

BRATISLAVA MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2013



UN Security Council

Enhancing International Cooperation on the
Implementation of Counter-Terrorism

Study Guide

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Letter from the President

Distinguished Delegates,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to the Bratislava Model United Nations (BratMUN) 2013 on my behalf, as well as on behalf of the organising team. I am even more delighted to welcome you to the Security Council, which I have the honour of presiding over.

Let me introduce myself- my name is Soňa Faithová and I am a student of the organising school, Gymnázium Jura Hronca; more specifically, the International Baccalaureate Programme. My first MUN experience dates back to two years ago, when I was a delegate at Budapest International Model United Nations (BIMUN). Since then, I have acted as an under-chair on BratMUN 2012 in the SPECPOL committee and as a Chair on Žilina Model United Nations (ZAMUN) 2013, also in the SPECPOL committee. It is my greatest pleasure to preside over the Security Council, something I hoped for from my very first MUN experience.

The topic we are about to discuss is, as you should already know, “enhancing international cooperation on the implementation of counter-terrorism”. I aimed to choose an engaging topic for everyone, so we could have a fruitful and rewarding debate.

Countering terrorism is a serious and very difficult issue to discuss. The UN repeatedly attempts to address it, yet, as you will find out, we still cannot call it resolved. Therefore a thorough preparation is necessary to be able to come to satisfactory results. I hope this study guide will give you a good overview of the problem, however, the purpose of study guides is to provide the delegates with general overview, so I would like to encourage you to research the subject even more thoroughly. I would recommend you to check out the United Nations web page (un.org), the web pages of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and perhaps to contact the embassies of the countries you will be representing.

In the end, I would like to ask you all to go over and learn the Rules of Procedure. I encourage even experienced delegates to do so, since we have changed this year’s rules.

If you have any questions, whether to the topic discussed or even to the new rules, please feel free to contact me at sfaithova@gmail.com.

I am looking forward to seeing you all at the conference.

Soňa Faithová

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1.0 Introduction to Terrorism

Terrorism can be defined as an illicit use of violence and/or intimidation usually for political purposes. Predominantly, terrorism is an effective psychological tool, as terrorists use the influence of media to proliferate their message by “propaganda by deed”. These can be exploited by both revolutionaries as well as state officials. The tools of terrorists vary, as well as a perception among different societies on what categorises as terrorism.¹Tactics such as air hijacking & airport attacks; bombings, martyrdom and suicide attacks, mass murder, use chemical and biological weapons, vehicle based attacks, rocket attacks, use of nuclear weapons, use of firearms, and others are common violent means used by terrorists.

1.1 Aims of terrorism:

In order to effectively discuss terrorism, we must firstly be aware of what are at least some of the aims of terrorism. Aprioristically, terrorism is conducted in order to cause a confrontation with authorities, to gain acknowledgment and win power, therefore terrorists use power to pursue political goals. Terrorists aim for publicity (the mass media role in terrorism will be discussed in 1.2.1.) and built on its impact. Another aim might be to provoke a punitive counter-terrorism reaction from the government, which as a result turns terrorist in the eyes of public into martyrs. When terrorists provoke such authoritarian measures they aim to justify their cause. Last, but not the least, terrorist might aim to punish someone they presume guilty, by means as kidnap or killing.²

1.2 Forms of terrorism

While discussing terrorism, we might recognise four forms of terrorism:

- 1) Anti-state terrorism
- 2) State-sponsored terrorism
- 3) Totalitarian terrorism
- 4) Street terrorism

1.2.1 Anti-state and State-supportive terrorism

The aim of anti-state terrorists is of political nature. Terrorism of this kind is not done simply to cause terror but to undermine the power of government and cause social and interstate conflict. This can be done by assassination, revolution, or *coup d'état* (a sudden overthrow of government). Terrorists might aim to stir existing class or ethnic tensions in a country in order to promote chaos. Intimidating voters during elections, threatening public officials and such are also common practices among terrorists (used by Hitler and Mussolini too, who became “totalitarian terrorists”).

Tactics of terrorists may involve discriminate or indiscriminate violence, which are used in order to weaken the will or resistance of opponent, often by showing the opponents incompetence and inability to deal with the situation. Discriminate violence recognises

¹ <http://nthposition.com/fourforms.php>

² <http://ocw.nd.edu/peace-studies/terrorism-peace-and-other-inconsistencies/eduCommons/peace-studies/terrorism-peace-and-other-inconsistencies/notes/presentation-02>

specific friends or foes, in order to gain support. This may be done in order to pursue a specific goal or change of policy. Indiscriminate violence is often used to intimidate with force or to gain allies from those who fight for the state or belong to an anti-state organization or “cell”.

A new form of terrorism has surfaced, so called “post-modern” terrorism. This type of terrorism pursues the psychological effect on society their actions agitate. This means, that terrorists will much rather use indiscriminate violence in order to get the desired reaction of the public. The role of mass media in these events is extremely significant as it is the indirect intermediary between the terrorists and the public, since the society mostly finds out about the terrorist actions from media. These terrorists aim to gain recognition and aim to weaken the ability of governments to control media and internet, and therefore anti-state propaganda is free to spread. The more horrifying and melodramatic their act is, the more attention they gain, which suits their purpose.

The ideologies of the organisations vary from religious to such movements as secessionism or national independence. There might be anti-state groups that are engaged in a community which attempts to link these groups internationally.

1.2.2 Totalitarian terrorism

„State leaderships that most fear domestic opposition to their claims to legitimacy may engage in severe forms of repression, becoming “totalitarian terrorists.” Many would argue that totalitarian terrorism in the 20th century has caused much more collective crimes against humanity than any act of anti-state terrorism, apart from 9/11. Exemplary of totalitarian terrorism were Hitler, Stalin, American Indian reservations, early 20th century „re-concentration“ camps in Cuba, Philippines, British camps in South Africa, Soviet Gulag, Nazi concentration camps, ex-Yugoslav Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian as well as Slovenian camps in the Bosnian war and many, many others. Saddam Hussein’s prisons popular thanks to torture can be mentioned, US centres in Iraq and Guantánamo for al-Qaida suspects and many similar cases are what Washington uses to justify their failure to follow the Geneva Conventions.

1.2.3 Street terrorism

Street terrorism are the acts of indiscriminate criminal doings that come on a more regular basis, such as murder, kidnappings, rape, blackmail, etc. Motive for these doings is often rage and jealousy of a member of lower social standing. It is not poverty that creates terrorism, yet people without economic safety are much more likely to engage in such activities. Sometimes, these people engage in them just to avenge losses they experienced, whether personal, family or economic losses. These people can then often be recruited by gangs, pirates, mafias, drug dealers and other. However, there’s also the chance of partisan elites of using these people for political purposes, such as assassinating or blackmailing.³

³ <http://nthposition.com/fourforms.php>

2.0 UN and Counter-terrorism

The UN is involved with any major global issues, which no single country can possibly solve alone and something that requires international cooperation and effort. Terrorism as such is one of these issues. No country, regardless of its size, can be safe from terrorism and no country can fight it or solve it alone.

The main body who is in charge of dealing with counter-terrorism is of course the UNSC, as terrorism presents a threat to international peace and security. There are three committees of the UNSC that are dealing with different aspects of terrorism: the 1540 Committee, Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions committee. The 1540 Committee is in charge of issues related to non-proliferation, the CTC is in charge of more general issues and the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions committee speaks for itself. Apart from these committees, UNGA have dealt with terrorism too and there's also Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) which coordinates the work of all UN bodies dealing with terrorism.^{4 5}

2.1 The Strategy

The Strategy, built in 2005 September Summit, is an agreement of member states on *condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, "by whomever [...] and for whatever purposes" they were committed.*⁶ This is a milestone for the UN, as it is the first time all member states agreed on a global strategy to fight terrorism. The Strategy consists of issues from four key areas, which are *"tackling the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combating terrorism; building countries' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard; ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law while countering terrorism."*⁷ On 8th September, 2010 the GA restated their support for the agreement with a consensus resolution on 8th September, 2006, 5th September, 2008, 8th September, 2010, and in 2012.⁸

In the 2006 resolution member states affirmed their *„determination to continue to do all they can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs or cultures.“* Further on, it was also reaffirmed that *„terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.“*⁹

⁴ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7ikNBGHG9s>

⁵ <http://cns.miis.edu/inventory/pdfs/unsc.pdf>

⁶ A/RES/60/288 pg. 3

⁷ A/RES/60/288

⁸ http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Counter_Terrorism/

⁹ A/RES/60/288 pg. 2

In its perambulatory clauses, the resolution further reaffirmed “*Member States’ determination to make every effort to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, including by resolving the outstanding issues related to the legal definition and scope of the acts covered by the convention so that it can serve as an effective instrument to counter terrorism.*”¹⁰ The fact, that there is still a lasting issue with the legal definition needs to be stressed, as this will be further discussed in analysis.

2.1.1 Introduction to the Plan of Action

In the resolution adopted by the United Nations on 8 September, 2006 Member States agreed on a plan of action, which was, as already mentioned, divided into four parts: *measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, measures to prevent and combat terrorism, measures to build States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard, and measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.* The member states further agreed on implementing all UNSC resolutions that were related to terrorism and to cooperate with all the subsidiary bodies in countering terrorism. It was noted, that many States might require assistance in order to do so. It was also agreed that the combat must be in accordance to international law, conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, and the combat must be consistent with the Charter of the UN too.

2.1.2 Measures to Address the Conditions Conducive To the Spread of Terrorism

Member States agreed on addressing the spread of terrorism, including (but not limited to) *prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance,* recognising that under no circumstances can these, or for the matter of fact any, conditions exculpate terrorism. Member States agreed *to strengthen and make best possible use UNs authorities dealing with prevention, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, judicial settlement, rule of law, peacekeeping and peace building,*¹¹ in attempt to solving extended unresolved conflicts, which could support the global fight against terrorism. Support of UNs programmes promoting tolerance and multi-cultural awareness was expressed. Member states encouraged the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to play a key role in promoting cultural peace.

It was stressed that it is essential to adopt measures that will be in accordance to the international law to strictly prohibit any act of terrorism. It was also agreed to stay committed to reducing poverty and encourage economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all. Persisting in social inclusion agendas is a must, as poverty and lower social standing might decrease terrorism, since sense of social victimization subsequently might lead to seeking revenge in form of extremism and acts of terrorism. Member States also recommended creation national systems of assistance for victims of terrorism.

¹⁰ A/RES/60/288 pg. 2

¹¹ A/RES/60/288 pg. 4

2.1.3 Measures to Prevent and Combat Terrorism

The Plan of Action proceeds with actions to prevent and combat terrorism, which for instance can be *denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to their targets and to the desired impact of their attacks.*¹² According to the Strategy, in preventing terrorism, it is elementary to *refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that our respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens.*¹³ Any person supporting and/or partaking in abovementioned actions shall be prosecuted. The exchange of timely and accurate information has been stressed in order to enhance cooperation.

To prevent terrorism, the Member States agreed to *strengthen coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with terrorism, including drug trafficking in all its aspects, illicit arms trade, in particular of small arms and light weapons, including man-portable air defence systems, money-laundering and smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological and other potentially deadly materials.*¹⁴ Furthermore, the States decided on checking an asylum seeker before granting it in order to ensure the person have not taken part in any activities linked to terrorism.

It was acknowledged that creating an international centre for countering terrorism might be of use to enhancing international cooperation. Creation of another element for countering terrorism was recommended, and that being a comprehensive database on biological incidents. The database on biocrimes could fall under the Criminal Police Organization. Member States also encouraged the Secretary General to bring together experts from within the scientific community, industry experts, civil society and Governments into a common programme, which will aim to limit use of biotechnology by terrorists and criminal purposes. It was recognised that Internet should be used as a tool to countering the spread of terrorism, and that the spread of terrorism via Internet must be taken into account too, even though some States might be in need of assistance.

The Member States also recognised the need for control over weapons and accessibility of weapons and arms. It was noted, that it is necessary to *step up national efforts and bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation, as appropriate, to improve border and customs controls in order to prevent and detect the movement of terrorists and prevent and detect the illicit traffic in, inter alia, small arms and light weapons, conventional ammunition and explosives, and nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons and materials, while recognizing that States may require assistance to that effect.*¹⁵ The Strategy also plans on improving response to a terrorist attack by any of the abovementioned means. This can be also done by increasing effectiveness of inter-agency coordination, relief operations and supporting victims.

¹² A/RES/60/288 pg. 5

¹³ A/RES/60/288 pg. 5

¹⁴ A/RES/60/288 pg. 5

¹⁵ A/RES/60/288 pg. 6

The States have also discussed travel-related issues and the CTC and its Executive Directorate were encouraged to take measures in identifying best practices in regard to this and implementing them. The CTC was encouraged to ask for assistance technical international organizations, such as International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization. Efforts to improve security of identity and travel documents are necessary. Falsification of such documents should be prevented and the assistance of International Criminal Police Organization was asked in order to improve a database on stolen and lost travel documents.

The Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions committee was encouraged to strengthen its effectiveness and to aprioristically ensure fair *and transparent procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on its lists, for removing them and for granting humanitarian exceptions*.¹⁶ Sharing of information on this regard for international purposes was also encouraged. Member States also noted need of increasing protection of high-risk targets, such as (but not limited to) infrastructure and public places.

2.1.4 Measures to Build States' Capacity to Prevent and Combat Terrorism and to Strengthen the Role of the United Nations System in This Regard

Member States recognised the need for capacity building as another core element to combat terrorism and to help achieve greater effectiveness within the UN in enhancing international cooperation. Member States were encouraged to consider voluntary contribution to the UNs counter-terrorism projects, as well as to consider additional funding and asking the private sector for support, for instance in areas as the port, maritime and civil aviation security;

*Establishing appropriate mechanisms to rationalize States' reporting requirements in the field of counter-terrorism and eliminate duplication of reporting requests*¹⁷ was considered, as well as encouraging having regular information meetings on the on-going cooperation and assistance among Member States. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), along with its Terrorism Prevention Branch, was encouraged *to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions*. Further on, the Member States encouraged *the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization to enhance cooperation with States to help them to comply fully with international norms and obligations to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism*.¹⁸ The States also encouraged the the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to help capacity building in order *to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear, chemical or radiological materials, to ensure security at related facilities and to respond effectively in the event of an attack using such materials*.¹⁹ The World Health

¹⁶ A/RES/60/288 pg. 6

¹⁷ A/RES/60/288 pg. 7

¹⁸ A/RES/60/288 pg. 8

¹⁹ A/RES/60/288 pg. 8

Organisation (WHO) was also encouraged to be of technical assistance and to help the public health systems by prevention and preparation for any potential biological attacks by terrorists.

The International Maritime Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization are encouraged to work with the States in order to recognize any lapses in transport security and addressing them.

2.1.5 Measures to Ensure Respect for Human Rights for All and the Rule of Law as the Fundamental Basis of the Fight against Terrorism

Member States recognised counter-terrorism measures and human rights protection as complementary goals and stressed the point of protection victims of terrorism rights. The Member States *considered becoming parties without delay to the core international instruments on human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law, and implementing them, as well as to consider accepting the competence of international and relevant regional human rights monitoring bodies.*²⁰

Member States also call for *support the strengthening of the operational capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with a particular emphasis on increasing field operations and presences. The Office should continue to play a lead role in examining the question of protecting human rights while countering terrorism, by making general recommendations on the human rights obligations of States and providing them with assistance and advice, in particular in the area of raising awareness of international human rights law among national law enforcement agencies, at the request of States.*²¹

3.0 Analysis of the Problem

While analysing the problem, we will discuss some of the issues we have encountered so far. These will be issues related to the legal definition of terrorism, issues related to the strategy and the prosecution of terrorism.

3.1 Legal Definition of Terrorism

Defining terrorism is a much greater issue than one might suspect. Basically, there are two types of approach towards defining terrorism- either to have a specific definition of terrorism and the acts that can be considered as terroristic, or keeping the general, and definitions there currently are.

Problem associated with the current definition is that it is somewhat vague. *“As the Canadian Arab Federation stated in its factum in the Canadian Supreme Court decision of Suresh, the concept of terrorism is ‘open to politicized manipulation, conjecture and polemical interpretation’”.*²² The definition, as it is now, leaves too much space for political bias and extends the powers of a state too much. As we have discussed the Strategy, we have noted that the states have power over people suspected of terrorism such as electronic surveillance of such people, deny them visas and limit their freedom in this aspect, freeze their assets and

²⁰ A/RES/60/288 pg. 9

²¹ A/RES/60/288 pg. 9.

²² http://tamilnation.co/terrorism/terrorism_definition.pdf

impose trade sanctions on countries that support terrorism. However, due to the lack of specific and globally accepted definition, it is almost impossible to solve these issues, since currently, and let's use a cliché phrase to make a point, what some people consider to be an act of terrorism others might consider as a fight for freedom. Further on, it's not as if the definition wasn't searched for. One study done in 1988 find out 109 different definitions and since then the number could have only increased. The search for definition of terrorism has been compared to the search for the Holy Grail.²³

On the other hand, if there was a definition, how would it decide between what is considered as an act of terrorism and what is not? If we decide to establish a definition of terrorism, we are facing a risk of terrorists avoiding befitting punishment. For instance, if a terrorist committed a murder or assaulted someone, it might fall under ordinary law and the person would avoid additional sanctions related to terrorism and may not attract the attention of authorities dealing only with terrorism. Furthermore, acts as cyber terrorism and acts we could not have thought before can fall outside of the legal definition of terrorism completely and go on unpunished, or not punished sufficiently.

3.2 The Strategy

There are several problems with the Strategy, but for the matter of this study guide, we are to discuss the main two. One was already noted, which is the problem with definition of terrorism. The second one is that the Plan of Action is not fit for every country and some are unable to implement it.

Below will be a list of charts, created after 2010 (the precise date is unknown), which were prepared on the basis of survey and present the position of countries on 5 core areas, which are legislation, counter financing of terrorism, international cooperation, domestic security and law enforcement agencies and border control.

International Cooperation

	No. of Countries	Complete implementation	Partial implementation	No implementation
North Africa	7	2	5	-
East Africa	13	1	1	11
South Africa	9	2	7	-
West & Central Africa	23	2	17	4
East Asia	5	3	1	1
Pacific Islands	11	4	5	2
South-East Asia	11	5	5	1
South Asia	8	4	4	-
Central Asia & Caucasus	8	7	1	-
Western Asia	12	3	6	3
Central America & Caribbean	21	6	7	8
South America	12	6	6	-
South Eastern Europe	9	7	2	-
Eastern Europe	11	11	-	-
Western Europe & Other States	30	28	2	-
Total	190	91	69	30

Legislation

Country-group ¹¹	No. of Countries	Complete implementation	Partial implementation	No implementation
North Africa	7	7	-	-
East Africa	13	2	6	5
South Africa	9	2	4	3
West & Central Africa	23	-	16	7
East Asia	5	2	2	1
Pacific Islands	11	-	10	1
South-East Asia	11	5	3	3
South Asia	8	1	5	2
Central Asia & Caucasus	8	7	1	-
Western Asia	12	2	8	2
Central America & Caribbean	21	-	21	-
South America	12	5	4	3
South Eastern Europe	9	4	5	-
Eastern Europe	11	6	5	-
Western Europe & Other States	30	30	-	-
Total	190	73	90	27

Border Control

	No. of Countries	Complete implementation	Partial implementation	No implementation
North Africa	7	3	3	1
East Africa	13	1	9	3
South Africa	9	1	8	-
West & Central Africa	23	-	13	10
East Asia	5	3	2	-
Pacific Islands	11	6	2	3
South-East Asia	11	8	2	1
South Asia	8	3	2	3
Central Asia & Caucasus	8	6	2	-
Western Asia	12	6	5	1
Central America & Caribbean	21	-	11	10
South America	12	5	6	1
South Eastern Europe	9	6	1	2
Eastern Europe	11	9	2	-
Western Europe & Other States	30	25	1	4
Total	190	82	69	39

Counter Financing of Terrorism

	No. of Countries	Complete implementation	Partial implementation	No implementation
North Africa	7	3	4	-
East Africa	13	2	5	6
South Africa	9	2	2	5
West & Central Africa	23	1	7	15
East Asia	5	1	2	2
Pacific Islands	11	2	4	5
South-East Asia	11	5	6	-
South Asia	8	-	8	-
Central Asia & Caucasus	8	3	3	2
Western Asia	12	3	9	-
Central America & Caribbean	21	1	14	6
South America	12	2	4	6
South Eastern Europe	9	5	4	-
Eastern Europe	11	4	5	2
Western Europe & Other States	30	11	19	-
Total	190	45	96	49

Domestic Security and Law Enforcement Agencies

	No. of Countries	Complete implementation	Partial implementation	No implementation
North Africa	7	3	-	4
East Africa	13	-	5	8
South Africa	9	2	3	4
West & Central Africa	23	2	14	7
East Asia	5	4	1	-
Pacific Islands	11	3	3	5
South-East Asia	11	6	4	1
South Asia	8	2	5	1
Central Asia & Caucasus	8	7	1	-
Western Asia	12	6	5	1
Central America & Caribbean	21	6	9	6
South America	12	6	6	-
South Eastern Europe	9	2	7	-
Eastern Europe	11	10	1	-
Western Europe & Other States	30	30	-	-
Total	190	89	64	37

These charts can be found at this link, along with some discussion:
http://www.issi.org.pk/publication-files/1299823784_75120807.pdf .

3.3 Prosecution of Terrorists

One of the most challenging things many countries face is prosecution of terrorists. To bring terrorists to justice is a very complex issue, as you need an extremely effective prosecution to do so. It is vital to have a good judiciary system and law enforcement agencies. While prosecuting terrorism, everything needs to be in accordance with international law. However, many countries do realize the obstacles that come with this process; many terrorists would be able to overthrow a case on technicalities. Therefore, many countries deal with it otherwise, for instance the US has these concept of military tribunals. These are to be controlled by the government which is prosecuting international terrorists. In theory, there is supposed to be a legal proceeding, but without a council, independent judiciary, trial before a judge and jury, right to appeal, right to call evidence and cross examine, etc. So to be frank, these military tribunals might easily end with an execution of the suspect, which was the case with Osama Bin Laden for example.²⁴

²⁴ <http://www.isrcl.org/Papers/HamalengwaB.pdf>

4.0 Possible Solutions

Aprioristically, a definition of terrorism, or a legal concept to describe terrorism must be agreed on. This would be a big step for countering terrorism, as each and every aspect of fight against terrorism is tainted by the lack of internationally recognized definition.

Secondly, it is necessary to work on the effectiveness of the implementation of the Strategy. Creating a subsidiary body for implementation of the Strategy, enhancing international cooperation to support this implementation and capacity building might be recommended. Capacity building might be one of the greatest challenges, as there is a need to strengthen the important practical roles of the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) such as air force and borders protection, arms trafficking and social and institutional development.

It is also necessary to recognize the relationship between organized criminal activities and terrorism. Crimes and background of any captured suspects should be thoroughly investigated, analysing methodologies, creating a profile and protecting any possible targets.

Deradicalization programmes should be encouraged to fight against the appeal of terrorism. Mass media, as discussed, can be a tool for the terrorists, but it can certainly be used even vice versa. Mass media could be used to develop and propagate counter narratives of the fallacious speeches of terrorists. It also needs to be reminded that the use of Internet by terrorism requires our attention.

Further Reading

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/> Basic information about the Security Council

<http://cns.miis.edu/inventory/pdfs/unsc.pdf> Information and Security Council

<http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/> United Nations actions to counter terrorism

<http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/index.shtml> ;

http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Counter_Terrorism/ The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy

http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/sg_symposium.shtml Secretary Generals Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation, with statements of some Member States

<http://ocw.nd.edu/peace-studies/terrorism-peace-and-other-inconsistencies/eduCommons/peace-studies/terrorism-peace-and-other-inconsistencies/notes/presentation-02> Introduction to terrorism

<http://nthposition.com/fourforms.php> discussion on the forms of terrorism

http://tamilnation.co/terrorism/terrorism_definition.pdf discussion on the problem of defining terrorism

http://www.issi.org.pk/publication-files/1299823784_75120807.pdf United Nations global counter-terrorism strategy: achievements and challenges

<http://www.isrcl.org/Papers/HamalengwaB.pdf> / Problems and prospects in the prosecution and defence of international terrorists