilateral level, Japan is a part of the international coalition against terrorism, and conducts its relative policies in accordance with principles of international law, order and justice. The Government of Japan has already ratified 10 of the 12 UN Conventions on Terrorism, and is working toward ratification of the remaining 2. Japan has also adopted the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 on International Cooperation to Combat threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts. Russia is also a party to the Wassenaar Agreement, which "promotes transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulation". Furthermore, available Press Releases indicate that Japan considers the G8 mechanism to be crucial in launching an effective counter-terrorism campaign.

#### **Russia: +1**

The Russian Federation has been engaged in active domestic, bilateral and multilateral processes aimed at combating terrorism. The counter-terrorism initiatives that the Russian Government has implemented thus far encompass a wide variety of domains: political, diplomatic, financial, military, legal, intelligence and law enforcement. This multifaceted approach demonstrates that Russia is determined to continue institutionalizing comprehensive anti-terrorist measures and contribute extensively to eradicating the threat of global terrorism.

The Russian Government has implemented new and amended existing legislative provisions, thus providing the authorities with essential instruments in the struggle against terrorism. Domestically, the three most important frameworks through which the Russian Government facilitates its of anti-terrorist campaign are financial, legal and political.

One of the major goals of the Russian Government since the release of the G8 Statement on Terrorism from September 19, 2001 has been to deliver a decisive blow to the financial infrastructure of terrorism. In pursuit of this objective, on 1 November 2001 Prime Minister Putin signed Decree No. 1263, which provided for the establishment of the Committee of the Russian Federation for Financial Monitoring, responsible to the Ministry of Finance. The primary function of the Committee is to gather, analyze and process information related to the illegal acquisition and allocation of funds. Furthermore, the Bank of

Russia is working actively to implement the Act on the prevention of the legalization of criminal funds, such as money laundering.

In the realm of legal domestic activity to combat terrorism, the State Duma of the Russian Federation adopted Federal Act 95528-3, re-emphasizing the criminalization of terrorist activity, and establishing increased liability for acts of supporting, financing, planning, facilitating and perpetrating terrorist acts.

The Russian Government has performed effectively in undertaking preventive political measures to deter terrorism. Responsible authorities are controlling the movement of terrorist and criminals in order to prevent them from exploiting Russia's refugee procedures and asylum system. Through intense border controls, thorough verification of documents and enhanced intelligence measures, the Russian Government ensures that the country does not become a sanctuary for terrorists.

Russia's domestic programs in the struggle against terrorism are further enhanced through bilateral activity. Russia's milestone in the domain of bilateral counter-terrorist measures was the signing on May 24, 2002 of the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reduction. According to the terms, both states should remove from deployment two-thirds of each nation's nuclear weapons over the next 10 years. This landmark agreement will help strengthen the nonproliferation regime, and provide for increased security of weapons of mass destruction and greater transparency related to nuclear missile inventories. This measure definitely will contribute to decreasing the chances of terrorist of obtaining weapons of mass destruction. In addition to this defence arrangement, Russia has signed various bilateral protocols with different states on air traffic, which contain special articles on aviation security. Furthermore, the Russian Government provides reciprocal judicial assistance to states in criminal matters and adequately employs mechanisms of extradition.

Additionally, the Russian Federation is a key actor in the multilateral arena with respect to working in cooperation with the international community to combat global terrorism. Russia has ratified 10 of the 12 UN Conventions Against International Terrorism and complied extensively with the Security Council Resolution 1373 on International Cooperation to Combat threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts. This reinforces Russia's commitment to conduct its anti-terrorist policy in conformity with international codes of law, justice and human rights. The Russian Government completely supports and encourages enhanced international exchange of strategic security information, which will ultimately contribute to improved early warning mechanisms. At present, the Russian Federal Security Service has official contacts with over 80 law enforcement agencies and special services. Furthermore, Russia is acting responsibly with respect to arms control regime. Along with number of other agreements, Russia a party to the Wassenaar Agreement, which "promotes transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulation".

Finally, the Russian authorities believe in the imperative of fostering stability in regions where the conditions of political, economic and social grievances are exploited by extremists to advance their terrorist agendas. To discuss this matter, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly organized an International Conference on Combating Terrorism in St. Petersburg from March 27 to 28, 2001. In concert with the international community, the Russian Federation declares that it is prepared to contribute to a steady establishment of democratic regimes and responsible governments based on the ideals of peace, order, justice, the rule of law and human rights; and architect the development of stable economic and financial regimes. These commitments reinforce that Russia does not equate terrorism with any particular ethnic or religious groups, and works decisively to promote the peaceful international co-existence of all members of global society.

Russian participation within the framework of international institutions in an effort to combat terrorism has been most noticeable, but not limited to the G8, UN, OSCE and now the NATO-Russian Council.



## **United States of America: +1**

Though the effects of the terrorist attacks in Washington and New York have produced worldwide concern and support, leadership in the campaign to combat global terrorism has seen no stronger a call to arms than in the United States - the site of the September 11 tragedy. The US has taken unparalleled and unprecedented steps in the months following 9/11 to ensure that all possible anti-terror forces are mobilized both at home and abroad. To that end, American President George W. Bush has promised that "every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial, and every necessary weapon of war" will be used as a resource in the campaign to rout out and defeat the global terror network.

The Presidential Executive Order of 8 October 2001, whereby President Bush established the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council, was heralded as a significant domestic achievement on the road to removing all terrorist threat. The new office is responsible for developing and coordinating the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the US from terrorist threats and attacks. Backed by a \$20 billion dollar budgetary commitment, its practical function lies in its ability to detect, prepare for, prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks with the US.

Further markers of achievements in domestic anti-terror legislation are embodied in the USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 signed into law on 26 October 2001 which, amongst other measures, does the following: updates federal laws to reflect the dramatic changes that have occurred in communications technology, requires the Department of the Treasury to require financial institutions to verify the identities of the persons opening accounts, grants immunity to financial institutions that voluntarily disclosed suspicious transactions, increase the penalties for money-laundering, broadens the terrorism-related definitions in the Immigration and Nationality Act, expands the grounds of inadmissibility to include aliens who publicly endorse terrorist activity, requires the Attorney General to detain aliens whom he certifies as threats to national security, authorizes grants that will enhance state and local governments ability to respond to and prevent terrorism, and expands information sharing among law enforcement authorities at different levels of government.

In further fueling its objective of identifying and removing all terrorist threat, the US has established over 56 Joint Terrorism Task Forces and nearly 100 Anti-Terrorism Task Forces, in an effort to coordinate and improve communications between federal and local law enforcement agencies. Further the FBI has established a Counter-terrorism Division and an interagency Financial Investigation Group to further enhance information sharing and investigative abilities whilst examining and prosecuting financial crimes.

Having used domestic commercial airplanes as weapons in their attacks, the terrorists responsible for September 11th have forced the re-examination and enforcement of stronger safety measures in the department of Aviation security. The US response has been vigorous. Measures include: having expanded the Federal Air Marshal Program, developed new passenger boarding procedures, limited airport access points whilst implementing secondary screening procedures and deploying more than 9,000 National Guardsmen to help secure the Nation. Signed on 19 November 2001, the Aviation Security Legislation provides the framework for these and other measures in the quest to prevent future attacks.

Internationally, the US has complied with its obligations under UNSCR 1373 as demonstrated by its report presented to the Security Council on 21 December 2001. The US report outlines that for the first time ever the UN Security Council unanimously determined that any act of international terrorism was a threat to international peace and security. Further, the report declares that the United States is ready and willing to provide technical assistance to help those countries who - for lack of expertise and resources- cannot achieve full implementation of the measures needed to combat terrorism. This is a significant

gesture towards full mobilization of global anti-terror resources and is reflective of the US desire to maximize cooperation within a global framework.

However, arguably it has been the US military campaign to rout out terror that has provoked the strongest reactions both within and outside the country. Dubbed Operation *Enduring Freedom*, the US campaign - which commenced on October 7, 2001 has enjoyed the support of a number of countries, namely, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and Japan.. As outlined in a report entitled "The Global War on Terrorism: The First 100 Days" the US has been successful in forcing the Taliban to surrender major cities, and has destroyed 11 terrorist training camps and over 39 Taliban command and control sites.

In the arena of reducing terrorist financing and money-laundering practices the US government has created three new organizations -- the Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center (FTAT), Operation Green Quest and the Terrorist Financing Task Force. These new organizations will help facilitate information sharing between intelligence and law enforcement agencies and encourage other countries to identify, disrupt, and defeat terrorist financing networks. Bilaterally, a report released on 3 May 2002 announces joint action taken by the US & European Union (EU) in the creation of a Terrorist Financiers Fact Sheet. The joint blocking action is symbolic of the close cooperation and collaboration between America and its European allies that has taken place in the months following 9/11. Such collaboration, within the spirit of the 19 September G8 Statement, has resulted in the freezing of \$34.2 million in assets of terrorist organizations by the US, with other nations having blocked another \$70.5 million for a total of \$104.8 million to date.

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