

## 15. Terrorism [145]

### Commitment

*“We stand ready to assist the countries affected by this scourge in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.”*

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score		+0.56	

### Background

Terrorism is one of the most difficult issues politicians and policymakers have to address, and it has been at the forefront of policy since 9/11. The attacks in the US had their effect on the actions of the G8 members as well, insofar as they defined as key priority the global implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373, unanimously adopted on 28 September 2001, and of the 12 UN counter terrorism conventions, which set the standard for international action.<sup>1661</sup>

At the G8 meeting of foreign ministers in Paris on 15 March 2011, the ministers were encouraged that many countries have joined the fight against terrorism, in particular in Africa.<sup>1662</sup> They also underscored the central role that the UN must continue to play in the collective fight against terrorism and recognised the need to work with partners from all regions to create a counter-terrorism forum that will strengthen the necessary international architecture to address 21st century terrorism.<sup>1663</sup>

Finally, at the Deauville Summit, despite expressing their contentment with the removal of Osama Bin Laden, the G8 leaders showed concern for the upsurge in hostage-taking and other manifestations of terrorism.<sup>1664</sup> They condemned all acts of terrorism “as criminal, inhumane, and unjustifiable irrespective of the motivation”, and recognised radicalization as one of the root

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<sup>1661</sup> G8 Counter-Terrorism Cooperation since September 11, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2011.

[http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte\\_contre-terrorisme.aspx?lang=eng&view=d](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/counterterrorism-lutte_contre-terrorisme.aspx?lang=eng&view=d)

<sup>1662</sup> G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>

<sup>1663</sup> G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>

<sup>1664</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

causes of terrorism.<sup>1665</sup> Notably, radicalization was first acknowledged as a potential root cause of terrorism only at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit<sup>1666</sup>, and at the Muskoka Summit in the subsequent year.<sup>1667</sup>

At the Deauville Summit the G8 leaders also announced the creation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), which will be aimed at “strengthening the international consensus in the fight against terrorism, creating new opportunities of cooperation”.<sup>1668</sup> They also “underscore the central role that the UN must continue to play in global counterterrorism efforts and commit to ensuring that effective UN tools, such as the 1267 al-Qaeda and Taliban sanction regime, remain relevant in the future.”<sup>1669</sup> The role of the UN was more elaborately described at some of the previous summits, particularly the 2009 L'Aquila Summit in Italy, where the G8 leaders affirmed that all their actions against terrorism have been, and will always be, based on the fundamental principles set by the UN system: “We reiterate our call for countries to join and fully implement all universal counter terrorism conventions and protocols. Moreover, we stress the importance of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.”<sup>1670</sup>

While terrorism is a scourge, in the words of the G8 leaders, the good news is that historically compliance with terrorism-related commitments has been high.

### **Commitment Features**

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.”<sup>1671</sup> Therefore, compliance will be achieved if any of the above-mentioned actions are taken in an effort to assist other countries fight terrorism. The G8 leaders stated in the Deauville Declaration that they “reaffirm [their] commitment to fight against all forms of terrorism and address the conditions conducive to terrorism in full compliance with international law, in particular the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and

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<sup>1665</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1666</sup> G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2009/counter\\_terrorism-contre\\_le\\_terrorisme.aspx?view=d](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2009/counter_terrorism-contre_le_terrorisme.aspx?view=d).

<sup>1667</sup> G-8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 3 August 2010. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2010/muskoka-statementterrorism-muskoka.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>.

<sup>1668</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1669</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1670</sup> G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2009/counter\\_terrorism-contre\\_le\\_terrorisme.aspx?view=d](http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2009/counter_terrorism-contre_le_terrorisme.aspx?view=d).

<sup>1671</sup> 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>.

international conventions, [as well as encouraging] the creation of regional strategies to take into account all the dimensions of this transnational threat”.<sup>1672</sup>

Among the leading forums of international cooperation on terrorism are the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1373 and 1624, the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions, the G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.<sup>1673</sup>

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 in 1989 to respond to international concern about money-laundering.<sup>1674</sup> In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, it was decided to expand FATF’s mandate to encompass targeting terrorist organizations’ financial resources.<sup>1675</sup> Its 40 Recommendations against Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing<sup>1676</sup> create a framework through which the present commitment can be addressed. Special Recommendation V reads: "Provide the widest possible range of assistance to other countries’ law enforcement and regulatory authorities for terrorist financing investigations."<sup>1677</sup> Special Recommendation IX is also relevant to the present commitment: "Have systems in place to detect and prevent illicit cross-border transportations [sic] of cash and bearer negotiable instruments."<sup>1678</sup> As per the Evian Summit definition of capacity-building, G8 members can provide funding and equipment, as well as training and expertise to assist countries vulnerable to terrorism and thus fulfill the commitment by complying with FATF recommendations.

The acknowledgement of “conditions conducive to terrorism”, such as radicalization, and addressing them through regional frameworks can be measured through strengthening of old and creation of new regional anti-terrorism forums or meetings. As terrorism is an acknowledged transnational threat<sup>1679</sup>, several regions are more vulnerable than others, which calls for some sort of a regional framework to address this threat more effectively.

The Deauville Declaration identifies particularly vulnerable states, which spread the threat to the regions surrounding them, such as Afghanistan and Pakistan that would need special assistance.<sup>1680</sup> One such forum was the International Conference of Foreign Ministers held in

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<sup>1672</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

<sup>1673</sup> 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

<sup>1674</sup> Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf)

<sup>1675</sup> 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010compliance-final/index.html>

<sup>1676</sup> Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/aboutfatf)

<sup>1677</sup> Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en\\_32250379\\_32236947\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1678</sup> Terrorist Financing, Financial Action Task Force (Paris) Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en\\_32250379\\_32236947\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>1679</sup> G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-africa-en.html>

<sup>1680</sup> G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>

Bonn, Germany on 5 December 2011, where special emphasis was placed on Afghanistan and future assistance to it, including partnerships toward eliminating the dangers of terrorism.<sup>1681</sup> Another example is the Istanbul Protocol, which was signed by Russia, China, India, Afghanistan and Pakistan, among others, in connection with the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan<sup>1682</sup>. Combating terrorism was high on the agenda of this meeting; more significantly, according to a US official, “This was a way for the region itself to say, ‘This is our vision; this is how we would like to go forward.’”<sup>1683</sup>

Evidence for compliance is to be found in clear instances of support given to countries that are facing terrorist threats.

With the Evian Summit definition of capacity-building as a guideline, compliance would include 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. These measures can be undertaken on a bilateral, multilateral, or regional basis. Nevertheless, members can register partial compliance by taking part in multilateral or regional initiatives, but failing to take concrete steps such as allocating funding and providing technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.

**Scoring Guidelines:**

-1	Member has made no new commitments of providing funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training or equipment for affected countries to address the capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.
0	Member assists affected countries to build the capacities to fight terrorism or terrorist groups in one of the following ways: funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.
+1	Member assists affected countries to address the capacities to fight terrorism or terrorist groups in two or more of the following of ways: funding, technical and legal assistance, expertise, training, or equipment.

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**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries suffering from terrorism to build capacities to fight those threats. It has funded various projects, participated in working groups aimed at enabling countries to build their own counterterrorism capabilities, and provided expertise to those nations in need.

On 22 September 2011, Canada participated, as a founding member, in the launch of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF).<sup>1684</sup> The aim of the GCTF is to “effectively combat terror

<sup>1681</sup> Afghanistan – Bonn Conference: support for the long term, but Kabul must strengthen democracy, says Terzi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111205\\_Afghanistan\\_ConferenzaBonn.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/12/20111205_Afghanistan_ConferenzaBonn.htm)

<sup>1682</sup> Afghanistan Consults Neighbours on Security, The New York Times (New York City) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/03/world/asia/afghanistan-and-nearby-nations-adopt-istanbul-protocol.html>

<sup>1683</sup> Afghanistan Consults Neighbours on Security, The New York Times (New York City) 3 November 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/03/world/asia/afghanistan-and-nearby-nations-adopt-istanbul-protocol.html>

<sup>1684</sup> Canada Joins Global Counter-Terrorism Forum as Founding Member, Department of Foreign Affairs

around the world [...] Efforts to better coordinate counterterrorism measures will focus on rule of law, border management and countering violent extremism”.<sup>1685</sup> The initial working groups will focus on the criminal justice sector and rule of law, countering violent extremism, and capacity building in the Sahel, Horn of Africa, and Southeast Asia.<sup>1686</sup>

Further, Canada participated in the inaugural meeting of the GCTF Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group on 3 and 4 November 2011.<sup>1687</sup> The aim of the meeting was to discuss “good practices for effective counterterrorism practice in the criminal justice system”.<sup>1688</sup> Canada imparted its expertise on its “approaches to arrests and detention in terrorism and related criminal cases” by discussing its common law system in relation to these approaches”.<sup>1689</sup>

As well, from 13-15 December 2011, Canada was involved in the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group Brainstorming Sessions in London.<sup>1690</sup> The outcomes of these sessions were then presented<sup>1691</sup> at the CVE Working Group inaugural meeting in early April 2012 in Abu Dhabi.<sup>1692</sup> Within the Sessions, Canada chaired the CVE Program Evaluation, which “discussed the importance of assessment, measurement, and evaluation of all types of CVE initiatives [...] measuring the impacts of projects, programs and policies”.<sup>1693</sup>

On 11 October 2011, the Canadian Embassy in Algeria attended the opening session of the workshop on the mechanism of international legal cooperation on counterterrorism capacity-building.<sup>1694</sup> “The training is part of the project funded by Canada, in partnership with United

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and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/photos/2011/68.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

<sup>1685</sup> Canada Joins Global Counter-Terrorism Forum as Founding Member, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/photos/2011/68.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

<sup>1686</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>

<sup>1687</sup> Co-chairs’ Summary – Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>

<sup>1688</sup> Co-chairs’ Summary – Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>

<sup>1689</sup> Co-chairs’ Summary – Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>

<sup>1690</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Brainstorming Sessions Meeting Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/183833.htm>

<sup>1691</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Brainstorming Sessions Meeting Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/183833.htm>

<sup>1692</sup> Abu Dhabi Hosts Conference of Working Group on Combating Violent Extremism, United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Dhabi) 5 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

[http://mofa.gov.ae/mofa\\_english/portal/51a458d6-230e-46de-abfc-647ec8080aad.aspx](http://mofa.gov.ae/mofa_english/portal/51a458d6-230e-46de-abfc-647ec8080aad.aspx)

<sup>1693</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Brainstorming Sessions Meeting Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 15 December 2011. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/183833.htm>

<sup>1694</sup> Canada Supports Counterterrorism Training in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/unodc-onudc.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Algeria, to strengthen Algeria's legal capacity to fight terrorism".<sup>1695</sup>

On 16 and 17 November 2011, Canada and Algeria co-chaired the first meeting of the Sahel Working Group on Counter-Terrorism and Capacity Building, established within the framework of the GCTF.<sup>1696</sup> The aim of the Working Group was to build the Sahel region's anti-terrorism capacity "in five priority areas: border security, police cooperation, legal and judicial sector, countering the financing of terrorism, and community engagement".<sup>1697</sup> To this end, Canada is assisting the Sahel region in building capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

Minister of Foreign Affairs John Baird committed Canada to continue helping the Afghan people and government in their transition to a democratic regime at his address at the International Conference on Afghanistan in Bonn on 5 December 2011.<sup>1698</sup> He outlined past commitments to prevent the return of terrorism-based rule by the Taliban, and stressed Canada's long-term engagement in the region which would "continue to support the women, children and men of Afghanistan."<sup>1699</sup>

Canada is also currently undergoing talks in regards to a Pentagon request to maintain Canadian Special Forces in Afghanistan beyond the 2014 mandate. Jay Paxton, spokesman for Minister MacKay, stated that "the role of the Canadian Forces will be in a non-combat role until 2014 ... the ultimate objective is to help Afghans rebuild Afghanistan into a viable country that is better governed, more stable and secure and never again a safe haven for terrorists."<sup>1700</sup> Although the Canadian Government has yet to confirm or deny the extension of its Afghanistan mission, it is suggested through the ministerial statement that any decision made in this regard would deeply take into consideration the region's ability to combat terrorist threats.

The Canadian Minister of Defence, Peter MacKay announced in November 2011 that Canada would post a naval frigate in the Mediterranean as part of NATO's Operation Active Endeavour, which "is a decade-long counter-terrorism mission in the Mediterranean that was established after 9/11."<sup>1701</sup> The Minister stressed that "the frigate's primary responsibility will be to locate and

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<sup>1695</sup> Canada Supports Counterterrorism Training in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2011. Date of Access: 17 January 2012. <http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/unodc-onudc.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

<sup>1696</sup> Canada and Algeria Co-chair the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Sahel Working Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/gctf-fgct.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

<sup>1697</sup> Canada and Algeria Co-chair the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Sahel Working Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2011/gctf-fgct.aspx?lang=en&view=d>

<sup>1698</sup> Address by Minister Baird at the International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2011/2011-040.aspx?view=d>

<sup>1699</sup> Address by Minister Baird at the International Conference on Afghanistan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 28 December 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2011/2011-040.aspx?view=d>

<sup>1700</sup> Canada and U.S. Officials in Talks to Keep Canadian Special Forces in Afghanistan After 2014. David Pugliese, The Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 24 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Canada+officials+talks+keep+Canadian+special+forces+Afghanistan+after/6512293/story.html>

<sup>1701</sup> Canada to Maintain Mediterranean Naval Presence Through 2012: MacKay, The National Post

board vessels suspected of being linked to terrorism”.<sup>1702</sup> HMCS Charlottetown was deployed on 22 April 2012.<sup>1703</sup> Although part of an international security operation, which includes counter-terrorism, this naval frigate post will not contribute to Canada’s commitment to build an affected country’s capacity to fight terrorism.

On 5 March 2012, the Canadian Embassy in Algeria attended the opening session of a workshop “on the mechanisms of international legal cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to money laundering and terrorist financing at the Supreme Court in Algiers.”<sup>1704</sup> Canada provided funding for this training through its project aimed at strengthening Algeria’s legal capacity to fight money laundering and terrorism financing.<sup>1705</sup>

Previously, from 9 to 12 February 2012, Ottawa hosted a colloquium to measure effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies, whereby “the outcomes of this colloquium could make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the GCTF as well as the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, to be established in 2012, and other national and international stakeholders, like the United Nations.”<sup>1706</sup> Many global actors, including other members of the GCTF, such as the UK and the Netherlands, also participated.

On 22 February 2012, Canada took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1707</sup> Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”<sup>1708</sup>

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(Toronto), 20 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/11/20/canada-to-maintain-mediterranean-naval-presence-through-2012-mackay/>

<sup>1702</sup> Canada to Maintain Mediterranean Naval Presence Through 2012: MacKay, The National Post

(Toronto), 20 November 2011. Date of Access: 3 January 2012.

<http://news.nationalpost.com/2011/11/20/canada-to-maintain-mediterranean-naval-presence-through-2012-mackay/>

<sup>1703</sup> Minister MacKay Announces HMCS Charlottetown Deploying to Arab Sea Region, National Defence and the Canadian Forces (Ottawa) 22 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/news-nouvelles-eng.asp?id=4165>

<sup>1704</sup> Canada Supports Training for Fight Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2012/2012-03-20.aspx?lang=en&view=d>.

<sup>1705</sup> Canada Supports Training for Fight Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Algeria, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/algeria-algerie/highlights-faits/2012/2012-03-20.aspx?lang=en&view=d>.

<sup>1706</sup> Colloquium on Measuring Effectiveness in Counter-Terrorism Programming – Preliminary Meeting Note, Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. [http://www.globalctc.org/images/content/pdf/summaries/12Feb9-10\\_Colloquium\\_MeetingNote.pdf](http://www.globalctc.org/images/content/pdf/summaries/12Feb9-10_Colloquium_MeetingNote.pdf).

<sup>1707</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1708</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

Canada participated in the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1709</sup>

Canada's engagement with this commitment is also evidenced within the continued maintenance of the Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) program, as established within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). The CTCB program, created in 2005, provides assistance through training, funding, equipment and technology to other states "to enable them to prevent and respond to terrorist activity, within international counterterrorism and human rights norms, standards and obligations".<sup>1710</sup> This commitment is rooted in the UN Security Council Resolution 1456, which says that "states should assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism, and notes that such co-operation will help facilitate the full and timely implementation of resolution 1373".<sup>1711</sup> Canada will continue to transfer payments for the CTCB in the 2012-2013 fiscal years.<sup>1712</sup>

To this end, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for imparting its expertise and providing funding to affected countries to build capacities to fight terrorism.

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#### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with its commitment to help countries that suffer from the threat of terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

France acted as a co-sponsor of UN Security Council Resolutions 1988 and 1989, which were unanimously adopted on 30 June 2011, and which address terrorism in Afghanistan.<sup>1713</sup> Resolution 1988 creates a system of sanctions for the Taliban and their associates, identifying them as menaces to the peace, stability, and security of Afghanistan.<sup>1714</sup> Resolution 1989 applies to Al Qaeda, and improves the efficiency, fairness, and transparency of the Sanctions Committee, most importantly by increasing the powers of the Ombudsman.<sup>1715</sup> Resolution 1988 and 1989 will contribute to the efforts of the Afghan government, with support from the international

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<sup>1709</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting – Chair's Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

[http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1710</sup> Helping Others to Build Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcbp-parca/index.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

<sup>1711</sup> Helping Others to Build Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2011.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcbp-parca/index.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

<sup>1712</sup> Departmental Plan for Transfer Payment Programs (TPPs) 2011-2012, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa). Date of Access: 17 January 2012. [http://www.international.gc.ca/about-a\\_propos/Three\\_Year\\_Plan-Plan\\_triennal.aspx?view=d](http://www.international.gc.ca/about-a_propos/Three_Year_Plan-Plan_triennal.aspx?view=d)

<sup>1713</sup> Fight Against Terrorism, France at the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3992>.

<sup>1714</sup> Fight Against Terrorism, France at the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3992>.

<sup>1715</sup> Fight Against Terrorism, France at the United Nations (New York) July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article3992>.



community, in making a political solution attainable in Afghanistan.<sup>1716</sup> However, the resolutions do not create a mandate for France to assist Afghanistan to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 19 September 2011, Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that France is committed to working with its partners in the Maghreb to offer support in the fight against Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.<sup>1717</sup> Part of fighting terrorism in the Maghreb will include development aid and improving governance. Juppe stated that it is a priority to build the capacity of some of the weakest states, which will help them to control their entire territory, and to employ the authority of the state when necessary.<sup>1718</sup>

France, as a member of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) adopted the Global Counterterrorism Forum Political Declaration on 22 September 2011. The GCTF Political Declaration outlines a number of objectives in the commitment to strengthen civilian-led counterterrorism cooperation and increase the effectiveness of international architecture in addressing terrorism. These objectives include providing a platform policymakers and practitioners to “mobilize and coordinate existing and additional resources and expertise to build counterterrorism capabilities around the globe in partnership with and according to the particular needs of interested countries, while respecting their sovereignty and territorial integrity.”<sup>1719</sup> French Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Deputy Head for Strategic Affairs and Transnational Threats, Alexandre Garcia, stated that: “the main challenge is to regionalize our counterterrorism efforts,” and “that a regional approach will help strengthen the capacity of frontline states.”<sup>1720</sup>

Within the domain of Criminal Justice/Rule of law, the GCTF members pledged to contribute a total of USD 90 million to support counterterrorism through rule of law-based approaches.<sup>1721</sup>

In November 2011, France presented their approach regarding arrests and detention in terrorism at the GCTF Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group: the approach involves a new legal regime for suspected terrorists wherein detainees are provided with more rights, while maintaining a modified form of investigative detention.<sup>1722</sup>

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<sup>1716</sup> Address by Mr. Gerard Arnaud, Permanent representative of France to the United Nations, France at the United Nations (New York) 17 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5621>.

<sup>1717</sup> Address by M. Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, France at the United Nations (New York) 19 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5765>.

<sup>1718</sup> Address by M. Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, France at the United Nations (Paris) 19 September 2011. Date of access: 23 December 2011.

<http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5765>.

<sup>1719</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Political Declaration, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173353.htm>.

<sup>1720</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs’ Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm>.

<sup>1721</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs’ Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

<sup>1722</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs’ Summary, U.S. Department of State (Washington) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

On 12 November 2011, the French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe vowed to assist Nigeria in its fight against extremist groups, stating, "We shall fight against this phenomenon. We are ready to share any information. We are ready to coordinate our intelligence services. We are ready also to give our help in training cooperation."<sup>1723</sup> He added: "'France is directly concerned and involved in the question of terrorism... So we are in complete solidarity with the countries of the region around the Sahel."<sup>1724</sup>

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe proposed the treaty for friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and France. The treaty involves an initial commitment of five years of cooperation with programs in a number of areas, including that of security, which involves police training, military training, and the creation of an Afghan police force.<sup>1725</sup>

Gerard Araud, the permanent representative of France to the United Nations, emphasized France's determination to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a safe haven for terrorists—as outlined at the Bonn Conference on 5 December 2011—with France keeping an armed contingent there to this effect.<sup>1726</sup>

On 22 February 2012, France took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1727</sup> Conference attendees discussed the "need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them."<sup>1728</sup>

On 6 March 2012, France was present at the inaugural meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, held in Jakarta, Indonesia.<sup>1729</sup> Participants discussed "how to collaborate and coordinate efforts in the multilateral framework, including with the United Nations."<sup>1730</sup>

On 9 April 2012, France participated in a meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate at the United Nations, on Developments in the Implementation of Security Council

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<sup>1723</sup> France's Juppe Pledges Support Against Nigerian Extremists, Radio Netherlands Worldwide (Hilversum, the Netherlands) 12 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 November 2011.

<sup>1724</sup> France's Juppe Pledges Support Against Nigerian Extremists, Radio Netherlands Worldwide (Hilversum, the Netherlands) 12 November 2011. Date of Access: 30 November 2011. <http://www.rnw.nl/africa/bulletin/frances-juppe-pledges-support-against-nigerian-extremists>.

<sup>1725</sup> Interview with Alain Juppe and Zalmai Rassoul, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, France Diplomatie (Kabul) 26 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo/afghanistan/la-france-et-l-afghanistan/visites-8292/article/afghanistan-entretien-d-alain>.

<sup>1726</sup> Address by Gerard Araud, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, France at the United Nations (Paris) 19 December 2011. Date of access: 23 December 2011. <http://franceonu.org/spip.php?article5969>.

<sup>1727</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1728</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1729</sup> Inaugural Meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the Netherlands, 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.en.indonesia.nl/content/view/1290/69/>.

<sup>1730</sup> Inaugural Meeting of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum South East Asia Working Group, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the Netherlands, 6 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.en.indonesia.nl/content/view/1290/69/>.

Resolution 1373 in West Africa. The Committee discussed five areas of focus to combat terrorism in this region: border security, countering violent extremism, counter-financing of terrorism, police cooperation and legislative and judicial cooperation.<sup>1731</sup> They also outlined several steps, including continuing to facilitate technical assistance, “to encourage States to develop comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them,”<sup>1732</sup> and “to strengthen cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional partners, as well as other UN bodies.”<sup>1733</sup>

France also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1734</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for providing its expertise on addressing counterterrorism during GCTG meetings in order to help countries build their own capacities to fight terrorism, but not taking other concrete steps to build the capacities of the affected countries.

*Analyst: Louise Willard*

### **Germany: 0**

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to assist states affected by terrorism in developing their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

In July 2011, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, visited Nigeria.<sup>1735</sup> During her visit, the Chancellor discussed the importance of addressing terrorism in Nigeria.<sup>1736</sup> However, the visit did not involve plans to assist Nigeria to build capacity to fight terrorism.

On 22 September 2011, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle attended the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) in New York as a founding member.<sup>1737</sup> Westerwelle stated that Germany would be an active partner in the GCTF’s effort to “...achieve the combination of political solidarity and professional expertise necessary to defeat terrorism in the long run.”<sup>1738</sup> As a member of the GCTF, Germany stressed “its intention to mobilize the necessary resources and

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<sup>1731</sup> Developments in the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 in West Africa, United Nations (New York) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 27, 2012.

[http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04\\_cted\\_westafrica\\_ppt.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04_cted_westafrica_ppt.pdf).

<sup>1732</sup> Developments in the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 in West Africa, United Nations (New York) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 27, 2012.

[http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04\\_cted\\_westafrica\\_ppt.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04_cted_westafrica_ppt.pdf).

<sup>1733</sup> Developments in the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 in West Africa, United Nations (New York) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: April 27, 2012.

[http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04\\_cted\\_westafrica\\_ppt.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2012/2012-09-04_cted_westafrica_ppt.pdf).

<sup>1734</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

[http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1735</sup> Cooperation with Nigeria, The Federal Government (Berlin) 14 July 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_2011/07/2011-07-14-nigeria\\_en.html?nn=393830](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/07/2011-07-14-nigeria_en.html?nn=393830).

<sup>1736</sup> Cooperation with Nigeria, The Federal Government (Berlin) 14 July 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. [http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/\\_2011/07/2011-07-14-nigeria\\_en.html?nn=393830](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/_2011/07/2011-07-14-nigeria_en.html?nn=393830).

<sup>1737</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Summary, U.S Department of State (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. [www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm](http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm)

<sup>1738</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Summary, U.S Department of State (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. [www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm](http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173358.htm)

expertise to support the efforts of countries to develop and implement rule of law-based counterterrorism practices...<sup>1739</sup> Germany and the other members of the GCTF also adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, which gives the GCTF's Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group the mandate to "identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation" of practices for "an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism," particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.<sup>1740</sup>

On 5 December 2011, Germany hosted the second Bonn Conference to discuss the future of Afghanistan after the withdrawal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops.<sup>1741</sup> The issue of international terrorism as well as the mounting Taliban-led insurgency was discussed during the Conference<sup>1742</sup>. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle stated, "Our objective is a peaceful Afghanistan that will never again become a safe haven for international terrorism."<sup>1743</sup> In addition to hosting the conference, Germany had encouraged Pakistan to end its boycott of the event.<sup>1744</sup> The resulting outcome of the conference included Germany's bid to extend their mandate in Afghanistan past the 2014 NATO troop-withdrawal date – comprised in part by German forces.<sup>1745</sup> Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle placed an emphasis on the topic of terrorism as justification for the extension, stating "We won't abandon the Afghan people after 2014... we will not leave behind a vacuum that could then be filled by new terror."

Furthermore, Germany has demonstrated its leadership role to this commitment by heading multiple UN anti-terrorism committees. As the member of the United Nations Security Council, Germany chaired the "1267 Al-Qaida Taliban Sanctions Committee".<sup>1746</sup> Recently, Germany divided the committee into two separate committees – the "Al Qaida Sanctions Committee" and the "Taliban Sanctions Committee" – that watch over the implementation of the respective sanction groups.<sup>1747</sup> Germany heads both of these committees.<sup>1748</sup> "International cooperation on

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<sup>1739</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 January 2012. [www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm](http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm)

<sup>1740</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

<sup>1741</sup> International Summit Seeks Plans for Afghanistan's Future, CTV News (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://m.ctv.ca/topstories/20111204/international-conference-afghanistan-future-111204.html>.

<sup>1742</sup> International Summit Seeks Plans for Afghanistan's Future, CTV News (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://m.ctv.ca/topstories/20111204/international-conference-afghanistan-future-111204.html>.

<sup>1743</sup> Planning Afghanistan's Future Beyond 2014, The Guardian (London) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/9978742>

<sup>1744</sup> International Summit Seeks Plans for Afghanistan's Future, CTV News (Ottawa) 4 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 December 2011. <http://m.ctv.ca/topstories/20111204/international-conference-afghanistan-future-111204.html>.

<sup>1745</sup> Westerwelle Praises 'Turning Point Year' in Afghanistan, Deutsche-Welle (Bonn) 12 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. [www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15604384,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15604384,00.html)

<sup>1746</sup> Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida\\_20and\\_20Taliban\\_20Sanctions\\_20Committee.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html).

<sup>1747</sup> Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida\\_20and\\_20Taliban\\_20Sanctions\\_20Committee.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html).

counter-terrorism, especially within the framework of the United Nations, constitutes a core element of Germany's security policy."<sup>1749</sup> However, these resolutions do not assist the affected countries to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 22 February 2012, Germany took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1750</sup> Conference attendees discussed the "need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them."<sup>1751</sup>

Germany also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1752</sup>

On 21 April 2012 German ambassador to Yemen Holger Green met with the Interior Minister Abdul-Qader Qahtan.<sup>1753</sup> Green stated that Germany was ready to renew aid to Yemen in equipment and training required to enhance the country's security, including fighting terrorism. German aid was interrupted by last year's instability in the region.<sup>1754</sup>

Thus, Germany is acknowledged for its activism in joining the GCTF, adopting the Cairo Declaration and participating in bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks. However, it is given a score of 0 for failing to provide concrete types of supports such as funding, training, expertise, resources, and technical and legal assistance in its efforts to assist states affected by terrorism in developing their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

*Analysts: Amina Abdullayeva and Nikola Jankovic*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On July 13 2011, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated in a press release the importance of international missions to Italy, who has military contingents deployed in unstable parts of the

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<sup>1748</sup> Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida\\_20and\\_20Taliban\\_20Sanctions\\_20Committee.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html)

<sup>1749</sup> Chairmanship of the Al Qaeda & Taliban Sanctions Committees, The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations (New York) Date of Access: 20 December 2011. [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida\\_20and\\_20Taliban\\_20Sanctions\\_20Committee.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/05/Al-Qaida_20and_20Taliban_20Sanctions_20Committee.html)

<sup>1750</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1751</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1752</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting – Chair's Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1753</sup> Yemen, Germany Discuss Counterterrorism Cooperation, SABA News Agency (Sana'a) 21 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.sabanews.net/en/news266585.htm>.

<sup>1754</sup> Yemen, Germany Discuss Counterterrorism Cooperation, SABA News Agency (Sana'a) 21 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.sabanews.net/en/news266585.htm>.

world in an effort to prevent terrorism.<sup>1755</sup> Furthermore, General Vincenzo Camporini, Minister Frattini's special advisor for military questions, stated that Italy would not unilaterally reduce its personnel stationed abroad, but any such decisions would be made in accordance with its international partners within an agreed upon multilateral framework.<sup>1756</sup>

On 22 September 2011, Italy participated in the launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) as a founding member.<sup>1757</sup> Working groups within the GCTF will focus on "the criminal justice sector and rule of law, countering violent extremism, capacity building in the Sahel, capacity building in The Horn Region, and capacity building in Southeast Asia."<sup>1758</sup> Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italy will support the GCTF "with all the means at our disposal."<sup>1759</sup> At the launch, Italy and the other members of the GCTF, adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector.<sup>1760</sup> The Cairo Declaration charges the GCTF's Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group's to identify and develop new capacity-building programs that would support the implementation of an effective criminal justice sector response to terrorism.<sup>1761</sup>

On 28 September 2011, the permanent representative of Italy to the United Nations, Ambassador Cesare Maria Ragalini addressed the UN Security Council in a special meeting commemorating the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371, which concerns counter-terrorism and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).<sup>1762</sup> He underlined the connection between terrorism and other destabilizing factors, and reminded of the

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<sup>1755</sup> Afghanistan: The Transition Won't Mean That Italy Abandons the Country, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Rome) 13 July 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/07/20110713\\_Afghanistan.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/07/20110713_Afghanistan.htm).

<sup>1756</sup> Foreign Missions: Unilateral Reduction Is Impossible, says Camporini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (Rome) 8 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/09/20110908\\_MissioniEstero.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/09/20110908_MissioniEstero.htm).

<sup>1757</sup> Minister Frattini's comments at the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. [http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala\\_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926\\_GlobalCounterterrorismForum.htm](http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926_GlobalCounterterrorismForum.htm).

<sup>1758</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

<sup>1759</sup> Intervento del Ministro Frattini al "Global Counterterrorism Forum," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Ministero/Contatti/>.

<sup>1760</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

<sup>1761</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

<sup>1762</sup> Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Cesare Maria Ragalini, at the Security Council Special Meeting Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371(2001) Concerning Counter-Terrorism and the Establishment of the Committee, Italian Permanent Mission to the United Nations (New York) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. [http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza\\_UNU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio\\_News/2011\\_09\\_28\\_CO\\_UNTERTERR.htm](http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza_UNU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio_News/2011_09_28_CO_UNTERTERR.htm).

many efforts and programs Italy had in place geared toward the overall development of areas like Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, Sahel, and West Africa.<sup>1763</sup>

On 3 and 4 November 2011, Italy took part in the inaugural meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group established by the GCTF.<sup>1764</sup> This meeting aimed at bringing together senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF member states in order to exchange knowledge and good practices. Italy's main contribution to this meeting was the presentation it made with the United States "on providing incentives for cooperation to informants, or those being charged with a crime."<sup>1765</sup>

At the 5 December 2011 Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, Italy issued an official statement affirming that "Italy will continue doing its part – within NATO and EU commitment and on bilateral basis – ensuring a long term sustained support to Afghanistan for both security and non-security needs."<sup>1766</sup> Italy also stated its willingness "to finalize a new framework on long term bilateral partnership with Afghanistan."<sup>1767</sup> One of the conclusions of the Bonn Conference was the following declaration: "We underscore that the international support for sustainable Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) needs to continue after 2014. In assistance to the ANSF, the International Community strongly commits to support their training and equipping, financing and development of capabilities beyond the end of the Transition period."<sup>1768</sup>

In the beginning of 2012, Italy completed the training of 340 Nigerian security personnel as part of its contribution to counter-terrorism efforts in Nigeria.<sup>1769</sup> According to the Italian ambassador to Nigeria, Roberto Colamine, "the 340 trained officers include 20 border control officers trained

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<sup>1763</sup> Statement by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Cesare Maria Ragalini, at the Security Council Special Meeting Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of Security Council Resolution 1371(2001) Concerning Counter-Terrorism and the Establishment of the Committee, Italian Permanent Mission to the United Nations (New York) 28 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012.

[http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza\\_UNU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio\\_News/2011\\_09\\_28\\_CO\\_UNTERTERR.htm](http://www.italyun.esteri.it/Rappresentanza_UNU/Menu/Comunicazione/Archivio_News/2011_09_28_CO_UNTERTERR.htm).

<sup>1764</sup> Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

<sup>1765</sup> Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

<sup>1766</sup> International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn – Italian Official Statement, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

<sup>1767</sup> International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn – Italian Official Statement, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

<sup>1768</sup> International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn, Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/603686/publicationFile/162760/Conference\\_Conclusions\\_-\\_International\\_Afghanistan\\_Conference\\_Bonn\\_2011\\_engl.pdf](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/603686/publicationFile/162760/Conference_Conclusions_-_International_Afghanistan_Conference_Bonn_2011_engl.pdf).

<sup>1769</sup> 340 Nigerian Police Conclude Italian Counterterrorism Training, Defense Web (Johannesburg) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=22921:340-nigerian-police-conclude-italian-counterterrorism-training-&catid=56:diplomacy-a-peace&Itemid=111](http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22921:340-nigerian-police-conclude-italian-counterterrorism-training-&catid=56:diplomacy-a-peace&Itemid=111).

by Italian financial police in charge of border control; 20 police officers trained by Italian civil police and 300 trained by Italian military police.”<sup>1770</sup>

On 22 February 2012, Italy took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1771</sup> Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”<sup>1772</sup>

Further, Italy took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1773</sup>

On 15 March 2012, the Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Terzi visited Algeria, where he stated that Italy viewed counter-terrorism as a priority and Algeria as a key partner for counter-terrorism in the Sahel region.<sup>1774</sup> Building on that, the Algerian-Italian Contact Group had its second meeting on 10 April 2012 in Rome to discuss their bilateral cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism.<sup>1775</sup>

In response to the terrorist attacks in Nigeria, on 22 March 2012, Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Terzi met with UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague to discuss how cooperate in order to address terrorism. Giulio and Hague agreed to develop the UK-Italy High Level Group to oversee this work.<sup>1776</sup> Further, they agreed to pursue the following areas of joint activity: consider how to help build Nigeria’s capacity to address terrorism including through support to regional law enforcement and security co-ordination, “offer further support to the Libyan authorities to prevent terrorists from taking advantage of the proliferation of arms and fighters in Libya and the wider region following the Libyan conflict,” and “work closely with...EU and other partners to support the Yemeni Government as they train police and improve justice capacity throughout the country.”<sup>1777</sup>

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<sup>1770</sup> 340 Nigerian Police Conclude Italian Counterterrorism Training, Defense Web (Johannesburg) 26 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

[http://www.defencewebsite.co.za/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=22921:340-nigerian-police-conclude-italian-counterterrorism-training-&catid=56:diplomacy-a-peace&Itemid=111](http://www.defencewebsite.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22921:340-nigerian-police-conclude-italian-counterterrorism-training-&catid=56:diplomacy-a-peace&Itemid=111).

<sup>1771</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1772</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1773</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1774</sup> Italian FM Says Algeria Key Counterterrorism Partner, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 16 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-03/16/c\\_131470036.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-03/16/c_131470036.htm).

<sup>1775</sup> Counterterrorism: Meeting of the Algerian-Italian Contact Group, Algeria Press Service (Algiers) 10 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.aps.dz/Counterterrorism-Information.html>.

<sup>1776</sup> UK-Italy statement on counter terrorism co-operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

<sup>1777</sup> UK-Italy statement on counter terrorism co-operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.



Italy has fulfilled its commitment to counter-terrorism by establishing regional partnerships, participating in multilateral and bilateral arrangements, and providing training to countries targeted by terrorists. Therefore, it is assigned a score of +1.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with the commitment to aid countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

On 22 September 2011, Japan participated, as a founding member, in the launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).<sup>1778</sup> The GCTF focuses on counterterrorism capacity-building in areas of the rule of law, border management, and countering violent extremism.<sup>1779</sup> At the launch event, Japan and the other members of the GCTF, adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector.<sup>1780</sup> The Cairo Declaration charges the GCTF's Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group to "identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation" of practices for "an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism," particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.<sup>1781</sup>

Japan also took part in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan that was held on 5 December 2011.<sup>1782</sup> Participants reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful and stable Afghanistan free of terrorism, among other things, and Japan announced its intention to host a ministerial conference in July 2012 in Tokyo.<sup>1783</sup> This projected conference will address issues facing Afghanistan that, if left unattended, could potentially increase insecurity and threats of terrorism. However, this does not constitute compliance, because it does not include specific capacity-building or any concrete financial, technical or legal assistance.

On 22 February 2012, Japan took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1784</sup> Conference attendees discussed the "need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their

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<sup>1778</sup> Statement by H.E. Mr. Koichiro Gemba, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/gemba/state\\_110922.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/fm/gemba/state_110922.html).

<sup>1779</sup> Fact Sheet: Global Counterterrorism Forum, Council on Foreign Relations (Washington D.C.) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/counterterrorism/fact-sheet-global-counterterrorism-forum/p25848>.

<sup>1780</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

<sup>1781</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

<sup>1782</sup> Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade – Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

<sup>1783</sup> Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade – Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/602990/publicationFile/162529/Italy.pdf>.

<sup>1784</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”<sup>1785</sup>

On 29 May 2011, Japan co-chaired the ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crimes (ARF ISM on CTTC) with Malaysia. This was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The meeting resulted in the adoption of “counter-radicalization” as a fourth prong of the ARF ISM’s strategy, following control of illicit drugs, combating cyber terrorism and CBRN.<sup>1786</sup> However, there is no evidence of an explicit financial pledge, and thus is insufficient to constitute full compliance.

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1787</sup>

To this end, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for assisting countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism by becoming a member of the GCTF and adopting the Cairo Declaration, but failing to provide concrete assistance, such as allocating funding, providing technical or legal assistance, expertise or equipment to help affected countries fight terrorism.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

#### **Russia: +1**

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on building affected countries’ capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 22 September 2011, Russian Foreign Minister participated in the opening ceremony of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum in New York.<sup>1788</sup> The new forum is aimed at addressing the terrorist threat “in a way that would bring enduring benefits by helping frontline countries and affected regions acquire the means to deal with threats they face” and will be dealing, inter alia, with counter terrorist capacity-building in African and South East Asian countries.<sup>1789</sup> Russian Foreign Minister informed that Russia supported the Forum activities.<sup>1790</sup>

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<sup>1785</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1786</sup> “ASEAN Regional Forum – List of ARF Activities (By Subject)” 2011. Date of Access: 9 May 2012. <http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/library/arf-activities/list-of-arf-track-i-activities-by-subject.html>

<sup>1787</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1788</sup> On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

[http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp\\_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3](http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3).

<sup>1789</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum. 9 September 2011. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

<sup>1790</sup> On Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 23 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

[http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp\\_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3](http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/AC1DA99AC69B52C54425798E003AA9E3).

According to the Russian Ministry of the Interior order, adopted on 30 December 2011, 82 counterterrorist specialists from Palestine, Afghanistan, African and Latin American countries will be trained in 2012 at the expense of the Russian federal budget.<sup>1791</sup>

On 31 January 2012, the Russian Government decided to allocate RUB16.2 million (USD0.56 million) to the Antiterrorist Center of the CIS Member States in 2012.<sup>1792</sup> The CIS Antiterrorist Center aims to “ensure coordinated engagement of competent authorities of the CIS Member States in the field of struggle against international terrorism” and perform the functions of legal assistance, expertise and training.<sup>1793</sup>

During the compliance period Russia has taken measures to strengthen affected countries’ capacities to fight terrorism by funding counterterrorist specialist training, legal assistance, and expertise and participating in international cooperation.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to assist the countries affected by terrorism in building their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 4 July 2011, the British Prime Minister, David Cameron and the Pakistani President Asif Zardari held a meeting in which the two leaders pledged to strengthen ties between Britain and Pakistan and “intensify cooperation to combat terrorism.”<sup>1794</sup> This comes after at least eighteen British military advisers, “who were helping train a poorly equipped paramilitary force, the Frontier Corps, in counter-terrorism” were expelled from Pakistan in June 2011.<sup>1795</sup> Therefore, the meeting between Cameron and Zardari is crucial in normalizing relations and a step toward compliance with the present commitment.

On 5 July 2011, in a press conference in Kabul with President Karzai of Afghanistan, British Prime Minister, David Cameron reaffirmed Britain’s commitment to helping Afghanistan in building its capacity to maintain security and stability and to fight terrorists.<sup>1796</sup> The Prime Minister announced plans to build an “Afghan Sandhurst, a model academy for training the Afghan army officers of the future that will form the backbone” of the national army.<sup>1797</sup> The

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<sup>1791</sup> Plan of the All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior for 2012, All-Russian Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of the Interior (Moscow). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.vipkmvd.ru/details.php?id=1349>.

<sup>1792</sup> Executive Order No. 106-r of 31 January 2012, Government of Russia 31 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://government.consultant.ru/page.aspx?1599931>.

<sup>1793</sup> Presentation of Anti-Terrorism center, Antiterrorist Center of the CIS Member States. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. [http://www.cisatc.org/file.xp?idb=85856350&fn=presentation\\_eng.exe](http://www.cisatc.org/file.xp?idb=85856350&fn=presentation_eng.exe).

<sup>1794</sup> UK and Pakistan Agree to Strengthen Ties (London) 4 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/pm-and-pakistani-president-agree-to-strengthen-ties/>

<sup>1795</sup> Pakistan Expels British Counter-Terrorism Trainers, Reuters (New York) 27 June 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/06/27/uk-pakistan-britain-training-idUKTRE75Q14120110627>.

<sup>1796</sup> Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (London) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

<sup>1797</sup> Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (London) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

initiative would involve 120 British troops as well as support from other nations.<sup>1798</sup> The initiative is part of the UK's broader plan to maintain a strategic partnership with Afghanistan after the withdrawal of British combat troops in 2014.<sup>1799</sup> Since training army officers strengthens the national army and therefore, its capacity to fight terrorism, it complies with UK's commitment to assisting countries, such as Afghanistan, build capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

On 22 September 2011, the UK was one of the thirty founding members of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF).<sup>1800</sup> GCTF is an "informal, multilateral counter-terrorism platform that will focus on identifying critical civilian counter-terrorism needs, mobilizing the necessary expertise and resources to address such needs and enhance global cooperation" through a strategic-level Coordinating Committee and five thematic working groups.<sup>1801</sup> UK Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt announced that his country would co-chair the Working Group on Countering Violent Extremism.<sup>1802</sup>

GCTF also adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector at GCTF's launch.<sup>1803</sup> "This declaration underscores the critical role of a rule of law-based approach to bringing terrorists and their supporters to justice within national criminal justice systems."<sup>1804</sup>

On 3 November 2011, the UK was present at the inaugural meeting of the GCTF's Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group in Washington, D.C. Along with the US, the UK made an instructive presentation on the use of forensic science in terrorism-related investigations.<sup>1805</sup> Both countries emphasized the importance of forensic analysis in apprehending suspects and preventing the successful operation of terrorist plots.<sup>1806</sup> The UK "presented a case study of the largest anti-terrorist operation in England to date—Operation Overt—which successfully foiled a

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<sup>1798</sup> Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (Kabul) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

<sup>1799</sup> Transcript of Press Conference in Kabul (London) 5 July 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-of-press-conference-in-kabul/>

<sup>1800</sup> Global Counter-Terrorism Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173355.htm>.

<sup>1801</sup> Global Counter-Terrorism Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173355.htm>.

<sup>1802</sup> The Popular & Peaceful Protests that Swept the Arab World Were a Clear Refutation of Terrorist Ideology, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=659858482>.

<sup>1803</sup> Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

<sup>1804</sup> Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

<sup>1805</sup> Global Counter-Terrorism Forum Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Deliverable, US Department of State (Washington) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173357.htm>.

<sup>1806</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary (Washington) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

plot to blow up transatlantic airplanes in 2006” to illustrate the key role that forensic analysis must play in effective counter-terrorism operation.<sup>1807</sup>

On 14 November 2011, Prime Minister Cameron announced plans to host a conference on Somalia in London in 2012.<sup>1808</sup> Identifying Somalia as a country at risk of terrorist activity, the Prime Minister stated that the aim of the conference is to “pull international effort” to tackle “the shared threats, and support a broader, more inclusive political process to bring security and stability to Somalia.”<sup>1809</sup> The UK hoped to agree to a series of practical measures including support for the Somali security and justice sector and commitment to collectively address that terrorist threats to the international community that emanate from Somalia.<sup>1810</sup> Ahead of the conference, the UK is held discussions with Somali partners.<sup>1811</sup>

On 21 November 2011, Foreign Secretary William Hague re-affirmed the UK’s commitment to Afghan capacity building in counterterrorism in an address to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.<sup>1812</sup> The Secretary stated that the purpose of the UK engagement in Afghanistan is “to build the capacity of the Afghan national security forces and the Afghan government, so that Afghans themselves can be responsible for their own territory.”<sup>1813</sup> While acknowledging that substantial progress has been made in Afghanistan with regard to security, Hague warned that the international community must work with its government to maintain stability and security following the withdrawal of British combat troops in 2014.<sup>1814</sup>

On 22 February 2012, UK hosted the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1815</sup> Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”<sup>1816</sup>

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<sup>1807</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary (Washington, D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

<sup>1808</sup> Prime Minister Announces Conference on Somalia (London) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=692383382>.

<sup>1809</sup> Prime Minister Announces Conference on Somalia (London) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=692383382>.

<sup>1810</sup> London Somalia Conference, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 16 January 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/somalia-conference/>.

<sup>1811</sup> London Somalia Conference, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) Date of Access: 16 January 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/somalia-conference/>.

<sup>1812</sup> Foreign Secretary William Hague addressed the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on 21 November (Brussels) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=695047382>.

<sup>1813</sup> Foreign Secretary William Hague addressed the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on 21 November (Brussels) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=695047382>.

<sup>1814</sup> Foreign Secretary William Hague addressed the NATO Parliamentary Assembly on 21 November (Brussels) 21 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=Speech&id=695047382>.

<sup>1815</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1816</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

On 24 November 2011, the UK held a bilateral consultation with Pakistan.<sup>1817</sup> In a joint press conference following the meeting, Home Secretary Theresa May announced that the two countries plan to continue the Enhanced Strategic Dialogue, an initiative launched in April 2011.<sup>1818</sup> Both countries re-confirmed their “commitment to tackle the shared challenge of terrorism and extremism,” including support from the UK in the form of “military, policing, and supporting the development of strong institutions and machinery of government.”<sup>1819</sup> Moreover, Secretary May stressed the UK’s commitment to aid Pakistan in meeting the new EU aviation security regulations, which are scheduled to be implemented in 2012.<sup>1820</sup> However, the Enhanced Strategy Dialogue was launched before the current compliance cycle and therefore, does not count towards this commitment.

On 5 December 2011, at the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, the UK pledged to provide financial aid to Afghanistan for a decade following the withdrawal of its combat troops from the country.<sup>1821</sup> The financial support is to be directed towards “creating a peaceful Afghanistan in which international terrorism does not again find sanctuary” and that holds the capacity to ensure its own security.<sup>1822</sup> Since, the financial support will strengthen the Afghan government’s capacity to take control of its own security – including fighting against terrorism – the UK is complying with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build their capacity to fight terrorism.

On 28 January 2012, Prime Minister Cameron held a meeting with President Karzai of Afghanistan in which the two leaders signed a long-term agreement called the Enduring Strategic Partnership. The ultimate aim of the agreement is to “ensure a strong, peaceful, democratic unitary state of Afghanistan”<sup>1823</sup> and it signals the shared vision between the two countries for a “secure, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan able to maintain its own security and prevent the country from again being used as a safe haven for international terrorists.”<sup>1824</sup>

The agreement binds the two countries to work together to “develop long-term cooperation on tackling shared national security challenges,”<sup>1825</sup> provide continued support to the Afghan

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<sup>1817</sup> Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

<sup>1818</sup> Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

<sup>1819</sup> Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

<sup>1820</sup> Pakistan, UK Commit to Joint Challenge of Terrorism (Islamabad) 24 November 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.dawn.com/2011/11/24/pakistan-uk-commit-to-joint-challenge-of-terrorism.html>.

<sup>1821</sup> Afghanistan Pledged 10 Years of UK Financial Aid, BBC News (London) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-16042114>.

<sup>1822</sup> Afghanistan Pledged 10 Years of UK Financial Aid, BBC News (London) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-16042114>.

<sup>1823</sup> Transcript: PM and President Karzai Press Conference (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/transcript-pm-and-president-karzai-press-conference/>.

<sup>1824</sup> UK-Afghanistan Strategic Partnership Agreement (London) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=727608682>.

<sup>1825</sup> The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

National Security Forces, and “agree to a program professional development for members of the ANSF”.<sup>1826</sup> This includes continuing the training of Afghan security personnel at UK defence institutions, and establishing the Afghan National Army’s Officer Academy.<sup>1827</sup>

On 23 February 2012, Prime Minister David Cameron hosted an international conference on Somalia in London. In the meeting, world leaders “pledged to boost support for measures to fight piracy, terrorism and political instability in Somalia.”<sup>1828</sup> In addition, PM Cameron announced that Denmark, Norway, and the United Arab Emirates would be joining the UK “in setting up a Local Stability Fund to provide support to previously neglected regions, including those emerging from conflict or terrorist control.”<sup>1829</sup>

On 21 March 2012, the UK Minister for the Middle East and South Asia, Alistair Burt, hosted the seventh meeting of the UAE-UK Task Force.<sup>1830</sup> “On counter terrorism, Ministers looked forward to the launch of the new Global Counter Terrorism Forum Countering Violent Extremism Working Group on 3-4 April in Abu Dhabi, and discussed priorities for their co-chairmanship of this group.”<sup>1831</sup>

UK has partnered with Italy to work on joint counter-terrorism efforts, which will cover not only their domestic security, but also assistance to Nigeria, Yemen, Somalia, and Libya.<sup>1832</sup> They will work towards strengthening regional counter-terrorism capacities, including reinforcing the police sector of the target countries.<sup>1833</sup>

UK funded a course delivered to participants from Singapore, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand between 5 and 11 March 2012, which was designed to improve their counter-terrorism strategies.<sup>1834</sup> The course was delivered jointly by experts from the United Kingdom, Indonesian National Police and Jakarta Centre for law Enforcement Cooperation JCLEC.

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<sup>1826</sup> The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

<sup>1827</sup> The Enduring Strategic Partnership Agreement Between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London) 28 January 2012. Date of Access: 23 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/global-issues/conflict-prevention/uk-a-strat-partner>.

<sup>1828</sup> London Conference Backs Somalia Terror Fight (London) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-17131208>.

<sup>1829</sup> Prime Minister’s Speech at Somalia Conference (London) 23 February 2012. Date of Access: 24 April 2012. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/somalia-speech/>.

<sup>1830</sup> Communiqué: UAE-UK Task Force Meeting, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=744903082>.

<sup>1831</sup> Communiqué: UAE-UK Task Force Meeting, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 21 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=744903082>.

<sup>1832</sup> UK-Italy Statement on Counter Terrorism Co-Operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

<sup>1833</sup> UK-Italy Statement on Counter Terrorism Co-Operation, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=744838182>.

<sup>1834</sup> Regional CT Investigation Management Course, Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Jakarta) 2 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.jclec.com/>.

UK participated in a colloquium hosted by Canada between 9 and 12 February 2012 to measure effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies, whereby “the outcomes of this colloquium could make a valuable contribution to the efforts of the GCTF as well as the International Center of Excellence on Countering Violent Extremism, to be established in 2012, and other national and international stakeholders, like the United Nations.”<sup>1835</sup>

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1836</sup>

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for providing assistance in the form of expertise and training to support countries affected by terrorism to build capacities to fight terrorism.

*Analyst: Kwaku Boateng*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to assist countries affected by terrorism to build counterterrorist capabilities, through technical and legal assistance, expertise, and resources.

On 5 July 2011, Assistant Secretary of State Brownfield discussed combating improvised explosives with Pakistani delegates and reaffirmed the need to collaborate in order to effectively deal with “the scourge of terrorism” at the fourth meeting at the Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism Working Group.<sup>1837</sup>

On 9 September 2011, the Office of the Spokesman at the US Department of State announced the creation of the Global Counterterrorist Forum.<sup>1838</sup> This forum will work collaboratively with its thirty founding members on addressing the issues of counterterrorism through the sharing of “experiences, expertise, strategies, capacity needs, and capacity building programs.”<sup>1839</sup> Working groups will focus on the criminal justice sector and the rule of law; countering violent extremism; capacity-building in the Sahel; capacity building in the Horn of Africa; and capacity building in Southeast Asia.<sup>1840</sup>

At the launch, the US and the other members of the GCTF adopted the Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal

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<sup>1835</sup> Colloquium on Measuring Effectiveness in Counter-Terrorism Programming – Preliminary Meeting Note, Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (Brussels) 9 February 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. [http://www.globalct.org/images/content/pdf/summaries/12Feb9-10\\_Colloquium\\_MeetingNote.pdf](http://www.globalct.org/images/content/pdf/summaries/12Feb9-10_Colloquium_MeetingNote.pdf).

<sup>1836</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1837</sup> Address by assistant Secretary Brownfield, US Department of State (Washington) 7 July 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/07/167617.htm>.

<sup>1838</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

<sup>1839</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

<sup>1840</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Washington) 9 September 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.



Justice Sector.<sup>1841</sup> Assistant Attorney General of the US Department of Justice's National Security Division reiterated the importance of the Cairo Declaration emphasizing that the group must (1) "develop a compendium of best practices for an effective rule of law-based criminal response to terrorism"<sup>1842</sup> and (2) "identify existing capacity building programs and develop new ones in order to support and implement these best practices"<sup>1843</sup>

On 3 October 2011, United States delegate Mary B. DeRosa gave an address at the United Nations reaffirming the need to pursue counterterrorist measures internationally.<sup>1844</sup> DeRosa stated that the universal counterterrorism instruments "are only effective if they are widely ratified and implemented", and as such the United States "fully support[s] efforts to promote ratification [and] implementation."<sup>1845</sup> Furthermore, DeRosa stated that the United States "remains willing to work with other states to build upon and enhance the legal counterterrorism framework, including through efforts to finalize the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism"<sup>1846</sup> legal assistance.

On 3 and 4 November 2011, the US hosted the Inaugural Meeting of GCTF Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, where senior prosecutors and other senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF members and UN and non-government experts shared good practices for effective counterterrorism practices in the criminal justice system.<sup>1847</sup>

At the meeting, the US Department of State stated their intention to aid foreign criminal justice systems, facilitate training, offer legal and technical assistance, as well as suggestions for practices, to partner groups to aid counterterrorist measures internationally.<sup>1848</sup> Further, the US presented its expertise on effective legislative tools as part of the criminal justice approach to terrorism, the risks and benefits of undercover operations, the incentives of cooperation for informants, the use of forensic sciences, the protection of classified and other sensitive law

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<sup>1841</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/173359.htm>.

<sup>1842</sup> Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, US Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. [www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf)

<sup>1843</sup> Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, US Department of State (Washington) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. [www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf)

<sup>1844</sup> Address by Mary B. Derosa at United Nations, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/174978.htm>.

<sup>1845</sup> Address by Mary B. Derosa at United Nations, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/174978.htm>.

<sup>1846</sup> Address by Mary B. Derosa at United Nations, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/174978.htm>.

<sup>1847</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

<sup>1848</sup> Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3-4 November 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/178069.pdf>.

enforcement information in terrorism and other criminal investigations, substantive criminal offences, and its approach to housing criminals in a humane way.<sup>1849</sup>

On 5 December 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton participated at the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan, where she reaffirmed the United States' commitment to "stand by Afghanistan as it struggles to establish security and stability."<sup>1850</sup> At the conference, the international community agreed to engage with Afghanistan beyond 2014 and to produce a plan for funding the Afghan National Security Forces ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Chicago in May 2012.<sup>1851</sup>

On 21 December 2011, the United States donated four bomb disposal vans and one hundred motorcycles to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police.<sup>1852</sup> The donation is aimed at building the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police's capacity to improve security across the region.<sup>1853</sup>

On 4 January 2012, the US President, Barak Obama, announced the creation of the Bureau of Counterterrorism.<sup>1854</sup> The Ambassador-at-Large, Dan Benjamin stated that the Bureau will seek to "build the capacity of partner nations to deal effectively with terrorism" and will focus on bilateral diplomacy to "reduce the space that terrorist groups have to fundraise, or to operate."<sup>1855</sup> The transition from Office of the Coordinator of Counterterrorism to the Bureau of Counterterrorism did not result in change the budgetary means allocated toward counter-terrorism.<sup>1856</sup>

On 23 January 2012 US and Nigeria agreed to incorporate security in the North of Nigeria as a critical component of the Nigeria-US Bi-National Commission (BNC).<sup>1857</sup> This is in response to rising terrorism threat by the Boko Haram Islamic sect. "Both countries have re-arranged the

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<sup>1849</sup> Global Counterterrorism Forum Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-Chairs' Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 27 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm> .

<sup>1850</sup> Remarks at the Bonn Conference Center, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178267.htm> .

<sup>1851</sup> Afghanistan Monthly Progress Report: November 2011, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/afghanistan/uk-effort-in-afghanistan/progress-reports/>.

<sup>1852</sup> United States Donates Bomb Disposal Vans, Motorcycles to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Islamabad Pakistan Embassy of the United States (Washington) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: January 24 2012. [http://islamabad.usembassy.gov/pr\\_122111.html](http://islamabad.usembassy.gov/pr_122111.html) .

<sup>1853</sup> United States Donates Bomb Disposal Vans, Motorcycles to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police, Islamabad Pakistan Embassy of the United States (Washington D.C.) 21 December 2011. Date of Access: 24 January 2012. [http://islamabad.usembassy.gov/pr\\_122111.html](http://islamabad.usembassy.gov/pr_122111.html) .

<sup>1854</sup> Obama Launches Bureau of Counterterrorism, Washington Examiner (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://campaign2012.washingtonexaminer.com/blogs/beltway-confidential/obama-launches-bureau-counterterrorism/292831> .

<sup>1855</sup> Obama Launches Bureau of Counterterrorism, Washington Examiner (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2012. Date of Access: 12 January 2012. <http://campaign2012.washingtonexaminer.com/blogs/beltway-confidential/obama-launches-bureau-counterterrorism/292831> .

<sup>1856</sup> Counterterrorism Bureau Budget Impact, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 5 January 2012. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/01/180169.htm> .

<sup>1857</sup> Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html>.

BNC cooperation framework by splitting its Regional Security Cooperation and the Niger Delta component into an entirely separate working group, with emphasis on insecurity in the North.”<sup>1858</sup> On 22 February 2012, US took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1859</sup> Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”<sup>1860</sup>

On 7 March 2012, the US sent a delegation to the twelfth annual meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), an entity that focuses on countering terrorist threats in the Western Hemisphere.<sup>1861</sup> “In addition to adopting the 2012 CICTE Declaration on Strengthening Cyber-Security in the Americas, CICTE adopted a new work plan with specific steps to enhance OAS members’ cyber capacity.”<sup>1862</sup> On 12 April 2012, US hosted a G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C., where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1863</sup>

On 12 April 2012, US and Russian officials re-affirmed the progress made with nuclear non-proliferation, and emphasized the need for their collaboration to be furthered to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to terrorist groups on a global scale.<sup>1864</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for assisting its international partners to build capacities to fight terrorism.

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### **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to assist countries that are threatened by terrorism to build their own capacities to fight terrorism and terrorist groups.

EU was one of the thirty founding members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) launched in New York on 22 September 2011.<sup>1865</sup> GCTF is “intended to provide a unique

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<sup>1858</sup> Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html>.

<sup>1859</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1860</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1861</sup> The 12th Annual Meeting of the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism: Cybersecurity and Terrorism, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/03/185399.htm>.

<sup>1862</sup> The 12th Annual Meeting of the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism: Cybersecurity and Terrorism, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 7 March 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/03/185399.htm>.

<sup>1863</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1864</sup> The US Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism Newsletter: February-March 2012, Harvard University (Boston) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. [http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/21941/ussrussia\\_initiative\\_to\\_prevent\\_nuclear\\_terrorism\\_newsletter.html](http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/21941/ussrussia_initiative_to_prevent_nuclear_terrorism_newsletter.html).

<sup>1865</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

platform for senior counter-terrorism policymakers and experts from around the world to work together to identify urgent needs, devise solutions and mobilize resources for addressing key challenges. It will have regional working groups dealing with South-East Asia, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa/Yemen.”<sup>1866</sup> On the same day, the EU along with the other members of the GCTF, signed Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, which charges the GCTF’s Criminal Justice Sector/Rule of Law Working Group to “identify and develop new capacity-building programs to support the implementation” of practices for “an effective and rule of law-based criminal justice sector response to terrorism,” particularly, for countries transitioning from emergency law.<sup>1867</sup>

Further, the EU and Turkey will co-chair the GCTF working group on the Horn of Africa/Yemen.<sup>1868</sup> In July 2011, the European External Action Service (EEAS) already organized a meeting to prepare the work for this group.<sup>1869</sup> “As well as co-chairing the group on Horn of Africa/Yemen, the EU is committed to playing an effective role in all the groups of the GCTF, including through its specialised agencies.”<sup>1870</sup>

As a follow-up to the above, on 3 and 4 November 2011, the EU took part in the inaugural meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group established by the GCTF.<sup>1871</sup> This meeting aimed at bringing together senior criminal justice officials from the GCTF member states in order to exchange knowledge and good practices. “The EU underscored the importance of building trust, adopting a comprehensive, long-term approach to CT [counter-terrorism] capacity building in the criminal justice and rule of law sectors, addressing the entire chain in the criminal justice process, building local ownership, and involving civil society.”<sup>1872</sup>

On 22 November 2011, the Polish Presidency organized a workshop on combating terrorist financing with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).<sup>1873</sup> Panel discussions focused on the “implementation of the 9 Financial Action Task Force Special Recommendations (e.g. issues concerning money couriers, bank transfers, non-profit organizations and international cooperation in the field of exchanging information).”<sup>1874</sup> The parties agreed that emphasis had to be on

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<sup>1866</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1867</sup> GCTF: Cairo Declaration on Counterterrorism and the Rule of Law: Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 16 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172010.htm>.

<sup>1868</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1869</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1870</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1871</sup> Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs’ Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

<sup>1872</sup> Global Counterterrorism Inaugural Meeting of the Criminal Justice/Rule of Law Working Group Co-chairs’ Summary, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/gctf/177857.htm>.

<sup>1873</sup> UE-GCC Workshop on Combating Terrorist Financing, Polish Presidency of the European Union Council (Warsaw) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://pl2011.eu/en/content/ue-gcc-workshop-combating-terrorist-financing>.

<sup>1874</sup> UE-GCC Workshop on Combating Terrorist Financing, Polish Presidency of the European Union Council (Warsaw) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://pl2011.eu/en/content/ue-gcc-workshop-combating-terrorist-financing>.

“implementation of the special recommendations and exchange of related best practices - not just presentation of legal issues”<sup>1875</sup>. To this end, the EU has assisted countries affected by terrorism and terrorist groups by providing expertise on curbing terrorism financing.

The EU is also getting ready to implement counterterrorism measures in the Sahel approved by the Foreign Affairs Council in March 2011.<sup>1876</sup> “The strategy was presented to the Algerian authorities in a joint visit by the EU CTC and the EEAS Senior Coordinator for the Sahel and has since been discussed extensively with the countries concerned, in particular in the conference of the “*pays du champ*” of the Sahel organized by Algeria on 7 and 8 September 2011, to which the EU was invited.”<sup>1877</sup> Although the initiative started just before the Deauville Summit, the EU continued to work on it actively in the months after the Summit, which flags it toward commitment compliance.

The EEAS, in support of a major UN project, has encouraged the countries of Central Asia to develop a regional approach to the comprehensive implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, which culminated in a Ministerial level meeting in Ashkhabad on 30 November 2011.<sup>1878</sup> “It was preceded by three consultative meetings at expert level, held in Bratislava, Dushanbe and Almaty between December 2010 and July 2011, to contribute to the substantive preparation of the joint Action Plan through expert recommendations.”<sup>1879</sup> The EU Counterterrorism Coordinator (CTC) attended the Dushanbe meeting, where he established contact with high-level Tajik authorities dealing with counterterrorism.<sup>1880</sup>

The EU participated in the Bonn Conference on Afghanistan on 5 December 2011, where one of the declared conclusions was to reiterate the “common determination to never allow Afghanistan to once again become a haven for international terrorism”<sup>1881</sup>.

The EU is also engaging Asian countries in counterterrorism through the dedicated Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) forum on counterterrorism, which met in Jogjakarta on 12 and 13 December 2011, and also in meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum, “most recently at the Ninth ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime in Kuala Lumpur between 29 and 31 May 2011.”<sup>1882</sup>

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<sup>1875</sup> UE-GCC Workshop on Combating Terrorist Financing, Polish Presidency of the European Union Council (Warsaw) 22 November 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://pl2011.eu/en/content/ue-gcc-workshop-combating-terrorist-financing>.

<sup>1876</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1877</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1878</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1879</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1880</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

<sup>1881</sup> International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn, Conference Conclusions, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/603686/publicationFile/162760/Conference\\_Conclusions\\_-\\_International\\_Afghanistan\\_Conference\\_Bonn\\_2011\\_engl.pdf](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/603686/publicationFile/162760/Conference_Conclusions_-_International_Afghanistan_Conference_Bonn_2011_engl.pdf).

<sup>1882</sup> EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 9 December 2011. Date of Access: 11 January 2012. <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/11/st17/st17594-re01.en11.pdf>.

On 22 February 2012, the EU took part in the annual international conference on Somalia in London.<sup>1883</sup> Conference attendees discussed the “need to disrupt terrorism across the region, including stopping the movement of terrorists to and from Somalia, disrupting the flow of their finances, and delivering effective intelligence gathering, investigation, criminal prosecution and detention against them.”<sup>1884</sup>

It also took part in the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Washington D.C. on 12 April 2012, where strengthening of global counter-terrorism measures was emphasized as a priority for all member-states of the GCTF.<sup>1885</sup>

The EU has been looking to create a strong partnership with India in various security areas, including countering terrorism.<sup>1886</sup> “We are at the stage of identifying common agendas,” the EU External Action Service Chief Operating Officer David O’Sullivan said.<sup>1887</sup>

On 24 January 2012, the EU organized a two-day seminar in Abuja, Nigeria to address the questions of tackling terrorism in the country.<sup>1888</sup> It has recently been on the rise, destabilizing the region, which prompted the EU to offer assistance to Nigeria.

As the EU has been engaged in different regions of the world promoting and implementing counterterrorism measures by sharing its expertise, but failing to support counterterrorism capacity-building through funding, resources, training, and technical and legal assistance, it has earned a score of 0.

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<sup>1883</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1884</sup> London Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/>.

<sup>1885</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8\\_fm\\_cs\\_1.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2012/g8_fm_cs_1.html).

<sup>1886</sup> EU Eyes Close Ties with India to Counter Terror, Cyber Crime, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-04-25/news/31398889\\_1\\_eu-eyes-eu-officials-eu-police](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-04-25/news/31398889_1_eu-eyes-eu-officials-eu-police).

<sup>1887</sup> EU Eyes Close Ties with India to Counter Terror, Cyber Crime, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 25 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-04-25/news/31398889\\_1\\_eu-eyes-eu-officials-eu-police](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-04-25/news/31398889_1_eu-eyes-eu-officials-eu-police).

<sup>1888</sup> Nigeria: US, EU Offer Counter-Terrorism Assistance, All Africa (Cape Town) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201201261576.html>.