



CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM



NEWSLETTER
APRIL-MAY-JUNE

**COE-DAT
TURKEY**

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES (April – June 2012)

There were **1,626¹** reported terrorist incidents in **46** different countries during second quarter of 2012. These incidents claimed **2,695** lives, caused **5,522** injuries and included **177** abductions. The incidents were decreased roughly 25% in the world compared to fourth first of 2012. Incidents in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan consist of 55% of all total incidents in the world.

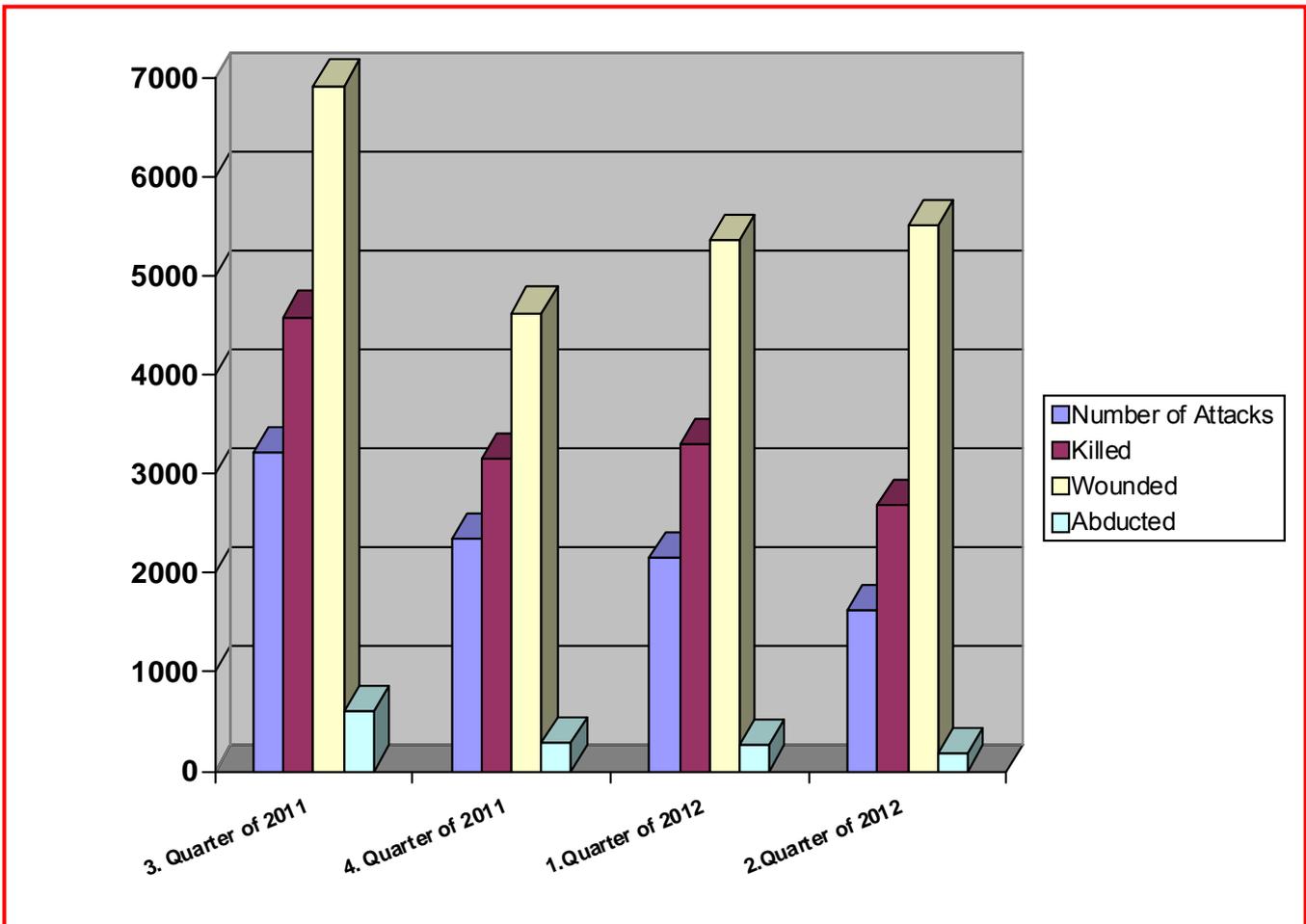


Chart – 1: Some World Security Trends

¹ All figures mentioned in the report come from publicly available sources, and any discrepancy in figures cited in similar works is the result of varying consultation of these sources. Neither NATO nor COE-DAT is responsible for such discrepancies.
K: Killed, W: Wounded, A: Abducted

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Iraq	377	478	1552	1
Afghanistan	271	532	705	45
Pakistan	250	419	874	20
India	152	63	93	75
Yemen	78	341	332	3
Turkey	67	36	76	33
Colombia	52	69	154	1
Syria	52	149	704	16
Somalia	39	74	54	0
Philippines	39	45	99	4
Total	1377	2206	4643	198

Table – 1: Attacks of the most hit ten countries during second quarter of 2012

Iraq was in the first place by the total number of casualties in the world during first quarter of the year. The most hit ten countries according the number of incidents are shown above in the Table-1.

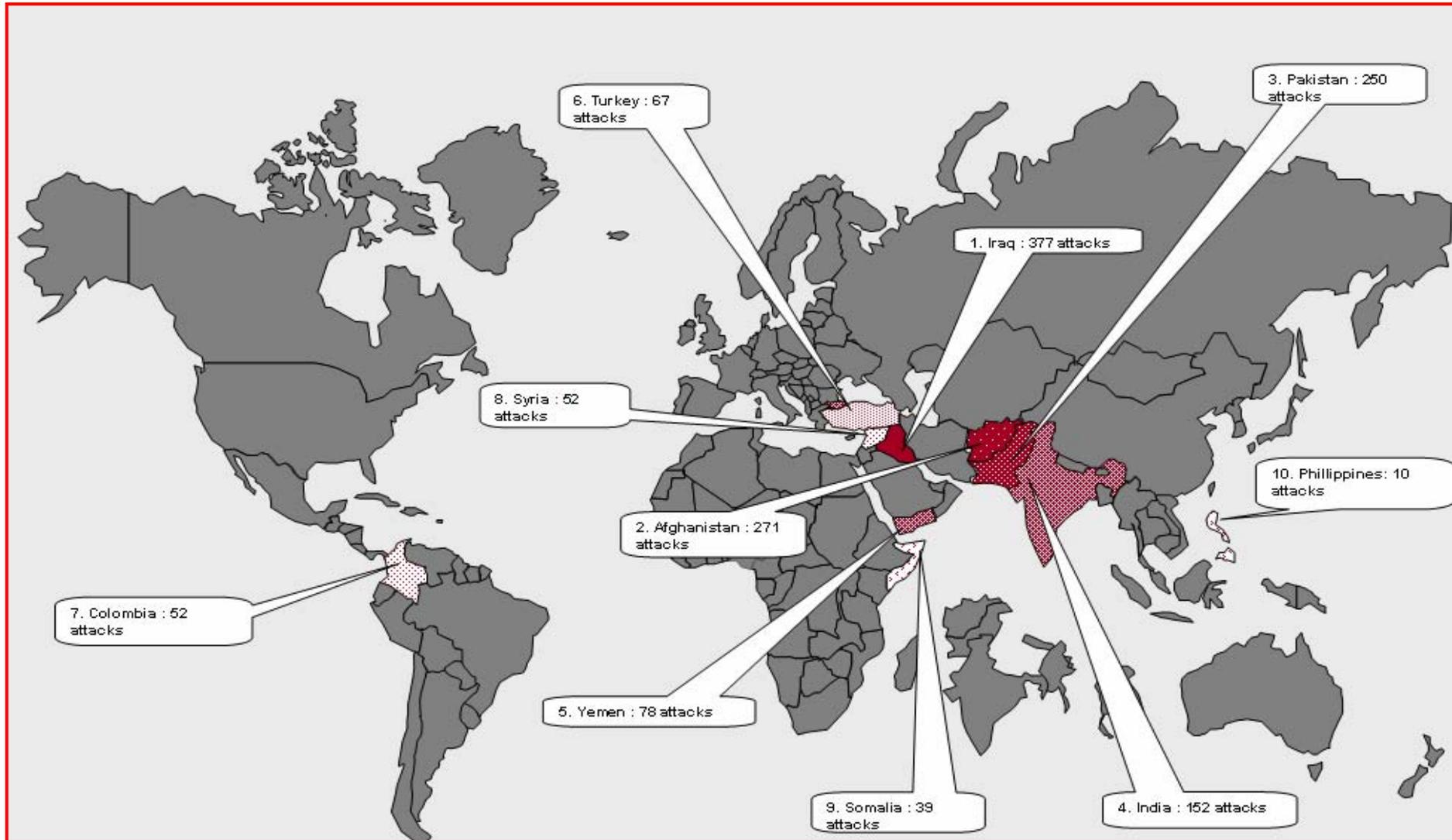
Attack type	Number of Instances	K	W	A
IED	588	590	1659	0
Armed Attack	358	580	431	0
Clash	246	391	348	0
VBIED	102	223	847	0
IDF	99	112	386	0
Suicide Attack	80	548	1654	0
Execution	45	173	150	0
Abduction	42	0	0	151
Arson	31	0	2	0
Raid	25	78	45	26
Cyber Attack	5	0	0	0
Hoax	5	0	0	0
Total	1626	2695	5522	177

Table – 2: Types of Terrorist Attacks during the secon quarter of 2012

The attack types in the world during the second quarter of the year are shown above in the table. Improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, armed attacks and clashes consist of 73% of the total attacks in the world during the period. According to attack types, IED attack was the most prevalent methodology during the period.

“The most significant attack in the world occurred on the 21st of May when a suicide bomber blew himself up at a military parade rehearsal in Yemen’s capital city of Sanaa leaving 90 government soldiers killed and 200 others wounded.”

MAP OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS OF THE MOST HIT 10 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2012²



² this map shown here is taken from www.presentationmagazine.com

VISITS PAID TO COE-DAT IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 2012

- * **18 APRIL 2012** :LTG. Kadri KASTRATI: Kosovo Security Force Commander.
- * **25 APRIL 2012** :BG. Marouan BOUGUERRA: Head of Tunisia Military Judicial Committee.
- * **26 APRIL 2012** :RADM. Jacm STEER: Deputy Chief of New Zealand General Staff.
- * **29 MAY 2012** :POL.GEN. Wichan POTEPHOSREE: Secretary General of the Office of National Security Council of Thailand.
- * **06 JUNE 2012** :MG. Masatomo SAKURAGI: Director of National Institute of Defense Studies, Japanese Ministry of Defense.
- * **07 JUNE 2012** :MRS. Elke HOFF: The Spokesperson for the Defence Commission of German Parliament.



Visit of Defence Commission of German Parliament

(07 June 2012)

COE-DAT PARTICIPATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

1. Participation in “Education and Training Meeting” in Brussels/Belgium on 17 April 2012. The participants were briefed about the COE-DAT being hub for CT training subject.
2. Participation in “Defence Against Terrorism Course (held by NATO School/Oberammergau)” on 04 June 2012. COE-DAT Course Director gave a lecture about the “Is the religion or ideology the main motive for terrorism and terrorist recruitment methods”.
3. Participation in “NATO COE WS 2012” in Brno/Czech Republic on 11-14 June 2012. Ops.Officer of COE-DAT presented the COE-DAT 2013 Programme of Work to the participants.
4. Participation in “Human Aspects of Operational Environment Working Group Meeting” in Oradea/Romania on 12-15 June 2012.
5. Participation in “Cooperative Resolve 2012 Exercise” in Nurnberg/Germany on 15-26 June 2012.

**THE OUTCOMES OF FIGHTING THE FINANCIAL DIMENSIONS OF TERRORISM COURSE
13-17 FEBRUARY 2012**

1. **Terror actions are low cost actions with high impacts.** Except the 9/11 attacks in the USA, the costs of terrorist actions during 1998-2005 time period was in the range of \$ 10,000-\$50,000. Fear and the feeling of being threatened increases and complicates politically, culturally, and economically the impact of terrorist actions.

Attack	Date	Cost (US \$)
London Underground	2005	8000
Madrid Trains	2004	10,000
Istanbul	2003	40,000
Jakarta Hotel	2003	30,000
Bali Bombings	2002	50,000

2. Terrorist organizations need financing for their basic needs (food, cloth, sheltering, etc.), operational needs to conduct terrorist acts (weapons, transportation, documents) and broad organizational needs for the maintenance of the organization (professional and academic training, network, infrastructure, propaganda, etc.). **Contrary to the common belief, it is not the terrorist acts that most of the financing is allocated but the activities for maintenance of the terrorist organization.**

3. Funding activities and methods of terrorist organizations are influenced by the structure and the context of the organization, namely organizational goals and needs, geographic, economic and political environment. **Thus, different methods of fund raising are used by different terrorist organizations.** Both legal ways such as charities, legitimate businesses, front organizations, and trading and illegal ways like trafficking, smuggling, theft, fraud, extortion, and kidnapping are used for money making. State-sponsorships promoting terrorist organizations have been significantly decreased since 9/11 attacks. In terms of money transfers, terrorist organizations use both legal and illegal ways of traditional and alternative financial services, currency smuggling, money laundering and money transfer, online and mobile payment systems.



4. Depending on the regional conditions, their capabilities and needs, terrorist organizations involve in the different parts of criminal activities. Most of the money of terrorist organizations comes from smuggling and trafficking (drugs, arms, human, and goods). While Hezbollah make money particularly from cigarette smuggling, Afghani Taliban finances its maintenance and activities mainly from heroin trafficking, opium cultivation and production, extortion and corruption. Similarly, **PKK provides most of the money they need from heroin trafficking, extortion, and kidnapping, and FARC based in Colombia controls the coca production and its trafficking.**



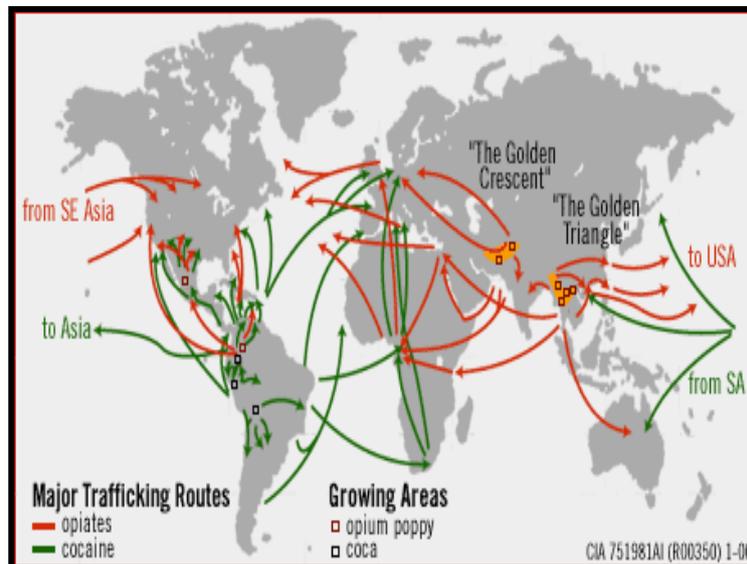
5. The major difference between terrorist organizations and organized crime syndicates (OCS) is their goals: **terrorist organizations hold ideological goals while OCS conduct their actions for financial gains.** Besides this difference, there are important similarities between terrorist organizations and organized crime syndicates. Both groups enter into relationships with illicit entities to obtain documents, weapons, etc., bribe government officials, use IT and violence in their operations, operate decentralized, and do not hesitate to use traditional, religious and ritual constructs for their maintenance.

6. Terrorist Organizations collaborate with OCS for drug and human trafficking, smuggling, kidnapping, fraud (Check fraud, Identity theft, Credit card fraud, Scams, Credit Card Fraud, stolen

accounts), counterfeiting money and transportation of counterfeiting products. Their collaboration happens in different ways: they may form alliances where one group aid/assist the other one with experience sharing, one group may use the operational traits of the other one (operational adoption), and they may merge into a single entity (convergence) which initially holds the characteristics of both groups but later transforms itself into holding one objective.



7. **Money laundering is an important source of terror** and we do not know how much of the terror financing is provided by money laundering. Most of the financing of terrorist organizations are provided from drugs and their trafficking.

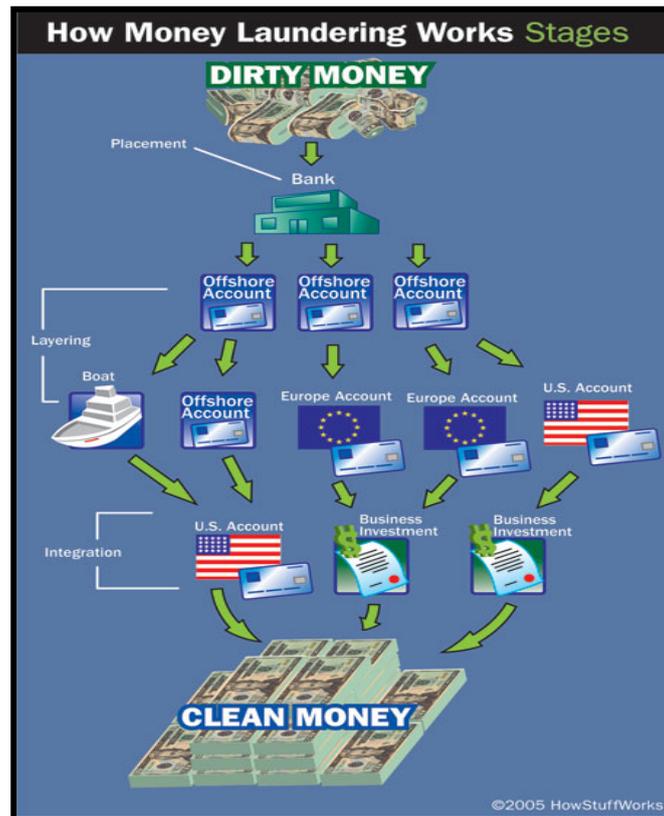


8. Counterfeiting terrorism financing is an important component of counter terrorism strategy. It diminishes terrorist capacity, forces terrorist organizations to denote more effort to financing increasing the risk of detection. For an effective and successful CTF, multilateral measures are necessity. Strengthening cooperation at national and international levels between different stakeholders including state agencies, public and private sectors, banking sector and even individuals is crucially important for successful CTF.

9. **Important steps have been taken at international arena to counter terrorism financing.** Although some success could have been achieved, additional and continual efforts are needed to be taken at international and inter-governmental levels to promote strengthening of

inter-state cooperation and development of a common understanding of terrorism and terrorist organizations by different stakeholders. These efforts will be promoting effective multilateral CTF.

10. **More intelligence and information exchange among state agencies supporting multilateral cooperation will have vital role in multilateral CTF.** Sustainability of inter-state and multilateral cooperation for effective CTF can be reached by overcoming the existing challenges faced at national and international levels. Weak rule of law, banks' and states' reluctance to question the wealthy/powerful clients, lack of interagency cooperation and lack of resources (trained personnel, technical support, etc.), disagreements on who is the terrorist, loopholes in the legal and bank systems are the main challenges that can be addressed for more effective multilateral CTF.



FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF COE-DAT

1. COE-DAT will conduct an **Advanced Research Workshop (ARW)** on “Prevention of Recruitment of Terrorist Organizations” on 04-05 Sep 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The workshop aims to study the current methods of terrorist organizations for acquiring new members, to review the recruitment methods and motivation factors, to the national effectiveness for preventing recruitment efforts of terrorist organizations, to analyze International efforts and requirement for international cooperation and to assess preventive strategies and techniques. The Workshop is open to selected individuals from NATO, Peace for Partnership (PfP), Mediterranean Dialogue (MD), Global Partner (GP) and İstanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) countries respectively who have experience or expertise in prevention of recruitment of terrorist organizations and Defence Against Terrorism. The Workshop is intended to discuss various aspects involved in the context of “recruitment of individuals by terrorist organizations” topic. During the activity, participants will not only be able to share their views and experience in the relevant areas but also draw conclusions. Participants should be Major-Colonel ranked officers or equivalent civilians and Police Officers assigned or selected for assignment to relevant subjects. Rank exceptions will be considered for officers with appropriate professional experience. The English level of the participants should meet the criteria stated in STANAG 6001: SLP 3232. This ARW will be conducted upon the approval of NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme.

2. COE-DAT will conduct an **Advanced Research Workshop (ARW)** on “Piracy Nexus Terrorism (Military Contribution to Defence Against Maritime Terrorism)” on 17-18 Oct 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The workshop aims to examine the various aspects of piracy with respect to Maritime Security in relation to Defence Against Terrorism, to discuss regional destabilizing factors and transnational threats and to seek whole of responses to these threats as national entities and the requirements for international cooperation. The Workshop is open to selected individuals from NATO, Peace for Partnership (PfP), Mediterranean Dialogue (MD), Global Partner (GP) and İstanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) countries respectively who have experience or expertise in current threats to maritime security; piracy, terrorism and maritime security and Defence Against Terrorism. The Workshop is intended to discuss various aspects involved in the context of “piracy nexus terrorism” topic. During the activity, participants will not only be able to share their views and experience in the relevant areas but also draw conclusions. Participants should be Major-Colonel ranked officers or equivalent civilians and Police Officers assigned or selected for assignment to relevant subjects. Rank exceptions will be considered for officers with appropriate professional experience. The English level of the participants should meet the criteria stated in STANAG 6001: SLP 3232. This ARW will be conducted upon the approval of NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme.

BOOK REVIEW

GLOBAL TERRORISM AND NEW MEDIA: THE POST-AL QAEDA GENERATION

Publisher: Routledge, 2010, 160p. ISBN-10: 0415779618

Jack³ Maj. Charles

Philip M Seib is by trade a journalist and political commentator. He taught for many years at Southern Methodist University and Marquette University within the journalism departments and specifically about ethics in journalism. He is currently director for the Center on Public Diplomacy at the University of Southern California. His works include *Media and Conflict* (editor) and numerous book chapters, including “*The Al Jazeera Effect; Words, Ideas, and Democratization*”, in *The Al Jazeera Decade*. His articles and works focus on the effect of journalism and how the presentation and journalists’ interpretation of events can have worldwide implications.

Dana Janbeck, Ph.D., is the Assistant Professor of Public Relations, Donahue Center for Creative and Applied Arts, Lasell College. Dr Janbek studied at the University of Miami at Coral Gables, where she earned a Ph.D in Communications focusing on terrorist group communications.

The book approaches media and terrorism from a global or international perspective with specific and detailed accounts and examples which paint a realistic view of where media and terrorism has evolved from and where it may move to in the future. Specific sections of the book portray the personalities, alternatives to dismal or extremist visions, role & recruitment of women and children in the terrorism and the current efforts to respond to terrorism in the media. The analysis covers several forms of media including print and broadcast, websites; social media and individual terrorist sites as well as methods of terrorist communication within the global internet.

The initial portion of the book provides the overarching trends in media and the affect of international observation of websites. The authors use Samuel Huntington’s book, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*, to show how the flow of information overrides international boundaries and governments which can preclude the actions of its citizens prior to physical contact with terrorists inside its borders. The internet affords organizations the opportunity to publish its ideas without the critical supervision of government regulation in some countries. The authors point out that while the United States was the victim of the one of the most horrific terrorist attacks, the country’s laws permit freedom of speech on the internet as long as it does not raise money for known terrorist groups or contain overt coordination for terrorist activity. While safeguards are in place, control of extremist sites exceeds capacity and in many cases is not in the legal capability. In short, there are fewer “determinative gatekeepers” than in historic media channels.

Within the broadcast and print medias, Seib and Janbek explore the affect of writers and the methods of presenting the data regarding events. While some may issue the details in “matter of fact” method which allows the consumer to decide and evaluate the event on their own, some journalists present the data from an emotional and opinionated perspective. This places journalists in a position to sway their readers and news consumers toward one direction and limit the initial free thought about an idea or event. While reporters and journalists have an affect, the internet provides a relatively unbridled information avenue for terrorist groups.

Seib and Janbek identified key aspects of web based extremist groups; why they use the internet, the target audience, radicalization myths, social media and intervention efforts.

³ COE-DAT Operations Officer

From the perspective of terrorist organizations, many use the internet media as a platform from which to validate their radical positions and provide a medium for others to gather, understand and spread the groups' messages. As stated in the book, terrorist organizations see the violence as a method or launching point to gather listeners or consumers and project ideas and propaganda. An evolution has occurred over the years, which Seib and Janbek covered as the movement from Web 1.0 to 2.0. This means extremist organizations no longer blindly post manifestos and basic information but instead provide a modern fascia including interactive resources including chat forums and activities.

Dependant on the organization, Seib and Janbek identified a shift to a younger audience, meaning extremist sites focus parts of their media campaign towards a younger generation. The groups realize that their existence depends not only on retention of their current members but the development and long term production of future candidates. Children, family members and specific groups are targeted similar to marketing campaigns.

Seib and Janbek attempted to place a descriptor or disclaimer in the book which explained that the radicalization process cannot complete its cycle without personal contact. Internet media provides the interested parties, similar to a recruiting base, from which extremist groups can pick and choose who and where they can invest training and resources for future development. Extremist groups have been successful, with caveats, in market penetration of social media sites. While extremist group sites are present in popular sites such as Facebook and Twitter, moderate opponents have had a positive (counter) affect in this arena. The mere fact that these websites are companies which can quickly deny access, allow for degraded capability once extremist sites are identified.

Seib and Janbek successfully argued that military intervention and offensive actions against extremist media outlets has yielded unimpressive results thus far. While they identified the fact that some sites are left in operations for intelligence value, the quick reproduction of defunct sites is often relative to the "whack a mole" scenario. By using David Kilcullen's argument that the coalition in Iraq "thought unlimited money and great technology would allow us to do what no other nations was unable to do...only showed us the limits of military power", Seib and Janbek brought the argument down to its basic ideological level of extreme thought versus counter moderate ideas. Several moderate websites in the Middle East have attempted to do this with some success. The authors identified the actions of the Saudi nongovernmental organization called the Sakinah which brought Islamic leader with technical skills to counter online extremist media with more mainstream and tempered messages.

Given the nearly 8,000 terrorist websites, the authors focused primarily on internet media. While many governments seek to monitor and in some cases, cease the activities of the websites, the authors identified this as an near unachievable goal. Seib and Janbek propose alternative information as an answer to this issue, such as positive websites focused on the same target audience as extremist websites.

The authors' final thought details the need for states to explore nonviolent approaches to the long run problem, due to the fact that the next generation of leaders is in development inside an online international web based culture.

Seib and Janbek prepared an in-depth review for further development of solutions which could result in the reduction of the impacts of terrorist media. With great competition for news customers and the inherent need for extremist organizations to publish their message, the authors have identified a lacking niche within this arena; a highly popular alternative to extremist information flow. The book is highly recommend for students of terrorism and those who wish to expand their knowledge of publicly available extremist thought and possible solutions to its propagation.



Address Terörizmle Mücadele
Mükemmeliyet Merkezi
P.K.57 Bakanlıklar
06581 Ankara-TURKEY

Phone +90 312 425 82 15 PBX

Fax +90 312 425 64 89

e-mail info@coedat.nato.int

Web Site www.coedat.nato.int