

Appendix B. Overview of National and International Response*

The United States

The United States has various policies and programs aimed at countering terrorism domestically and overseas. Engaged in the fight against terrorism is the U.S. Counterterrorism Team composed of the White House; the Departments of State, Defense, Treasury, Justice, and Homeland Security; Central Intelligence Agency; Office of the Director for National Intelligence; National Counterterrorism Center; and U.S. Agency for International Development. With regard to U.S. efforts overseas, the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) coordinates and supports the development and implementation of all U.S. Government policies and programs. The mission of the office is to develop and lead worldwide efforts to combat terrorism using all the instruments of statecraft: diplomacy, economic power, intelligence, law enforcement, and military. The guiding principles are formulated in the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism (2003): defeat terrorists and their organizations; deny sponsorship, support, and sanctuary to terrorists; diminish the underlying conditions that terrorists seek to exploit; and defend U.S. citizens and interests at home and abroad. Strategically, the S/CT aims at applying all elements of national power in conjunction with international partners, allies, and like-minded nonstate actors. It aims at building trusted networks that undermine, marginalize, and isolate the enemy as well as at finding alternatives to extremism. The strategy further attacks the terrorist enemy's three-part "threat complex": leadership, safe havens (physical safe havens, cyber safe havens, and ideological safe havens), and underlying conditions which terrorists exploit. It responds on four levels (global, regional, national, and local) over an extended timeframe to isolate the threat, defeat the isolated threat, and prevent its reemergence in the long run.

United Kingdom

The Office for Security and Counter-terrorism (OSCT), which is part of the Home Office, provides strategic direction to the UK's work to counter the threat from international terrorism. The OSCT reports to the Home Secretary and the Minister of State for Security and Counter-Terrorism. The main responsibilities are to support the Home Secretary and other Ministers in directing and implementing the UK counterterrorism strategy CONTEST adopted in 2003, which was revised once in 2009 and once in 2011. CONTEST aims to reduce the risk

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to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism. Thereby, it focuses on four work streams: pursue (stop terrorist attacks), prevent (to stop people from becoming terrorist or supporting violent extremism), protect (to strengthen protection against terrorist attacks), and prepare (where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact). OSCT also delivers aspects through legislation, guidance, and funding and sets the strategic government response to terrorism-related crises through the Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms mechanism. It manages the Home Secretary's statutory relationship with Security Services as well as the large public safety and security program.

Other European Countries

Unlike Americans, Europeans regard terrorism primarily as a criminal act. European nations have therefore tasked their national security apparatus to counter terrorism through legislative measures. In most European countries, the ministries of Interior and Justice are the leading and coordinating entities against terrorism in close cooperation with national police, intelligence services, and border security agencies. Differences in approaches are primarily visible in different emphasis on aspects in regard to the fight against terrorism—for example, France underlines the “pursue” pillar whereas the UK stresses the “prevent” pillar—due to national experiences. Depending on memberships, international cooperation may vary among European nations (G8, NATO, Financial Action Task Force). All are, however, actively engaged in the framework of the UN and its Global Strategy Against Terrorism (2006).

United Nations

Within the framework of the United Nations system, there are 16 universal instruments that have been elaborated relating to specific terrorist activities. In order to consolidate and enhance activities throughout the UN system, the General Assembly adopted the United Nation's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006. In September 2010, this strategy was reconfirmed by the General Assembly. The resolution marks the first time that all member states of the United Nations have agreed to a common strategic and operational framework to fight terrorism. The strategy forms a basis for a concrete plan of action: address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorism, take measures to build state capacity to fight terrorism, and ensure the respect of human rights for all as well as the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) provides the necessary policy support and spreads in-depth knowledge

of the Strategy, and wherever necessary, expedites delivery of technical assistance. CTITF was established in 2005 to enhance coordination and coherence of counterterrorism efforts of the UN system. Currently, the Task Force consists of 31 international entities that by virtue of their work have a stake in counterterrorism efforts.

UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) calls upon member states to implement a number of measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities, including steps to criminalize the financing of terrorism; freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism; deny all forms of financial support; suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance, and support for terrorists; share information with governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition, and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law.

UN Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005) pertains to incitement to commit acts of terrorism, calling on UN member states to prohibit it by law, prevent such conduct, and deny safe haven to anyone “with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct.”

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006) was adopted by member states on September 8, 2006. The strategy represents a unique global instrument that is designed to enhance national, regional, and international efforts to counter terrorism. The strategy discusses “conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,” “measures to prevent and combat terrorism,” “measures to build capacity and to strengthen the role of the UN,” and “measures to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law.”

Relevant Bodies include the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee, UN Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

The OSCE’s Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU) was established in 2002 as the coordinating focal point and facilitator of OSCE counterterrorism activities. The Unit assists OSCE participating states in implementing counterterrorism commitments, thereby enhancing their overall capacities to prevent and combat terrorism. The Bucharest Plan of Action (2001) and the Porto Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2002) constitute the organization’s blueprint for combating terrorism. ATU programs include promoting international legal frameworks, enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters, enhancing passport/travel document security, promoting public-private partnerships, combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, enhancing container/supply-chain security, countering violent

extremism and radicalization, and protecting critical energy infrastructures. Furthermore, the ATU established an OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network.

Relevant Bodies: Action Against Terrorism Unit

European Union. In December 2005, the European Union (EU) adopted a Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which continues to be the main framework for EU action in the field of counterterrorism. It recognizes that member states have the primary responsibility for combating terrorism, but identifies four ways in which the EU can add value: strengthening national capabilities, facilitating European cooperation, developing collective capability, and promoting international partnerships.

The objectives of the EU Strategy are to 1) increase cooperation with third countries and provide them assistance; 2) respect human rights; 3) prevent new recruits to terrorism; 4) better protect potential targets; 5) investigate and pursue members of existing networks; and 6) improve the capacity to respond to and manage the consequences of terrorist attacks. The EU strategy rests on four pillars: prevent, protect, pursue, and respond.

The “prevent” pillar aims to combat radicalization and the recruitment of terrorists by identifying the methods, propaganda, and instruments terrorists use through the coordination of national policies, the development of best practices, and the sharing of information.

The “protect” pillar aims to reduce the vulnerability of targets and limit the resulting impact of attack. It encourages collective action for border security, transport, and other cross-border infrastructure.

The “pursue” pillar focuses on pursuing terrorists across borders, cutting off access to attack materials, disrupting terrorist networks and recruitment agents, and tackling the misuse of nonprofit associations. The second aim of “pursue” is to put an end to sources of terrorist financing by carrying out inquiries, freezing assets, and impeding money transfers. The third aim is to halt the planning of terrorist activities by impeding the communication and dissemination of terrorists’ technical knowledge.

The “respond” pillar brings together issues such as civilian response capacity to deal with the aftermath of a terrorist attack, early warning systems, crisis management in general, and assistance to victims of terrorism.

The EU strategy to combat terrorism is complemented by four added values: strengthening national capabilities, facilitating European cooperation, developing collective capabilities, and international cooperation. The EU aims to engage with partners more effectively and in a more structured way, both at the strategic and the practical levels. Such reinforced cooperation should

not only focus on internal security aspects but also on third countries and regions identified as common priorities, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Yemen, Somalia, and the Sahel region.

In addition to the strategy, the EU also has an Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, which was adopted in June 2004 and has since been updated. The plan includes 140 action items grouped under the four pillars of prevent, protect, pursue, and respond.

Partner Countries (Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, Mediterranean Dialogue, Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, and Contact Countries). While all partner countries work together in the framework of the United Nations to fight terrorism, NATO's global partners have formulated and implemented national counterterrorism programs and strategies. These differ in their emphasis on aspects in the fight against terrorism and in their means—operational, political, legal, financial, military—due to national experiences and regional circumstances. The Kingdom of Morocco has adopted a counterterrorism strategy with an emphasis on judicial, military, and international elements. Internationally, Morocco cooperates closely with Spain and the United States. The Moroccan Army has further established three specialized units that are focusing on illegal immigration, terrorism, and drug smuggling. Key components of the Saudi Arabian strategy are prevention, rehabilitation, and aftercare programs. The government has launched a large education program about radical Islam and extremism. The centerpiece of the rehabilitation strategy is a comprehensive counseling program designed to re-educate violent extremists and sympathizers and to encourage extremists to renounce terrorist ideologies. The Ministry of Interior employs several initiatives to ensure that counseling and rehabilitation continue after release from state custody, including a halfway house program to ease release into society and programs to reintegrate returnees from Guantanamo Bay. Australia's counterterrorism strategy has four key elements that are laid out in its 2010 White Paper: analysis, protection, response, and resilience. In the fight against terrorism, Egypt underlines the importance of distinguishing terrorism as political and not a religious issue. Russia's counterterrorism strategy is laid out in the 1998 act "On Combating Terrorism" and the 2006 counterterrorism law that paved the way for institutional reorganization and more efficient intelligence and information-sharing. It also created the National Counter-terrorism Committee, which coordinates all federal-level antiterrorism policies and operations.