

16. Terrorism: Enhancing Security [68]

Commitment:

“We underscore our determination to work cooperatively on key challenges, including transportation security, border security and identity integrity, preventing chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological terrorism, combating terrorism financing, countering violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment.”

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism¹³³⁶

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.78	

Background:

Terrorism is among the leading challenges to international peace and security.¹³³⁷ It includes transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; preventing chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism (CBRN); combating terrorism financing; and countering violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment. Terrorism first emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. The terrorist attacks corroborated the urgency of preventing terrorist groups from gaining access to materials and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).¹³³⁸ The damage and casualties caused by terrorist groups have been limited only by the destructive capacity of the weapons in their possession.¹³³⁹ Al Qaeda, among other groups, has called for its members to use nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in their attacks.¹³⁴⁰ Such attacks would cause mass casualties, destruction of infrastructure, massive market disruption, economic instability, and environmental damage.¹³⁴¹

¹³³⁶ G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/counterterrorism.html>.

¹³³⁷ G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html>

¹³³⁸ Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

¹³³⁹ Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

¹³⁴⁰ Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

¹³⁴¹ Global Partnership Program, 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/background_apercu.aspx?Lang=eng

The proliferation of CBRN terrorism poses a major threat to international peace and security.¹³⁴² The G8 first addressed the threat of CBRN terrorism in 2002 at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting.¹³⁴³ In the same year, the G8 revised the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism.¹³⁴⁴ These recommendations include the development of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to support new and existing efforts to safeguard against the use of CBRN weapons by terrorist groups.¹³⁴⁵ At the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 also launched the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.¹³⁴⁶ The purpose of the Global Partnership is to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from acquiring or developing CBRN weapons, missiles, and related technologies.¹³⁴⁷ It calls for the adoption, universalization, and full implementation of multilateral treaties and other international instruments to prevent the proliferation, or illicit acquisition, of WMDs.¹³⁴⁸ Initially, the Global Partnership targeted Russia and Ukraine, but at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 expanded its geographic scope in view of the growing consensus that the proliferation of WMDs is a global risk.¹³⁴⁹ At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 called for the full implementation of the non-proliferation regime, namely the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).¹³⁵⁰ It also reaffirmed its support for the universal implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 to prevent non-State actors from obtaining WMDs.¹³⁵¹

To combat looming threats to transportation security, the G8 agreed to a set of actions to promote greater security of land, sea, and air transport at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.¹³⁵² At the Evian Summit in 2003, the G8 introduced a plan for the control of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) to assist willing

¹³⁴² Chair's Statement, 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html>

¹³⁴³ 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/2009compliance-100621.pdf>

¹³⁴⁴ 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-final/2009compliance-100621.pdf>

¹³⁴⁵ G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, 4 October 2002. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

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

¹³⁴⁶ Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>

¹³⁴⁷ Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>

¹³⁴⁸ Statement by G8 Leaders The G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>

¹³⁴⁹ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L'Aquila Summit, 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwg.pdf>

¹³⁵⁰ L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, 6 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>

¹³⁵¹ L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, 6 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms.html>

¹³⁵² G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx>

states to build their capacity to counter terrorist threats.¹³⁵³ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 implemented and expanded the scope of MANPADS.¹³⁵⁴ Furthermore, “in the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI) — a 28-point action plan — members supported raising standards, modernizing procedures, and exchanging information in order to deter threats, reduce costs, and help ensure safe and efficient movement of passengers and cargo.”¹³⁵⁵ Following the terrorist attacks in London in 2005, the G8 issued a Declaration on Counter-Terrorism at the Gleneagles Summit affirming that, “we commit ourselves to new joint efforts. We will work to improve the sharing of information on the movement of terrorists across international borders, to assess and address the threat to the transportation infrastructure, and to promote best practices for rail and metro security.”¹³⁵⁶

There have been some multilateral efforts to address emerging issues of identity integrity. In 2007, the European Union (EU) and the European Commission hosted the “Conference on Identity Fraud Theft” in Portugal.¹³⁵⁷ The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been actively exploring the development of best practices vis-à-vis identity theft, using a Core Group of Experts on Identity-Related Crime that it established to provide UNODC with expertise on identity theft from multiple countries and disciplines.¹³⁵⁸ According to UNODC, identity integrity crime in 2007 cost US\$50 billion in the United States and US\$100 billion in Europe.¹³⁵⁹ At the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 raised the issue of identity integrity for the first time.¹³⁶⁰ Members acknowledged that “the growing sophistication of criminals and the increasing importance of identity documents in our ever-more digital lives” is a global issue that requires a global response.¹³⁶¹ Identity-related crime has featured prominently in the work of the G8 Roma/Lyon Group, which published the Report on Essential Elements of Law to Address Identity-Related Crime in 2009.¹³⁶²

Fundamentally, the report defined identity-related crime as a cycle comprising five distinct phases, namely: (1) unauthorized or illegal acquisition of identifying items (e.g., cards or documents) or data; (2) transfer of the initially acquired identifying data or documents; (3) manipulation of the items or data (e.g., through alteration, compilation, or forgery/counterfeiting);

¹³⁵³ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx>

¹³⁵⁴ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx>

¹³⁵⁵ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), Department of Foreign and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx>

¹³⁵⁶ G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2004/safti.aspx>

¹³⁵⁷ Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf>

¹³⁵⁸ Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf>

¹³⁵⁹ G8 Nations Talk ID-crime at Tokyo Summit, IDG News Business Center (Boston) 12 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/PCWorld/story?id=5053551>

¹³⁶⁰ G8 Nations Talk ID-crime at Tokyo Summit, IDG News Business Center (Boston) 12 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/PCWorld/story?id=5053551>

¹³⁶¹ G8 Nations Talk ID-crime at Tokyo Summit, IDG News Business Center (Boston) 12 June 2008. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. <http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/PCWorld/story?id=5053551>

¹³⁶² Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf>

(4) transfer of the manipulated items or data; and (5) use of the items or data for fraud or concealment of criminal identity.¹³⁶³

In 1999, the UN adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.¹³⁶⁴ The purpose of the Convention is to “enhance international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.”¹³⁶⁵ It obliges members to establish the financing of terrorism as a criminal offense under domestic law punishable by appropriate penalties, including prosecution or extradition.¹³⁶⁶ In 2001, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors welcomed the decision by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to expand its mandate to combat the financing of terrorism.¹³⁶⁷ The FATF is an intergovernmental body that seeks the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.¹³⁶⁸ The G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors also developed a comprehensive Action Plan to block the assets of terrorists.¹³⁶⁹

Commitment Features:

This commitment calls on members to engage in international efforts to address contemporary challenges posed by terrorism, namely transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; preventing chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological terrorism; and combating terrorism financing, countering violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment.

The scope of this commitment, however, is too broad to be effectively assessed. Consequently, it will be assessed in three parts, namely (1) transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; (2) CBRN terrorism; and (3) terrorism financing. As a caveat, since this commitment does not stipulate a particular mode of implementation, compliance could be achieved through the application of existing mechanisms, the development of new mechanisms, or both.

First, compliance with transportation security requires that members engage with, or complement the work of, the G8 Roma/Lyon Transportation Security Sub-Group (STSSG). This may include, but is not limited to, developing common standards for protecting transportation networks, identifying and addressing security breaches in the transportation sector, or pledging resources (financial or otherwise).¹³⁷⁰ At the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 acknowledged that identity integrity is a global problem that requires a global response. In view of its recent

¹³⁶³ Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/le/oc/fl/ircta-cciem-eng.pdf>.

¹³⁶⁴ International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 9 December 1999. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm>.

¹³⁶⁵ International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 9 December 1999. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm>.

¹³⁶⁶ International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 9 December 1999. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm>.

¹³⁶⁷ G8 Finance Ministers' Meetings, 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100601.htm>

¹³⁶⁸ An introduction to the FATF and its Work, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) n.d. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/48/11/45139480.pdf>.

¹³⁶⁹ G8 Finance Ministers' Meetings, 6 October 2001. Date of Access: 15 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100601.htm>

¹³⁷⁰ Measures to Enhance Maritime Security, United Nations (New York) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 1 November 2010. <http://www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm>

emergence, working cooperatively to combat identity-related crime requires that members facilitate multilateral coordination on identity-related crime. This may include, but is not limited to, adopting frameworks that encourage members to report identity-related crime, developing principles that call for information-sharing, and pledging resources (financial or otherwise) to curb identity crime.

Second, the universalization and reinforcement of the non-proliferation regime remains an urgent priority. In view of this, compliance with CBRN terrorism requires that Members pursue nuclear disarmament and promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy by implementing the NPT, or the CWC, or the BTWC, or UNSCR 1540. This is consistent with the L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, namely that "all States must meet in full their arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation commitments under relevant international treaties and multilateral arrangements."¹³⁷¹

Third, addressing terrorism financing requires that G8 members adopt the recommendations, in full or in part, put forward by FATF. To implement the FATF recommendations, members must:

- Investigate and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing;
- Criminalize money laundering and terrorist financing;
- Train law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities, and equip them with sufficient powers and resources;
- Deprive criminals of their criminal proceeds and confiscate criminal assets;
- Require financial institutions to implement effective measures to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.

According to FATF, these global standards for implementing effective anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures "increase the transparency of the financial system (making it easier to detect criminal activity) and give countries the capacity to successfully take action against money launderers and terrorist financiers."¹³⁷²

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member fails to take actions to enhance security in the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security or identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.
0	Member takes actions to enhance security in one or two of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security or identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.
+1	Member takes actions to enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security or identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to counter terrorism by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

¹³⁷¹ L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, 6 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.pdf>

¹³⁷² An introduction to the FATF and its Work, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) n.d. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/48/11/45139480.pdf>

In addition to its participation in the G8 Roma/Lyon Group, Canada participated in the Canada-United States Cross-Border Crime Forum on 10 November 2010 to discuss issues relating to terrorism, security interoperability between the two members, and organized crime. These items were discussed with respect to strengthening border security between the neighbouring states.¹³⁷³

On 2 November 2010, Canada's Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) called for "increased vigilance when dealing with financial entities from the Islamic Republic of Iran," in addition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.¹³⁷⁴ FINTRAC's advisory was consistent with the statements issued by the FATF to combat terrorism financing.¹³⁷⁵ Canada also provided over CA\$380,000 in funding for the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering for 2010 to 2012.¹³⁷⁶

The government of Canada is an active member of the UN Conference on Disarmament (CD) and as of January 2011, serves as the conference's president.¹³⁷⁷ At the Plenary Meeting on 13 September 2010, Canada's Ambassador, Marius Grinius, affirmed that concerns over the utility of the CD will only be addressed through the concerted — collective — effort of the involved parties to be more active in future nuclear disarmament negotiations; a goal which the government of Canada, in its current position, supports.¹³⁷⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for continuing to address border, transportation, and identity security, as well as participating in nuclear disarmament meetings and funding efforts to combat terrorism financing.

Analyst: Julie Beckstead

France: -1

France has failed to comply with its commitment to counter terrorism by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing. While France taken action on these issues in past years as they fall outside of current compliance cycle, these actions will not apply.

¹³⁷³ Canada and the United States meet to discuss cross-border crime and border security at the 11th Cross-Border Crime Forum Ministerial, Public Safety Canada (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101110-eng.aspx?rss=true>.

¹³⁷⁴ FINTRAC Advisory, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?M=/index&nid=570469>.

¹³⁷⁵ FINTRAC Advisory, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?M=/index&nid=570469>.

¹³⁷⁶ Canada Provides Further Funding to the APG, Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (Sydney) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.apgml.org/about/newsDetail.aspx?newsID=136>.

¹³⁷⁷ Disarmament, United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpassets\)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/\\$file/1197_Canada\(1197_Canada\).pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpassets)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/$file/1197_Canada(1197_Canada).pdf)

¹³⁷⁸ Disarmament, United Nations Office at Geneva (Geneva) 14 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpassets\)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/\\$file/1197_Canada\(1197_Canada\).pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpassets)/02B167CE76F85A0DC12577BC004D4144/$file/1197_Canada(1197_Canada).pdf)

The Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons visited France to discuss chemical disarmament and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) on 1 October 2010.¹³⁷⁹ In addition, on 23 December 2010, France called for the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.¹³⁸⁰

France hosted the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Plenary Meeting from the 18 to 22 October 2010,¹³⁸¹ at which time members pledged to monitor the financial transactions of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an effort to increase transparency and address potential terrorism financing.¹³⁸²

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 as it has failed to take actions to enhance security in the three spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

Analyst: Julie Beckstead

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to counter terrorism by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing.

On 11 September 2010, Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister, reaffirmed Germany's commitment to fighting terrorism.¹³⁸³

On 27 September 2010, Germany commenced field trials of full-body scanners. Two scanners are to be tested, likely over a six-month period, at Hamburg Airport as part of the security checks. The scanners should make it possible to identify hidden weapons or explosives carried by passengers on both domestic and international flights.¹³⁸⁴

On 3 November 2010, Germany announced that it would also send German Federal Police to support Greek border security efforts coordinated by the EU agency, FRONTEX. The donation,

¹³⁷⁹ OPCW Director-General Visits France, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.opcw.org/news/article/opcw-director-general-visits-france/>.

¹³⁸⁰ Fight Against Nuclear Proliferation (Paris) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/disarmament-arms-control_7359/arms-control-and-arms-trade_1109/france-and-non-proliferation-of-weapons-of-mass-destruction_7146/fight-against-nuclear-proliferation_7147/ratification-by-the-u.s.-congress-of-the-new-start-treaty-23.12.10_14766.html.

¹³⁸¹ Outcomes of the FATF Plenary Meeting, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/21/0,3746,en_32250379_32235720_46252373_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³⁸² FATF Public Statement, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 22 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/36/0,3343,en_32250379_32236992_46236900_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹³⁸³ Statement by Dr. Guido Westerwelle, German foreign minister (Berlin) 11 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100911-9.Jahrestag-11.Sep.html>

¹³⁸⁴ Full-Body Scanner Trial Launched, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 15 November 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/09/2010-09-27-koerperscanner_en.html

of 40 police officers, seven vehicles, and four infrared camera vehicles, will serve as security reinforcement around the city of Orestiada.¹³⁸⁵

On 19 November 2010 at the conclusion of NATO's Lisbon Summit Germany underlined its commitment to counter terrorism within the framework of NATO, most notably by pledging cooperation with Russia on a NATO-sponsored missile defense system.¹³⁸⁶

On 2 December 2010, Thomas de Mazière, German Interior Minister, demanded enhanced security in international air cargo shipping in light of the recent threats to transportation security.¹³⁸⁷

On 9 December 2010, Germany introduced an updated personal identification card, the Personalausweis, to enhance identity integrity.¹³⁸⁸ This development followed just eight days after Thomas de Maizière, the German Minister of the Interior, proposed legislation which sought to increase identity integrity.¹³⁸⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its actions in enhancing security in the two following spheres: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity security and 2) terrorism financing.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has undertaken new non-proliferation policy initiatives while financial and human resources have been pledged to improve transportation and border security, and to combat terrorism financing.

¹³⁸⁵ German Federal Police supports Greek authorities in line with FRONTEX, Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_174/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2010/11/frontex.html?nn=109632

¹³⁸⁶ Statement following the NATO-Summit in Lisbon by the Bundesregierung, the German government (Berlin) 20 November 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/2010/ohneMarginalspalte/12/ji_rat.html

¹³⁸⁷ Statement by Thomas de Maizière, German Minister of the Interior (Berlin) 2 December 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/2010/ohneMarginalspalte/12/ji_rat.html

¹³⁸⁸ Trust and Security in the Internet, 5th National IT-Summit (Dresden) 9 December 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_156/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2010/mitMarginalspalte/12/it_gipfel2.html?nn=109632

¹³⁸⁹ Announcement by Thomas de Mazière, German Interior Minister (Berlin) 1 December 2010. Date of access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.bmi.bund.de/cln_156/shreddocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2010/mitmarginalspalte/12/it_gipfel2.html?Nn=109632

http://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/2010/ohneMarginalspalte/12/ji_rat.html

On 8 July 2010, an Italian constitution for a new national authority for nuclear security was approved.¹³⁹⁰ The approval of this constitution was expanded upon on 22 September 2010, as Secretary of State Alfredo Mantica, speaking to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), affirmed Italy's intent to contribute to the agency's technical cooperation fund for 2011 and announced plans to establish a school for nuclear security in cooperation with the IAEA.¹³⁹¹

Italy has complemented the work of the Roma/Lyon Transportation Security Sub-Group (STSSG) by committing resources to NATO operations in the Mediterranean. Naples, Italy currently serves as the headquarters for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Operation Active Endeavour (OAE) according to which NATO ships patrol the region to protect shipping against terrorist activity. Beyond the mandated Standing Marine NATO Force, Italy also contributes naval assets to the operation.¹³⁹² On 20 January 2011, NATO announced that a new section commanded by Rear Admiral Gualtiero Mattesi of the Italian Navy, will be joining rigorous anti-terrorism patrols in the Western and Central Mediterranean "as part of NATO's determination to deny terrorists any capability for manoeuvre at sea."¹³⁹³ Italy will also be donating a submarine for NATO's annual Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) exercises, taking place 4-17 February 2011. Participating units will engage in exercises in defence against terrorism operations.¹³⁹⁴

In its capacity as a NATO member, Italy continues to contribute to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan where the Italian Guardia di Finanza is training border security guards.¹³⁹⁵ While Italy's ISAF program does not count towards compliance, as it falls outside of this year's commitment cycle, the consistency with which this program has been supported indicates Italy's willingness to work with fellow members and partners on the issue of border security.

On 23 December 2010, Foreign Affairs Minister Franco Frattini hailed the American Senate vote for the ratification of the new START treaty, calling it a "a concrete contribution to reinforcing the governance on international security and the international non-proliferation and disarmament regime."¹³⁹⁶

¹³⁹⁰ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=EN

¹³⁹¹ Nuclear: Mantica, non-proliferation an Italian priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Vienna) 22 September 2010. Date of Access: November 18, 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/archivionotizie/Comunicati/2010/09/20100922_AIEA.htm?LANG=EN

¹³⁹² Operation Active Endeavor, NATO (Naples) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_7932.htm#command

¹³⁹³ Surge Operations: NATO Maritime Group begins sweep of Western Mediterranean, Allied Maritime Command Naples (Naples) 20 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. http://www.manp.nato.int/news_releases/mcnaples/pressreleases11/NR_01_11.html

¹³⁹⁴ NATO Force in the Mediterranean for Exercise PROUD MANTA 11, Allied Maritime Command Naples (Naples) 28 January 2011. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://www.manp.nato.int/news_releases/mcnaples/pressreleases11/NR_03_11.html

¹³⁹⁵ Heart: Italian Guardia di Finanza Graduates 24 New Border Police and Customs Agents, NATO (Afghanistan) 28 July 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.isaf.nato.int/article/isaf-releases/herat-italian-guardia-di-finanza-graduates-24-new-border-police-and-customs-agents.html>

¹³⁹⁶ Minister Frattini hails American Senate vote to ratify the new Start Treaty, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 February 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/12/20101223_PlausoFrattini.htm?LANG=EN

As a member of NATO, Italy is also involved with the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Defence Battalion.¹³⁹⁷ However, its contribution to the 12-14 October 2010 presentation on CBRN defence is unknown.¹³⁹⁸

Italy served as a member of Financial Action Task Force's Steering Group in 2009-2010¹³⁹⁹ and continues to play an active role in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to date. Specifically, Italy's term on the Steering Group allowed them to identify proliferation financing, corruption, and best practices of confiscation and cash couriers as the focal issues for 2009-2010.¹⁴⁰⁰ Italy is also a member of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and contributes (unspecified) financial resources to the Terrorism Prevention Branch.¹⁴⁰¹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting existing multilateral frameworks to combat terrorism financing and introducing new measures to enhance transportation security, border security, and to counter CBRN terrorism.

Analyst: Albina Tyker

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

In addition, Japan has worked to counter violent extremism, radicalization leading to violence, and recruitment regarding the issue of terrorism. Japan has applied existing mechanisms and supported the development of new mechanisms concerning transportation security, CBRN terrorism and terrorism financing.

Consistent with the framework established by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Japanese government also continues to address the issue of terrorism through participation in regional forums.

The Japanese government has worked to counter the threat of CBRN terrorism through international consultations addressing implementation of the NPT. In particular, Ambassador Nobuyasu Abe represented Japan at the NPT Review Conference on 10 May 2010 in New York. In statements made to the conference attendees, Ambassador Abe reiterated Japan belief that individual states must "strictly control nuclear-related materials, equipment and technology in order to prevent WMD proliferation and nuclear terrorism" confirming that Japan "has been

¹³⁹⁷ Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Battalion, NATO (Brussels) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49156.htm?Selectedlocale=en

¹³⁹⁸ NATO Looks at chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear aspects in combating terrorism, NATO (Brussels) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-23761640-90C9F54A/natolive/news_66854.htm?Selectedlocale=en

¹³⁹⁹ FATF Annual Report 2009-2010, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/50/53/45712700.pdf>

¹⁴⁰⁰ FATF Annual Report 2009-2010, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/50/53/45712700.pdf>

¹⁴⁰¹ UNODC and Terrorism Prevention, United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) May 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/index.html?Ref=menuse>

making efforts to strengthen such controls and has provided concerned countries with technical assistance.”¹⁴⁰²

Japan also participated in the fifth and final meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in Vienna on the 3 and 4 July 2010.¹⁴⁰³

On 30 June 2010, Japan engaged in the 4th Korea-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation in Seoul. The purpose of the annual consultation is to “explore the possibility of joint efforts between two countries for further international counter-terrorism cooperation.”¹⁴⁰⁴

Japan participated in the 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation on 6 January 2011 in Beijing.¹⁴⁰⁵ The 12th round of the Japan-China Security Dialogue followed this on 20 January, also in Beijing. At both consultations, Japan and China exchanged information and viewpoints regarding regional and international security threats including terrorism.¹⁴⁰⁶

In addition, the Japanese government participated in the 5th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue on 22-24 June 2010 in Bali, Indonesia. The annual Dialogue is intended “to serve as a forum for reaffirming the importance of the international cooperation in countering terrorism as well as the free exchange of views between Japan and the ASEAN Member States about methods for strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation in the region.”¹⁴⁰⁷ As a result of the meeting, Japan and Indonesia will be organizing a seminar on aviation security intended to secure airport infrastructures and airplanes from the possibilities of terrorist attacks.¹⁴⁰⁸

On 18-19 March 2010, Japan chaired a separate Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts in Tokyo. The seminar’s purpose was to identify “current terror threats and vulnerabilities in the security of maritime trade” and “enhance the security of maritime trade including multilateral programmes and initiatives as well as international agreements and protocols.”¹⁴⁰⁹ The Japanese government also participated in the 7th Japan-India Comprehensive Security Dialogue on 9 April 2010 in Tokyo.¹⁴¹⁰

¹⁴⁰² Statement by Ambassador Nobuyasu Abe Representative of Japan to the NPT Review Conference in 2010, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 December 2010.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/review2010-4/maincommittee2.html>.

¹⁴⁰³ Fifth Meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 2 February 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0628_01.html.

¹⁴⁰⁴ The 4th ROK-Japan Counter-Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 29 July 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0629_01.html.

¹⁴⁰⁵ The 1st Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 5 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/1/0105_01.html.

¹⁴⁰⁶ The 12th Japan-China Security Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 18 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2011/1/0118_01.html.

¹⁴⁰⁷ The 5th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 June 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/6/0621_01.html.

¹⁴⁰⁸ ASEAN and Japan Discuss Counter Terrorism Effort, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 23 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://www.deplu.go.id/Pages/pressrelease.aspx?IDP=947&l=en>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Japan-Singapore Joint APEC Seminar on Securing Maritime Trade through Counter-Terrorism Efforts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 17 March 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/3/0317_02.html.

¹⁴¹⁰ 7th Japan-India Comprehensive Security Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2010/4/0407_01.html.

Japan has also ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and is a member of the OECD Financial Action Task Force.¹⁴¹¹ Further, Japan held its first meeting of the Council on Customer Due Diligence Measures by Businesses Operators for Anti-Money Laundering on 5 February 2010. The council's stated purpose is to gather "academic experts and practicing professionals as its committee in order to refer to its opinion and examine how to construct effective customer due diligence measures for anti-money laundering."¹⁴¹² In sum, Japan has continued to use existing mechanisms to redress issues of terrorist financing.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for fulfilling its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges confronting global counter-terrorism efforts, including 1) transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; 2) preventing chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

On 27 July 2010, the Russia President signed the Federal Law On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on Combating Legalisation (Laundering) of the Proceeds of Crime, and Financing Terrorism. The Federal Law seeks to harmonize Russian laws dealing with money laundering and financing of terrorism with the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) recommendations on combating money laundering.¹⁴¹³ The law adds, "financing of terrorism, the crime of Illegal Handling of Nuclear Materials or Radioactive Substances, and the crime of Theft or Extortion with Intent to Procure Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances" to Russia's domestic list of crimes.¹⁴¹⁴ This federal law makes similar amendments to the article in the Federal Law on Combating Terrorism, defining the procedures for qualifying organizations as terrorist organizations within Russia.¹⁴¹⁵

On 30 July 2010, the Government of Russia adopted the comprehensive transport security programme.¹⁴¹⁶ The programme's total budget will remain RUB46.7 billion (US\$1.5 billion) until 2014 with RUB7.8 billion (US\$26 million) allotted as the 2010 yearly budget. The transportation security program includes the installation of pilot security equipment in seven bus terminals and 11 railway stations.¹⁴¹⁷ In addition, updated security systems will be installed at 24 metro stations

¹⁴¹¹ Japan's International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 31 December 2010. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/cooperation.html>.

¹⁴¹² Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorist Financing Standard, Financial Standards Foundation (New York) 1 May 2010. <http://www.estandardsforum.org/japan/standards/anti-money-laundering-combating-terrorist-financing-standard>.

¹⁴¹³ Amendments to legislative acts on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, 28 July 2010. Date of access: 6 January 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/681>.

¹⁴¹⁴ Amendments to legislative acts on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, 28 July 2010. Date of access: 6 January 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/681>.

¹⁴¹⁵ Amendments to legislative acts on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, 28 July 2010. Date of access: 6 January 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/681>.

¹⁴¹⁶ Executive Order No. 1285-r of 30 July 2010, Government of Russia 30 July 2010. <http://government.ru/gov/results/11697/http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628>.

¹⁴¹⁷ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia 5 August 2010. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11633/>.

throughout Moscow and seven metro stations in St Petersburg.¹⁴¹⁸ Owing to the critical importance of transportation security in the country, the Russian Emergencies Ministry is also planning to set up eight pilot projects in every city that has a metro system.¹⁴¹⁹

On 29 October 2010, the Government of Russia submitted draft legislation on amending the Federal Law On Counterterrorism to the State Duma.¹⁴²⁰ The draft legislation includes a provision that would create a terrorist severity level warning system.¹⁴²¹ On 28 January 2011, the law was approved by the State Duma in first reading.¹⁴²²

On 15 November 2010, the Russia President signed the Federal Law introducing amendments to the Russian Federation Law On State Secrets.¹⁴²³ The amendments seek to better consolidate and expand the list of items constituting “state secrets”; protecting this information in the realm of counterterrorism. The list “includes information on measures to protect critical and potentially dangerous infrastructure of Russia against terrorist attacks, as well as information on financial monitoring of organisations and individuals obtained in the course of investigating their possible involvement in terrorist activities.”¹⁴²⁴

On 18 November 2010, participants of the third Caspian Summit, including Russia, adopted a cooperation agreement regarding security in the Caspian Sea. The agreement encourages cooperation in the fight against money laundering.¹⁴²⁵

On 2 December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed an agreement on Russia’s contribution US\$6.5 million to the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) between 2010-2015. The agreement will, inter alia, strengthen the IAEA capacity to control illegal circulation of nuclear and radioactive materials.¹⁴²⁶

On 8 December 2010, the Russian Government decided to extend the expiration date of the Government Resolution on strengthening control of nuclear technologies and equipment export to 31 December 2011.¹⁴²⁷

¹⁴¹⁸ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia 5 August 2010. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11633/>.

¹⁴¹⁹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting of the Government Presidium, Prime Minister of Russia 5 August 2010. <http://premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/11633/>.

¹⁴²⁰ Executive Order No. 1897-r of 29 October 2010, Government of Russia, 29 October 2010.

<http://government.ru/docs/12824/http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628>.

¹⁴²¹ Explanatory note to the draft law on amending the Federal Law On Counterterrorism, Web-site “Legislation”.

[http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(viewdoc\)?Openagent&work/dz.nsf/byid&000CC14108230142C32577CF004FB65D](http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(viewdoc)?Openagent&work/dz.nsf/byid&000CC14108230142C32577CF004FB65D).

¹⁴²² Draft law No. 448876-5, Web-site “Legislation”.

<http://asozd.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/%28Spravka%29?OpenAgent&RN=448876-5&02>.

¹⁴²³ Amendments to the Law on State Secrets, 16 November 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1318>.

¹⁴²⁴ Amendments to the Law on State Secrets, 16 November 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1318>.

¹⁴²⁵ Agreement on cooperation in the sphere of security in the Caspian Sea, President of Russia 18 November 2010. http://news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/785.

¹⁴²⁶ About signing of an agreement between Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/893C13DEC18B0D75C32577EE0059C518.

¹⁴²⁷ Government Resolution No. 993 of 8 December 2010, Government of Russia, 8 December 2010. <http://government.ru/docs/13344/http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628>.

On 27 December 2010, Russian Government amended several by-laws in order to strengthen regulation of microfinance activities in Russia. Issues such as money laundering and terrorism financing control were included in this process.¹⁴²⁸

On 29 January 2011, the Russia President approved a list of instructions on ensuring security in the transport system. The authorities were instructed, in particular, to set up “an integrated organisation to develop, prepare and operate technical equipment designed to guarantee [transport] safety.”¹⁴²⁹

On 1 February 2011, the Russia Government approved the rules of airport protection to ensure aviation security.¹⁴³⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has taken actions in the spheres of transportation security, CBRN terrorism and terrorism financing.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges by taking actions which enhance security in all three of the following spheres: 1) transportation security and border security; 2) preventing CBRN terrorism; and 3) combating terrorism financing.

The United Kingdom continues to complement the goals of the Roman/Lyon Transportation Security Sub-Group (STSSG) through the work of the Department for Transport Security and Contingencies team (TRANSEC). On 23 September 2010, the Department for Transport released its annual report highlighting its continuing commitment to “legislating for airport security and widening maritime security in ports” and “improving the transport security capabilities of vulnerable countries overseas.”¹⁴³¹ The report identifies four major areas, namely cargo, general aviation, intra-EU measures, and staff measures that will be the focus of regulatory work from 2010 to 2011.¹⁴³² Additionally, in the UK–France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation published on 3 November 2010, the two states pledge to “develop excellent cooperation” in the protection of critical infrastructure and commercial aviation security, with specific mention of the Cyclamen programme for screening Channel Tunnel traffic.¹⁴³³

¹⁴²⁸ Government Resolution No. 1149-r of 27 December 2010, Government of Russia, 27 December 2010. <http://government.ru/gov/results/13731/http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?8411;1288628>.

¹⁴²⁹ Presidential instructions on ensuring people’s safety and security in the transport system and public places, Office of the President (Moscow) 29 January 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1700>.

¹⁴³⁰ Regulation No. 42 of 1 February 2011, Government of Russia, 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 7 February 2010. <http://government.ru/gov/results/14052/>.

¹⁴³¹ TRANSEC Annual Report: April 2009–March 2010, Department for Transportation (London) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/security/about/transsecannualreports/0910/pdf/transsecannualreport0910>

¹⁴³² TRANSEC Annual Report: April 2009–March 2010, Department for Transportation (London) 23 September 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/security/about/transsecannualreports/0910/pdf/transsecannualreport0910>

¹⁴³³ UK–France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 3 November 2010. Date of Access 4 February 2011. <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>

On 9 August 2010, the UK Border Agency announced that British experts would work with security counterparts in Kuwait “to advise the country on improving and developing its security systems.”¹⁴³⁴ On 26 January 2011, the Home Office published a review (conducted 13 July 2010) of current domestic anti-terrorism measures. The document reaffirms “the Government’s commitment to strengthen border security arrangements” and recommends the repeal of stop and search powers found to be “neither proportionate nor necessary” in its continual efforts to balance security and civil liberty.¹⁴³⁵

The United Kingdom is supporting of various initiatives to prevent the spread of CBRN weapons. They remain an active member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board and fully support the IAEA’s current efforts to strengthen the Non Proliferation Treaty.¹⁴³⁶ On 25 October 2010, the UK Foreign Secretary William Hague welcomed new EU regulations that broaden sanctions set out in UN Security Council Resolution 1929.¹⁴³⁷ The UK–France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, published on 3 November 2010 also outlines plans to work more closely with the French government in the areas of CBRN weapons security, as well as early detection of terrorist activities and combating terrorist recruitment.¹⁴³⁸

The United Kingdom continues to adhere to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and its enforcement through the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), of which it the UK is a member. The Government of the United Kingdom projects the destruction of all existing chemical weapons stockpiles by 2012 under the OPCW’s current mandate¹⁴³⁹ and supports the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the hopes of achieving long-term multilateral disarmament.¹⁴⁴⁰

The United Kingdom has continued to implement the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) through the use of new and existing mechanisms. On 2 October 2010, the United Kingdom passed the Terrorist Asset-Freezing (Temporary Provisions) Act in support of this effort. This legislation gives retrospective legal authority for financial institutions and any other persons to maintain existing freezes under prior acts and provides that, until 31 December 2010, directions made under various Terrorism Orders have effect. On 17 December 2011 the Act

¹⁴³⁴ Security deal signed with Kuwait, UK Border Agency (London) 9 August 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2010/275292/23security-deal-kuwait>

¹⁴³⁵ Review of Counter-Terrorism Security Powers, Home Office (London) 26 January 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/counter-terrorism/review-of-ct-security-powers/review-findings-and-rec?view=Binary>

¹⁴³⁶ IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano meets the Foreign Secretary in London, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=23055272>

¹⁴³⁷ Foreign Secretary welcomes EU Regulation on Iran, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 25 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?View=News&id=23089034>

¹⁴³⁸ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 3 November 2010. Date of Access 4 February 2011. <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>

¹⁴³⁹ Chemical and biological weapons, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/chemical-weapons/>

¹⁴⁴⁰ Disarmament, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/weapons/nuclear-2010/disarmament/>

was replaced by the Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act 2010, which makes provisions for the imposition of restrictions upon persons suspected of past or present terrorist activity.¹⁴⁴¹

Furthermore, on 27 September 2010, UK Foreign Secretary William Hague affirmed his support for UN Security Council Resolution 1904 condemning ransom payments to terrorists to “prevent kidnap ransoms from becoming a significant source of terrorist finance.”¹⁴⁴²

On 1 February 2011, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office introduced a new budget, which includes sustained spending on counter-terrorism and counter-proliferation programs, allocating £38 million and £3 million to these initiatives, respectively.¹⁴⁴³

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting existing initiatives and introducing new measures to enhance: 1) transportation and border security, 2) CBRN terrorism, and 3) terrorism financing through the combined use of existing multilateral frameworks and new legislation.

Analyst: Albina Tyker

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work cooperatively on key challenges to international peace and security by taking actions to enhance security in all three of the following areas: 1) transportation security, border security, and identity integrity; 2) CBRN terrorism; and 3) terrorism financing. It has established new and strengthened existing unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral strategies to strengthen the global counter-terrorism regime.

The U.S. has taken decisive action to combat looming threats to transportation security, border security, and identity integrity. On 10 November 2010, senior public safety and law enforcement officials participated in the 11th U.S.-Canada Cross-Border Crime Forum to discuss border security.¹⁴⁴⁴ At the forum, the Canada-U.S. Working Group on Cross-Border Mass-Marketing Fraud released “Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment.”¹⁴⁴⁵ Moreover, the U.S. and Canada signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the Sharing of Currency Seizure Information to curb terrorism financing by establishing an intelligence-sharing protocol for both countries when border officers intercept more than US\$10,000.¹⁴⁴⁶

¹⁴⁴¹ Terrorism and Terrorist Financing, HM Treasury (London) 2 October 2010. Date of Access 19 November 2010. http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/fin_sanctions_terrorist.htm

¹⁴⁴² Foreign Secretary supports UN efforts against terrorism, condemns ransom payments to terrorists, British Embassy Manila (Manila) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://ukinthephilippines.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?View=Speech&id=22926264>

¹⁴⁴³ Foreign Secretary announces Foreign Office programme spending for 2011-12, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 1 February 2011. Date of Access: 4 February 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=542703882>

¹⁴⁴⁴ United States and Canada Meet for the 11th Cross-Border Crime Forum Ministerial, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1289417694543.shtm

¹⁴⁴⁵ Identity-Related Crime: A Threat Assessment, Canada-U.S. Working Group on Cross-Border Mass-Marketing Fraud (Ottawa) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/fraud/documents/reports/2010/11-01-10mass-market-fraud.pdf>

¹⁴⁴⁶ United States and Canada Meet for the 11th Cross-Border Crime Forum Ministerial, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 10 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1289417694543.shtm

On 5 February 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov exchanged instruments of ratification to implement the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START).¹⁴⁴⁷ This concluded a two-year effort to reduce the number of nuclear arsenals from 2,000 to 1,550 warheads for each country, their lowest levels in more than 50 years.

On 4 February 2011, Prime Minister Stephen Harper and U.S. President Barack Obama issued a Declaration on a Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness.¹⁴⁴⁸ The Declaration establishes a new long-term partnership that will accelerate the legitimate flows of people and goods between both countries, while strengthening security and economic competitiveness. The Declaration will focus on four areas of co-operation: addressing threats early, trade facilitation and economic growth, integrated cross-border law enforcement, and critical infrastructure and cyber-security.

On 18 October 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano met with federal, state, and local law enforcement officials in San Diego to affirm the ongoing efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to bolster border security.¹⁴⁴⁹

On 19 July 2010, the Obama Administration announced that National Guard deployments to the Southwest border of the country would commence on 1 August 2010 in accordance with the U.S. government's new border security strategy.¹⁴⁵⁰

On 15 July 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced US\$47 million in Operation Stonegarden grants for the Southwest border states of the U.S. to secure the U.S.-Mexico border: "Operation Stonegarden is one part of our overall strategy to provide state, local, and tribal law enforcement on the frontlines the resources they need to confront the complex and dynamic challenges that exist along our borders."¹⁴⁵¹ Funds were allocated in accordance with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's sector-specific risk methodology based on threat, vulnerability, miles of border, and border-specific law enforcement

¹⁴⁴⁷ United States and Russia Conclude New START Arms Cut Pact, America.gov (Washington) 5 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. <http://www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2011/February/20110205152510elrem0.6610005.html>

¹⁴⁴⁸ PM and U.S. President Obama Announce Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness Between Canada and the United States, Prime Minister's Office (Ottawa) 4 February 2011. Date of Access: 8 February 2011. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&featureId=6&pageId=26&id=3931>

¹⁴⁴⁹ Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to San Diego, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1287439266630.shtm

¹⁴⁵⁰ Obama Administration Announces Aug. 1 National Guard Deployment to Support Federal Law Enforcement Along the Southwest Border, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 19 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279557825445.shtm

¹⁴⁵¹ Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Texas, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010. http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279215667774.shtm

intelligence.¹⁴⁵² Eighty-two per cent of the funds were distributed to Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, up from 59 per cent in the 2008 fiscal year.¹⁴⁵³

On 13 July 2010, U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Canada's Minister of Public Safety Vic Toews convened to develop a strategic dialogue on border security, a first-ever plan designed to establish a comprehensive cross-border approach to critical infrastructure resilience.¹⁴⁵⁴

Addressing the issue of transportation security, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced on 30 November 2010, that 100 per cent of passengers on flights within or bound for the U.S. would be checked against terrorist watch lists. This initiative fulfills a key 9/11 Commission recommendation to strengthen the international aviation system against the evolving threats posed by terrorism one month ahead of schedule.¹⁴⁵⁵

Furthermore, on 30 November 2010, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Mexico Ministry of the Interior Secretary José Francisco Blake Mora signed an agreement to develop a Global Entry traveler pilot program to better facilitate secure travel between the two countries.¹⁴⁵⁶

The U.S. has also taken decisive action to counter CBRN terrorism. On 3 August 2010, the U.S. responded to UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee requests for assistance from the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central American Integration System (SICA), and Iraq.¹⁴⁵⁷ The 1540 Committee is charged with providing assistance to states combatting the illicit trade and trafficking of weapons of mass destruction, as well as related materials.¹⁴⁵⁸ On 15 November 2010, U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Rosemary A.

¹⁴⁵² Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Texas, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010.

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279215667774.shtm.

¹⁴⁵³ Readout of Secretary Napolitano's Visit to Texas, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 15 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010.

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279215667774.shtm.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Public Safety Minister Toews and Secretary Napolitano Announce New Cooperative Initiatives to Combat Threats and Expedite Travel and Trade, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 13 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 December 2010.

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1279040142979.shtm.

¹⁴⁵⁵ DHS Achieves Major Aviation Security Milestone One Month Ahead of Schedule, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 30 November 2010. Date of Access: 4 December 2010.

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1291142559247.shtm.

¹⁴⁵⁶ 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.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540: Providing Assistance, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/152631.htm>.

¹⁴⁵⁸ Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540: Providing Assistance, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/t/isn/rls/fs/152631.htm>.

DiCarlo appealed for “a lengthy continuation of the 1540 Committee — perhaps an indefinite one — to allow for long-term strategic implementation and resourcing.”¹⁴⁵⁹

On 8 December 2010, U.S. Special Representative for Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Issues (BTWC) Laura Kennedy participated in the Annual Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention. At the Convention, Kennedy announced that, “leading to the BWC Review Conference in December 2011, the United States is working toward three overarching objectives: building global capacity to combat infectious disease; preventing bioterrorism; and promoting confidence in effective BWC implementation and compliance by showing transparency.”¹⁴⁶⁰

On 22 December 2010, the U.S. Senate approved the ratification of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty between the U.S. and the Russian Federation (New START).¹⁴⁶¹ Once the Treaty enters into force, on-site inspections of Russia’s strategic nuclear weapons facilities will resume and verify Russian compliance with the New START.

Finally, the U.S. has taken decisive action to curb terrorism financing. On 7 December 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced the designation of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) operative Fahd al-Quso as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.¹⁴⁶² Consistent with the FATF recommendations, Executive Order 13224 curbs terrorism financing by authorizing the U.S. government to block the assets of foreign individuals and entities that commit acts of terrorism.¹⁴⁶³ Consequently, “these actions will help stem the flow of finances to, and inhibit the travel of, this dangerous operative.”¹⁴⁶⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral efforts to enhance the global counter-terrorism regime, including the U.S.-Canada Cross-Border Crime Forum, the Global Entry program, and the New START.

Lead Analyst: Ashley Pereira

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment as it has taken action to enhance transportation security, border security, and identity security. The EU has also introduced a new

¹⁴⁵⁹ Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary A. DiCarlo, U.S. Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, at an Open Security Council Debate on the UN’s Counterterrorism Committees, United States Mission to the United Nation (New York) 15 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2010/150906.htm>.

¹⁴⁶⁰ The Biological Weapons Convention Annual Meeting of States Parties, United States Mission to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva (Geneva) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. <http://geneva.usmission.gov/2010/12/08/bwc-annual-meeting-of-states-parties/>.

¹⁴⁶¹ Senate Approval of New START, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 December 2010. Date of Access: 23 December 2010. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/12/153646.htm>.

¹⁴⁶² Secretary of State’s Terrorist Designation of al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula Operative Fahd Mohammed Ahmed Al-Quso, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/152455.htm>.

¹⁴⁶³ Executive Order 13224, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 23 September 2001. Date of Access: 5 December 2010. <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/122570.htm>.

¹⁴⁶⁴ Secretary of State’s Terrorist Designation of al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula Operative Fahd Mohammed Ahmed Al-Quso, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 10 December 2010. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/12/152455.htm>.

internal security strategy. Moreover, the General Court of the EU has provided guidelines for future policies directed against international terrorism financing.

On 2 February 2010, the European Commission introduced a proposal for an EU Passenger Name Record Directive (PNR) in order to fight crime and terrorism. The proposal requires air carriers to supply passenger data to the EU Member States while guaranteeing the protection of privacy and personal data.¹⁴⁶⁵

On 27 January 2010, the European Commission formally requested Belgium to ensure complete independence of rail safety authorities. Rail safety and accident investigation authorities are required to be independent following the Railway Safety Directive in order to enhance transportation security.¹⁴⁶⁶

On 8 December 2010, officials from the European Union and the United States began talks in Washington regarding a personal data protection agreement when cooperating to fight terrorism or crime.¹⁴⁶⁷

On 7 December 2010, the EU-US ministerial meeting on Justice and Home Affairs was announced. It focused on measures to increase identity integrity based on the EU-US Passenger Name Record (PNR) agreement as well as transportation security by reaffirming the implementation of the “Toledo Statement” regarding aviation security, information exchange, research, and international activities.¹⁴⁶⁸

On 22 November 2010, the EU issued a statement regarding the development of the Internal Security Strategy (ISS) as an important contribution to supplement the work of national law enforcement, customs, and border authorities. The statement highlights the need for better information sharing, community-law enforcement collaboration, and the EU approach to address freezing the assets of suspected terrorists.¹⁴⁶⁹

On 19 November 2010, the summit between the EU and the US focusing on global challenges was hosted in Lisbon, Portugal. Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, and

¹⁴⁶⁵ European Commission proposal for passenger data to fight crime and terrorism (Brussels) 2 February 2011. Date of Access: 05 February 2011.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/120&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁴⁶⁶ European Commission requests Belgium to ensure independence of rail safety authorities (Brussels) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 05 February 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/72&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁴⁶⁷ EU, US to start talks on protecting personal data, Viviane Reding, Vice-President and EU Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship (Brussels) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

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

¹⁴⁶⁸ European Commission ready to start talks with US on personal data agreement to fight terrorism or crime, the EU Justice Ministers (Brussels) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/598&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁴⁶⁹ EU statement on Internal Security, Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Home Affairs (Brussels) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/598&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, assisted by Catherine Ashton, High Representative, represented the EU. President Van Rompuy stressed the importance of transatlantic cooperation on security.¹⁴⁷⁰

On 24 October 2010, Cecilia Malmström, European Commissioner for Home Affairs, affirmed the EU would cooperate with Greece — via the EU FRONTEX program — to provide assistance at the border between Greece and Turkey.¹⁴⁷¹

On 9 September 2010, the General Court ordered the European Council to carefully evaluate potential illegalities in the EU's fund-freezing measures to address the issue of terrorism.¹⁴⁷²

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for the efforts to enhance: 1) transportation and border security; 2) CBRN terrorism, and 3) terrorism financing.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

¹⁴⁷⁰ EU-US Summit in Lisbon, High Representative for the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security (Brussels) 19 November 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/1533&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁴⁷¹ Statement by Cecilia Malmström, European Commissioner of Home Affairs (Brussels) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/516&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁴⁷² General Court of the European Union Announcement (Brussels) 09 September 2010. Date of Access: 19 November 2010.
<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=CJE/10/81&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>