

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.”

- G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism⁷⁴¹

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 trans-national movements of terrorists, represents a further continuation of the trend toward multi-lateral efforts aimed at countering global terrorism.

Team Leader: Christopher Collins

Assessment

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<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 Kingdom</i>		0	
<i>United States</i>			+1
<i>European Union</i>			+1
Overall			0.89

⁷⁴¹G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Gleneagles 2005, (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 February 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf>.

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: +1

The Canadian government has thus far complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

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 share information with other CTAG member states.⁷⁴²

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”. Further noting that “CSIS works in close collaboration with Canada’s traditional allies and shares pertinent intelligence to counter the global threat of terrorism”⁷⁴³

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 to “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).”⁷⁴⁴ The Department also committed to develop a security partnership within North America.⁷⁴⁵

The Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs plans to spend CAD\$738 million on Global And Security Policy (which includes anti-terrorism intelligence sharing initiatives) in 2005-06, CAD\$695.6 million in 2006-07, and CAD\$704 million in 2007-08.⁷⁴⁶

Analyst: Christopher Collins

2. France: +1

The French government has thus far complied with its Gleneagles summit commitment to improve the sharing of information on the movements of terrorists crossing international borders.

The French legislative agenda has includes 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 (Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiatives) plan first agreed upon at Sea Island.⁷⁴⁷ The National Assembly also passed “The Anti-Terrorism Law” on 22 December 2005. This law gives law enforcement and intelligence services in

⁷⁴² Counter Terrorism Action Group, Department of Foreign Affairs Canada, (Ottawa), 22 August 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/internationalcrime/CTAG-en.asp>.

⁷⁴³ Sharing Intelligence, Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, (Ottawa), 14 November 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/en/about_us/sharing.asp

⁷⁴⁴ Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006: Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury Board of Canada, (Ottawa), March 24 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006.

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602_e.asp.

⁷⁴⁵ Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006: Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury Board of Canada, (Ottawa), March 24 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006.

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602_e.asp.

⁷⁴⁶ Report on Plans and Priorities 2005-2006: Department of Foreign Affairs, Treasury Board of Canada, (Ottawa), March 24 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006.

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/20052006/FAC-AEC/FAC-AECr5602_e.asp.

⁷⁴⁷ Law Regarding Transportation Security and Development: Adopted legislation, French National Assembly, (Paris), 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. <http://www.assembleenationale.fr/12/ta-pdf/TA0529.pdf>.

France greater surveillance powers over suspected terrorists, airports, and on a twenty-kilometre perimeter of French territory.⁷⁴⁸

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 terrorism initiatives, including constant "contact with the international intelligence community in order to exchange information."⁷⁴⁹ On 14 September 2005, the French government signed the Agreement on the International Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism.⁷⁵⁰

France 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: Jeff Claydon

3. Germany: +1

Germany demonstrated a satisfactory level of compliance with respect to its counter-terrorism commitments. The German Federal Government has supported United Nations initiatives to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorists, secure radioactive sources, and reaffirmed its intention to exchange information regarding the movement of terrorists across international borders.

On 15 September 2005, Federal Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.⁷⁵¹ As a signatory to the United Nations Convention, the German government pledged its cooperation in preventing acts of terrorism that involve nuclear or radioactive material and to prosecute or extradite alleged offenders. The Federal Foreign Office continues to bolster United Nations counter-terrorism efforts by actively promoting the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.⁷⁵²

Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel reiterated her government's commitment to improve the sharing of information on terrorist movements during her first speech to the German Bundestag on 30 November 2005. She stated that the German government "will use new technology and ensure improved exchange of information by creating anti-terrorism databases."⁷⁵³ Chancellor Merkel further indicated that the Federal Criminal Police Office "will be given preventive powers to counter terrorist threats."⁷⁵⁴ In addition, Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier maintained that the exchange of information with Britain, France, Italy, Spain and the United States is an essential component in the efforts of federal security authorities observing the national and international movements of terrorist networks.⁷⁵⁵

⁷⁴⁸ Anti-Terrorism Legislation Dossier, French National Assembly, (Paris), 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. http://www.assembleenationale.fr/12/dossiers/terrorisme_securite_controles.asp.

⁷⁴⁹ The Fight on Terrorism: We shall continuously adjust to better protect the French people, the Office of the Prime Minister, (Paris), 17 November 2005. Date of Access: 8 January 2006.

http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/en/information/latest_news_97/the_fight_on_terrorism_54433.html.

⁷⁵⁰ Signature Ceremonies, United Nations Treaties Collection, (New York), 25 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 January 2006. http://untreaty.un.org/English/Photos/SeptOct2005_1.asp.

⁷⁵¹ Federal Minister Fischer signs UN Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 15 September 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7610.

⁷⁵² Federal Minister Fischer signs UN Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 15 September 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7610.

⁷⁵³ Policy Statement by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel in the German Bundestag, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, (Berlin), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 23 December 2005.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-/10001.929347/regierungserklaerung/Policy-Statement-by-Federal-Ch.htm>.

⁷⁵⁴ Policy Statement by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel in the German Bundestag, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, (Berlin), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 23 December 2005.

<http://www.bundesregierung.de/en/-/10001.929347/regierungserklaerung/Policy-Statement-by-Federal-Ch.htm>.

⁷⁵⁵ Speech by Federal Foreign Minister Steinmeier in the German Bundestag in Berlin, Federal Foreign Office, 14 December 2005. Date of Access: 23 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7922.

Finally, 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, the European Union and its southern Mediterranean partners designed measures to counter terrorism, develop a common migration strategy and to improve cooperation in the fields of justice and security. Germany endorsed the summit's adoption of a comprehensive five year work programme and code of conduct for practical cooperation in counter-terrorism efforts.⁷⁵⁶

Germany 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: Ashley Barnes

4. Italy: +1

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

In July 2005 the upper house of the Italian Parliament passed a new series of anti-terrorism laws, including measures to compile lists of mobile phone users to help police investigating suspected terrorist crimes and generally strengthening of measures to prevent terrorists from financing their operations.⁷⁵⁷

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 the national level and at that of international organisations."⁷⁵⁸

Italy was present at the summit meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership on the 27 and 28 November 2005, where the European Union and its southern Mediterranean partners confirmed the Euro-Mediterranean code of conduct on Countering Terrorism. As 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."⁷⁵⁹

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

Japan is active at the regional and international levels in combating the spread of global terrorism.⁷⁶⁰ Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, Japan passed the 'anti-terrorism special measures law' committing Japan to "dealing with terrorism in unity with the countries in the world, giving firm support to

⁷⁵⁶ Minister of State Günter Glos on the Euromed Summit, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), 28 November 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/ausgabe_archiv?archiv_id=7843.

⁷⁵⁷ Italy Approves Anti-Terror Steps, BBC News Online, (London), 29 July 2005. Date of Access: 2 February 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4728873.stm>.

⁷⁵⁸ International Cooperation in the Fight Against Terrorism, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome). Date of Access: 22 January 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/4_28_63_60.asp#4.

⁷⁵⁹ Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, Euromed, (Barcelona), November 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.euromedbarcelona.org/EN/Prensa/comunicadosPrensa/29-11-2005-11.htm>

⁷⁶⁰ For a detailed list of these programs, please refer to: Japan's International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), January 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/cooperation.html>.

the U.S. as an ally.”⁷⁶¹ In October of 2005 the Government of Japan decided to extend the duration of this law.⁷⁶²

Japan 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

6. Russia: +1

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

Russia 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. The Russian Interior Ministry is also an active participant in the Roma Group of G8 experts on international crime and terrorism.⁷⁶³

Additionally, the Russian government, engaged in its own struggles in the Caucasus, is of the position that divisions among world powers in the fight against terrorism only benefits the terrorists.⁷⁶⁴ Russia is, therefore, committed to an integrated and multinational anti-terrorism strategy.

Analyst: Christopher Collins

7. United Kingdom: 0

The British government has registered only a partial level of compliance to the commitments made at Gleneagles with regards to terrorism.

In July 2005, the British government launched the “Preventing Extremism Together” initiative, aimed at drawing on consultations with civil society to foster greater cross-cultural understanding, and discourage extremism, and terrorism across Great Britain.⁷⁶⁵ The British government also continued its commitment to the Counter Terrorism Programme of the Global Opportunities Fund initiative originally established by the Foreign Secretary in May 2003. This programme was implemented to help build international security capacity. In 2003, the British government committed twenty million pounds over the next three years, and fulfilled the final instalment of that commitment in 2005.⁷⁶⁶ Further, the British government was among the first signatories of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, signed at the United Nations on September 14 2005.⁷⁶⁷ Finally, British Prime Minister Tony Blair announced several changes to the grounds for expulsion and extradition with regards to terrorist activity, in an effort to restrict the mobility of both domestic and international terrorists through Britain.⁷⁶⁸

⁷⁶¹ Japan's Emergency Legislation and the War on Terrorism, the Heritage Foundation, (Washington), 10 June 2002. Date of Access 22 January 2006. <http://www.heritage.org/Research/AsiaandthePacific/HL749.cfm>.

⁷⁶² Japan's Efforts based on Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, (Tokyo), October 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/effort0510.html>.

⁷⁶³ Russian Interior Ministry co-operates with foreign colleagues, NewfromRussia.com, (Moscow), 20 July 2004. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://newsfromrussia.com/main/2004/07/20/55110.html>.

⁷⁶⁴ Putin: divisions among world powers give terrorists the upper hand, Pravda, (Moscow), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://english.pravda.ru/meeting/2005/07/08/60556.html>.

⁷⁶⁵ Preventing Extremism Together: Counter-Terrorism Strategy, British Home Office, (London), 10 December 2005. Date of Access: 7 January 2006. <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/prventing-extremism/>.

⁷⁶⁶ Government Response: Assisting with Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London), 8 November 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1085326229921>.

⁷⁶⁷ Signature Ceremonies, United Nations Treaties Collection, (New York), 25 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 January 2006. http://untreaty.un.org/English/Photos/SeptOct2005_1.asp.

⁷⁶⁸ Address by Prime Minister Tony Blair at 10 Downing Street, Office of the Prime Minister, (London), 5 August 2005. Date of Access: 5 January 2006. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/output/Page8041.asp>.

However, the British government has been unable to pass new counter-terrorism legislation through British parliament. The proposed legislation, introduced in October of 2005, gives greater provisions to law enforcement and intelligence agencies within the United Kingdom, by expanding search capabilities and extending the scope of terrorist laws beyond the borders of the United Kingdom.⁷⁶⁹ While the passing of this legislation would significantly raise the British government's level of compliance with the commitments made at Gleneagles, the government was defeated in its attempt to pass this legislation, and as of 7 January 2006 the status of the Terrorism Bill remains unclear.⁷⁷⁰ No new major initiatives have been announced to improve transportation safety (as per the SAFTI Agreement), in the interim period.

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Analyst: Jeff Claydon

8. United States: +1

The United States has thus far 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."⁷⁷¹

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 serve as the national authority for the integration, coordination, deconfliction, and evaluation of human intelligence operations across the entire Intelligence Community."⁷⁷²

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.⁷⁷³

Analyst: Christopher Collins

9. European Union: +1

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

Its success is the result of priorities outlined in the new European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy of 30 November 2005 and recent progress in implementing the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism adopted in June 2004.

⁷⁶⁹ Proposed Legislation: Terrorism and the Law: Security, British Home Office, (London), 14 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/security/terrorism-and-the-law/proposed-legislation/>.

⁷⁷⁰ Ministers Firm on Detention Plan, BBC News UK Edition, (London), 7 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 January 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/4411358.stm.

⁷⁷¹ The National Intelligence Strategy of the United States of America, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, (Washington), October 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. http://www.dni.gov/release_letter_102505.html.

⁷⁷² Establishment of the National Clandestine Service (NCS), Office of the Director of National Intelligence, (Washington), October 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. http://www.dni.gov/release_letter_101305.html.

⁷⁷³ Protecting the Homeland, the White House, (Washington). Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/homeland/>.

A key priority of the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy is “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.”⁷⁷⁴ Member states are encouraged “to move from ad hoc to systematic” cooperation among police and judicial authorities through Europol, Eurojust, and establish Joint Investigation Teams for cross-border terrorist investigations.⁷⁷⁵ In addition, the EU Strategy stresses the importance of enhancing border security to make it more difficult for terrorists to operate in the EU. It proposes to use improvements in technology for the capture and exchange of passenger data and risk assessments from the European Borders Agency (Frontex) to strengthen its external borders.⁷⁷⁶

The EU has also improved the sharing of information regarding the movement of terrorists across international borders in conjunction with its Action Plan to Combat Terrorism. The EU’s report on the Action Plan of 29 November 2005 indicates that cross-border cooperation has improved but recognizes the need to further increase the flow of information to Europol and Eurojust. National arrangements in the fight against terrorism have also been evaluated to identify best practices and enhance domestic efforts.⁷⁷⁷

Finally, the EU has actively promoted international counter-terrorism efforts. In September 2005, all member states signed the UN Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.⁷⁷⁸ Member states assumed obligations to cooperate in preventing acts of terrorism that involve nuclear or radioactive material.

The EU continues to work towards the adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on international terrorism.⁷⁷⁹ A political dialogue on counter-terrorism has been maintained with the United States to address issues of transport security, law enforcement cooperation and terrorist financing. This dialogue has also been expanded to partners such as Australia, Canada, Russia, Israel and Japan.⁷⁸⁰

The European Union was also present at the summit meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership on 27 and 28 November 2005, where the EU and its southern Mediterranean partners confirmed the Euro-Mediterranean code of conduct on Countering Terrorism. As a part of this code of conduct, the EU and the states present declared they would “exchange information on a voluntary basis about terrorists and their support networks” and will “work bilaterally [...] to disrupt [those] networks.”⁷⁸¹

The European Union 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: Ashley Barnes

⁷⁷⁴ The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁵ The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁶ The European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 6 January 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14469-re04.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁷ Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14734-re01.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁸ Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14734-re01.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁹ Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14734-re01.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁰ Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Terrorism, Council of the European Union, (Brussels), 29 November 2005. Date of Access: 20 December 2005. <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st14/st14734-re01.en05.pdf>.

⁷⁸¹ Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, Euromed, (Barcelona), November 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006. <http://www.euromedbarcelona.org/EN/Prensa/comunicadosPrensa/29-11-2005-11.htm>.