

# Terrorism

## Commitment:

“We have carried forward initiatives to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorists and other criminals, reinforce international political will to combat terrorism, secure radioactive sources and — as announced at Sea Island — ensure secure and facilitated travel. Today we commit ourselves to new joint efforts. We will work to improve the sharing of information on the movement of terrorists across international borders.”<sup>811</sup>

*-G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism*<sup>812</sup>

## Background:

At the 2003 G8 Summit, in Evian, the member states of the G8 committed to create a Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) to focus on building political will and capacity to fight global terrorism. At the 2004 G8 Summit, on Sea Island, the G8 continued to work to jointly combat terrorism, pledging to crack down on terrorist financing and take an active role in several non-proliferation initiatives. The commitment made by the G8 at the 2005 Gleneagles summit, to work together to share intelligence on the transnational movements of terrorists, represents a further continuation of the trend of multilateral efforts aimed at countering global terrorism.

Team Leader: Christopher Collins

## Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Overall			1.00

## Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

### 1. Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

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<sup>811</sup> G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Gleneagles 2005 (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 10 May 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf).

<sup>812</sup> G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Gleneagles 2005 (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 1 February 2006. [www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf).

Canada is an active member of the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), a working group made up of the G8 member states and several other countries that meets three times per year. As a member of CTAG, Canada works to, among other things, share information with other CTAG member states.<sup>813</sup>

The Canadian Security and Intelligence Service (CSIS) is also publicly committed to sharing information about the movements of known or suspected terrorists. CSIS has officially stated that it believes “Sharing intelligence and cooperation, both at the national and international levels, is essential to effectively gauge current and future threats to the security of Canada and to analyze terrorist trends... CSIS works in close collaboration with Canada’s traditional allies and shares pertinent intelligence to counter the global threat of terrorism”<sup>814</sup>

In its 2005-2006 Report on Plans and Priorities, written for the Treasury Board of Canada and detailing plans for the upcoming year, Foreign Affairs Canada committed that “The department will ... continue to work through other appropriate forums to further advance international efforts to combat terrorism, including in the G8 process, in the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), in the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) and through the OAS Inter-American Counter-Terrorism Committee (CICTE).”<sup>815</sup> The Department also committed to develop a security partnership within North America.<sup>816</sup>

The Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs plans to spend CAD738 million on Global and Security Policy (which includes anti-terrorism intelligence sharing initiatives) in 2005-06, \$695.6 million in 2006-07, and \$704 million in 2007-08.<sup>817</sup>

Recently, a six-month Royal Canadian Mounted Police counter-terrorism investigation led to the arrests of 17 people accused of plotting bombings in Ontario as well as at least 18 related arrests throughout Canada and internationally in the US, the UK, Denmark, Sweden, Bosnia and Bangladesh.<sup>818</sup>

Analyst: Christopher Collins

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<sup>813</sup> Counter Terrorism Action Group, Department of Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa), 22 August 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/internationalcrime/CTAG-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/internationalcrime/CTAG-en.asp).

<sup>814</sup> Sharing Intelligence, Canadian Security and Intelligence Service (Ottawa), 14 November 2005. Accessed: 16 May 2006. [www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/en/about\\_us/sharing.asp](http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/en/about_us/sharing.asp)

<sup>815</sup> Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006: Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury Board of Canada (Ottawa), March 24 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602\\_e.asp](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602_e.asp).

<sup>816</sup> Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006: Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury Board of Canada (Ottawa), March 24 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602\\_e.asp](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602_e.asp).

<sup>817</sup> Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006: Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury Board of Canada (Ottawa), March 24 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602\\_e.asp](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602_e.asp).

<sup>818</sup> Alleged Canadian terror plot has worldwide links, National Post CanWest News by Stewart Bell and Kelly Patrick (Toronto), 4 June 2006. Accessed: 27 June. [www.canada.com/nationalpost/news/story.html?id=de3f8e90-982a-47af-8e5e-a1366fd5d6cc](http://www.canada.com/nationalpost/news/story.html?id=de3f8e90-982a-47af-8e5e-a1366fd5d6cc)

## 2. France: +1

France has achieved a high level of compliance with the commitments made at the Gleneagles summit.

The French legislative agenda over the past year included several items that directly address the commitments made at Gleneagles. The French National Assembly passed The Law Pertaining to Transportation Security and Development on 22 December 2005. This legislation created the office of Minister of Aviation Security, and charged the minister's office with implementing many of the SAFTI initiatives first agreed upon at Sea Island.<sup>819</sup> The National Assembly also passed The Anti-Terrorism Law on 22 December 2005. This law gives law enforcement and intelligence services in France greater surveillance powers for suspected terrorists, airports, and on a 20-kilometre perimeter of French territory.<sup>820</sup> French Minister of State Nicolas Sarkozy stated that the French government was respectful of both French and European human rights legislation when drafting and adopting The Anti-Terrorism Law.<sup>821</sup> The French government also reached a cooperative migration and ports agreement with Morocco to combat drug trafficking and terrorist mobility across that international border.<sup>822</sup>

On 17 November 2005, the French government held "France in the Face of Terrorism," a one day event that brought together intelligence services, politicians, journalists, and civil society representatives for consultation on the government's counter-terrorist initiatives. At this event, French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin outlined many facets of the government's counter terrorist initiatives, including constant "contact with the international intelligence community in order to exchange information."<sup>823</sup> On 14 September 2005, the French government signed the Agreement on the International Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism.<sup>824</sup>

At a summit held in March 2006 in Heiligendamm, Germany, the Foreign Minister of France, along with those of Germany, Britain, Italy, Poland, and Spain, agreed to enhance the level of counter-terrorism co-operation between their respective states. The Ministers stated their countries "would share the task of analyzing Internet use by extremist groups, build joint support teams to assist a country in case of attack and start information visits at national counter-

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<sup>819</sup> Law Regarding Transportation Security and Development: Adopted legislation, French National Assembly (Paris), 23 December 2005. Accessed: 22 May 2006. [www.assembleenationale.fr/12/ta-pdf/TA0529.pdf](http://www.assembleenationale.fr/12/ta-pdf/TA0529.pdf)

<sup>820</sup> Anti-Terrorism Legislation Dossier, French National Assembly (Paris), 23 December 2005. Accessed: 22 May 2006. [www.assembleenationale.fr/12/dossiers/terrorisme\\_securite\\_controles.asp](http://www.assembleenationale.fr/12/dossiers/terrorisme_securite_controles.asp)

<sup>821</sup> France Approves Anti-Terror Bill, BBC News UK Edition (London), 22 December 2005. Accessed: 22 May 2006. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4552164.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4552164.stm)

<sup>822</sup> France, Morocco to Step Up Cooperation in Fighting Terrorism, Xinhua Online Edition (Beijing), 20 May 2006. Accessed 22 May 22, 2006. [news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-05/21/content\\_4578546.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2006-05/21/content_4578546.htm)

<sup>823</sup> The Fight on Terrorism: "We shall continuously adjust to better protect the French people," the Office of the Prime Minister (Paris), 17 November 2005. Accessed: 8 January 2006. [www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest\\_news\\_97/the\\_fight\\_on\\_terrorism\\_54433.html](http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/the_fight_on_terrorism_54433.html)

<sup>824</sup> Signature Ceremonies: United Nations Treaties Collection (New York), 25 November 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. [untreaty.un.org/English/Photos/SeptOct2005\\_1.asp](http://untreaty.un.org/English/Photos/SeptOct2005_1.asp)

terrorism centers.”<sup>825</sup> As well, the Ministers said their respective countries would “systematically exchange information on suspects expelled from” their “countries for preaching racial or religious hatred.”<sup>826</sup>

Analyst: Jeff Claydon

### 3. Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movement of terrorists across international borders.

The Federal Foreign Office continues to bolster United Nations counter-terrorism efforts by signing the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 15 September 2005.<sup>827</sup> As a signatory to the Convention, the German government pledged its cooperation in preventing acts of terrorism that involved nuclear or radioactive material and to prosecute or extradite alleged offenders. In addition, the Federal Foreign Office actively promotes the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism,<sup>828</sup> and is an active member of the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), a working group made up of the G8 member states and several other countries that meets three times per year.

On 30 November 2005, Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel also reaffirmed her government’s commitment to improve the sharing of information on terrorist movements during her first speech to the German Bundestag. She stated that the German government would use new technology to “ensure improved exchange of information by creating anti-terrorism databases.”<sup>829</sup> At the Munich Conference on Security Policy on 5 February 2006, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier reiterated the importance of close cooperation among judicial and police authorities in the European Union, Russia, and the United States for the purposes of evaluating information and pursuing suspects.<sup>830</sup>

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<sup>825</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006.

[www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy)

<sup>826</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006.

[www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy)

<sup>827</sup> Federal Foreign Minister Fischer signs UN Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 15 September 2005. Accessed: 20 December 2005.

[www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe\\_archiv?archiv\\_id=7610](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7610).

<sup>828</sup> Federal Foreign Minister Fischer signs UN Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 15 September 2005. Accessed: 20 December 2005.

[www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe\\_archiv?archiv\\_id=7610](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7610).

<sup>829</sup> Policy Statement by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel in the German Bundestag, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin), 30 November 2005. Accessed: 23 December 2005.

[www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.929347/regierungserklaerung/Policy-Statement-by-Federal-Ch.htm](http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-,10001.929347/regierungserklaerung/Policy-Statement-by-Federal-Ch.htm).

<sup>830</sup> Russia, Europe and the World-Prospects for cooperation on global security issues, Speech by Frank Walter Steinmeier, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Munich Conference on Security Policy, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 5 February 2006. Accessed: 4 May 2005.

[www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/reden/2006/060205-RussiaEuropeAndWorld.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/reden/2006/060205-RussiaEuropeAndWorld.html).

Furthermore, the Federal Government enhanced its collaborative partnerships on counter-terrorism. At the summit meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership or Barcelona Process on 27 and 28 November 2005, Germany endorsed the adoption of a comprehensive five-year work program and code of conduct for practical cooperation in counter-terrorism efforts between the European Union and its Mediterranean partners.<sup>831</sup> On 19 April 2006, German Justice Minister Brigitte Zypries signed an agreement with the United States to ensure closer counter-terrorism cooperation that included measures to facilitate the tracing of bank account owners and allow investigators to hear video testimony.<sup>832</sup>

At a summit held in March 2006 in Heiligendamm, Germany, the Foreign Minister of Germany, along with those of France, Britain, Italy, Poland, and Spain, agreed to enhance the level of counter-terrorism co-operation between their respective states. The Ministers stated their countries “would share the task of analyzing Internet use by extremist groups, build joint support teams to assist a country in case of attack and start information visits at national counter-terrorism centers.”<sup>833</sup> As well, the Ministers said their respective countries would “systematically exchange information on suspects expelled from” their “countries for preaching racial or religious hatred.”<sup>834</sup>

Analyst: Ashley Barnes

#### 4. Italy: +1

Italy has complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

According to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy believes that when it comes to international co-operation against terrorism, “the trend toward reinforcing intelligence capabilities must be underlined, both at national level and at that of international organizations.”<sup>835</sup>

In July 2005 the upper house of the Italian Parliament passed a series of anti-terrorism laws, including measures to compile lists of mobile phone users to help police investigating suspected

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<sup>831</sup> Minister of State Günter Gloser on the Euromed Summit, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 28 November 2005. Accessed: 20 December 2005. [www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe\\_archiv?archiv\\_id=7843](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7843)

<sup>832</sup> Germany and US Sign Anti-terror Deals, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 19 April 2006. Accessed: 6 May 2006. [auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/060419-1.html](http://auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/D-Informationen/Nachrichten/060419-1.html).

<sup>833</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006.

[www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy)

<sup>834</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006.

[www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy)

<sup>835</sup> International Cooperation in the Fight Against Terrorism, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome). Accessed: 22 May 2006. [www.esteri.it/eng/4\\_28\\_63\\_60.asp#4](http://www.esteri.it/eng/4_28_63_60.asp#4).

terrorist crimes and generally strengthening measures to prevent terrorists from financing their operations.<sup>836</sup>

Also, Italy was present at the summit meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership on the 27 and 28 November 2005, at which the European Union and its southern Mediterranean partners confirmed the Euro-Mediterranean code of conduct on countering terrorism. As a part of this code of conduct, Italy and the other states declared they would “exchange information on a voluntary basis about terrorists and their support networks... and work bilaterally and [...] to disrupt [those] networks.”<sup>837</sup>

At a summit held in March 2006 in Heiligendamm, Germany, the Foreign Minister of Italy, along with those of Germany, Britain, France, Poland, and Spain, agreed to enhance the level of counter-terrorism co-operation between their respective states. The Ministers stated their countries “would share the task of analyzing Internet use by extremist groups, build joint support teams to assist a country in case of attack and start information visits at national counter-terrorism centers.”<sup>838</sup> As well, the Ministers said their respective countries would “systematically exchange information on suspects expelled from” their “countries for preaching racial or religious hatred.”<sup>839</sup>

Italy is also an active member of the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), a working group made up of the G8 member states and several other countries that meets three times per year.

Analyst: Christopher Collins

## 5. Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

On April 21, 2006 Japan extended the Basic Plan of the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law for another six months or until November 1, 2006, in order to continue supporting the international efforts to fight against terrorism by dispatching JMSDF vessels to the Indian Ocean for refueling operations.<sup>840</sup> This extension enables the JMSDF vessels to continue the refueling activity until November 2006, and shows Japan’s commitment to actively participate in the global counterterrorism efforts.

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<sup>836</sup> Italy Approves Anti-Terror Steps, BBC News Online (London), 29 July 2005. Accessed: 20 May 2006. [news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4728873.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4728873.stm).

<sup>837</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, Euromed (Barcelona), November 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.euromedbarcelona.org/EN/Prensa/comunicadosPrensa/29-11-2005-11.html](http://www.euromedbarcelona.org/EN/Prensa/comunicadosPrensa/29-11-2005-11.html).

<sup>838</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy).

<sup>839</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy).

<sup>840</sup> The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Extension of the Basic Plan of the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, 21 April 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/measure0604.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/measure0604.html).

Also, on April 26, 2006 the ambassador of Japan, T. Ozawa, assured the United Nations of Japan's commitment to combating international terrorism.<sup>841</sup> As a member of the Security Council, Japan intends to contribute to counterterrorism and looks forward to achieving tangible results as early as possible.

Analyst: Elvira Omarbagaeva

## 6. Russia: +1

Russia has complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

On March 23, 2006 an informal conference was held in Bogotá, Columbia, between experts from the Russian Federation and Rio Group focused on the issue of cooperation in fighting against terrorism.<sup>842</sup> During the VI regular session of the U.S. Committee on Counterterrorism, members agreed to regard, as a priority, the strengthening of the international legal system to prevent terrorism. In addition, participants examined perspectives on inter-regional cooperation in fighting terrorism, discussing the possibilities of developing contacts for exchange of information between the Russian Federation and the Rio Group. The Russian delegation also highlighted the contributions and possible future contributions FSU and Eurasian countries have made to counteract the legalization of proceeds from crime and terrorist financing.

On 13 March the VI sitting of Russian-British Working Group on Counterterrorism (created in 2001) took place in London. Russian MFA representative A.E. Safronov and British Ambassador E. Oakden discussed many issues surrounding international cooperation on counterterrorism. Special attention was paid to the promotion of counterterrorism in the G8, including the topic of providing assistance to major institutions such as the UN, EU, the OSCE, and NATO.<sup>843</sup> Delegations exchanged information and agreed to improve the work being done on antiterrorist laws. They also discussed upcoming changes to their legal systems. Furthermore, discussions were held on preventing the spread of terrorist ideology and propaganda, and promoting dialogue between cultures and civilizations in order to prevent the radicalization of behavior, especially among Muslims.

In addition, since 1996 Russia has been a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).<sup>844</sup> Other members include: China, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, while Iran, Pakistan, and India are "observers." Through this organization member states help to coordinate anti-terrorism efforts. As recently as August 2005, China and Russia participated in military manoeuvres in the "Peace Mission." Likewise, Russia and ASEAN also jointly-declared

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<sup>841</sup> The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Statement by the T. Ozawa Ambassador on Promotion of Justice and Combating International Terrorism, 26 April 2006. Accessed: May 15, 2006. [www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0604-10.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2006/un0604-10.html).

<sup>842</sup> Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Informal Consultations of the Russian Experts and the Rio Group on Counterterrorism, 30 March 2006. Accessed: 13 May 2006. [www.mid.ru/ns-rkonfl.nsf/8850205d7c032570432569e000362cb1/432569e00034005fc3257108003213bd?OpenDocument](http://www.mid.ru/ns-rkonfl.nsf/8850205d7c032570432569e000362cb1/432569e00034005fc3257108003213bd?OpenDocument).

<sup>843</sup> Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The VI Session of Russian-British Working Group Against Terrorism, 15 March 2006. Accessed: 14 May 2006. [www.mid.ru/ns-rkonfl.nsf/konfprest?OpenView&Start=1](http://www.mid.ru/ns-rkonfl.nsf/konfprest?OpenView&Start=1).

<sup>844</sup> Richard D. Fisher Jr. Puzzling War Games, *Asian Wall Street Journal* (New York), 22 August 2005, A.7.

that they would “step up cooperation in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime.”<sup>845</sup>

The Working Group members agreed to consider meeting more frequently, between sessions, in order to discuss terrorist financing. The next meeting on counterterrorism issue is scheduled to be in Moscow in mid 2006.

Analyst: Elvira Omarbagaeva

## 7. United Kingdom: +1

The British government has addressed the commitments made to prevent new generations of terrorists from emerging, and despite some setbacks, has worked to build international capacity to disrupt terrorists, and has thus registered full compliance to the commitments made at Gleneagles regarding terrorism.

The British government passed the Terrorism Act on 30 March 2006, which criminalized the glorification of terrorism and terrorist acts, the encouragement of and planning of terrorism, and the dissemination of terrorist publications.<sup>846</sup> This legislation complimented the “Preventing Extremism Together” initiative undertaken by the Home Office in July 2005 that sought the cooperation of community leaders from across the United Kingdom to combat the dissemination of terrorist principles.<sup>847</sup> The British government continued to fulfil its commitment to building international counter-terrorist capacity by contributing an instalment of the 20 million pounds committed to the Counter Terrorism Programme of the Global Opportunities Fund originally established by the Foreign Secretary in May 2003.<sup>848</sup>

Also, at a summit held in March 2006 in Heiligendamm, Germany, the Foreign Minister of Britain, along with those of Germany, Italy, France, Poland, and Spain, agreed to enhance the level of counter-terrorism co-operation between their respective states. The Ministers stated their countries “would share the task of analyzing Internet use by extremist groups, build joint support teams to assist a country in case of attack and start information visits at national counter-terrorism centers.”<sup>849</sup> As well, the Ministers said their respective countries would “systematically

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<sup>845</sup> Russia, ASEAN agree to cooperate in fight against terrorism, BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific (London), 13 December 2005.

<sup>846</sup> Terrorism Act 2006: Counter-Terrorism Strategy, British Home Office (London), 30 April 2006. Accessed: May 22, 2006. [security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/legislation/terrorism-act-2006/](http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/legislation/terrorism-act-2006/).

<sup>847</sup> Preventing Extremism Together: Counter-Terrorism Strategy, British Home Office (London), 10 December 2005. Accessed: 22 May 2006.

[security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/prventing-extremism/](http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/prventing-extremism/).

<sup>848</sup> Government Response: Assisting with Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London), 8 November 2005. Accessed: 22 May 2006.

[www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1085326229921](http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1085326229921).

<sup>849</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy).



exchange information on suspects expelled from” their “countries for preaching racial or religious hatred.”<sup>850</sup>

Despite an expansion of police powers to search vehicles on ships or other vessels entering the United Kingdom, the British Government has made only limited progress on addressing the restriction of terrorist mobility as outlined in the SAFTI initiative and reiterated in the Gleneagles commitment.<sup>851</sup> An expansion of police search capabilities and terrorism legislation to beyond the borders of the United Kingdom was provided for in the Terrorism Bill that was defeated in British Parliament in late 2005, and the Terrorism Act, adopted in 2006, did not include major expansionary policing provisions.<sup>852</sup> Further, Shadow Home Secretary David Davis of the Conservative Party has criticized the Terrorism Act’s provisions regarding the glorification of terrorism as “too broad,” and a threat to legitimate protest.<sup>853</sup> This is an indication that the official opposition in British Parliament, as well as British civil liberty groups such as Liberty, are concerned the Terrorism Act is compromising a commitment to a proportionate response to terror made at Gleneagles.<sup>854</sup>

Analyst: Jeff Claydon

## 8. United States: +1

The United States has complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

The United States is an active member of the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), a working group made up of the G8 member states and several other countries that meets three times per year.

According to the October 2005 edition of the *National Security Strategy of the United States of America*, published by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, one of ten so-called “Enterprise Objectives” for the American intelligence community is to “Establish new and strengthen existing foreign intelligence relationships to help us meet global security challenges.”<sup>855</sup>

Also in October 2005, the United States established the National Clandestine Service (NCS) within the Central Intelligence Agency. According to an official press release, the NCS will

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<sup>850</sup> European ministers vet 'integration contract' for immigrants, EU Business, 23 March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy](http://www.eubusiness.com/afp/060323142752.nw7y7ebs/view?searchterm=counter%20terrorism%20italy).

<sup>851</sup> Terrorism Act 2006, Office of Public Sector Information (London), 30 March 2006. Accessed: May 22, 2006. [www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/20060011.htm](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/20060011.htm)

<sup>852</sup> Proposed Legislation: Terrorism and the Law: Security, British Home Office (London), 14 November 2005. Accessed: 6 January 2006. [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/security/terrorism-and-the-law/proposed-legislation/](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/security/terrorism-and-the-law/proposed-legislation/).

<sup>853</sup> New Terror Law Comes Into Force, BBC News UK Edition (London), 13 April 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk\\_politics/4905304.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/4905304.stm).

<sup>854</sup> New Terror Law Comes Into Force, BBC News UK Edition (London), 13 April 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. [news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk\\_politics/4905304.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/4905304.stm).

<sup>855</sup> The National Intelligence Strategy of the United States of America, Office of the Director of National Intelligence (Washington), October 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.dni.gov/press\\_releases/20051025\\_release.htm](http://www.dni.gov/press_releases/20051025_release.htm).

serve as the national authority for the integration, coordination, deconfliction, and evaluation of human intelligence operations across the entire Intelligence Community.”<sup>856</sup>

The *2006 National Security Strategy of the United States*, released in March of 2006, reiterated the need to strengthen global partnerships and build multilateral partnerships to combat terrorism.<sup>857</sup>

The United States has additionally undertaken a series of bilateral initiatives to work with partner-states to develop counter-terrorist capacity and crack down on terrorist financing.<sup>858</sup>

Analyst: Christopher Collins

## 9. European Union: +1

The European Union has complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists across international borders.

The EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy unveiled on 30 November 2005 lists as key priority initiatives “to pursue and investigate terrorists across our borders and globally” while continuing to “support the efforts of Member States to disrupt terrorists by encouraging the exchange of information and intelligence between them.”<sup>859</sup> As part of its Action Plan to combat terrorism, the EU has taken additional measures to improve cooperation among the intelligence services, national authorities and emergency services of member states to adequately assess terrorist threats.<sup>860</sup> The European Borders Agency (Frontex) will also maintain centralized records and launch joint operations to counter the movement of suspected terrorists across internal and external borders.<sup>861</sup>

All EU member states signed the UN Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 14 September 2005.<sup>862</sup> These states assumed obligations to cooperate in preventing

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<sup>856</sup> Establishment of the National Clandestine Service (NCS), Office of the Director of National Intelligence (Washington), October 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.dni.gov/press\\_releases/20051013\\_release.htm](http://www.dni.gov/press_releases/20051013_release.htm).

<sup>857</sup> Strengthen Alliances to Defeat Global Terrorism and Work to Prevent Attacks Against Us and our Friends, The White House (Washington), March 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. [www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss/2006/sectionIII.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/nss/2006/sectionIII.html).

<sup>858</sup> Protecting the Homeland, the White House (Washington). Accessed: 22 May 2006. [www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/homeland](http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/homeland).

<sup>859</sup> The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2005. [www.statewatch.org/news/2005/nov/eu-counter-terr-strategy-nov-05.pdf](http://www.statewatch.org/news/2005/nov/eu-counter-terr-strategy-nov-05.pdf).

<sup>860</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 13 February 2006. Accessed: 5 May 2006. [register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05771-re01.en.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05771-re01.en.pdf).

<sup>861</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 13 February 2006. Accessed: 5 May 2006. [register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05771-re01.en.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05771-re01.en.pdf).

<sup>862</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 13 February 2006. Accessed: 5 May 2006. [register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05771-re01.en.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st05/st05771-re01.en.pdf)

acts of terrorism that involved nuclear or radioactive material. The EU also continues to promote the adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on international terrorism.<sup>863</sup>

In addition, the EU maintains a wide range of counter-terrorism partnerships. At the Euro-Mediterranean Summit in November 2005, the EU agreed to a five-year work program on counter-terrorism with its Mediterranean partners and declared that they would “exchange information on a voluntary basis about terrorists and their support networks.”<sup>864</sup>

Finally, the European Union has established a high-level dialogue with the United States to address border security and terrorist financing. It continues to work with counterparts in Canada, Russia, India, and Pakistan to discuss counter-terrorism efforts.<sup>865</sup> The European Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, Gijs de Vries also reiterated the need to strengthen crossborder cooperation at the Worldwide Security Conference on 21 and 23 February 2006.<sup>866</sup>

The European Union is an active member of the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), a working group made up of the G8 member states and several other countries that meets three times per year.

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<sup>863</sup> Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 29 November 2005. Accessed: 20 December 2005. [register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14734-re01.en05.pdf](http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14734-re01.en05.pdf).

<sup>864</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 29 November 2005. Accessed: 22 January 2006. [www.euromedbarcelona.org/EN/Prensa/comunicadosPrensa/29-11-2005-11.htm](http://www.euromedbarcelona.org/EN/Prensa/comunicadosPrensa/29-11-2005-11.htm).

<sup>865</sup> The European Union and the Fight Against Terrorism, Presentation by Gjis Vries, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, at the seminar of the Centre for European Reform, Council of the European Union (Brussels), 19 January 2006. Accessed: 8 May 2006. [www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/060119CenterEuropeanReform.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/060119CenterEuropeanReform.pdf).

<sup>866</sup> EU/Terrorism/Russia: Gjis de Vries stresses key role of moderate Islam in combating terrorism — Russian strategy for anti-terrorist partnership foreseen for November, Agence Europe (Brussels), 4 March 2006, G8 News: 7 March 2006.