

15. Terrorism: International Cooperation [65]

Commitment:

“We are committed to further enhancing international cooperation, by strengthening old partnerships and building new ones with governments, multilateral organizations and the private sector.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.67	

Background:

Terrorism is among the leading challenges to international peace and security.¹²¹³ Extensive counter-terrorism initiatives emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States.¹²¹⁴ During the G8 Summit in 2002, G8 leaders appealed for the global implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373, unanimously adopted on 28 September 2001, which created the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).¹²¹⁵ They also appealed for the implementation of the 12 UN Conventions on Terrorism, namely: the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms, the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the International Convention

¹²¹³ G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html>

¹²¹⁴ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²¹⁵ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, United Nations (New York) 28 September 2001. Date of Access: 30 October 2010.

<http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/392A001F254B4B9085256B4B00708233>

for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.¹²¹⁶

A committee comprising all 15 Security Council members, the CTC is tasked with monitoring countries' implementation of counter-terrorism efforts, such as cooperating with other jurisdictions in the investigation and prosecution of suspected terrorists.¹²¹⁷ Members have since amended domestic legislation, where necessary, to ensure compliance.¹²¹⁸ All Members have reported on their implementation status to the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee and are cooperating with the CTC to address the global threat of international terrorism by monitoring and promoting the implementation of UNSCR 1373.¹²¹⁹ Members are also providing technical and legal assistance to third countries for training and capacity-building through international frameworks, such as regional institutions, in cooperation with the CTC to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373.¹²²⁰

The 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions established the standard for international action, namely:

- To prevent and combat terrorist acts, such as bombing, hijacking, and hostage-taking;
- To prevent and combat terrorist financing, recruitment, and supply of weapons; and
- To extradite or prosecute terrorists and deny them safe haven.¹²²¹

In 2002, the G8 developed the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, a series of principles and priorities that seek to strengthen capacities to combat terrorism by improving existing tools and procedures.¹²²² Through the Roma and Lyon Group of experts on counter-terrorism and

¹²¹⁶ Text and Status of the United Nations Conventions on Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/DB.aspx?Path=DB/studies/page2_en.xml&menu=MTDSG

¹²¹⁷ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373, United Nations (New York) 28 September 2001. Date of Access: 30 October 2010.

<http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/392A001F254B4B9085256B4B00708233>

¹²¹⁸ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²¹⁹ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²²⁰ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²²¹ G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²²² G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, 2 October 2002. Date of Access: 29 October 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm>

transnational organized crime as well as the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), the G8 supports the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).¹²²³

In 2006, UN Member States adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹²²⁴ This common strategic framework is an historic milestone that coordinates national, regional, and international counter-terrorism efforts.¹²²⁵ In response to the growing threat of terrorism, the UN has also adopted several Security Council Resolutions, most notably UNSCR 1624, which was adopted in 2005.¹²²⁶ UNSCR 1624 calls on UN Member States to prohibit, by law, the incitement to commit acts of terrorism and to deny a safe haven to “anyone with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct.”¹²²⁷

Currently, Members are contributing to the UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.¹²²⁸

Commitment Features:

Terrorism is a global threat that demands a global response. Accordingly, the purpose of this commitment is two-fold. First, this commitment calls on Members to enhance existing international efforts to counter terrorism by improving old partnerships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector. Since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States, international cooperation has compromised the ability of terrorists to recruit, train, fund, and execute attacks.

Among the leading forums of international cooperation on terrorism are United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1373 and 1624, the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions, the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹²²⁹ Second, this commitment appeals for Members to develop new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector beyond existing partnerships. This is in response to the ongoing threat of terrorism.

In view of this, full compliance requires that Members enhance international cooperation by strengthening old partnerships and building new ones. Specifically, strengthening old partnerships requires that Members either implement UNSCR 1373 and 1624 (which were unanimously adopted) by amending domestic legislation to ensure compliance with their provisions, or

¹²²³ Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?Lang=eng>

¹²²⁴ UN Action to Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) n.d. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. <http://www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml>

¹²²⁵ UN Action to Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) n.d. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. <http://www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml>

¹²²⁶ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1624, United Nations (New York) 14 September 2005. Date of Access: 30 October 2010.

<http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/392A001F254B4B9085256B4B00708233>

¹²²⁷ Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, United Nations (New York) 28 September 2001. Date of Access: 30 October 2010. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/aboutus.html>

¹²²⁸ Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 18 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.amtcc.com/imosite/meetings/imomeeting2010/MS88/MS88-4-1.pdf>

¹²²⁹ Text and Status of the United Nations Conventions on Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. <http://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-7.pdf>

implement one of the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions, or develop strategies to ensure adherence to the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (adopted 8 September 2006).¹²³⁰

Building new partnerships requires that Members develop new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, or the private sector. This may include, but is not limited to, developing new principles, adopting new declarations, or pledging new resources (financial or otherwise) to combat terrorism.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member state fails to enhance existing international cooperation agreements AND does not build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.
0	Member state enhances existing international cooperation agreements OR builds new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.
+1	Member state enhances existing international cooperation initiatives AND builds new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhance existing international cooperation initiatives and to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism.

On 12 April 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to secure inventories of uranium currently being held in the Chalk River Laboratories in Ontario. The uranium will be transferred to the United States to be “converted into a form unusable in nuclear weapons.”¹²³¹ Prime Minister Harper stated that, this latest arrangement, replete with robust safety procedures affirms that, “Canada is actively participating in international efforts to help ensure that nuclear weapons do not fall into the hands of terrorists.”¹²³² The removal of the Chalk River uranium will occur between 2010 and 2018 and is part of the larger international initiative to consolidate nuclear materials in secure locations. Moreover, at the Nuclear Security Summit hosted in Washington, D.C. on 13 April 2010, Mexico, the United States, and Canada agreed to work with the International Atomic Energy agency to “convert the fuel in Mexico’s research reactor” to further strengthen the nuclear material security in the Americas.¹²³³

In May 2010, G8 officials convened in Gatineau, Quebec to discuss the challenges confronting global counter-terrorism efforts. Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lawrence Cannon

¹²³⁰ http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2007/un_counter_terrorism-nu_contre-terrorisme.aspx?Lang=eng

¹²³¹ PM Announces a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to further secure inventories of spent highly enriched uranium (Ottawa) 12 April 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3278>.

¹²³² PM Announces a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to further secure inventories of spent highly enriched uranium (Ottawa) 12 April 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3278>.

¹²³³ PM Announces a nuclear cooperation project with the United States to further secure inventories of spent highly enriched uranium (Ottawa) 12 April 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?Id=3278>.

affirmed that, “[Canada’s] goal is to improve things, to be more efficient and better coordinated [...] to tackle security threats by helping to build institutions that are effective, affordable and accountable, and that can carry out their legitimate functions in a manner consistent with national law and international norms.” Of principle concern to the Government of Canada, is to ensure that Canada “support the development of institutions that make sense [regarding issues like nuclear security] in the local context.”¹²³⁴

To this end Canada remains committed to the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program (CTCBP). Developed in 2004, and administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Counter-Terrorism Program’s objective is to “share [...] expertise in areas such as border security; transportation security; anti-terrorism financing; legislative drafting, legal policy and human rights and counter-terrorism training; law enforcement, security, military and intelligence training; CBRN terrorism response; and cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection.”¹²³⁵ As an organ of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), which works to implement UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373, the CTCBP serves as a critical addition to Canada’s counter-terrorism strategy. Furthermore, its Executive Directorate (CTED) acts as a liaison between donors and recipients which identifies, on a priority basis, a country’s potential requirements for technical, financial, regulatory, and legislative assistance programs in an effort to address issues relating to terrorism. On 10 June 2010, Canada provided technical assistance to an undisclosed state in need.¹²³⁶

On 18 October 2010, DFAIT reiterated its commitment to “protecting Canadians’ safety and security”¹²³⁷ by working closely with the G8 Transportation Security Sub Group (STSSG) who will work to “identify gaps in the aviation sector.”¹²³⁸ DFAIT is also working closely with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to develop international guidelines for marine, air, and rail transportation. Furthermore, the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA) is currently exploring ways to strengthen Canada’s engagement with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to update standards of securing cockpit doors on planes, instituting information-sharing programs regarding high risk passengers, and developing more effective tools for screening cargo.¹²³⁹ Canada has also pledged to continue working with the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Organization of

¹²³⁴ G-8 Conference of Senior Officials on Capacity Building, Gatineau (Ottawa) 3-4 May 2010. Date of Access 3 December 2010. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-capacitybuilding-muskoka.aspx?Lang=eng>

¹²³⁵ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access 2 December 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcb-rcat.aspx?Lang=eng>

¹²³⁶ Counter-Terrorism Technical Assistance (Ottawa) 22 October 2010. Date of Access 2 December 2010. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/technical-assistance.html>.

¹²³⁷ Counter-Terrorism and Transportation, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/counter_terror-antiterro.aspx?lan.

¹²³⁸ Counter-Terrorism and Transportation, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/counter_terror-antiterro.aspx?lan.

¹²³⁹ Aviation Security, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/aviation-secu-aerienne.aspx?Lang=eng>

American States (OAS), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).¹²⁴⁰

In line with the goals outlined above, the Government of Canada released its Air India Inquiry Action Plan on 7 December 2010. The Action Plan focuses, on strategies for the “streamlining of criminal trial processes to better manage the unique complexity of terrorist prosecutions; Modifying the federal Witness Protection Program to ensure it is appropriately suited to the types of witnesses who need protection in terrorism cases; Strengthening Canada’s framework for combating terrorist financing; Enhancing cooperation among Canada’s law enforcement and intelligence agencies in particular information sharing for national security purposes; Examining ways to improve how security intelligence is collected and retained, and exploring the process of disclosure and the obligations of security intelligence agencies; and Strengthening aviation security while always focusing on the areas of highest risk.”¹²⁴¹ Consequently, the Canadian government will amend legislation in relation to Mega trials, and has pledged CA\$1.5 million, through the government’s Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program, “to significantly strengthen air security” in 2010.¹²⁴²

With respect to incorporating the private sector in anti-terrorist initiatives, the Canadian Government continues to work with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and various Canadian Money Services Businesses, principally banks, to eliminate the financing of terrorist operations. The FINTRAC Typologies and Trends Report of July 2010 outline the requirements of the private sector and their responsibilities under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act.¹²⁴³

On 4 February 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper and American President Barack Obama announced the Beyond the Border initiative aimed at securing their common border.¹²⁴⁴ This plan will extend existing collaborative efforts that address security and trade. Their principal aim is to “increase security, counter fraud, and improve efficiency [...] and to promote mobility between our two countries.”¹²⁴⁵ To this end a Beyond the Border Working Group (BBWG) will be established comprised of representatives from both governments. Their mandate will be to implement initiatives that are geared towards increased and improved security, trade, cross-border law enforcement, cybersecurity and infrastructure.¹²⁴⁶

¹²⁴⁰ Aviation Security, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/counter_terror-antiterro.aspx?lan.

¹²⁴¹ Air India Inquiry Action Plan 7 December 2010 (Ottawa) Date of Access: 15 December 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/ns/ai182/index-eng.aspx>.

¹²⁴² Harper Government Releases Air India Inquiry Action Plan (Ottawa) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101207-eng.aspx>

¹²⁴³ Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) Typologies and Trends for Canada Money Services Business (msbs) FINTRAC Typologies and Trends Reports – July 2010 (Ottawa). Date of Access: 11 December 2010. <http://fintrac-canada.gc.ca/publications/typologies/2010/-07-eng.asp>.

¹²⁴⁴ A declaration by Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, Beyond the Boarder: a shared vision for perimeter security and economic competitiveness (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3938>.

¹²⁴⁵ A declaration by Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, Beyond the Boarder: a shared vision for perimeter security and economic competitiveness (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3938>.

¹²⁴⁶ A declaration by Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, Beyond the Boarder: a shared vision for perimeter security and economic competitiveness (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 February 2011. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3938>.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its nuclear cooperation project with Mexico and the United States, its continued work with the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program and the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, their development of the Air India Inquiry Action Plan, furthering their relationships with financial institutions in the private sector through the Financial Action Task Force and their continued commitment to security improvements with the United States via the Beyond the Border initiative.

Analyst: Amy Barlow

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to enhance international cooperation in counter-terrorism measures, as it has pursued new relationships, but has failed to improve existing partnerships. France signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 14 September 2005, but has still failed to ratify it.¹²⁴⁷

On 27 September 2010, France affirmed its continued support for UN initiatives to combat terrorism, and proposed reforms, specifically technical assistance for all joint counter-terrorism activities and the promotion of regional strategies.¹²⁴⁸ However, given that it has not yet ratified International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, signed in 2005, France has not fulfilled the criteria for full compliance.

On 2 November 2010, France cooperated with the United Kingdom by adopting the UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation. The Declaration establishes the framework for both countries to further develop their cooperation in several areas, particularly the screening of traffic in the Channel Tunnel in accordance with the Cyclamen Programme.¹²⁴⁹ France has also agreed to cooperate with Pakistan on counter-terrorism measures, in particular increasing the capacity of security institutions.¹²⁵⁰ However, a formal agreement has yet to be reached. In addition, France has also agreed to take on India as a strategic partner, cooperating with India on energy security, defence, counter-terrorism and collaboration in space.¹²⁵¹

On 19 November 2010, France, a member of NATO, adopted the New Strategic Concept. The New Strategic Concept is a ten-year plan that will enhance the capacity of NATO members to

¹²⁴⁷ International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, United Nations Treaty Collection (New York) 13 April 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2011. http://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetailsiii.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVIII~15&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en.

¹²⁴⁸ Statement by Mr. Gerard Araud, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, France at the United Nations (New York) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?Article5172>.

¹²⁴⁹ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519>.

¹²⁵⁰ France, Pakistan to work more closely, The Express Tribune: Pakistan Edition (Islamabad) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/33923/france-pakistan-to-work-more-closely/>. And Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602>.

¹²⁵¹ France emerges as India's key strategic partner, The Himalayan Times (New Delhi) 6 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.thehimalayantimes.com/fullnews.php?Headline=France+emerges+India%27s+key+strategic+partner&newsid=268500>.

detect and defend against terrorism by requiring more consultations and cooperation to train local forces.¹²⁵²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for actively seeking to create new anti-terrorism relationships, but for failing to enhance existing partnerships.

Analyst: Ren Hui Yoong

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhance existing international cooperation initiatives and to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism. Additionally Germany has amended domestic legislation through to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373 and 1624.

German airports are currently considering assigning passengers to risk categories “based on their age and ethnicity, and checking them accordingly, under a proposal by the designated head of the country's airports federation.”¹²⁵³ “In this way the security systems can be used more effectively to the benefit of everyone involved,” said the designated president of the Federation of German Airports (ADV), Christoph Blume on 28 December 2010.¹²⁵⁴ The heightened security measures follow the 28 October 2010 interception of bombs from Yemen via the Cologne Bonn Airport in western Germany.

At present, Germany is adjusting to the changes in the international security sector triggered by the 28 October 2010 interception of bombs from Yemen via the Cologne Bonn Airport in western Germany. German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has called for the “implementation of stricter controls worldwide to prevent terrorist attacks.”¹²⁵⁵ To this end, the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation has formed a special task force designated “the Stars.”¹²⁵⁶ Moreover, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution is compiling intelligence in fulfillment of its Operation “Moonlight.” There have also been regular briefings with the CIA and the United States Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).¹²⁵⁷

On 15 November 2010, Germany joined the UN Security Council as an observer after being voted onto the United Nations Security Council on 12 October 2010. Beginning on 1 January 2011, Germany will serve as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for a period of

¹²⁵² http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68172.htm

¹²⁵³ German Airports Mull Passenger Profiling, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 28 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,736886,00.html>

¹²⁵⁴ German Airports Mull Passenger Profiling, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 28 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,736886,00.html>

¹²⁵⁵ Germany Considers Blacklist for Airports with Lax Cargo Security, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,727814,00.html>

¹²⁵⁶ Germany Considers Blacklist for Airports with Lax Cargo Security, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,727814,00.html>

¹²⁵⁷ Germany Considers Blacklist for Airports with Lax Cargo Security, Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 8 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 November 2010.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,727814,00.html>

two years,¹²⁵⁸ during which Germany's believes that the "Security Council should concern itself particularly with the theme of 'peace building', i.e. peacekeeping following conflicts — including conflict prevention, disarmament and non-proliferation, climate protection and security, as well as the fight against terrorism."¹²⁵⁹

Germany has been actively engaged in the new NATO Strategic Concept developed in May 2010.¹²⁶⁰ On 19 November 2010, Germany participated in NATO's Annual Summit in Lisbon, Portugal to discuss the New Strategic Security Concept, which calls for new solutions to contemporary challenges, namely international terrorism, cyber attacks, energy security issues, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.¹²⁶¹ According to the Federal Foreign Minister, Guido Westerwelle, the New Strategic Concept, as drafted, was "an excellent basis for further deliberations."¹²⁶² The Concept acknowledges national security interests, but also makes clear that NATO is "a community of shared values."¹²⁶³ Germany has also made an important contribution to combating international terrorism through Operation Active Endeavor. The aim of the mission is to prevent terrorists from availing themselves of the Mediterranean Sea.

German Interior Minister Thomas de Maizière ordered the heightened police presence in Germany be reduced on 1 February 2011 months after his 17 November 2010, in which de Maizière discussed "concrete investigation leads" that led security officials to believe that an attack on German soil was imminent¹²⁶⁴. The Bundespolizei, or German Federal Police, that was proposed in late 2010, is made up of roughly 30,000 police officers responsible for border patrol, rail and air security¹²⁶⁵. In ordering a reduction in the public police presence, de Maizière stated "security officials have, on the basis of current analysis, come to the conclusion that a reduction

¹²⁵⁸ Germany's Priorities During its Membership of the UN Security Council 2011/2012, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/internatorgane/vereintenationen/dundvn/101013-schwerpunktesrmitgliedschaft.html>

¹²⁵⁹ Germany's Priorities During its Membership of the UN Security Council 2011/2012, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 13 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/internatorgane/vereintenationen/dundvn/101013-schwerpunktesrmitgliedschaft.html>

¹²⁶⁰ New Security Concept, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/10/2010-10-22-merkel-rasmussen-pk_en.html

¹²⁶¹ New Responses to New Threats, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/11/2010-11-20-nato-gipfel-nsk_en.html

¹²⁶² NATO is a Transatlantic Community of Shared Values, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/NATO/101111-BM-BT-Nato-Rede-node.html>

¹²⁶³ NATO is a Transatlantic Community of Shared Values, Federal Foreign Office of Germany (Berlin) 11 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/NATO/101111-BM-BT-Nato-Rede-node.html>

¹²⁶⁴ 'Terror Warnings Are Risky for Every Interior Minister', Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,743132,00.html>

¹²⁶⁵ Streamlined Federal Police Would Be No 'German FBI', Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 10 December 2010. Date of Access 3 February 2011.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,733962,00.html>

of the ... country-wide security measures ... is possible," adding, however, that "it was not possible to give the all-clear" yet.¹²⁶⁶

On 4 February 2011, Germany held an international security summit in Southern Germany discussing the unrest in Egypt, missile treaties, and terrorism. The 47th Munich Security Conference was held amid increasing security concerns in both Germany and the rest of the world. Chancellor Angela Merkel drew parallels "between the demonstrations that helped lead to the fall of the former East Germany and the ongoing protesters in Egypt."¹²⁶⁷ "I am optimistic that our model that respects the dignity of each individual," Merkel added, "still is the best to fight against terrorism and attacks against freedom."¹²⁶⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance with its commitment to strengthen old partnerships to combat terrorism, and to build new ones with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector to enhance international cooperation.

Analyst: Nastasja Vojvodic

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen ties with other governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism. Furthermore, it has made a concerted effort to foster new diplomatic relations with other governments.

On 19 November 2010, in an effort to strengthen existing ties with other governments and multilateral organizations at the NATO Summit, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franco Frattini, announced that there will be a reduction of forces in Afghanistan between 2011 and 2014, and that this decrease will coincide with an "increase in activities of training the police and the Afghan armed forces and economic support."¹²⁶⁹ Minister Frattini also announced that, "in the coming months there will be an increase of about 200 instructors in the Italian contingent."¹²⁷⁰ Furthermore, this year Italy has pledged €4 million to the National Fund for Integration that supports stabilization in Afghanistan; the country's economic growth and development is considered to be crucial to the success of efforts aimed at combating terrorism.

Focusing on the importance of economic development, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs affirmed support for private sector involvement at the Afghanistan International Investment Conference on 30 November 2010. Minister Frattini affirmed that, "our priority is to launch a new process of economic development that begins with the Afghan people, their traditional

¹²⁶⁶ 'Terror Warnings Are Risky for Every Interior Minister', Spiegel Online International (Hamburg) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011.

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,743132,00.html>

¹²⁶⁷ Egypt, terrorism lead discussion at Munich Security Conference, Deutsche Welle World (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

<http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14819779,00.html>

¹²⁶⁸ Egypt, terrorism lead discussion at Munich Security Conference, Deutsche Welle World (Berlin) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

<http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14819779,00.html>

¹²⁶⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs – 11 – NATO Summit: New Security Policies (Italy) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Temi_Globali/Lotta_Terrismo/default.htm#inter

¹²⁷⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs – 11 – NATO Summit: New security policies (Italy) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Temi_Globali/Lotta_Terrismo/default.htm#inter

know-how and their natural resources.”¹²⁷¹ This will be achieved through initiatives with Italian businesses and Afghan partners, particularly in the areas of “marble, farming and foodstuffs” which they consider to be “the most important and lucrative alternatives to the production of opium.”¹²⁷² Opium has long been singled out for the illegal narcotic’s role in funding terrorist networks worldwide.¹²⁷³ Minister Frattini stressed that further “investments are needed in infrastructure, good governance and a just legal foundation”¹²⁷⁴ to reduce the crops prevalence, and to create a foundation for increased security and decreased frequency of terrorist activity in the region.

In an effort to demonstrate continued support, Gabriele Checchia, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy’s Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, met with various governmental officials in Afghanistan, including Foreign, Interior, and Defence Ministers Zalmay Rasoul, Mohammad Hanif Atmar, and Abdul Rahim Wardak, Coordinator for the Transition, Ashraf Ghani, and National Security Advisor Radgin Spanta.¹²⁷⁵

On other diplomatic trips between 18 November 2010 and 5 December 2010, Minister Frattini traveled to Qatar, the Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Iraq to discuss economic and security issues in the region.¹²⁷⁶

In addition, to bolstering its commitment to a transition strategy in Afghanistan, Italy has made a concerted effort to further its relationship with Russia to confront security challenges presented by various terrorist organizations and activities. As a result, NATO and Russia seek to formalize a joint document on Security Challenges in the 21st century that focuses on Afghanistan, piracy, drug-trafficking, and software piracy. Italy continues to work closely with NATO on security issues that include “nuclear and missile threats, ‘cyber defense’ and energy security”¹²⁷⁷

¹²⁷¹ Frattini’s Gulf Mission: possible Italy-Emirates cooperation in Afghanistan (Italy) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101130_missionefrattinigolfo

¹²⁷² Frattini’s Gulf Mission: possible Italy-Emirates cooperation in Afghanistan (Italy) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101130_missionefrattinigolfo

¹²⁷³ Afghan Opium fuels ‘global chaos’ (London). BBC News. 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2011 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8319249.stm>

¹²⁷⁴ Frattini’s Gulf Mission: Possible Italy-Emirates cooperation in Afghanistan (Italy) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101130_missionefrattinigolfo

¹²⁷⁵ Italy-Afghanistan: Checchia, security and reconciliation Kabul’s key to stability (Italy) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 16 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_italiaafghanistan.htm

¹²⁷⁶ Frattini’s Mission to the Gulf, crossroads for Middle East peace and global economic balance (Italy) 26 November 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101126_frattinimissionegolfo.htm

¹²⁷⁷ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy – 11 – NATO Summit: New security policies (Italy) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 16 December 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/11/20101119_verticenato_politichesicurezza

Furthermore, Italy remains committed to Security Council Resolution 1373, active and supportive of both the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the European Union. Italy has played an active role in The Plan of Action Against Terrorism adopted by the European Council that encompasses a wide range of measures in the fight against terrorism, including, “judicial and police cooperation, transport safety, border controls and document security, blocking financing, political dialogue and external relations, defense against biological-chemical-radiological-nuclear etc. attack.”¹²⁷⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued support of existing relationships with governments and multilateral institutions such as NATO, the European Union, and the UN, for its dedication to creating stability and growth in Afghanistan and working with local businesses whose aim is to ensure economic growth in Afghanistan’s future.

Analyst: Amy Barlow

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment by enhancing existing international cooperation and strengthening existing partnerships to combat terrorism, but has failed to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

On 22 September 2010, Japan and Australia co-hosted a Foreign Ministers’ meeting on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation on the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly.¹²⁷⁹ Mr. Seiji Maehara (co-chair), Foreign Minister of Japan, stressed the importance of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and of the immediate commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). The Foreign Ministers unanimously adopted a Joint Statement in which they agreed to steadily implement the agreement at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and to “conduct high-level discussions on a realistic proposal regarding a mid/long-term direction in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in an effort to advance work on concrete and practical measures for a world of decreased nuclear risk.”¹²⁸⁰

On 23 September 2010, Japan, together with other governments, co-hosted the fifth Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Ministerial meeting.¹²⁸¹ Foreign Minister Maehara emphasized the importance of continuing a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and urged other participating nations to sign and ratify the Joint Ministerial Statement on the CTBT.

On 24 September 2010, during a High-level Meeting on “Revitalizing the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations” convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Foreign Minister Maehara called for governments to establish a deadline for discussions at the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and for an early start of substantive work on achieving a breakthrough on the international effort of nuclear disarmament.

¹²⁷⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy – Counter-Terrorism Measures. Date of Access: 16 January 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Temi_Globali/Lotta_Terrorismo/

¹²⁷⁹ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc., Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html.

¹²⁸⁰ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc., Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html.

¹²⁸¹ Meetings on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Japan and Australia Launch a New Initiative, etc., Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 24 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/upt_un65.html.

On 30 June 2010, Japan participated in the 4th Korea-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation held in Seoul.¹²⁸² During this meeting, Japan and Korea shared information and exchanged their experiences on international anti-terrorism cooperation. They also explored the possibility of further cooperation between the two countries to enhance international anti-terrorism capabilities.

On 6 January 2011, the first Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations were held in Beijing.¹²⁸³ Takaaki Kojima, Japan's ambassador in charge of International Counter-Terrorism Co-operation, Ambassador Luo Zhaohui, Director General of the China's Department of External Security Affairs and other officials from both countries attended. Both sides sought to enhance the bilateral co-operation in the area of counter-terrorism. They discussed the early convening of the Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Counter-Terrorism Consultations, specified in the "Trilateral Co-operation Vision 2020" adopted at the Japan-China-Korea Trilateral Summit in May 2010.

On 14 January 2011, the 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation was held in Tokyo.¹²⁸⁴ Ambassador Makio Miyagawa, Director-General of the Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Science Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cheng Jingye, Director-General of the Department of Arms Control and Disarmament of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, and other delegates from both countries exchanged views on issues relating to disarmament and non-proliferation. Representatives from Japan urged nuclear-weapon states to complete nuclear disarmament and increased transparency. They also urged China to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to "announce a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons."¹²⁸⁵ Both sides agreed that they should further engage in efforts in support of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

On 17 January 2011, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the Seventh Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP-VII) in Tokyo¹²⁸⁶. Government officials from the ASEAN member countries, Australia, Canada, China, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the United States, and Japan attended the meeting. Topics discussed included the prevention of proliferation-sensitive transfers, implementation on the non-proliferation part of the Action Plan in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and the implementation of IAEA safeguards necessary for the introduction of nuclear power plants.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to enhance existing efforts to counter terrorism. Japan has actively engaged in international cooperation initiatives. To achieve full compliance, Japan must also develop new initiatives to strengthen the global anti-terrorism regime.

¹²⁸²The 4th ROK-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0629_01.html.

¹²⁸³The 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0106_01.html.

⁶²The 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (Overview) 14 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0114_04.html.

¹²⁸⁵The 10th Japan-China Consultation on Disarmament and Non-proliferation (Overview) 14 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0114_04.html.

⁶⁴The Seventh Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP-VII) January 17, 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/1/0117_01.html.

⁶²List of documents signed during the official visit of Russian President in China, President of Russia 4 October 2010. http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718.

¹²⁸⁶List of documents signed during the official visit of Russian President in China, President of Russia 4 October 2010. http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718.

Analyst: Yiping Luo

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to enhance existing international cooperation initiatives and to build new relationships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector in the global fight against terrorism.

On 27 September 2010, Russia and China concluded the Agreement on cooperation in the fight with the terrorism, separatism and extremism.¹²⁸⁷ The joint statement illustrates an increased willingness on the part of both states to work together constructively, and strategically, to address critical security issues.¹²⁸⁸

On 2 October 2010, Russia ratified the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Counter-Terrorism Convention. The SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention “builds on the provisions of the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of 15 June 2001.”¹²⁸⁹ The SCO Convention “gives a broader social and political definition of terrorism” based on its role as an “ideology of violence and practice of attempting to influence the decisions of state authorities or international organisations.”¹²⁹⁰ The Convention also provides strategies for “regulating cooperation between the SCO member states in the arrest and confiscation of property used as a means of committing any of the crimes covered by the Convention.”¹²⁹¹

At the ASEAN-Russia Summit on 30 October 2010 both sides stressed the importance of cooperation in the fight against terrorism, including implementing strategies to “address underlying causes of terrorism, and exchange of information in the areas of intelligence.”¹²⁹² The ASEAN-Russian Federation Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime Consultation (SOMTC-Russia) is to be held annually. The attending parties praised the establishment of the ASEAN-Russia Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime.¹²⁹³

On 18 November 2010, participants of the third Caspian Summit, including Russia, adopted an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of security in the Caspian Sea. The agreement provides for more extensive cooperation on the fight against terrorism in the region.¹²⁹⁴

At the NATO-Russian Council meeting on 20 November 2010, both sides agreed to strengthen their cooperation on counter-terrorism, including the joint development of technology to detect

¹²⁸⁷ List of documents signed during the official visit of Russian President in China, President of Russia, 4 October 2010. http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/718.

¹²⁸⁸ China, Russia ink statement to deepen strategic partnership of coordinaton, Government of China, Beijing, 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 11 February 2011, http://www.gov.cn/misc/2010-09/27/content_1710872.htm.

¹²⁸⁹ Ratification of SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention, President of Russia 4 October 2010. <http://www.eng.kremlin.ru/news/1055>.

¹²⁹⁰ Ratification of SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention, President of Russia 4 October 2010. <http://www.eng.kremlin.ru/news/1055>.

¹²⁹¹ Ratification of SCO Counter-Terrorism Convention, President of Russia 4 October 2010. <http://www.eng.kremlin.ru/news/1055>.

¹²⁹² Joint Statement of the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit, President of Russia 30 October 2010. http://www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/36.

¹²⁹³ Joint Statement of the Second ASEAN-Russian Federation Summit, President of Russia 30 October 2010. http://www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/36.

¹²⁹⁴ Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of security in the Caspian Sea, President of Russia 18 November 2010. http://www.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/785.

explosives (STANDEX “Stand-off Explosive Detection”), substantive work to counter terrorist threats to civil aviation (CAI “Cooperative Airspace Initiative”) and the freer exchange of information on terrorism.¹²⁹⁵ Russia also confirmed its desire to resume support for NATO’s counter-terrorist operation, “Active Endeavour,” in the Mediterranean Sea.¹²⁹⁶

On 10 December 2010, the Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Heads of State adopted several CIS cooperative intergovernmental programs on fighting crime, terrorism and other forms of violent extremism, in conjunction with strategies to address drug and human trafficking. These programs will operate between 2011 and 2013.¹²⁹⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has strengthened old counterterrorist partnerships and taken measures to build new ones.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to enhance international cooperation in counter-terrorism measures, as it has undertaken new bilateral and multilateral efforts. While it has made attempts to strengthen old partnerships, however, they do not constitute full compliance at this time.

On 13 July 2010, the UK Home Secretary Theresa May announced a review of the key counter-terrorism and security powers of the UK Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST).¹²⁹⁸ CONTEST aims to ensure that the police’s powers are commensurate with the level of threat and that they preserve a balance between protection and individual freedom.¹²⁹⁹ A concrete agreement has not yet been reached as discord over the pre-charge detention limits for terrorist suspects persists.¹³⁰⁰ To be sure, however, the CONTEST Review has yet to be concluded.

On 2 November 2010, the UK and France adopted the UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation. The UK affirmed its intention to develop cooperation in several areas, including the early detection of terrorist activities and recruitment, the screening of traffic passing through the Channel Tunnel under the Cyclamen Programme, the security of commercial aviation, and the strengthening of the capacity of other countries to combat

¹²⁹⁵ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia 20 November 2010. http://www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹²⁹⁶ NATO-Russia Council Joint Statement, President of Russia 20 November 2010. http://www.eng.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/39.

¹²⁹⁷ Documents adopted during the meeting of the Council of CIS Heads of State, President of Russia 10 December 2010. http://www.news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/813.

¹²⁹⁸ The UK Counter-Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST), UK Home Office (London) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism/uk-counter-terrorism-strat/>.

¹²⁹⁹ Counter-terrorism powers to face government review, BBC News (London) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/10619419>.

¹³⁰⁰ Will control orders survive the anti-terrorism review? The Guardian (London), 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/law/2010/nov/10/control-orders-coalition-review>.

terrorism.¹³⁰¹ On 12 November 2010, the UK announced cooperation with Algeria to create a committee on counter-terrorism aimed at intelligence sharing and training.¹³⁰²

On 10 November 2010, the UK announced its intention to review its Prevent Strategy, which is part of the larger CONTEST strategy. The review aims to make Prevent more effective in countering terrorism in the UK by increasing the focus on areas that are hotbeds for terrorism propagandists. The review also aims to balance the Prevent strategy with other government policies.¹³⁰³ However, similar to the CONTEST review, the Prevent review has yet to be concluded, and the level of its success is not yet known.

On 19 November 2010, the UK, a member of NATO, adopted the New Strategic Concept. The New Strategic Concept is a ten-year plan that marks a shift towards the global fight against new and unconventional threats.¹³⁰⁴ Among other things, the Strategic Concept will enhance the capacity of NATO members to detect and defend against terrorism by requiring more consultations and cooperation to train local forces.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0, as it has been active in creating new anti-terrorism partnerships, while attempts have been made to amend domestic anti-terror legislation, the process remains incomplete and the outcomes unknown.

Analyst: Ren Hui Yoong

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhance international cooperation, by strengthening old partnerships and building new partnerships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

On 9 August 2010, the U.S. signed a partnership agreement with the United Kingdom, which established the second European Electronic Crimes Task Force to provide a forum through which American and European law enforcement bodies and the private sector can collaborate to investigate cyber-crime, including identity theft.¹³⁰⁵

On 8 September 2010, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan E. Rice reaffirmed the country's unwavering support for the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, asserting that, "the United States would permit Al-Qaida no safe haven and would forge partnerships to share intelligence, coordinate law enforcement, and protect its people" and that, "her government

¹³⁰¹ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Prime Minister's Office (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk%E2%80%93france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519>.

¹³⁰² Britain, Algeria boost counter-terrorism strategy: minister, AFP (Algiers) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/aleqm5gaepck5nqutzus-35Kcd9562f_9g?Docid=CNG.4e6b770ae2ca3b8f8eb41fd7adc33980.531.

¹³⁰³ Review of the Prevent Strategy, UK Home Office (London) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism/review-of-prevent-strategy/>.

¹³⁰⁴ NATO's new strategic concept calls for dramatic change in alliance priorities, The Telegraph (London) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/politics/defence/8148154/Natos-new-strategic-concept-calls-for-dramatic-change-in-alliance-priorities.html>.

¹³⁰⁵ United States Secret Service Signs Partnership Agreement with United Kingdom Officials Establishing the Second European Electronic Crimes Task Force, United States Secret Service (Washington) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. http://www.secretservice.gov/press/GPA06-10_londonectf.pdf.

would deepen its cooperation with the United Nations, including by expanding support for a centre for the study and research of terrorism, where Governments were considering developing rehabilitation programmes for former terrorists.”¹³⁰⁶

On 17 November 2010, Ambassador-at-Large Daniel Benjamin affirmed that, “a transnational threat such as terrorism demands that partner nations work more closely than ever to prevent attacks and disrupt terrorist operations.”¹³⁰⁷ Using US relations with Yemen and Pakistan as examples, the United States recognizes the benefit for more extensive information sharing amongst states with respect to combatting terrorism.

On 19 November 2010, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Deputy Secretary Jane Holl Lute and Dutch Security and Justice Minister Ivo Opstelten signed a Preventing and Combating Serious Crime Agreement. This Agreement mandates the exchange of biometric and biographic data between the two countries to preclude individuals who commit serious crimes in one jurisdiction from continuing illicit acts in the other.¹³⁰⁸ As of 19 November 2010, the U.S. had concluded 17 similar agreements with other countries.¹³⁰⁹

On 29 November 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano affirmed the U.S. government’s commitment to combating terrorism in collaboration with other governments by signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Panama that will enhance information-sharing and help secure the international aviation system against terrorism.¹³¹⁰

On 20 December 2010, Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Public Affairs Philip J. Crowley welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1963, which renewed the mandate of the UN Counterterrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) for three years.¹³¹¹ Crowley affirmed that, “the United States views the United Nations as a key partner in the collective effort to combat and prevent terrorism and remains committed to deepening and broadening its partnership with the global body.”¹³¹²

On 2 January 2011, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Qatari Ministers of State for Internal Affairs HE Sheikh Abdullah Bin Nasser Bin Khalifa Al Thani

¹³⁰⁶ With Consensus Resolution, General Assembly Reiterates Unequivocal Condemnation of Terrorism, Reaffirms Support for 2006 UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, United Nations (New York) 8 September 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10977.doc.htm>.

¹³⁰⁷ Counterterrorism Update, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 17 November 2010. Date of Access: 30 November 2010. <http://fpc.state.gov/151048.htm>.

¹³⁰⁸ United States and the Netherlands Sign Agreement to Prevent and Combat Serious Crime, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1290201281485.shtm.

¹³⁰⁹ United States and the Netherlands Sign Agreement to Prevent and Combat Serious Crime, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1290201281485.shtm.

¹³¹⁰ Readout of Secretary Napolitano’s Visit to Mexico City, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1291143177817.shtm.

¹³¹¹ Security Council Renews Mandate of its Counterterrorism Executive Directorate, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 20 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153226.htm>.

¹³¹² Security Council Renews Mandate of its Counterterrorism Executive Directorate, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 20 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/153226.htm>.

signed a letter of intent to expand collaboration between the two countries on bilateral security initiatives.¹³¹³

On 6 January 2011, the U.S. announced a new partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to engage other countries, international bodies, and the private sector in the security of the global supply chain.¹³¹⁴ According to Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, “The United States is committed to working with ... international partners and the private sector to keep this powerful engine of commerce, jobs, and prosperity from being attacked or disrupted.”

On 7 February 2011, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano met with Turkish State Minister Hayati Yazici to increase collaboration between the U.S. and Turkey to combat terrorism and transnational crime.¹³¹⁵

Contrary to its commitment to strengthen old partnerships with governments and multilateral organizations, however, the U.S. has yet to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.¹³¹⁶ While their actions during this summit cycle have granted them full compliance, the failure to ratify critical terrorism conventions may hinder full compliance in the future.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its ongoing commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 1373 as well as the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It has also signed partnership agreements with the United Kingdom, Yemen, the Netherlands, and Panama to create new partnerships to address the issues of international terrorism.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen old partnerships to combat terrorism, and to build new ones with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector to enhance international cooperation.

The EU’s focus on international cooperation — particularly with the United States — has led to the implementation of new strategic agreements. In addition, the EU’s geopolitical partners have been expanded to India to create a new strategic alliance. Internally, the EU has sought to amend existing security and counter-terrorism legislation to ensure compliance with UNSCR 1373 and 1624, most notably through the implementation of enhanced aviation security, alongside the

¹³¹³ Secretary Napolitano and Qatari Minister of State for Internal Affairs HE Sheikh Abdullah Bin Nasser Bin Nasser Bin Khalifa Al Thani Sign Letter of Intent on Bilateral Security Initiatives, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011.

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1294090212152.shtm
¹³¹⁴ DHS Announces Partnership with WCO to Strengthen the Security and Resiliency of the Global Supply Chain, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 6 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1294331815795.shtm

¹³¹⁵ Readout of Secretary Napolitano’s Meeting with Turkish State Minister Hayati Yazici, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 7 February 2011. Date of Access: 9 February 2011.

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1297099737097.shtm
¹³¹⁶ International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 13 April 2005. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.
http://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetailsiii.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII~15&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en

strategic commitments of the EU Justice and Home Affairs on enhancing the security against the illicit use of explosives.

On 1 and 2 July 2010, the EU held a conference in Brussels on the judicial dimension of the fight against terrorism. The conference marked the final meeting in series of five, tailored to fit the high-level training project on counter-terrorism while also addressing the judicial response to that category of crime.¹³¹⁷ The aim of the project is to develop mutual knowledge of judicial systems, to create a network of European magistrates who handle terrorist cases, and to share best practices amongst EU member states.¹³¹⁸

On 8 October 2010, the EU Justice and Home Affairs held a council meeting regarding public-private partnerships on enhancing the security of explosives. They reaffirmed that their strategic commitment concerning the security of explosives is centered on “combating the acquisition, production and use of explosives and explosive devices by terrorists and other criminals in order to protect society from the danger of attacks, including precursors, storage, transport, traceability, detection and response.”¹³¹⁹

On 2 December 2010, an action plan on enhancing aviation security was discussed by the Council of Transport Ministers and the Council of Home Affairs Ministers. The Transport Council and Home Affairs Council will create a European action plan to strengthen air cargo security: “The action plan is a response to the recent discovery of explosive devices concealed in air cargo originating from Yemen.”¹³²⁰ “The action plan will allow the emergency security measures put in place by several EU Member States to be replaced by a joint EU approach to address the new threat [terrorism has] caused to civil aviation.”¹³²¹ In order to endorse the action plan, the Transport Council and Home Affairs Council “rapidly convened a high-level group involving the Commission and Presidency to draw up a joint set of EU actions”¹³²² to address evolving threats within a short timeframe.

EU bomb technicians, working alongside Europol and the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) have also developed joint specialized training to increase expertise and knowledge on the illicit use of explosives.¹³²³ These measures will “improv[e] post-

¹³¹⁷ Judicial dimension of the fight against terrorism: Recommendations for Action, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: November 13 2010.

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf>

¹³¹⁸ Judicial dimension of the fight against terrorism: Recommendations for Action, EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010.

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st13/st13318-re01.en10.pdf>

¹³¹⁹ Council Conclusions on Public-Private Partnership on Enhancing the Security of Explosives, Council of the European Union (Luxembourg) 8 October 2010. Date of Access: 13 November 2010.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/116929.pdf

¹³²⁰ A European Action Plan to Strengthen Air Cargo Security, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1651>

¹³²¹ European Commission Ready to Start Talks with US on Personal Data Agreement to Fight Terrorism or Crime, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹³²² A European Action Plan to Strengthen Air Cargo Security, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 2 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1651>

¹³²³ Joint EU-US Explosives Training Course, Europol (The Hague) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. <http://www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?Page=news&news=pr101021.htm>

blast investigation techniques by sharing their extensive experience ... involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) planted by terrorists.”¹³²⁴

During the week of 6 December 2010, officials from the EU and the U.S. convened in Washington, D.C. for a EU-U.S. Summit. The purpose of the Summit was to begin discussion, and come to an agreement, regarding the treatment of personal data for criminal and terrorism-related matters with respect to EU-U.S. cooperation.¹³²⁵ The agreement aims to provide a coherent and harmonized set of data protection standards consistent with the EU’s existing data protection rules, endorsable by both parties. It also aims to ensure the effective application of data protection standards and their control by independent public authorities.¹³²⁶ By addressing security as well as citizens’ rights, the agreement is to improve the long-term sustainability of EU-U.S. cooperation in combating terrorism: “The aim is to ensure a high level of protection of personal data such as passenger data or financial information that is transferred as part of transatlantic cooperation in criminal matters.”¹³²⁷ “Once in place, the agreement would enhance EU and U.S. citizens’ right to access, rectify or delete data when it is processed with the aim to prevent, investigate, detect or prosecute criminal offences, including terrorism.”¹³²⁸

On 10 December 2010, the EU hosted the EU-India summit in Brussels, Belgium to discuss India’s expanding role within the EU. The primary focus of the Summit was to strengthen the political dimension of the EU-India Strategic Partnership by working towards increased cooperation in security and counterterrorism sectors.¹³²⁹ The Summit also provided “a strong impetus for an early conclusion of a broad-based investment and trade agreement.”¹³³⁰ Both partners addressed regional and global issues of common interest as well as a wide range of joint

¹³²⁴ Joint EU-US Explosives Training Course, Europol (The Hague) 21 October 2010. Date of Access: 12 November 2010. <http://www.europol.europa.eu/index.asp?Page=news&news=pr101021.htm>

¹³²⁵ Gruenwald, Juliana. EU-US Launch Talks On Protecting Data In Terrorism, Crime Probes, The National Journal (Washington). 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://techdailydose.nationaljournal.com/2010/12/euus-launch-talks-on-protectin.php>

¹³²⁶ European Commission Ready to Start Talks with US on Personal Data Agreement to Fight Terrorism or Crime, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹³²⁷ EU, US to Start Talks on Protecting Personal Data, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=MEMO/10/661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

¹³²⁸ EU, US to Start Talks on Protecting Personal Data, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 30 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=MEMO/10/661&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>

¹³²⁹ EU-India Summit on 10 December 2010 in Brussels, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1686&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹³³⁰ EU-India Summit on 10 December 2010 in Brussels, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1686&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

activities and policy dialogues in various sectors of cooperation.¹³³¹ Moving forward, the European leadership will work alongside India to expand India's engagement with the EU and to deepen strategic cooperation on issues of counter-terrorism and other "non-traditional" threats to security.¹³³²

On 17 December 2010, the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) issued a press release on the Commission's communication on the EU's Internal Security Strategy which "aims at targeting the most urgent security threats facing Europe, such as organised crime, terrorism, cybercrime, the management of EU external borders and civil disasters."¹³³³ The release stresses that that, due to the potentially intrusive nature of measures to be taken under the Strategy, "a right balance needs to be ensured between the objective of ensuring citizens' safety and the effective protection of their privacy and personal data."¹³³⁴

On 2 February 2011, the European Commission presented their official proposal for a EU Passenger Name Record (PNR) Directive. "The proposal obliges air carriers to provide EU Member States with data on passengers entering or departing from the EU, whilst guaranteeing a high level of protection of privacy and personal data."¹³³⁵ "Common EU rules are necessary to fight serious crime such as drugs smuggling and people trafficking as well as terrorism, and to ensure that passengers' privacy is respected and their rights fully protected in all Member States," said Cecilia Malmström, European Commissioner for Home Affairs. Alongside the common rules for EU Member States to set up their national PNR systems, the Commission enforces three key proposals: that air carriers transfer data on passengers on international flights, an emphasis on the strong protection of privacy and personal data, and lastly, clear rules on how data should be transferred.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening old partnerships, especially with the United States and India, to enhance international counter-terrorism cooperation, and for building new partnerships with governments, multilateral organizations, and the private sector.

Analyst: Nastasja Vojvodic

¹³³¹ EU-India Summit on 10 December 2010 in Brussels, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressreleasesaction.do?Reference=IP/10/1686&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹³³² India to Deepen Cooperation with EU in Counter-Terrorism: PM, The Times of India (New Delhi) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/India-to-deepen-cooperation-with-EU-in-counter-terrorism-PM/articleshow/7069455.cms#ixzz17d0p6f8u>

¹³³³ EU Internal Security Strategy: "Security and privacy concerns should be equally taken serious" says EDPS, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=EDPS/10/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹³³⁴ EU Internal Security Strategy: "Security and privacy concerns should be equally taken serious" says EDPS, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=EDPS/10/19&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹³³⁵ EU Proposal for Passenger Data to Fight Serious Crime and Terrorism, Europa Press Room (Brussels) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 3 February 2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/120&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>