



Study Guide

Topic Area B

**Considering a comprehensive response towards terrorism,
in light of recent events**

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Dear all,

It is our pleasure to welcome you all to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, hosted by RhodesMRC 2016. The topics that we have chosen for this year's conference set the ground for intriguing debates, conflicts, numerous caucuses and thousands of memories as well. As you have probably already discovered, the issues of terrorism in the light of recent events and the frozen conflict in Transnistria will be on the table. Terrorism consists the utmost threat to global peace and security and thus, it is essential to be tackled, if not possible to be vanished. Numerous resolutions have failed to provide a concrete plan of action, but you will have the chance to examine the possibility of an effective and comprehensive solution. Although the conflict in Transnistria has been temporarily paused with a ceasefire, it can always arise and significantly threaten the stability of the region. A sustainable solution that would ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Moldova and concurrently serve the needs of the sides of the conflict, shall be adopted.

Having already said enough, we expect your active participation and excitement during our committee sessions. However, we also require your profound knowledge on your country's policy in spite of your personal beliefs on the topics.

Think twice before you speak, but do speak your mind, lobby, socialize, act, react and impact!

Looking forward to meeting you all in person. We wish you the best of luck on your research!

The Board of OSCE

Evangelia Dedousi & Zoi Didili

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic and environmental, and human aspects. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism and economic and environmental activities. All 57 participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis.

Definitions

Even though terrorism has been causing affliction to the international community for decades, there is still no commonly accepted definition of the term. The complexity of its manifestation and the diversity of its aspects have been impeding the prospect of a unanimous decision on the matter. On the one hand, the international criminal law has failed to provide a legally binding definition and on the other hand, national authorities and governments appear to be reluctant to reach an agreement. Despite the above mentioned, the United Nations Security Council has attempted to depict what constitutes a terrorist act. According to UNSC Resolution 1566 (2004), par.3:

“...criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature....”

One year later, during the launch of the Global Strategy against Terrorism, the former Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan encouraged Member States to overcome existing differences and proceed with the adoption of a definition. He explicitly mentioned that “any action constitutes terrorism if it is intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants, with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a Government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act”.

On a European level, the Article 1 of the Council’s Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism (2002) offered the international community another terrorism definition:

“...defined as offences under the national law, which, given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation where committed with the aim of: seriously intimidating a population, or unduly compelling a Government or International organization to perform or abstain from any act, or seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation shall be deemed to be terrorist offences...”.

These various efforts to set the baseline of the terrorism definition are the precursor of the high-level commitment that international organizations have developed towards the elimination of terrorist attacks and related actions.

Timeline of Recent Events

The numerous terrorist attacks that have occurred within the last few years have devastated the international community and have traumatized the unity and solidarity between States. The

widespread terror has been plaguing the international peace and security while the world has been grieving the victims, struggling to deal with the immeasurable consequences.

In January 2015, Charlie Hebdo offices were attacked by Kouachi brothers which resulted in the death of 11 people. Following this event, Amedy Coulibaly took the life of a policewoman at the Hyper Cacher market.

Later in that year, France fell victim of an even bigger and coordinated attack which this time stigmatized the French population. It all started the night of the 13th of November¹, when a series of suicide bomber explosions took place near the Stade de France, during a soccer match. At the same time, more attacks unraveled around the city, at people-packed areas, such as restaurants and bars. It is clear that there was a climatic trend on the number of fatalities, with the highest point being the attack on the Bataclan concert hall. Hundreds of people were injured and 130 people were killed in total by explosions and gunmen attacks that set the country in the state of emergency².

In the beginning of 2016, three explosions took place in Brussels that resulted in the death of more than 30 people. Two suicide bombings struck Zaventem Airport and, almost an hour later, another one struck the Maelbeek metro station. The attack created unrest over the area due to the high number of injured and alarmed the international community.

Last but not least, Ataturk International Airport was hit by a triple suicide bombing in June 2016. The death toll of this attack went up to 41 people and is considered to be a critical point in the fight against terrorism³.

Closely examining the abovementioned facts, it is apparent that our world has been facing one of the biggest global threats of modern times. The questions raised over these incidents might lead the way in better understanding this phenomenon and decisively tackle possible future attacks. Concurrently, States have to recover from these incidents and proceed by safeguarding their

¹Library, C. (2016). *2015 Paris Terror Attacks - CNN.com*. [online] CNN. Available at: <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/12/08/europe/2015-paris-terror-attacks-fast-facts/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²BBC News. (2016). *Brussels explosions: What we know about airport and metro attacks - BBC News*. [online] Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35869985> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³The Telegraph. (2016). *Istanbul Ataturk airport attack: 41 dead and 239 injured in 'hideous' suicide bombings in Turkey*. [online] Available at: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/06/29/istanbul-ataturk-airport-attack-36-dead-and-150-injured-in-hideous/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

prosperity and territorial integrity while ensuring the protection of the population. Even though history has shown that these challenges can be overcome, the lurking danger of terrorism is escalating day by day.

Range of Activities Connected to Terrorism

Terrorism is an obscure phenomenon and poses a multidimensional threat to the international community. There is a broad set of actions that are related to terrorism which includes the tactics and the means used by the existing terrorist groups.

Funding

Bearing in mind that funds play a vital role to the maintenance of the organization's operation and the key to expansion, it is conspicuous that terrorist have developed a wide variety of financing methods. The sustainability of terrorist networks is rooted to the spectrum of ways they use in order to cover their funding requirements which can be divided into a number of sectors. The first distinction is based on the legitimacy of the actions, since terrorist appear to easily adapt according to the environment. Charities are usually targeted by terrorist groups due to their vulnerability and specific features, such as their lowest administrative requirements comparing to other institutions. Even though this method incurs great risk, there are plenty of incidents where funding derives from the profit of legitimate businesses. Additionally, terrorist groups might be self-funded and raise the amount of money needed through the financial support of individuals or access to personal resources.

In contrast, there is a frequent use of criminal activities aiming to financially assist terrorist groups. The extent of illegality can range from minor frauds to major crimes, including drug and arms trafficking, extortion, credit card and cheque frauds. However, the fact that sometimes the different practices may be combined creates confusion in the identification of the perpetrator. The United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has reported that the network connecting illicit drugs trade and terrorism is an issue of high concern that indicates the complexity over combating both of them⁴.

In like manner, oil has been of vital importance as a strategic weapon in financing terrorism related activities. The control and exploitation of natural resources is commonly used as a way to provide funding of terrorist organisations, since the supervision of this sector is ambiguous and uncertain. The focus of terrorist groups on the oil resources can be also justified by the great influence that the industry has over the stability of States' economy and development⁵. The vulnerability of oil infrastructure and the existing corruption create favourable conditions for illicit oil trade that brings high revenues to terrorists. Their outspread capability of controlling and smuggling oil products and their ability to reach out markets illustrates that these operations have become a cross-border challenge⁶. Even though this process is seemingly limited to a local level, there is a long history of pathways that enable access to regional and international markets. The actions of corrupted traders allow these products to pass through the supply chain, a fact that hinders the efforts of tracking down and combating the illegal trade. It is noteworthy that their dominance on the oil assets has comparatively increased their wealth, which is proportionate to the development of their networks⁷.

As it was previously mentioned, kidnapping for ransom is another tactic that is frequently used for profit. Several reports have shown that most terrorists organisations and groups have been involved in such practices due to the flexibility that offers in transferring enormous amounts of money in a rather rapid way⁸.

Furthermore, an issue directly linked to kidnapping is human trafficking. Most of the existing terrorist organisations are smuggling and exploiting individuals for revenue, forcing them to prostitution and labor. Women and children fleeing to safety are exposed to that threat which turns

⁴ Unodc.org. (2016). *Drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/drug-trafficking-and-the-financing-of-terrorism.html> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵ Bakerinstitute.org. (2016). *THE GLOBAL ENERGY MARKET: COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES TO MEET GEOPOLITICAL AND FINANCIAL RISKS*. [online] Available at: <https://bakerinstitute.org/files/625/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁶ Anon. (2016). *Terrorism, Corruption and the Criminal Exploitation of Natural Resources*. [online] Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/corruption/Terrorism-corruption-criminal-exploitation-natural-resources-2016.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁷ The Huffington Post. (2014). *How ISIS Is Using Oil To Fund Its Terror*. [online] Available at: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/09/27/isis-oil_n_5877008.html [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁸ Fatf-gafi.org. (2016). *Documents - Financial Action Task Force (FATF)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/methodsandtrends/documents/emerging-terrorist-financing-risks.html> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

them into commodities of the black market⁹. Hundreds of people are experiencing traumatizing procedures, such as torture, sexual violence and rape, that stigmatize them their whole life¹⁰.

Another criminal activity interconnected with terrorism that plays a key role in the extended violence that plagues the world is illegal arms trade. This globalised crime is a strategic tool for terrorist organisations since they provide a number of advantages. The well-founded illicit trade networks and the proliferation of smuggling operations in combination with the close cooperation of terrorist and organized crime groups explains the reason why firearms trade is a profitable market for them. Their collaboration can be conducted in various forms which vary and depend on the type and level of terrorists' involvement¹¹ on the procedure. The association of terrorist groups with such operations reveal a less ideologically dependent side of their actions that

In recent times, the boundless access to Internet in combination with the continuous development of social media has been used in several ways for terrorism purposes. By disseminating their thoughts and beliefs, terrorists gain support to the extent that they are able of reaching potential donors. Crowdfunding is system defenseless to any kind of exploitations which makes it even more appealing to such users, while it facilitates easy transfer of the collected funds¹² due to the variety in payment types. Sometimes, terrorist organisations deceive people over the cause of the funding and use a wide range of social network to achieve that.

Recruitment

Intelligence over preventing and combating terrorism can be gained through exploring the different types of recruitment terrorist organisations have been using for years. The evolution of technology has changed the way of approach and this fact makes the matter even more problematic. The

⁹ Scholarship.shu.edu. (2016). *e Nexus between Human Trafficking and Terrorism/Organized Crime: Combating Human Trafficking By Creating a Cooperative Law Enforcement System*. [online] Available at:

http://scholarship.shu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1227&context=student_scholarship [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹⁰Amnesty.org. (2014). *Iraq: Yezidi women and girls face harrowing sexual violence*. [online] Available at:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2014/12/iraq-yezidi-women-and-girls-face-harrowing-sexual-violence/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹¹ Anon, (2016). *THE NEXUS AMONG TERRORISTS, NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS, WEAPONS PROLIFERATORS, AND ORGANIZED CRIME NETWORKS IN WESTERN EUROPE*. [online] Available at: https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/pdf-files/WestEurope_NEXUS.pdf [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹² Fatf-gafi.org. (2016). *Documents - Financial Action Task Force (FATF)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/methodsandtrends/documents/emerging-terrorist-financing-risks.html> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

analysis of social interactions that are created for the strengthening of terrorism structures has been under discussion for decades.

Terrorist organisations nowadays have widened their effect by precisely using their contemporary recruitment techniques, aiming to expand their appeal all over the world. The growing attraction and commitment people show towards actions related with terrorism has drawn attention to the means through which this phenomenon is constantly emerging. In general, the manipulation posed by propaganda mechanisms allows them to create a microcosm with explicitly selected inflow of information which, in fact, is a method to legitimize the extreme use of violence.

The increasing involvement of women in terrorist activities is also a fairly new attainment of the recruitment process. Although, in the past years, terrorist groups had introduced specific female role model standards which was defined by strict principles, women are now in the spotlight but presented in a thoroughly different way¹³. This drastic change has its roots to their need of adjustment, always depending to the goals set. Attempting to attract people from different backgrounds, terrorists have updated and improved their means.

The most compelling evidence of this tactic is the phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs). The UN Security Council Resolution 2178(2014) defines FTFs as¹⁴: “...*nationals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, and other individuals who travel or attempt to travel from their territories to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict*”¹⁵

It is imperative to be noted that the existence of FTFs has been of major importance during the latest attacks and this proves the effectiveness of the forceful recruitment methods. The motives behind their determination to take part in the terrorism-related atrocities have been built up by the

¹³ Anon, (2016). *ISIS AND PROPAGANDA: HOW ISIS EXPLOITS WOMEN*. [online] Available at: <https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/isis%20and%20Propaganda-%20How%20isis%20Exploits%20Women.pdf> [Accessed 2 Aug. 2016].

¹⁴ Anon, (2016). *Foreign (Terrorist) Fighter Estimates: Conceptual and Data Issues*. [online] Available at: <http://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ICCT-Schmid-Foreign-Terrorist-Fighter-Estimates-Conceptual-and-Data-Issues-October20152.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹⁵ Anon, (2016). *Implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by States affected by foreign terrorist fighters (S/2015/683 of 2 September 2015)*. [online] Available at: http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/docs/2015/N1527297_EN.pdf [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

targeted approaches of terrorist organisations. The solid extremist ideological framework that gives that strong sense of unity between them, the heroic figures of their leaders and the prospect of rewards and recognition are a set of factors that work as the driving force for the FTFs¹⁶. The radicalization of individuals far from the conflict areas and the possible future impact of their actions on origin, transit and destination countries poses an insistent threat to the international community¹⁷.

Most recent researches reveal that one of the emerging trends on the sector of recruitment is the use of online activities and specifically, the use of social media. The pattern that terrorist organisations and group apply to recruit online potential members can be described as a precisely organized action of several steps. After detecting and contacting them, they move forward on enhancing more private communications while disengaging them from their personal environment¹⁸.

Although the coordinated succession of the previously mentioned phases is accurate, it is remarkable how terrorist have improved their means in propagandising populations and accomplished to be a pole of attraction. The magnitude of the propaganda burst in our times is considered uncontrollable, provided that they managed to capture the attention globally¹⁹. Their domination on the Internet points out the modernization of their techniques and their adaptation to the developments of our times which makes critical the advancement of current terrorist monitoring measures.

¹⁶ Anon, (2016). *Foreign (Terrorist) Fighters with IS: A European Perspective*. [online] Available at: <http://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/ICCT-Schmid-Foreign-Terrorist-Fighters-with-IS-A-European-Perspective-December2015.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹⁷ Foreign Terrorist Fighters Initiative : The Hague – Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTF Phenomenon. (2016). [online] Available at: https://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/140201/14Sept19_The+Hague-Marrakech+FTF+Memorandum.pdf [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹⁸ Brookings. (2016). *How terrorists recruit online (and how to stop it) | Brookings Institution*. [online] Available at: <https://www.brookings.edu/2015/11/09/how-terrorists-recruit-online-and-how-to-stop-it/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

¹⁹ Engel, P. (2016). *ISIS has mastered a crucial recruiting tactic no terrorist group has ever conquered*. [online] Business Insider. Available at: <http://www.businessinsider.com/isis-is-revolutionizing-international-terrorism-2015-5> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

Actions of the International Community

I. Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Since its foundation in 1975, OSCE has been one of the main contributors to the fight against terrorism. The Organisation has been focused on the prevention of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and has been strengthening the co-operation ties between its Member States by taking numerous initiatives. Responding to the worldwide growing concern over security threats, OSCE has taken great steps towards reaching a counter-terrorism approach which examines all the key factors and variables related to the matter. Showing its respect to the international anti-terrorism legal framework that has been formed through the decades, it has been promoting the implementation of these documents by its participating States and has succeeded to attain almost 90% ratification rate²⁰. Additionally, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe has been interacting and uniting its efforts with other specialized institutions, some of which are the following:

- Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights²¹ (ODIHR)
- The Representative on Freedom of the Media²² (RFoM)
- The High Commissioner on National Minorities²³ (HCNM)

Aiming to eliminate all forms violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, the OSCE Secretary General along with the OSCE Serbian Chairmanship commenced the “OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism (#UnitedCVE)”²⁴ campaign and requested the support of the OSCE participating States and partners. The campaign included expert seminars, meetings, guidebooks and manuals over contemporary issues, such as women, youth engagement and civil society, human rights and capacity-building.

²⁰ Osce.org. (2016). *Status of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols as well as other International and Regional Legal Instruments related to Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters, in the OSCE Area*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/atu/17138?download=true> [Accessed 4 Aug. 2016].

²¹ Osce.org. (2016). *OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights | OSCE*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/odhr> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²² Osce.org. (2016). *OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media | OSCE*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/fom> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²³ Osce.org. (2016). *OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities | OSCE*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/hcnm> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²⁴ Osce.org. (2016). *OSCE United in Countering Violent Extremism | OSCE*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/unitedCVE> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

Finally, one of the latest events that OSCE German Chairmanship organized was the “OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference 2016: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism”²⁵ held in Berlin in the summer of 2016.

Ministerial Council

The **Ministerial Council**²⁶ plays a key role in the composition of OSCE counter-terrorism policy and commitments. Based on the multi-dimensional approach required to tackle the spread of terrorism, the Council has prioritized the creation of an adequate solution that covers all aspects of the matter. The first step was taken in 2001 at the Bucharest Ministerial Council, where the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating terrorism²⁷ was introduced. This decision mostly recognized the significance of the already existing framework and highlighted the duties of its bodies. During the last fifteen years, the annual meetings of the Foreign Ministers have provided milestone decisions that greatly influenced the international community.

It is imperative to be noted that the most recent and substantial decision over the topic area was adopted by the Permanent Council in the time of the 2012 Dublin Ministerial Council. The Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism (PC.DEC/1063)²⁸ emphasized on the key areas of counter-terrorism activities, using the foundation set by previous relevant Ministerial Decisions. Moreover, it mentioned the prospect of a more concerted internal action and the intention of an enhanced collaboration on a regional and international level.

In the light of the recent events, the Ministerial Council showed its interest by initiating various activities and adopting the following two Declarations:

²⁵ Osce.org. (2016). *OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference 2016: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism* | OSCE. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/cio/242511> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²⁶ Osce.org. (2016). *Ministerial Council* | OSCE. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/mc> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²⁷ Osce.org. (2016). *The Bucharest Plan of Action for combating terrorism* | OSCE. [online] Available at: http://www.osce.org/atu/4252_4 [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

²⁸ Osce.org. (2016). *DECISION No. 1063 OSCE CONSOLIDATED FRAMEWORK FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/pc/98008?download=true> [Accessed 4 Aug. 2016].

- Ministerial Declaration on the OSCE Role in Countering the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in the Context of Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2170(2014) and 2178(2014) (MC.DOC/5/14)²⁹
- Ministerial Declaration on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (MC.DOC/4/15)³⁰
- Ministerial Declaration on Reinforcing OSCE Efforts to Counter Terrorism in the Wake of Recent Terrorist Attacks (MC.DOC/3/15)³¹

Action against Terrorism Unit

OSCE has shown its true colours on the matter by establishing the **Action Against Terrorism Unit**³² (TNTD/ ATU) which works as the coordinator of counterterrorism activities conducted under the auspices of Transnational Threats Department³³ (TNTD). Specifically, the Unit was founded in 2002 in the view of further facilitating the OSCE anti-terrorism actions. Its operation has been of vital importance for the organisation since it has been undertaking a variety of projects and programmes while assisting participating States to remain engaged in countering terrorism. Furthermore, ATU has extended the capabilities of the organisation by closely working with a number of institutions³⁴, such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime on ameliorating co-operation in criminal matters, the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and Interpol on travel document security. On another level, it has launched the Counter- Terrorism Network³⁵ (CTN) which promotes information-sharing and provides updates through its newsletter. Taking into consideration that Internet has been a powerful tactic of terrorist groups, the Unit has been

²⁹ Osce.org. (2014). *DECLARATION ON THE OSCE ROLE IN COUNTERING THE PHENOMENON OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2170 (2014) AND 2178 (2014)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/mc/130546?download=true> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³⁰ Osce.org. (2016). *MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND RADICALIZATION THAT LEAD TO TERRORISM*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/cio/208216?download=true> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³¹ Osce.org. (2016). *MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON REINFORCING OSCE EFFORTS TO COUNTER TERRORISM IN THE WAKE OF RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/cio/207261?download=true> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³² Osce.org. (2016). *Action Against Terrorism Unit*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/atu/13578?download=true> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³³ Osce.org. (2012). *New OSCE department for transnational threats established | OSCE*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/sg/86970> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³⁴ Osce.org. (2016). *Factsheet of the OSCE Action against Terrorism Unit | OSCE*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/atu/13578> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³⁵ Osce.org. (2016). *Action against Terrorism Unit*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/atu/13578?download=true> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

working on reinforcing cyber-security, sharing best practices through organising events and analyzing the different ways that it is used for terrorism funding and recruitment.

Taking into account the significance of the FTFs and willing to commit to the complete implementation of the relevant Security Council Resolutions, TNTD/ATU has created the four following programmes³⁶, in accordance with the OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight Against Terrorism:

- VERLT Programme (concerning violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism)
- Internet Programme (concerning the use of Internet for terrorist purposes)
- Legal Programme (concerning the international legal framework and co-operation in criminal matters)
- TDS programme (concerning travel document security)

II. United Nations

It is unquestionable that the core of the legal and political framework concerning counter-terrorism activities has been set by the continuous efforts of the United Nations. One of the main pillars that works as the basis of these efforts consists of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments³⁷ (UATI). On the way of developing a comprehensive response towards the prevention of terrorism, the United Nations system formed this set of principles concerning the definition of a terrorist action and their penalization, establishment of jurisdiction over offences defined and relevant obligation of the State parties. The following documents have been the reference point for all the organisations that are engaged in the fight against terrorism:

- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft³⁸
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft³⁹
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation⁴⁰

³⁶ Osce.org. (2016). *Fact Sheet on TNTD Activities to Counter the Phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters*. [online] Available at: <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/165251?download=true> [Accessed 2 Aug. 2016].

³⁷ Un.org. (2016). *International Legal Instruments*. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/legal-instruments.shtml> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³⁸ Anon, (2016). *1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv1-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

³⁹ Anon, (2016). *1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv2-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

- 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents⁴¹
- 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages⁴²
- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material⁴³
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation⁴⁴
- 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation⁴⁵
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf⁴⁶
- 1991 Convention on the Making of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection⁴⁷
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings⁴⁸
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism⁴⁹
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Material⁵⁰
- 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material⁵¹
- 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation⁵²

⁴⁰ Anon, (2016). *1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv3-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴¹ Anon, (2016). *1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-7.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴² Anon, (2016). *1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-5.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴³ Anon, (2016). *1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv6-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴⁴ Anon, (2016). *1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv7-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴⁵ Anon, (2016). *1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv8-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴⁶ Anon, (2016). *1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv9-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴⁷ Anon, (2016). *1991 Convention on the Making of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/Conv10-english.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴⁸ Anon, (2016). *1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-9.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁴⁹ Anon, (2016). *1999 International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-11.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵⁰ Anon, (2016). *2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Material*. [online] Available at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-15.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵¹ Anon, (2016). *2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*. [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/tldb/pdf/Conv_nuclear_material_1980_amendment_en.pdf [Accessed 5 Aug. 2016].

- 2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf⁵³
- 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation⁵⁴
- 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft⁵⁵
- 2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft⁵⁶

It is noteworthy that the aforementioned depict the motivation of the Member States to enhance their national legislation and enable law enforcement on terrorism matters while broadening their collaboration in all levels. This systematic effort, starting in 1963, reveals their determination on preserving peace and security and their motivation to move towards the efficient prevention of threats posed by terrorism.

However, it is evident that the leading force on the fight against terrorism has been the United Nations Security Council (SC), which has shown its devotion on the matter by playing a decisive role on the decision-making process. Even though countering terrorism has been one of the main goals that Security Council Resolutions were aiming for, events of terrorist attacks during the past decade draw the attention of the international community. Alarmed by the 9/11 attack in the United States, the Security Council adopted resolution 1373(2001)⁵⁷ which introduced the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)⁵⁸. This resolution also urged Member States to further implement the

⁵² Unodc.org. (2016). *2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*. [online] Available at: https://www.unodc.org/tldb/en/2005_Protocol2Convention_Maritime%20Navigation.html [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵³ Anon, (2016). *2005 Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/tldb/pdf/Protocol%20Fixed%20Platforms%20EN.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵⁴ Anon, (2016). *2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation*. [online] Available at: http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/Administrative%20Packages/Beijing_Convention_EN.pdf [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵⁵ Anon, (2016). *2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*. [online] Available at: http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/Administrative%20Packages/Beijing_protocol_EN.pdf [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵⁶ Anon, (2016). *2014 Protocol to the Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft*. [online] Available at: http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/list%20of%20parties/montreal_prot_2014_en.pdf [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵⁷ Anon, (2016). *Resolution 1373(2001)*. [online] Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2012/docs/United%20Nations%20Security%20Council%20Resolution%201373%20\(2001\).pdf](http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/specialmeetings/2012/docs/United%20Nations%20Security%20Council%20Resolution%201373%20(2001).pdf) [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁵⁸ Un.org. (2016). *About Us | UN Counter-Terrorism Committee*. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/aboutus.html> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

relevant conventions and protocols and abide by their principles while taking the necessary measures to safeguard the world's stability.

In September 2006, the United Nations General Assembly approved a collective strategic plan in combatting terrorism, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Strategy was based on four main points that targeted terrorism and its various forms. In the meanwhile, the UN Secretary General had established Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) which ensured the coherence of the related actions with respect to the Strategy. Furthermore, it was the resolution 1535(2004) that created the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED)⁵⁹, a monitoring body responsible for the implementation of resolution 1373.

The increase of terrorist organisations and groups led to the intensification of the battle against terrorism which resulted in a plethora of resolutions relating to specific cases around the world. The outcome of the constant improvements on the international legal framework was the formation of a well-structured common policy over some of the most important issues of our times. Bearing in mind the challenges that States are facing on their way to fulfill their obligations, the General Assembly founded the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre in its 66th session. The Centre is accountable for assisting States and organizing several projects in compliance with the Global

Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

It is of significant importance to mention the progress that has been made due to the changes that occurred within the last year. A report concerning a UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism⁶⁰ was introduced by UN Secretary General, who encouraged States to further collaborate and unite over the prevention of such incidents and urged them to enter into force the related recommendations. Equally important are the adoption of three resolutions concerning the recent terrorist acts and the input of the youth on the protection of peace and security.

⁵⁹ Un.org. (2016). *SECURITY COUNCIL RESTRUCTURES COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE, TO STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF 2001 ANTI-TERRORISM RESOLUTION* | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/press/en/2004/sc8041.doc.htm> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁶⁰ Un.org. (2016). *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism* | Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. [online] Available at: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/plan-action-prevent-violent-extremism> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

III. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

In the spirit of Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, collective defense is one of the main points that NATO has been focusing its efforts. The great significance of the terrorism threat was officially declared in the 1999 Alliance Strategic Concept and, since then, the organisation used its experience over the maintenance of peace and security on countering terrorism. The following timeline shows the steps that NATO has taken through the years:

2002 Prague Summit

The determination of the Member's leaders to adequately protect their countries and safeguard the well-being of their citizens, led them to endorse the Prague Package⁶¹ which encompassed a number of specific actions. Firstly, it introduced the Military Concept for Defense against Terrorism, the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism and the Civil Emergency Action Plan while enabling the establishment of NATO Response Force and the Prague Capabilities Commitment⁶². Secondly, it dealt with the issues of cyber defense and intelligence sharing, and concurrently referred to the essential co-operation with international organisations. Finally, it enforced measures concerning nuclear, biological and chemical defense.

2004 Istanbul Summit

The evolution and expansion of terrorist attacks alarmed NATO Members to the extent that the need for a more coordinated solution became urgent. The NATO's Defense Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT POW)⁶³ was initiated as a response to this challenge, it was supervised by the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) and regulated by the Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESCD). The main operation field of the Programme was the synchronization of armed forces with new technologies, the intensification of preparedness and generally the achievement of a solid framework of rapid response. Based upon NATO's Counter

⁶¹ Anon, (2016). *The Prague Summit and NATO's Transformation*. [online] Available at: <http://www.nato.int/docu/rdr-gde-prg/rdr-gde-prg-eng.pdf> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁶² Nato.int. (2016). *NATO Press Release (2002)127 - 21 Nov. 2002*. [online] Available at: <http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-127e.htm> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁶³ NATO. (2016). *Defense Against Terrorism Programme of Work (DAT POW)*. [online] Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50313.htm [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

Terrorism Policy Guidelines, DAT POW works upon the following three sectors: incident management, force protection and network engagement.

2012 Chicago Summit

During 2012 Summit, NATO agreed upon a new and improved set of policy guidelines concerning counter-terrorism. The development of new means and tactics that are used for terrorist purposes prompted the Alliance to upgrade its counter-terrorism tools. The Guidelines determine the principles that will govern the activities of the Alliance and introduce the key areas of interest (awareness, capabilities and engagement). Moreover, the implementation of the Guidelines will be overseen by the Terrorism Task Force, which will report on the matter. Subsequent to the adoption of the NATO's Policy Guidelines on Counter-Terrorism⁶⁴ would be the creation of an Action Plan for Implementation.

2014 Wales Summit

In one of the most recent NATO meetings, the Members established the Readiness Action Plan⁶⁵ (RAP) which is characterized as one of the greatest steps forward in the direction of collective defense in the post-Cold War period. It provides the Alliance a series of measures concerning the protection of populations, crisis management and prevention of attacks in the NATO area. Additionally, NATO Response Force will be used as a tool in order to ensure control over this area and will be strengthened by the foundation of a Very High Readiness Joint Task Force⁶⁶ (VJTF). Finally, NATO Force Integration Units (NFIUs) will be assisting the operation of the Plan, especially in the Central and Eastern Europe.

However, NATO counter-terrorism actions are not limited to the abovementioned declarations and decisions. The organisations has published numerous reports on the progress made and has succeeded in cooperating with partner countries and other international organisations.

⁶⁴ NATO. (2016). *NATO's policy guidelines on counter-terrorism*. [online] Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁶⁵ NATO. (2016). *Readiness Action Plan*. [online] Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_119353.htm [Accessed 5 Aug. 2016].

⁶⁶ Shape.nato.int. (2016). *SHAPE | NATO Response Force / Very High Readiness Joint Task Force*. [online] Available at: <http://www.shape.nato.int/nato-response-force--very-high-readiness-joint-task-force> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

IV. European Union (EU)

The European Union has been actively involved in combating terrorism and has offered a significant set of laws and regulations that guide Member States. The work of the Union can be divided in parts on the basis of its different institutions.

The European Council and the Council of the European Union

There is a high-level collaboration between these two institutions towards the prevention of radicalization and protection of the populations in an EU level.

Starting almost 10 years ago, the Council of the European Union initiated the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy which was a regional, complementary to the United Nations effort action plan, that demonstrated the Union's commitment. The Strategy organized its actions over the identification of factors that lead to radicalization and recruitment and their *prevention* which resulted in the adoption of an EU Strategy for combating radicalization and recruitment to terrorism.

One of the strategic priorities was the enhancement of citizens' *protection* that would be achieved through the safeguard of external borders and the upgrade of transport security. Aiming to achieve that, the EU has proposed the installation of the Passenger Name Record⁶⁷ (PNR) Data which is a directive adopted in 2016 and is related to the assortment of passengers' personal information, facilitating the efforts on combating cross-border terrorism related crimes. It is crucial to mention that this directive is a regulation that covers the secure transfer of data to national authorities while it shows respect to the fundamental rights of each individual.

Blocking terrorists' ability to prepare and plan their expansion has always been an issue of concern for the EU leaders. The cooperation of Europol and Eurojust on this level, in combination with each country's national capacity on the matter have contributed to this fight. For this reason,

⁶⁷ European Parliament. (n.d.). *PNR: Passenger Name Record*. [online] Available at: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/top-stories/20150218TST24901/PNR-Passenger-Name-Record> [Accessed Aug. 2016].

the Council and the European Parliament jointly worked on the adoption of guidelines on the prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing⁶⁸.

The fourth pillar of the Strategy is related to the effect the terrorist attacks have in the EU area and the ways that Member States can decrease them by building a comprehensive response. Dealing with the consequences of such incidents require protection and risk assessment mechanisms but also the provision of direct assistance to the victims of the attack. The urgent need for immediate action resulted in the review of previous arrangements and their replacement by the EU integrated political crisis *response* arrangements⁶⁹ (IPCR) while it caused the modification of the EU civil protection legislation, both in 2013.

An innovation introduced by the European Council was the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator⁷⁰ position, through a declaration on combating terrorism. The first Co-ordinator was appointed in 2007 and its contribution has been an integral part of the Council's fight against terrorism. There is a wide range of duties in this position, including ensuring the application of the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, delivering reports on the operation of EU instruments and harmonizing the actions of Council's preparatory bodies with the Commission and the European External Action Service through information exchange. It also guarantees that the European Union remains one of the frontrunners on the fight against terrorist attacks and works on strengthening communication ties with third countries.

The ongoing spread of terrorism has created a great concern to the European Institutions that propelled them to designate it as a high-priority matter. The response towards this matter can be divided in different lines of action that were approved by both the European Council and the Council of the European Union.

In 2013, a number of proposals were approved by the Justice and Home Affairs Council which were later examined by the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator. This report pointed out the specific

⁶⁸ Eur-lex.europa.eu. (2016). *EUR-Lex - 32015L0849 - EN - EUR-Lex*. [online] Available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32015L0849> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁶⁹ Consilium.europa.eu. (2016). *The EU integrated political crisis response arrangements - Consilium*. [online] Available at: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/publications/2014/eu-ipcr/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

⁷⁰ Consilium.europa.eu. (2016). *Counter-Terrorism Coordinator - Consilium*. [online] Available at: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/fight-against-terrorism/counter-terrorism-coordinator/> [Accessed 1 Aug. 2016].

parts where the EU efforts should concentrate and within the next year, the European Council requested the acceleration of the enforcement process.

Showing solidarity after the January 2015 Paris terrorist attack, the European Council reminded the urgency of safeguarding peace and security in the region by making a statement concerning action in the EU area. Although some of these measures were previously mentioned in other relevant documents, there were some additions related to the following sectors: Schengen framework and external borders, tackling firearms trafficking and financing of terrorism, Internet and the promotion of extremism, prevention of radicalization.

Following these proposals, the Council concluded on measures towards combating trafficking of firearms.

Unfortunately, the continuity of terrorist attacks and specifically, the Paris attack in November 2015 stimulated the efforts of the Justice and Home Affairs Council which adopted conclusions on the broad matter of counter- terrorism and the enhancement of criminal justice response to radicalization leading to terrorism and violent extremism.

At the present time, the Council remains seized on the matter by reacting to the most recent attacks and continues taking steps forward. The adoption of conclusions on the fight against terrorist financing, the proposal for a far-reaching Directive on combating terrorism and the negotiations on the control of firearms prove the engagement of the institution on countering terrorism.

Points to be Addressed by the Committee

Through an extensive examination of the information and facts provided in the previous sections, there are areas of the topic that have to be mentioned by the participants and possibly debates, concerning this issues, should be held. Having in mind that our goal is to conclude with proposals and solutions, here are some of the points that should be addressed by the committee:

- How can the international community further enhance the existing legal framework in order to conclude in a comprehensive solution?

- In which way can States prevent the expansion of terrorism since most of the recent attacks derive from the
- What are the ways to improve the security and awareness between Member States, aiming to be prepared for possible future attacks?
- How should the international organisations reinforce the efforts made by States and on what level they can strengthen worldwide solidarity?
- What steps should authorities take to fully identify and tackle the financing of terrorist groups?
- How can the international community guarantee the protection civilians from the atrocities of terrorist attacks?
- In which way can youth get involved on the fight of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism?
- Showing respect to the international human rights law and standards, how can Member States safeguard fundamental human rights and freedoms on identifying the perpetrators and countering terrorism?
- In what could the online media and other services used by terrorist recruiters be further secured to monitor the spread of this phenomenon?

Useful links

Consolidated Reference for OSCE Anti-Terrorism Efforts

<http://www.osce.org/secretariat/91823>

OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference 2016: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism <http://www.osce.org/cio/242511>

Status in the OSCE Area of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols

<http://www.osce.org/atu/17138>

Ministerial Declaration on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism <http://www.osce.org/cio/208216>

Action Against Terrorism Unit <http://www.osce.org/atu/13578?download=true>

Overview of OSCE Counter-Terrorism Related Commitments <http://www.osce.org/node/26365>

“The Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” by Thomas Wuchte, OSCE Head on Anti-Terrorism Issues <http://www.osce.org/secretariat/91823>

NATO’s Defense Against Terrorism Programme

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50313.htm

http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_10/20151029_141007-dat-prog.pdf

NATO’s Policy Guidelines on Counter-Terrorism

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87905.htm

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Fact Sheet: Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet32EN.pdf>

Financial Action Task Force: Terrorist Financing

<http://www.fatf->

[gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/FATF%20Terrorist%20Financing%20Typologies%20Report.
pdf](http://www.fatf-
gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/FATF%20Terrorist%20Financing%20Typologies%20Report.
pdf)

Youth Engagement to Counter Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: Report on Findings and Recommendations from an OSCE Secretariat - OSCE ODIHR Expert Roundtable <http://www.osce.org/atu/103352>

Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community- Policing Approach <http://www.osce.org/atu/111438>

Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights

<http://www.osce.org/odihhr/29103?download=true>

Financial Action Task Force: Emerging Terrorist Financing Risks

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/methodsandtrends/documents/emerging-terrorist-financing-risks.html>