

17. Terrorism: Capacity Building [70]

Commitment:

“We acknowledge that terrorist groups and other criminal organizations tend to flourish where governments lack the capacity and resiliency to address security vulnerabilities, in some cases threatening the stability of states. We emphasize the essential role capacity-building can play to support countries in need of assistance to fulfill their international counter-terrorism commitments. Addressing the institutional weaknesses that allow terrorists to operate freely is a critical element of our efforts. Building upon the efforts of the CTAG, we emphasize the need to improve the coordination of the growing bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives, and to make these efforts more innovative, far-reaching and sustained ... We will seek to build closer cooperation among relevant G8 partner programs to make our effort to address terrorism and related security threats more coherent and effective.”

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			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.56	

Background:

Terrorism has come to dominate the G8 agenda in the years since the attacks of 11 September 2001. One institution that the G8 has come to strongly support in the fight against terrorism is the Financial Action Task Force, which was first established at the Paris Summit of 1987 to respond to international concern about money-laundering.¹⁴⁷³ In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, it was decided to expand FATF’s mandate to encompass targeting terrorist organizations’ financial resources.¹⁴⁷⁴

FATF went on to play a prominent role in the terrorism commitments at the 2007 and 2008 summits, with a call for greater commitment to the FATF in 2007 and the implementation of its 40 Recommendations. In 2008, this was followed by a call for the full implementation of all aspects of the FATF.

Additionally, the 2007 summit included a pledge to increase the effectiveness of passenger screening at major transportation hubs as a means of combating terrorists’ efforts. The 2009 summit saw a commitment to increase the structural stability of the government and state

¹⁴⁷³ About the FATF, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 9 November 2010.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236836_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁴⁷⁴ Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris). Date of Access: 9 November 2010.

http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html.

apparatus in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This commitment was made in light of the region becoming a focal point in the war on terror and the ramifications of instability in Pakistan in the fight against terrorism in many other countries.¹⁴⁷⁵ This bodes with the theme of this commitment, which emphasizes a capacity-building relationship between G8 countries and their partners.

Furthermore, the 2009 summit called for increased action to prevent the possibility of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attacks by terrorists. The pledge also underscored the need to protect critical infrastructure, including information infrastructure.¹⁴⁷⁶

Commitment Features:

This commitment cuts to the core of the issue of non-functioning states that allow terrorists to train and operate freely. That has been a major concern in post-war Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as, more recently, Pakistan and Yemen. The context of the commitment makes clear that state- and capacity-building will be instrumental to its implementation. The initiatives described in this commitment would be executed in concert with underdeveloped countries that are unable to effectively prevent terrorist groups from training and recruiting in their territory.

According to the Counter-Terrorism Action Group, which was formed by the G8 following the 2003 Evian Summit, capacity building includes “training, funding, expertise, equipment, technical, and legal assistance to other countries, so that they can prevent and respond to terrorist activity within international norms and standards.”¹⁴⁷⁷

The commitment calls for bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives, and stresses that these should be more innovative, far-reaching and sustained. Thus to comply with this commitment, members must show that their initiatives are superior to those of the past in terms of being innovative, far-reaching and sustained.

The commitment also stresses greater cooperation with respect to “related security threats.” Security issues that are related to terrorism, as identified by the Counter-Terrorism Action Group include: “fraudulent document detection; anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing; law enforcement training; training transportation, customs, immigration and border security officials; baggage screening at airports; chemical/biological/radiological and nuclear prevention and response; examining marine vessels and containers; and assistance drafting counter-terrorism policies and legislation.”¹⁴⁷⁸ Therefore, compliance can be attained by actions taken cooperatively to strengthen capacity in these areas, as they relate to the broader concern of terrorism.

¹⁴⁷⁵ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2010, 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. http://ww.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf.

¹⁴⁷⁶ All G7/8 Commitments 1975-2010, 2010. Date of Access: 9 November 2010. http://ww.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf.

¹⁴⁷⁷ Counter-Terrorism Action Group, Foreign Affairs and International trade Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹⁴⁷⁸ Counter-Terrorism Action Group, Foreign Affairs and International trade Canada (Ottawa). Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://ww.international.gc.ca/crime/ctag-gact.aspx?lang=eng>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not take steps to strengthen bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorist measures.
0	Member takes bilateral or multilateral steps to improve counter-terrorist measures BUT actions take are not more coherent and effective.
+1	Member takes bilateral and/or multilateral steps to build counter-terrorist measures AND measures are more coherent and effective.

Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitments to undertake bilateral and multilateral capacity building initiatives to fight terrorism that are more coherent and effective.

On 8 December 2010, Lawrence Cannon — Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chair of the Cabinet Committee on Afghanistan — released the 10th Quarterly Report on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan. The report focuses on the achievements that Canadian involvement in the country had from 1 July to 30 September 2010. Minister Cannon stated that the “the growing capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces reflects their ability to provide security for Afghans, including for major events such as the Kabul Conference and the September parliamentary elections.” The report also emphasized other achievements in security such as progress in training programs at Sarpoza Prison. Furthermore, Canada built seven more schools, leading to a total of twenty-six, and also contributed to the eradication of polio, by holding a campaign where 364,000 children were vaccinated.¹⁴⁷⁹

On 16 November 2010, Minister Cannon, Minister of National Defence, Peter MacKay and Minister of International Cooperation, Beverley J. Oda, announced that Canada will assume a new role in Afghanistan “that will build on significant progress in the areas of security, diplomacy, human rights and development.” They said that although the combat mission will end in 2011, Canada will continue to collaborate with the “Afghan people and the international community” to ensure that the country will no longer be “a safe haven for terrorists.” “Canada’s new non-combat role will focus on four key areas: (1) investing in the future of Afghan children and youth through education and health; (2) advancing security, the rule of law and human rights; (3) promoting regional diplomacy; and, (4) delivering humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.” They also stated that after 2011, Canadian forces will continue to train “Afghan National Security Forces until March 2014.”¹⁴⁸⁰

On 20 July 2010, Minister Cannon commented on the achievements of the International Conference on Afghanistan. Minister Cannon stated that “Canada, along with the more than 75 other countries and international organizations at the Conference, expressed continued support for the Government of Afghanistan’s Kabul Process.” He also noted that the demands G8 foreign ministers made to Afghanistan in March 2010 regarding the need for “concrete action on its London Conference commitments” were met by the Afghan government. Minister Cannon also announced that, “Canada will continue to take a leadership role on regional cooperation, through the G8 Initiative and the Dubai Process.” He declared that CA\$2.2 million would be allocated to

¹⁴⁷⁹ Government of Canada Tables 10th Quarterly Report on Canada’s Engagement in Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 8 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/387.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹⁴⁸⁰ Ministers Cannon, MacKay and Oda Announce Canada’s New Role in Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/364.aspx?lang=eng>.

“counter-narcotic projects within the Dubai Process,” while CA\$32 million would be used to improve border security until 2011. Minister Cannon also stated that the Conference was a reflection of “the growing capacity of the Afghan government.”¹⁴⁸¹

Prime Minister Stephen Harper confirmed that Canada and the United States are discussing “a deal that would tighten security against external terrorist threats and improve two-way trade between the countries.” He also reaffirmed that Canada will end its involvement in Afghanistan in 2011, though 1,000 troops would be sent for a period of three years as military trainers to the Afghans. President Harper further stated that abandoning Afghanistan represents a threat to global security in the future, “If we just leave Afghanistan to fall into chaos, we know it’s going to come back to haunt us.”¹⁴⁸²

On 3 October 2010, the Canadian government launched “Canada’s Cyberspace Security Strategy.” The goal of this strategy is to “invest in securing Government of Canada systems, as well as partnering with other governments and with industry to ensure systems vital to Canadian security, economic prosperity, and quality of life are protected.” According to Minister of Public Works and Government Services Rona Ambrose, this new initiative would help Canadians “to be prepared for all types of 21st century cyber security threats” and strengthen “our threat monitoring and response capabilities.” Ms. Ambrose also announced that CA\$3.5 million will be allocated towards this strategy.¹⁴⁸³

On 4 February 2011, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and American President Barack Obama met to discuss steps towards a North American security perimeter. The two leaders released a joint statement at the conclusion of their meeting that spoke to both countries’ vision for a security parameter. The statement in part read “[w]e expect to work together with third countries and with international organizations, and intend to facilitate security sector reform and capacity building around the globe, to enhance standards that contribute to our overall security.”¹⁴⁸⁴

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for initiating new counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives and for actions taken with respect to related security threats.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to increase counter-terrorism efforts and build upon initiatives of the CTAG by engaging in capacity-building partnerships.

On 23 July 2010, French Defense Minister Hervé Morin announced in Paris that Mauritanian commandos backed by the French military carried out a raid on Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb

¹⁴⁸¹ Minister Cannon Attends Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 1 February 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2010/229.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹⁴⁸² Canada, U.S. discussing security perimeter, says Harper, Canada News (Ottawa) 30 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011.

<http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+discussing+security+perimeter+says+Harper/4025631/story.html>.

¹⁴⁸³ Government of Canada launches Canada’s Cyber Security Strategy, Department of Public Safety (Ottawa) 3 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011.

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/media/nr/2010/nr20101003-eng.aspx>.

¹⁴⁸⁴ Declaration of President Obama and Prime Minister Harper of Canada – Beyond the Border. The White House (Washington) 4 February 2011 Date of Access: 9 February 11. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/02/04/declaration-president-obama-and-prime-minister-harper-canada-beyond-bord>

on the border between Mali and Mauritania. The Defense Minister stated that six members of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb were killed and that the Mauritanian military carried out the raid “with technical and logistical support” from France.¹⁴⁸⁵

On 26 July 2010, Paris announced that a French commando raid had failed to rescue a French hostage from Al-Qaida’s North African wing in Mali. Seized in Niger in April, Michel Germaneau was subsequently murdered by militants to avenge the deaths of several militants during the failed rescue mission.¹⁴⁸⁶ Malian representatives have expressed anger at an apparent failure to consult Malian defense officials over the raid by French and Mauritanian forces that took place on Mali territory. In response, French Prime Minister Francois Fillon stated that the French “fight against terrorism continues and it is going to strengthen.”¹⁴⁸⁷ He stated that the French government has agreements with regional governments and in particular with the Mauritanian government, as well as the Malian government, to work together “to hunt down these terrorists and bring them to justice.”¹⁴⁸⁸

On 2 August 2010, Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari met French President Nicholas Sarkozy at the Elysée Palace in Paris. Both men agreed to upgrade their defense and security ties and to cooperate more closely in jointly fighting extremism and terrorism.¹⁴⁸⁹

On 24 October 2010, the new French Ambassador to Uganda stated that France will continue to cooperate with Uganda in the fight against terrorism in the Ugandan region. The French ambassador to Uganda stated that France has 65 military instructors in Uganda and that 40 of them are training Ugandan battle groups before they leave for Somalia. These battle groups are intended to strengthen the Somali government against revolt and terrorism.¹⁴⁹⁰ In between 2009 and 2011 France will give \$20 million to train and support Ugandan battle groups in their fight against terrorism.¹⁴⁹¹ The French ambassador stated that France also promotes sending Ugandan trainees, between 10 and 20 per year, to French military schools or in African schools with regional mandate backed by French support.¹⁴⁹²

On 2 November 2010, the UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defense and Security Cooperation was held in London, England. In regards to terrorism, both countries promised to

¹⁴⁸⁵ French forces aid Mauritanian commandos in deadly raid on terrorist camp, The Washington Post (Washington) 23 July 2010. Date of Access: 24 November 2010. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/07/23/AR2010072303163.html>.

¹⁴⁸⁶ France “at war” with al Qaeda after hostage death, Euronews (Paris) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://www.euronews.net/2010/07/27/france-at-war-with-al-qaeda-after-hostage-death>.

¹⁴⁸⁷ France vows to “strengthen” fight against terror, Euronews (Paris) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://www.euronews.net/2010/07/27/france-vows-to-strengthen-fight-against-terror>.

¹⁴⁸⁸ France vows to “strengthen” fight against terror, Euronews (Paris) 26 July 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://www.euronews.net/2010/07/27/france-vows-to-strengthen-fight-against-terror>.

¹⁴⁸⁹ France pledges enhanced cooperation in terror war, SAMAA News (Paris) 2 August 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. <http://samaatv.com/News23718-France-pledges-enhanced-cooperation-in-terror-war.aspx>.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Uganda: Fighting Terrorism is Top Priority Says Envoy, All Africa (Paris) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010250073.html>.

¹⁴⁹¹ Uganda: Fighting Terrorism is Top Priority Says Envoy, All Africa (Paris) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010250073.html>.

¹⁴⁹² Uganda: Fighting Terrorism is Top Priority Says Envoy, All Africa (Paris) 24 October 2010. Date of Access: 20 November 2010. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010250073.html>.

cooperate to confront all forms of terrorism at home and abroad.¹⁴⁹³ Both countries plan to develop excellent co-operation in the following areas: (1) the early detection of terrorist activities and terrorist recruitment; (2) the sharing of information on changes in the national threat level; (3) the prevention of terrorism through nuclear, radiological, biological, chemical and explosive devices, including through the Cyclamen program for screening traffic passing through the Channel Tunnel; (4) the protection of populations and critical infrastructure; (5) the security of commercial aviation; (6) and support to build the capacity of countries outside Europe for the fight against terrorism.¹⁴⁹⁴

On 16 November 2010, Pakistani Interior Minister Rehman Malik met with French Special representative on Pakistan and Afghanistan Yasmin Zarmani in Islamabad to exchange views on the war against terror, raising capacity of security institutions, and other matters of mutual interests.¹⁴⁹⁵ During the meeting France pledged to help Pakistan in its fight to eliminate terror. Interior Minister Rehman Malik stated that “Pakistan is against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and we would not allow our country soil to be used against any other country,” adding that “the war against terror would be brought to its logical end.”¹⁴⁹⁶ Both countries pledged to enhance cooperation in the war against terror and that an agreement on security would be signed between them soon.¹⁴⁹⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of multilateral and bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building, but not implementing new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to taking bilateral and multilateral steps to build counter-terrorist measures that are more coherent and effective.

On 29 June 2010, Germany gave its consent for the European Union to enter into a revised agreement with the United States on the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program (TFTP).¹⁴⁹⁸ This bilateral agreement between the European Union and the United States is meant to increase information about financial transactions that may be used to fund terrorism. It is far-reaching in terms of scope, and is an innovative method of preventing and recognizing terrorist activities. It is

¹⁴⁹³ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Number 10 (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 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>.

¹⁴⁹⁴ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Number 10 (London) 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 20 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>.

¹⁴⁹⁵ Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. <http://www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602>.

¹⁴⁹⁶ Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. <http://www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602>.

¹⁴⁹⁷ Pak, France to continue cooperation against terrorism, Pak Tribune (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 14 November 2010. <http://www.paktribune.com/news/index.shtml?233602>.

¹⁴⁹⁸ Germany Gives Its Consent to the SWIFT Agreement, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 29 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/06/2010-06-29-swift_en.html.

also a sustained initiative because it is due to last for a five-year period with automatic renewal unless one party indicates its intention to withdraw.¹⁴⁹⁹

On 20 September 2010, Germany announced €10 million in further funding of emergency relief for flood-ravaged Pakistan in recognition that many Pakistanis have lost their employment, and that the economy has been badly damaged.¹⁵⁰⁰ Natural disasters tend to weaken the control of the government over the state. Such funding is therefore important in preventing terrorism from flourishing.

On 26 October 2010, Germany signed a Memorandum of Understanding committing it to the provision of €10 million to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program, which will be given an additional €40 million of funding over the next five years. This capacity-building initiative demobilizes those members of insurgencies who are willing to exit terrorist organizations by providing them with training and possible employment to reintegrate them into society.¹⁵⁰¹

On 11 November 2010, Germany announced that it would provide €750,000 in emergency winter aid to three non-governmental organizations working in Afghanistan. These funds have been allocated to projects including the provision of medical care through free clinics, the employment of local women to sew blankets which will be handed out to the disadvantaged, and the supply of stoves and heating fuel to internally displaced persons and those in rural areas.¹⁵⁰²

On 22 November 2010, German Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle emphasized the importance of capacity-building measures to prevent the emanation of terrorism from Afghanistan. In his statement on Germany's future in Afghanistan after the 2014 withdrawal of combat troops he noted that "we can't then just leave Afghanistan to its own devices. We can't idly stand by while forces that pose a terrorist threat to us ... swiftly regain the upper hand ... We will continue ... with our civilian projects. Hospitals, schools, new roads and infrastructure, for example."¹⁵⁰³

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its initiative in several bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

¹⁴⁹⁹ Signature of the EU-US Agreement on Financial Messaging Date for Purposes of the US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/115518.pdf.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Flood Disaster in Pakistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 20 September 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/DE/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100920-Flut-Pak.html>.

¹⁵⁰¹ German Government Supports Peace and Reintegration Programme in Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 October 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/ASHU-8AMN6Z?OpenDocument>.

¹⁵⁰² Winter Aid for Afghanistan, German Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/JALR-8B8DHJ?OpenDocument>.

¹⁵⁰³ Foreign Minister Westerwelle on Afghanistan and the Euro/Ireland, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/101122-BM-AFG-Irland.html>.

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 20 July 2010, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini indicated that Italy would continue “training Afghan security forces in order to prepare them to take up their responsibilities in the near future.” He also highlighted the importance of “capacity building, i.e., the training of Afghan officials capable of contributing to building their country’s future.”¹⁵⁰⁴

On 19 October 2010, Minister Frattini and Afghan colleague Zalmay Rassoul inaugurated the first course series for young Afghan diplomats in Italy, financed by the Italian Cooperation program in conjunction with the Superior School for Public Administration and the American Embassy in Rome. Mr. Frattini noted that this “shows the will of the Italy of to be a main actor in the formation field, not only of the police like already we do, but also of other civil categories of personnel in Afghanistan.”¹⁵⁰⁵

On 9 September 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the creation of “an annual Masters programme in Law, offered to members of the Afghan judiciary.” This initiative “is part of an Italian aid package for Afghanistan in the Rule of Law sector.”¹⁵⁰⁶

On 23 December 2010, Ambassador Claudio Glaentzer agreed to donate €6.2 million to The Support for Agriculture and Rural Development (S.A.R.S.) Project in Afghanistan. The SARS Project will contribute to strengthening efforts by the Afghan government to improve social and economic conditions for farmers in the provinces of Herat, Baghdis, Farah and Ghor.”¹⁵⁰⁷

On 21 July 2010, Minister Frattini, announced a strengthened collaboration between Italy and the UK on security matters, confirming that the two countries “are engaged in fighting terrorist organizations...and, at the same time, agree on a ‘political strategy of reconciliation and reintegration for those who reject violence and terror.”¹⁵⁰⁸

On 9 December 2010, Gabriel Chacchia — Special Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan — stated that there is a social dimension to the creation of peace and stability in Afghanistan that requires

¹⁵⁰⁴ Afghanistan: Nato/Afghan government in charge within 2014. Frattini, transition on real conditions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 20 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/07/20100720_Afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁵⁰⁵ Afghanistan: Frattini e Rassoul inaugurano un corso per diplomatici in Italia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/10/20101019_Frattini_Rassoul.htm.

¹⁵⁰⁶ Cooperation: first Masters in Comparative Law for Afghan judges, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 September 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100910_Cooperazione_master_Afghanistan.htm.

¹⁵⁰⁷ Cooperation: Italian support for Afghan farmers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MCOI-8CFG24?OpenDocument>

¹⁵⁰⁸ Italy-UK: Frattini, Strong Defence Axis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 July 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/09/20100910_Cooperazione_master_Afghanistan.htm.

favourable conditions “to encourage people to abandon the insurgency and reconcile with the State.” He further noted that concrete evidence of Italy’s efforts for reconciliation can be seen in the contribution of €4 million into the National Fund for Integration.”¹⁵⁰⁹

On 3 August 2010, the Italian senate voted in favour of extending international missions, including the one in Afghanistan. The government increased “the Afghanistan mission budget from €310 to €364 million.” The number of stationed troops is also expected to increase from 3300 to 4000 by the end of the year.¹⁵¹⁰

On 19-20 November 2010, Italy and the other members of NATO agreed to a long-term partnership with Afghanistan that involves the “hand-over of all [Afghan] provinces to local security forces by the end of 2014.” Furthermore, on 22 November 2010, Premier Berlusconi reiterated Italy’s support for Afghanistan. He announced that “after 2014 NATO troops will remain in Afghanistan with a support role,” with Italy sending “200 trainers for local security forces.”¹⁵¹¹

On 3 December 2010, at the close of the Italy-Russia Intergovernmental Summit, seven new agreements were signed by the two countries, including a commitment “on rail transit through the Russian Federation of Italian military material and personnel headed for Afghanistan.”¹⁵¹²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

Analyst: Laura Correa Ochoa

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

In July 2010, Singapore’s Foreign Ministry announced that Japan and Singapore would collaborate to train civil servants in Afghanistan on combating corruption.¹⁵¹³

On 8 August 2010, Foreign Minister Okada announced that Japan would provide increased assistance to Central Asia. This assistance will include antiterrorism measures and infrastructure development.¹⁵¹⁴

¹⁵⁰⁹ Italy-Afghanistan: Checchia, Security and Reconciliation Kabul’s Key to Stability, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 December 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_ItaliaAfghanistan.htm

¹⁵¹⁰ International Missions Extended: Senate Votes Bill Into Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_ItaliaAfghanistan.htm

¹⁵¹¹ NATO Summit: Afghanistan, Security to Local Forces Within 2014, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 November 2010. Date of Access: 5 January 2011 http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_ItaliaAfghanistan.htm

¹⁵¹² Italy-Russia Inter-Governmental Summit in Sochi: 7 New Agreements Signed, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 December 2010. Date of Access: 4 January 2011. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/12/20101209_ItaliaAfghanistan.htm

¹⁵¹³ Singapore, Japan to train Afghans to combat corruption, Japan Today (Singapore) 1 August 2010. Date of Access 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/singapore-japan-to-train-afghans-to-combat-corruption>.

¹⁵¹⁴ Japan pledges increased assistance for Central Asia, Japan Today (Kanazawa) 8 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-pledges-increased-assistance-for-central-asia>.

On 22 August 2010, Japan's Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Tetsuro Fukuyama announced plans to set up a division at the prime minister's office to examine and implement Japan's assistance to Afghanistan.¹⁵¹⁵

In August 2010, the Ministry of Defense released the Overview of FY2011 Budget Request. Section 2 of the Request, entitled "Further Stabilization of Regional Security Environment," sets as a goal the "[promotion of] defense cooperation, exchanges and dialogue to contribute to the stabilization of the security environment and order in the Asia-Pacific region." It also proposes the creation of a "Capacity Building Assistance Office" whose objective would be, "promoting response capabilities and development of human resources of developing countries in non-traditional security fields ... and, thereby, contributing to the stabilization of the global environment."¹⁵¹⁶

On 22 September 2010, Japan's Foreign Minister, Seiji Maehara, announced that Japan would continue to assist with the reconstruction in Afghanistan and pledged a total of \$1.1 billion in aid by the end of the year to help train Afghan police.¹⁵¹⁷

On 1 October 2010, Prime Minister Kan delivered a policy speech at the 176th Extraordinary Session of the Diet. He acknowledged that the international community faced major changes in the area of national security. He committed to developing an "active foreign policy," in particular highlighting the Japan-US alliance that would "work together to tackle the issues facing the international community, such as support for Afghanistan and Pakistan."¹⁵¹⁸

On 7-8 October 2010, Japan and the European Union hosted a conference on "Tajikistan-Afghanistan Border Management and Trade Facilitation." One of the stated purposes of the conference was to discuss "how to enhance security in Afghanistan and its neighboring countries."¹⁵¹⁹

On 2 November 2010, Defense Minister Kitazawa indicated the Japan and the United States needed to reinforce their strategic military alliance.¹⁵²⁰ On 13 November 2010, Prime Minister Naoto Kan agreed to maintain Tokyo's expenditures on U.S. military forces in Japan at the current level.¹⁵²¹

¹⁵¹⁵ Gov't to set up division to work out details of aid to Afghanistan, Japan Today (Tokyo) 23 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-to-set-up-division-to-work-out-details-of-aid-to-afghanistan> .

¹⁵¹⁶ Defense Programs and Budget of Japan: Overview of FY2011 Budget Request, Ministry of Defence (Tokyo) August 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. www.mod.go.jp/e/d_budget/pdf/221020.pdf.

¹⁵¹⁷ Japan vows continued aid for Afghan reconstruction, Japan Today (New York) September 22, 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-vows-continued-aid-for-afghan-reconstruction>.

¹⁵¹⁸ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 176th Extraordinary Session of the Diet, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 1 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201010/01syosin_e.html.

¹⁵¹⁹ Recommendation from the Conference on Japan-EU Tajikistan-Afghanistan Border Management and Trade Facilitation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. <http://www.Mofa.go.jp/region/Europe/eu/cooperation1010/rec.html>.

¹⁵²⁰ Kitazawa calls for tighter Japan-U.S. alliance for maritime security, Japan Today (Tokyo) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/kitazawa-calls-for-tighter-japan-us-alliance-for-maritime-security>.

¹⁵²¹ Japan to keep current level of host nation support for U.S. military, Japan Today (Tokyo) 18 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-to-keep-current-level-of-host-nation-support-for-us-military>.

On 14 November 2010, Prime Minister Kan met with Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and agreed to create sub-cabinet level talks to boost the security cooperation between the two countries.¹⁵²²

On 16 November 2010, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Makiko Kikuta announced that Japan would provide an additional \$500 million in aid to Pakistan to assist with economic revival as part of its commitment in its membership in The Friends of Democratic Pakistan. Vice Minister Kikuta acknowledged Pakistan's important role in the fight against terrorism and promised to continue to support Pakistan.¹⁵²³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of multilateral and bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building, but not implementing new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Analyst: Dave Cordingley

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives.

In September 2010, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) member states including Russia participated in the counter-terrorism exercise Peace Mission-2010 in Kazakhstan. During the two weeks, the troops of member states practiced conducting counter-terrorist operations.¹⁵²⁴

On 2 October 2010, Russia ratified the Agreement on Training of Officers for Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Counter-Terrorism Agencies. The Agreement lays the foundation for cooperation in training personnel within SCO member states' counter-terrorist units and raising the effectiveness of counter-terrorist activities. This training will enable officers to improve their practical skills and knowledge in combating terrorism, master modern tactical methods of counter-terrorist operations, and exchange experience among the counterterrorist units.¹⁵²⁵

On 23 December 2010, Russia ratified the Agreement on the Collective Rapid Reaction Forces (CRRF) of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO). This agreement allows for the creation of forces that will become part of the CSTO constant combat readiness and collective security system forces, which are designated for rapid response to threats and challenges to the security of CSTO member states, including terrorism.¹⁵²⁶

¹⁵²² Japan, Canada tie up on rare earths, launch security talks, Japan Today (Yokohama) 14 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.japantoday.com/category/politics/view/japan-canada-tie-up-on-rare-earths-launch-security-talks>.

¹⁵²³ Qureshi appreciates Japanese \$500 million aid, Business Recorder (Islamabad) 16 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.brecorder.com/news/general-news/pakistan/1125120:qureshi-appreciates-japanese-500-million-aid.html#>.

¹⁵²⁴ Peace Mission-2010 was held in Kazakhstan, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (Beijing) 25 September 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. <http://www.sectosco.org/RU/shownews.asp?id=406>.

¹⁵²⁵ Ratification of Agreement on Training of Officers for SCO Counter-Terrorism Agencies, Office of the President (Moscow) 4 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/1056>.

¹⁵²⁶ Law on ratification of agreement on CSTO's Collective Rapid Reaction Force, Office of the President (Moscow) 27 December 2010. Date of Access: 17 January 2011. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/1541>.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity building initiatives.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 28 July 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron cautioned Pakistan that the UK would not tolerate the “export of terror.”¹⁵²⁷ He indicated that the UK would continue to encourage the efforts of Pakistan to reduce and eliminate the threat of terrorism.¹⁵²⁸ On 6 August 2010, Prime Minister Cameron met with Pakistan’s President Asif Ali Zardari to discuss “co-operation in countering terrorism and violent extremism.”¹⁵²⁹

On 6 October 2010, Prime Minister Cameron acknowledged the UK must assist Afghanistan with national security to ensure that terrorist training camps did not re-emerge in that country. Prime Minister Cameron emphasized that the UK was restoring ties with India, “allies in the Gulf,” and “friends in the Commonwealth.”¹⁵³⁰

On 18 October 2010 the UK government released a National Security Strategy. This document set two strategic objectives: ensuring a secure and resilient UK and shaping a stable world. The document emphasized the need to work with foreign countries to prevent the growth of terrorism. The strategy listed international terrorism as a highest priority risk, including terrorism originating in states with Al Qaeda factions and other failing states that are exploited by terrorists. The plan set eight national security tasks, including addressing the causes of instability, helping resolve conflicts including intervening overseas, and working in alliances when possible.¹⁵³¹

The Strategic Defence and Security Review was published the following day and includes commitments to increase Official Development Assistance to 0.7 per cent of the UK’s Gross National Income, applying 30 per cent of the Official Development Assistance to assist fragile states, increasing funding for conflict prevention work by £71 million by 2015 and establishing a senior level organized crime contact group between countries.¹⁵³² Despite cuts to defence

¹⁵²⁷ Prime Minister’s speech in India, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 28 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/speeches-and-transcripts/2010/07/pms-speech-in-india-53949>.

¹⁵²⁸ David Cameron defends ‘frank’ comments about Pakistan, BBC News (London) 29 July 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-10797847>.

¹⁵²⁹ PM and President Zardari at Chequers, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 6 August 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/speeches-and-transcripts/2010/08/pm-and-president-zardari-at-chequers-54357>.

¹⁵³⁰ David Cameron’s Speech in Full, BBC News (London) 6 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11485397>.

¹⁵³¹ A Strong Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The National Security Strategy, Her Majesty’s Government (London) October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. http://www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_191639.pdf.

¹⁵³² A Strong Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review, Her Majesty’s Government (London) October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. http://www.direct.gov.uk/prod_consum_dg/groups/dg_digitalassets/@dg/@en/documents/digitalasset/dg_191634.pdf.

spending Prime Minister Cameron indicated that the UK would still meet NATO's spending targets and would not cut support for troops in Afghanistan.¹⁵³³

On 2 November 2010 the UK and France issued a Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation. This declaration sets out an intention to intensify co-operation between the two countries, and more specifically to share armed forces resources, to enhance their contributions to NATO's efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan.¹⁵³⁴

On 3 November 2010, Home Secretary Theresa May announced £2 billion to fund policing over the next four years and indicated that the UK would "invest in conflict prevention and stopping terrorist plots overseas."¹⁵³⁵

In November 2010, the Home Office published a Business Plan for 2011 thru 2015. The Home Office plans to review the counter-terrorism strategy aimed at stopping people from becoming terrorists.¹⁵³⁶ That same month, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office published a Business Plan for 2011 thru 2015 including a commitment to: (1) establish enhanced partnerships; (2) working with commonwealth partners to promote conflict prevention; and (3) implement actions vital for long term security and stability in the Middle East and North Africa Region. The plan also set the goal to help to build a "stable and increasingly prosperous Pakistan which takes effective action against violent extremism."¹⁵³⁷

On 20 November 2010, the UK and the other members of NATO began to transfer control over security in Afghanistan to Afghan forces. This included a long-term partnership with Afghanistan that reaffirmed the re-reconciliation and re-integration of insurgents to promote lasting stability.¹⁵³⁸ NATO also adopted a new Strategic Concept and a Declaration acknowledging that "instability or conflict beyond NATO borders can directly threaten Alliance security, including by fostering extremism, terrorism, and transnational illegal activities such as trafficking in arms, narcotics and people." NATO committed to "continue to enhance both the political and the military aspects of NATO's contribution to deter, defend, disrupt and protect against this threat including through advanced technologies and greater information and intelligence sharing."¹⁵³⁹

On 1 December 2010, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg delivered a speech at the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit, emphasizing the importance of promoting

¹⁵³³ Defence review: Cameron unveils armed forces cuts, BBC News (London) 19 October 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11570593>.

¹⁵³⁴ UK-France Summit 2010 Declaration on Defence and Security Co-operation, Prime Minister's Office, 2 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/statements-and-articles/2010/11/uk-france-summit-2010-declaration-on-defence-and-security-co-operation-56519>.

¹⁵³⁵ Theresa May defends UK's defences against terrorism, BBC News (London) 3 November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-11683417>.

¹⁵³⁶ Home Office: Business Plan 2011-2015, United Kingdom Home Office (London) November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/corporate-publications/business-plan-2011-15/business-plan?view=Binary>.

¹⁵³⁷ Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Business Plan 2011-2015, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) November 2010. Date of Access: 17 November 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/about-us/our-publications/fco-business-plan-2011-2015>.

¹⁵³⁸ NATO and Afghansitan launch transition and embark on a long-term partnership, NATO (Brussels) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68728.htm.

¹⁵³⁹ Lisbon Summit Declaration, NATO, 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68728.htm.

stability in Afghanistan and particularly along the northern boarder. He announced that the UK would make a contribution to the OSCE Boarder Staff College in Tajikistan.¹⁵⁴⁰

On 7 December 2010, Prime Minister Cameron announced “agreement on a long-term partnership plan which will see Britain offer economic, political and military support for Afghanistan.”¹⁵⁴¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of capacity building projects that are coherent and effective.

Analyst: Dave Cordingley

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 31 August 2010, President Barack Obama spoke from the Oval Office about the end of combat operations in Iraq. He also discussed ongoing efforts to build the capacity of the Afghan government to fight terrorism and deliver services to its people. “Within Afghanistan, I’ve ordered the deployment of additional troops who — under the command of General David Petraeus — are fighting to break the Taliban’s momentum. As with the surge in Iraq, these forces will be in place for a limited time to provide space for the Afghans to build their capacity and secure their own future,” President Obama said.¹⁵⁴²

On 16 December 2010 President Obama spoke at length regarding the just-released progress report on Afghanistan and Pakistan. He discussed capacity-building efforts in Pakistan, saying “[i]ncreasingly, the Pakistani government recognizes that terrorist networks in its border regions are a threat to all our countries, especially Pakistan. We’ve welcomed major Pakistani offensives in the tribal regions. We will continue to help strengthen Pakistanis’ capacity to root out terrorists. Nevertheless, progress has not come fast enough. So we will continue to insist to Pakistani leaders that terrorist safe havens within their borders must be dealt with.”¹⁵⁴³

On 20 November 2010 President Obama fielded questions at a press conference following the completion of the NATO Summit in Portugal. He was asked about the United States’ future role in Afghanistan, and responded that “[o]ur goal is that the Afghans have taken the lead in 2014, and in the same way that we have transitioned in Iraq, we will have successfully transitioned so that we are still providing a training and support function.”¹⁵⁴⁴

¹⁵⁴⁰ Deputy Prime Minister delivers key speech at Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 1 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=277384682#>.

¹⁵⁴¹ Prime Minister announces long-term partnership with Afghanistan, United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 7 December 2010. Date of Access: 7 December 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=327198682>.

¹⁵⁴² Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the End of Combat Operations in Iraq, The White House (Washington) 31 August 2010. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/08/31/remarks-president-address-nation-end-combat-operations-iraq>.

¹⁵⁴³ Statement by the President on the Afghanistan-Pakistan Annual Review, The White House (Washington) 16 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/12/16/statement-president-afghanistan-pakistan-annual-review>.

¹⁵⁴⁴ Press Conference of the President after NATO Summit, The White House (Lisbon) 20 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/11/20/press-conference-president-after-nato-summit>.

On 27 September 2010 Assistant Secretary of State Johnnie Carson indicated that the United States intends to send diplomatic resources to build the capacity of the Transitional Federal Government in Somalia. Assistant Secretary Carson identified curbing the growth of extremism as one of the principal reasons for this support.¹⁵⁴⁵

On 17 December 2010 Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism John Brennan spoke to the Carnegie Endowment about American policy towards Yemen and its efforts to help build a more effective state in Yemen. Mr. Brennan said that a key goal of American policy in Yemen was to augment the local government's ability to eliminate "the terrible cancer of al-Qaeda."¹⁵⁴⁶

On 4 February 2011, American President Barack Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper met to discuss steps towards a North American security perimeter. The two leaders released a joint statement at the conclusion of their meeting that spoke to both countries' vision for a security parameter. The statement in part read "[w]e expect to work together with third countries and with international organizations, and intend to facilitate security sector reform and capacity building around the globe, to enhance standards that contribute to our overall security."¹⁵⁴⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building, but not implementing new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Analyst: Kevin Draper

European Union: 0

The European Union (EU) has partially complied with its commitment to undertake bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives that are more coherent and effective.

On 28 June 2010, the EU signed an agreement with the United States to allow for the transfer of financial messaging data to the US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP).¹⁵⁴⁸ On 1 August 2010, the agreement came into effect.¹⁵⁴⁹

From 1 to 2 July 2010, the EU co-financed a conference in Brussels to produce recommendations for countering terrorism.¹⁵⁵⁰ This built upon the work of five previous sessions between

¹⁵⁴⁵ United States to Strengthen Engagement with Puntland, Somaliland, All Africa (Washington) 27 September 2010. Date of Access: 2 January 2010 <http://allafrica.com/stories/201009280031.html>.

¹⁵⁴⁶ John Brennan on U.S Policy Towards Yemen, The Carnegie Endowment (Washington) 17 December 2010. Date of Access: 1 January 2010. <http://carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=3123>.

¹⁵⁴⁷ Declaration of President Obama and Prime Minister Harper of Canada – Beyond the Border. The White House (Washington) 4 February 2011 Date of Access: 9 February 11. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/02/04/declaration-president-obama-and-prime-minister-harper-canada-beyond-bord>

¹⁵⁴⁸ Signature of EU-US Agreement on Financial Messaging Data for Purposes of the US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme (TFTP), Council of Europe (Brussels) 28 June 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/115515.pdf.

¹⁵⁴⁹ Statement by European Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmstrom, European Commission (Brussels) 27 August 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/10/386&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>.

December 2008 and February 2010.¹⁵⁵¹ In his letter to the Council of Europe, the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Gilles de Kerchove suggested that greater cooperation within the EU was necessary to better prevent terrorist attacks and to have a synchronized judicial response to accused terrorists. While much of the conference focused on terrorism prevention within Europe, the conference did suggest that “a coordinated approach should ... be encouraged within the EU ... Agreeing on ways of working with third countries ... would help to ... achieve greater consistency and build generally more effective and fruitful cooperation between the EU and its partners.”¹⁵⁵² The conference thus recommended that the EU finance capacity-building measures in the judicial systems of those states threatened by terrorism and that the necessity of technical assistance be determined through the creation of cooperation agreements between the EU and such states.¹⁵⁵³

On 7 October 2010, the European Commission adopted a proposal to suspend tariffs on imports from Pakistan in an attempt to aid that state’s reconstruction efforts in order to bring stability to the region.¹⁵⁵⁴ On 14 October 2010, Pakistani Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi spoke to the European Parliament noting, “If you want to help us fight extremism and terrorism one way of doing that is making Pakistan economically stable.”¹⁵⁵⁵ The EU has set the end of this measure as 2013.¹⁵⁵⁶

On 12 November 2010, the EU’s ambassador in Afghanistan, Vygaudas Usackas, made a statement emphasizing that “good governance is the best weapon against the insurgency.”¹⁵⁵⁷ He stressed that good governance must be built on the development of educational, security, and administrative capacity, and that the EU would support Afghanistan in this.¹⁵⁵⁸

¹⁵⁵⁰ Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

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

¹⁵⁵¹ Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

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

¹⁵⁵² Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

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

¹⁵⁵³ Judicial Dimension of the Fight against Terrorism-Recommendations for Action, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

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

¹⁵⁵⁴ Pakistan’s Flood-Hit Economy Set for Major Trade Boost from EU Commission Proposal, European Commission (Brussels) 7 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=627>.

¹⁵⁵⁵ Pakistan to EU: Help Us to Fight Terrorism, EUobserver.com (Brussels) 14 October 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://euobserver.com/9/31041>.

¹⁵⁵⁶ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe Introducing Emergency Autonomous Trade Preferences for Pakistan, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 October 2010. Date of Access: 9 December 2010.

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st14/st14969-re01.en10.pdf>.

¹⁵⁵⁷ Statement by Ambassador Usackas at the *Road to Successful Transition in Afghanistan, Province by Province* Summit, Office of the Special Representative (Kabul) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/vilnius_conference_en.pdf.

¹⁵⁵⁸ Statement by Ambassador Usackas at the *Road to Successful Transition in Afghanistan, Province by Province* Summit, Office of the Special Representative (Kabul) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 18 November 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/news/vilnius_conference_en.pdf

The EU's Counter-Terrorism Coordinator released a discussion paper with recommendations for the future direction of the program on 8 December 2010 in which he emphasized the need to increase capacity-building measures for developing states threatened by terrorism.¹⁵⁵⁹ In his report, Kerchov highlighted the lack of funding, suggesting that it is damaging the EU's relationship with states like Yemen. His recommendations specifically include "an increase in the funding envelope for Counter-Terrorism in the next Instrument of Stability."¹⁵⁶⁰ He further suggested that technical assistance to target or transit states for terrorism be increased particularly in the area of document security.¹⁵⁶¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its support of multilateral and bilateral programs aimed at counter-terrorism capacity building, but not implementing new measures that are more coherent or effective.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

¹⁵⁵⁹ EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy Discussion Paper, Council of Europe (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st15894-re01%20en10.pdf>.

¹⁵⁶⁰ EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy Discussion Paper, Council of Europe (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st15894-re01%20en10.pdf>.

¹⁵⁶¹ EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy Discussion Paper, Council of Europe (Brussels) 29 November 2010. Date of Access: 8 December 2010. <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/st15894-re01%20en10.pdf>.