UNITAR Course on Conference Diplomacy and Multilateral Negotiations

Dr. Sameh Aboul-Enein

Professor of International Security and Diplomacy
Outline:

I. Introduction to Terrorism
   a) Terrorism Definition
   b) Types of Terrorism
   c) Methods of Terrorism

II. Defensive Policy Against Terrorism
   a) Establishing Counterterrorism Norms
   b) Combating Terrorist Financing
   c) Developing Effective Terrorism Prevention Strategies

III. UN Security Council Resolution 1963

IV. Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC)

V. Prevention of Terrorism

VI. Informal Debate Exercise
I. Introduction to Terrorism

- Terrorism:
  - What is it?
  - Where does it come from?
  - Why is it used?
  - How can we prevent it?
  - What do we fear about Terrorism?
a). Terrorism Definition

- Is an unlawful act of violence aimed to Intimidate governments or societies

- Goal is to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives

- Terrorism is different from regular crime because of its strong political properties
b). Types of Terrorism

- Domestic terrorism involves groups whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government without foreign involvement. Oklahoma City is a primary example.

- International terrorism involves groups whose terrorist activities are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States. Sept. 11 is an example of International Terrorism.
Nuclear Terrorism

- Spreading of radioactive materials through ventilation system or explosion
- Disable nuclear reactor cooling system and cause leakage of radioactive materials
- Detonate a nuclear weapon
- No use of nuclear material for non-military terrorism has ever occurred
c). Methods of Terrorism

- Firearms
- Explosive and Incendiary Devices
- Chemical Agents
- Biological Agents
- Nuclear Weapon
II. Defensive Policy against Terrorism

a). Establishing Counterterrorism Norms:

- Progress toward building a normative framework for terrorism since September 11 has been considerable.
- Today's global counterterrorism framework includes sixteen UN conventions and protocols, a multitude of Security Council resolutions, the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy, and a collection of regional instruments.
- Following September 11, the UN Security Council (UNSC), particularly through its Counterterrorism Committee, pressed for greater participation. As a result, in the first two years after the September 11, ratification of the conventions for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism increased significantly.
b). Combating Terrorist Financing:

- Overall, the international community has responded to the terrorist threat with broad cooperation to track and cut off funding.
- The Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee, originally established in the wake of the U.S. embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania, also redoubled efforts to identify al-Qaeda and Taliban affiliates.
- The Financial Action Task Force set international standards for CTF and outlined a path for global action to counterterrorism financing.
c). Developing Effective Terrorism Prevention Strategies:

- Terrorism prevention efforts have gained much-needed attention over the last ten years. Countries developed a legal architecture for counterterrorism through robust law enforcement, intelligence, internal security, judicial capacities, and counter radicalization programs.

- At the multilateral level, operational assistance is undertaken by UN bodies such as the World Customs Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, and International Maritime Organization, which provide technical advice and training to improve border controls and port and airport security. INTERPOL and the UN Security Council also promote coordination and information sharing among national law enforcement agencies.
III. UN Security Council Resolution 1963

- The UN Resolution 1963 was adopted unanimously in 2010.
- It reaffirmed that terrorism was one of the greatest threats to international peace and security and that it could not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group.
- It acknowledged that military and intelligence operations alone could not defeat terrorism, and that underlying causes should be addressed. There was also concern over the increasing number of abductions and kidnappings by terrorist groups with a political motive.
- Member States were reminded of their obligation to prevent and suppress terrorism and to criminalize financing it.
- The Council emphasized that the role of the CTC. Member States were called upon to continue to provide technical support and help develop strategies in the fight against terrorism.
IV. The Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC)

- Guided by Security Council resolutions 1373, the CTC works to bolster the ability of UN Member States to prevent terrorist acts. It was established in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US.

- Resolution 1373, adopted unanimously in 2001, calls upon Member States to implement a number of measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities, including taking 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 for terrorist groups
  - Suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists
  - Share information with other governments on any groups practicing or planning terrorist acts
  - Cooperate with other 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 and bring violators to justice.
In short, the work of the CTC comprises:

- **Country visits** - at their request, to monitor progress, as well as to evaluate the nature and level of technical assistance a given country may need in order to implement resolution 1373 (2001);
- **Technical assistance** - to help connect countries to available technical, financial, regulatory and legislative assistance programmes, as well as to potential donors;
- **Country reports** – to provide a comprehensive snapshot of the counter-terrorism situation in each country and serve as a tool for dialogue between the Committee and Member States;
- **Best practices** – to encourage countries to apply known best practices, codes and standards, taking into account their own circumstances and needs; and
- **Special meetings** – to develop closer ties with relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, and to help avoid duplication of effort and waste of resources through better coordination.
V. Prevention of Terrorism

- Primary prevention:
  - Education!!!
  - Understand the differences in cultures, religions, beliefs and human behaviors
  - Think of the peace, freedom and equality of all human beings, not just “my group of people”
  - Eliminate the root of terrorism

- Secondary prevention:
  - Establish surveillance and monitoring system on terrorism attack
  - Improve protective system for citizens

- Tertiary prevention
  - Early detection of the sources
  - Prevent the extension of impairments
  - Rescue the survivors
  - Console the rest of the population
Informal Debate Exercise:

**Debate Question:**
- Are the efforts of the United Nations in combating Terrorism sufficient to end the phenomenon?

**Informal Session Debate:**

During the Informal debates, the students will be divided into three teams, one team is for, one team is against, and the third team presents an alternative approach.

- An opening statement introduces a team’s position and offers important evidence.
- A Rebuttal is a team’s response to its opponent’s arguments.
- A Second statement is a team’s chance to expand upon their ideas and evidence.
# Debate Roles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informal Debates</th>
<th>National Team</th>
<th>International Team</th>
<th>NGOs and Civil Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-Chair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you