



**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM**



NEWSLETTER
JANUARY-FEBRUARY-MARCH

**COE-DAT
TURKEY**

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES (January – March 2012)

There were **2,152¹** reported terrorist incidents in **54** different countries during first quarter of 2012. These incidents claimed **3,301** lives, caused **5,368** injuries and included **263** abductions. The incidents were decreased roughly 8% in the world compared to fourth quarter of 2011. Incidents in Iraq, Pakistan and India consist of 59% of all total incidents in the world.

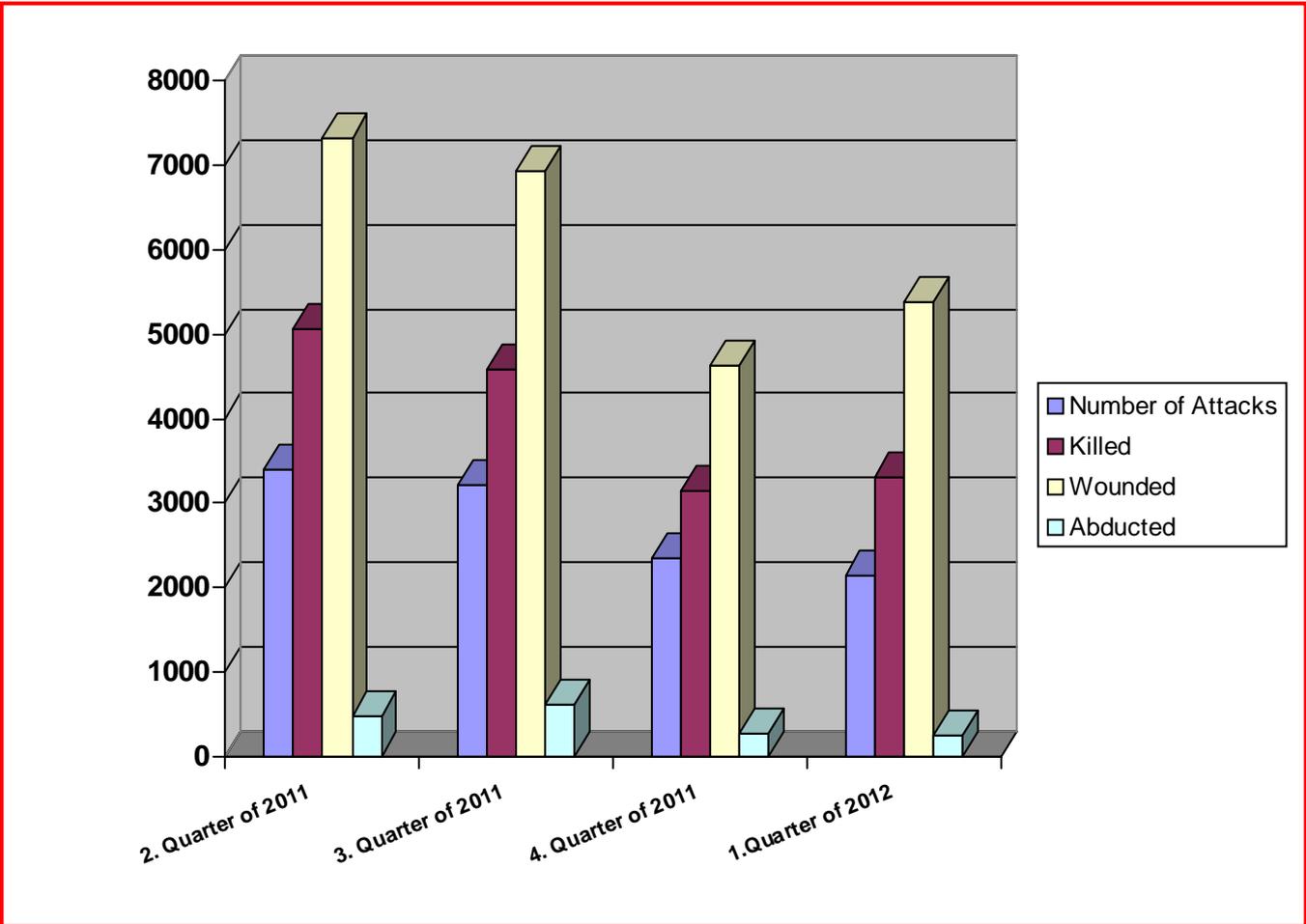


Chart – 1: Some World Security Trends

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	560	705	1735	6
Pakistan	454	703	847	63
India	266	122	151	54
Afghanistan	243	379	500	27
Somalia	79	171	153	2
Colombia	65	91	178	22
Yemen	63	182	215	54
Thailand	63	61	408	0
Mexico	57	202	54	9
Syria	43	168	555	11
Total	1893	2784	4796	248

Table – 1: Attacks of the most hit ten countries during first 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.

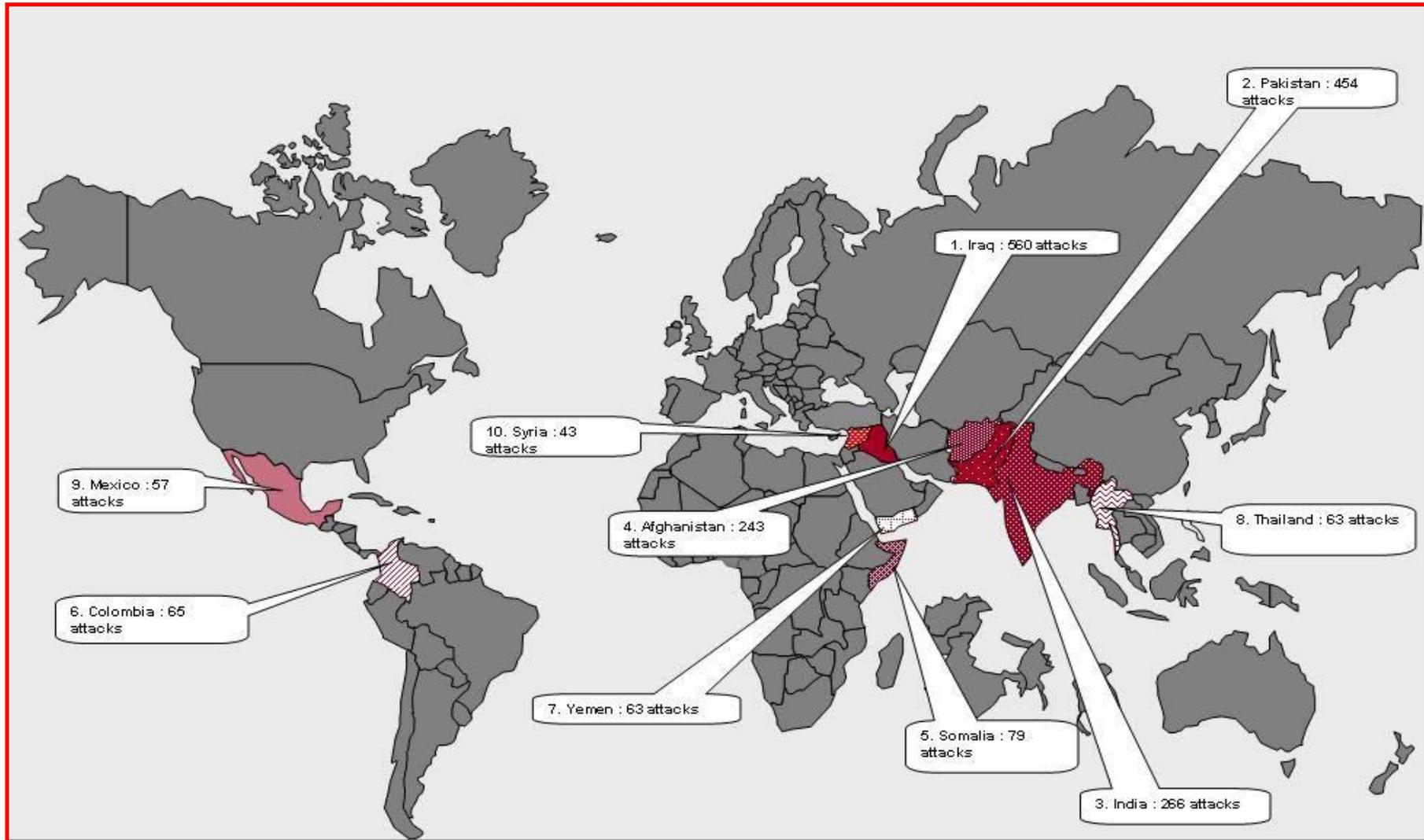
Attack type	Number of Instances	K	W	A
IED	694	763	1676	0
Armed Attack	520	945	415	8
Clash	339	501	475	0
IDF	133	81	395	0
VBIED	142	292	1279	0
Execution	108	235	2	0
Abduction	82	0	0	210
Suicide Attack	66	418	1065	0
Arson	27	0	0	0
Raid	24	66	60	43
Cyber Attack	9	0	0	0
Hoax	6	0	0	0
Piracy	2	0	1	2
Total	2152	3301	5368	263

Table – 2: Types of Terrorist Attacks during the fourth quarter of 2011

The attack types in the world during the first quarter of the year are shown above in the table. Improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, armed attacks and clashes consist of 72% 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 was a series of IED and armed attacks mostly against police stations in Kano State in Nigeria on January 20 and claimed 178 lives and 50 injuries. Boko Haram was blamed for killing hundreds of people in increasingly sophisticated bombings and shootings, mostly targeting security forces”

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



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

VISITS PAID TO COE-DAT IN JANUARY FEBRUARY AND MARCH

* **06 FEBRUARY 2012** : Prof. Dr.Hikmet Sami TÜRK : Former Minister of MOD-1999 Former Minister of Justice-1999-2002

* **22 FEBRUARY 2012** : Col. Jeronim BAZO : Head of Defense, Planning and Monitoring of Albanian General Staff



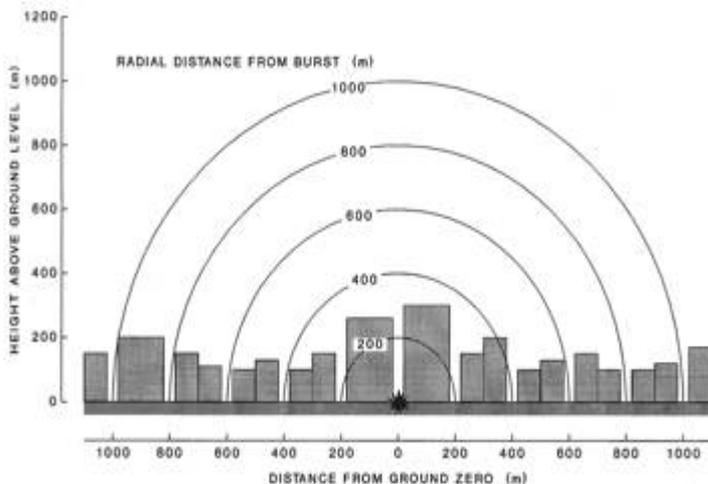
**Visit of Fellows of NCO Headquarters Services
Training (Turkey)
(16 March 2012)**

COE-DAT PARTICIPATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

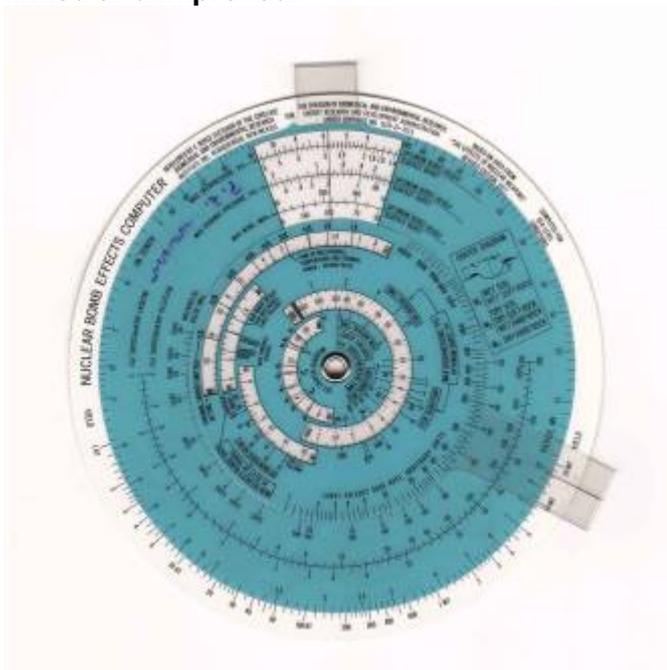
1. Participation in “Establishment of Countering Violent Extremism Centre of Excellence” meeting in Washington/USA on 25-26 January 2012. The participants were briefed about the establishment process of a COE.
2. Participation in “NATO Training and Education Conference/NTEC” in Vilnius/Liuthania on 07-09 February 2012.
3. Participation in “2012 COEs Coordination Meeting” in Rome/Italy on 07-08 March 2012.
4. Participation in “Concept Development and Experimentation Working Group” meeting in Norfolk/USA on 20-22 March 2012.
5. Participation in “NATO Russia Council (NRC) Table Top Exercise on DAT” in Brussels/Belgium on 26-27 March 2012.
6. Participation in “NATO Network Enabled Capability (NNEC) Conference” in Vienna/Austria on 27-28 March 2012.
7. Participation in “MC Engagement about COE Training” meeting in Brussels/Belgium on 29 March 2012 with the participation of .CASPOA COE, CWO COE, HUMINT COE. The MilReps were briefed about COE-DAT activities.

THE OUTCOMES of WMD TERRORISM WORKSHOP 31 JANUARY-01 FEBRUARY 2012 at COE-DAT in ANKARA-TURKEY

1) The most important outcome of the workshop is that the idea of the reality of the CBRN threat and widely acceptance of CBRN terrorism threat is becoming stronger day by day in any part of the society. This threat is not a city-legend created by supporters of the phenomenon or because of the discourse of the academics selling that fear. As we know that **the main parameters of the threat are “capabilities/abilities” and “intentions”**. If we look at declarations and actions of the transnational terrorists groups motivated by either ideology or extremism, we can easily see that they would not hesitate to use CBRN materials in their terrorist acts whenever they could obtain these materials.



(2) The workshop on “Defense Against WMD Terrorism” aimed at understanding and assessing the likelihood of the threat of a terrorist attack with the use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) weapons, and inquired the ways for prevention and effective response at the physical (on-site) and political level. It was underlined that **a terrorist attack with the use of CBRN is likely in 10-15 years**: Although the possibility is low for the time being, scientific advances increase the likelihood of CBRN attacks. Thus, there is a need to develop new security norms and to strengthen the existing ones. **In this context, non-proliferation, counter-proliferation and counter-terrorism networks should be linked and improved.**



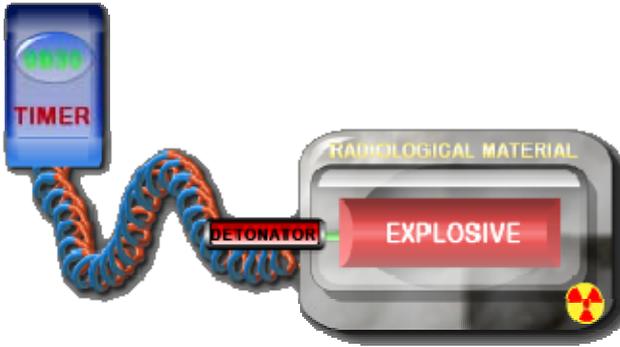
(3) The terrorist attacks of September 11 had demonstrated that deterrence would not be applicable due to the obscurity of terrorist bases and the transnational feature of their networks. However, the workshop put forward that **deterrence is indeed possible by detection of the country of origin, denying benefits and imposing costs on the wrong-doers.** Enhancing intelligence, forensic and attribution capabilities to trace where the material was obtained would expose them to detection and disruption.



(4) It is fairly clear that, all nations act in close collaboration and coordination in taking effective measures against smuggling of nuclear materials. To serve this aim, all countries should follow the principles that were accepted in “Nuclear Security Summit” held in USA in April 2010 and need to follow improvements and results closely the second summit which will be held in South Korea in March 2012



(5) **Nuclear forensics analyzes the intercepted nuclear or radioactive material to provide evidence to identify the sources, point of origin or routes of transit. They can be useful before the event:** For deterring support to nuclear terrorism and encouraging improvements in the nuclear security regime. Also after the event, forensics would contribute to investigation, attribution, prosecution and identification of nuclear security gaps at the state or facility level.



(6) It is comparatively harder to take measures against terrorist attacks containing chemical materials and biological agents. Because these materials and agents can be obtained or produced more easily by terrorist groups due to their dual-use nature. Specially small amount of chemical materials can be very effective in large areas and fatal among mass quantity of people and can be transported or concealed comparatively easily compared to biological agents without being detected. Being successful in thwarting a possible threat in chemical and biological terrorism area mostly relies on the intelligence and the information which will be gathered from the area.



(7) Accurate assessment of the threat is integral for intelligence. However, threat assessments of WMD terrorism lack a focus of sociological, technical, historical and contextual dimensions of weapon choices, development and activities, which would supply data on the specific actors, their intent and motivations. Due to the discrepancy between technical and cultural-political assessments, intelligence does not provide perfect knowledge. Know-how is critical in developing agents for terrorism; however it is ignored due to the focus on materials. The workshop underlined **the need to create a more holistic WMD intelligence assessment that integrates the broader social, economic and political context along with technical analyses of WMD programs**. In addition, information flow is critical for threat assessments, thus blocking information flows for the sake of security could be counterproductive.

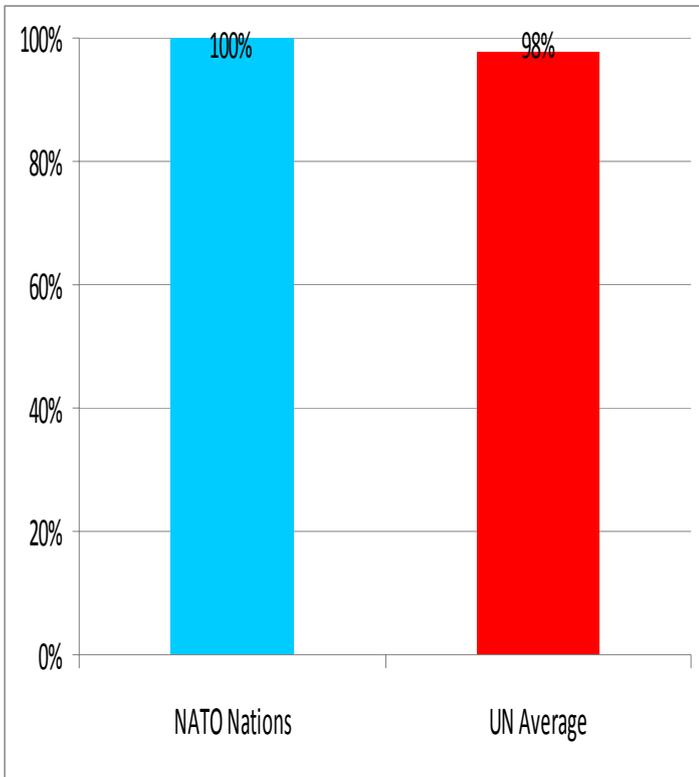
(8) Regarding defense, maintaining a response capability in the case of a WMD attack would have psychological and political impact. Such an attack is a global health threat, and emergency responders should be given CBRN training. **Psychological impact of the possibility of or an actual WMD attack is an understudied but important phenomenon. Public awareness is insufficient, which makes it hard to mobilize people for WMD protection.** Effectively communicating risks to the public would mitigate the physical and mental health impact of WMD terrorism, because public perception of risks is so powerful that it is as damaging as the exposure to the attack. If the risk perceptions of the public can be aligned to those of the experts, the psychological and behavioral responses of the public would render passive defense efforts much more effective. **Crisis management principles are common globally, but they should be adapted to the cultural context.**



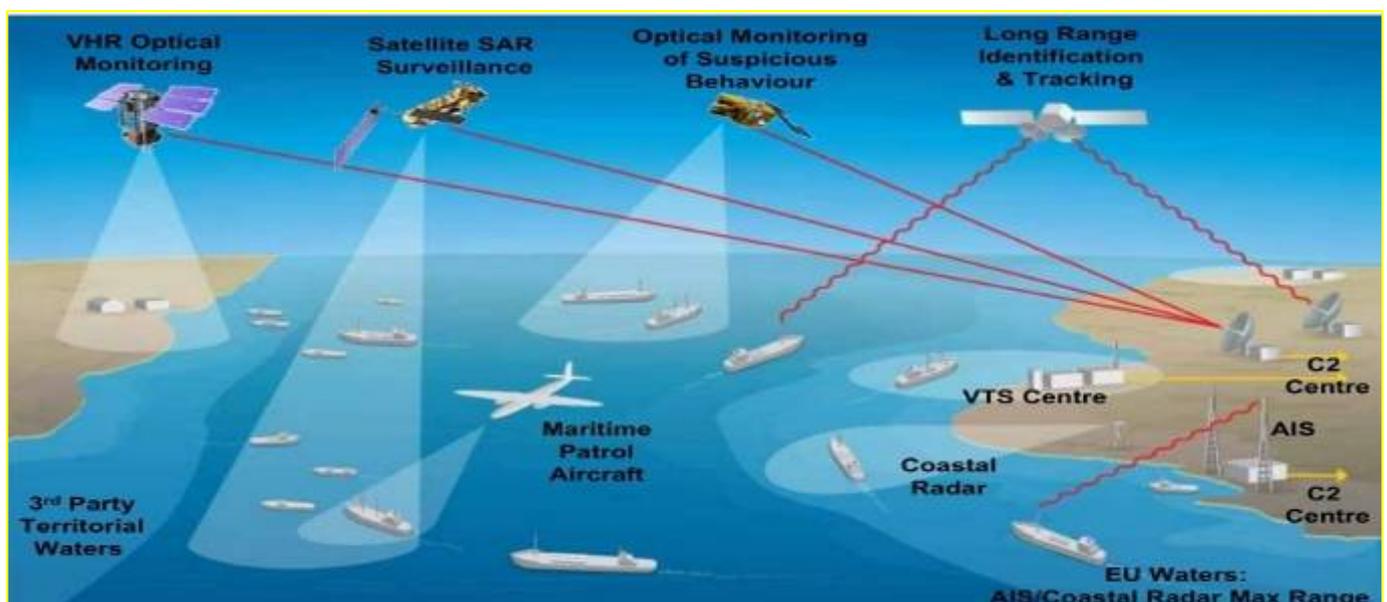
(9) The 2006 Anatolian Sun-06 counter-terrorism exercise (under the Proliferation Security Initiative-PSI) revealed the need to improve the skills and capabilities of public institutions, compliance with national and international law as well as harmonizing PSI activities with national laws, and to coordinate national and international agencies. It highlighted that building a naval capability against WMD proliferation would contribute to NATO deterrence.



(10) **At the political level, an important norm is to hold responsible the country enabling terrorist attacks**-which was also enshrined in NATO documents. The workshop repeated that international cooperation is key for effective defense against terrorism. It emphasized that what is necessary to provide for such cooperation is not the participation of some states to unilateral initiatives under the PSI, but rather cooperation in the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions (such as UNSCR 1540), which would be the only way to effectively combat WMD terrorism. Thereby, regional and international networks could be established to combat illicit trafficking of material. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty



(11) An important gap is the lack of consciousness for security in nuclear facilities particularly in non-nuclear-weapon states due to their security cultures. Vulnerable sites feed the underground nuclear bazaar. Thus, a mechanism under the UN can be formulated to report for the security of highly-enriched uranium (HEU), similar to the IAEA reporting on safety. If expanded, the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program can provide a model for a multilateral effort for the security of not only nuclear, but also chemical and biological weapons material.



(12) **A WMD terrorist attack is a real threat**, and the workshop emphasized the importance and relevance of deterrence to make it difficult to try. Probably the most important message given in the workshop is that there are several real indicators today which proves the hazardousness of WMD terrorism threat. Understanding and acceptance of this threat is the beginning point of fighting against WMD terrorism. In this sense, science can allow us to have robust nuclear forensics and capabilities to allow us to know who obtains the material, develops the weapon, and launches it, and where they receive support as well as the routes followed. The workshop concluded that **cooperation is essential**, and must include international, regional and national organizations, such as the UN, OSCE, WHO, the EU, as well as think tanks.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF COE-DAT

1. COE-DAT will conduct a **Course** on “Defence against Terrorism” on 02-13 April 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The aims of the course are to provide a terrorism overview; history, definition and the causes, to examine the different dimensions of terrorism, to discuss and understand current and future threats, to discuss the responses and strategies for countering terrorism. The course is open to all personnel from NATO, PfP, MD, ICI and other partner countries as well as international organizations, as appropriate who are interested in this particular area of study. Participants should be Major-Colonel ranked officers, equivalent civilians or police officers and be assigned or selected for assignment to relevant positions. Rank exceptions will be considered for officers (and exceptionally NCOs) with appropriate professional experience. Participants should have English language proficiency as described in NATO STANAG 6001: SLP 3232 or ECL 80.

2. COE-DAT will conduct a **Course** on “Terrorism and the Media” on 16-20 April 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The course intends to inform participants about how terrorist organizations use media to increase their ideological goals and to develop effective measures in combating terrorism through the media to gain understanding and support of the public. The Course is open to all personnel from NATO, PfP, MD, ICI and other partner countries as well as international organizations, as appropriate who are interested in this particular area of study. Participants should be Major-Colonel ranked officers, equivalent civilians or police Officers and be assigned or selected for assignment to relevant positions. Rank exceptions will be considered for officers (and exceptionally NCOs) with appropriate professional experience. Participants should have English language proficiency as described in NATO STANAG 6001: SLP 3232 or ECL 80.

3. COE-DAT will conduct an **Advanced Research Workshop** on “Critical Infrastructure Protection” on 02-03 May 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The workshop aims to analyze the terrorism critical infrastructures (CI), to review the different dimensions of CIP, to examine the national and international mechanisms for CIP and to evaluate effective measures. The Workshop is open to selected individuals from NATO, PfP, MD and other countries respectively who have experience or expertise in protection of Critical National Infrastructure and Defence Against Terrorism. The Workshop is intended to discuss various aspects of involved with protecting infrastructure and therefore participants should be able to share their views and experience in the relevant areas to draw conclusions from the workshop. 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.

4. COE-DAT will conduct a **Course** on “Cyber Terrorism Awareness-Policy and Management Level” on 07-11 May 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The purpose of the course is to examine the increasing threat of attacks to cyber systems, to discuss the vulnerability of cyber space, to consider how terrorists can exploit the Internet for their campaigns and to examine the possible strategies in defence against cyber terrorism. The Course is open to all personnel from NATO, PfP, MD, ICI and other partner countries as well as international organizations, as appropriate who are interested in this particular area of study. Participants should be Major-Colonel ranked officers, equivalent civilians or police Officers and be assigned or selected for assignment to relevant positions. Rank exceptions will be considered for officers (and exceptionally NCOs) with appropriate professional experience. Participants should have English language proficiency as described in NATO STANAG 6001: SLP 3232 or ECL 80.

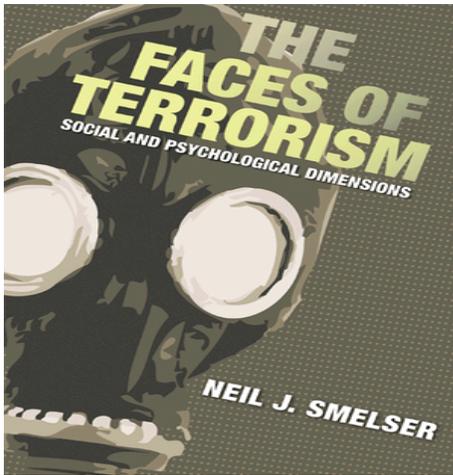
5. COE-DAT will conduct a **Course** on “CIS Personnel Defence against Cyber Terrorism” on 14-18 May 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The course intends to guide participants through the process of scanning, testing and securing their system, to encourage participants to think like a hacker in order to encourage preemptive measures against malicious offensives by infiltrating their own system before within legal limits, to fortify the application knowledge of security officers, auditors, security professionals, site administrators, and those concerned about integrity of the network infrastructure and to help participants to understand and isolate the weaknesses and vulnerabilities in targeted systems. Course is open to only NATO countries. Participants should have an academic or practical background on information technologies or to be employed on IT security areas such as networking professionals, IT managers, security officers, auditors, site administrators. Participants should have English language proficiency as described in NATO STANAG 6001: SLP 3232 or ECL 80.

6. COE-DAT will conduct a “Terrorism Experts **Conference**” on 04-05 June 2012 in Ankara / Turkey. The aims of the conference are to discuss and point out the importance of NATO HQ’s cooperation, to share and discuss experiments for countering terrorism, to exchange of views/information and experiences among the experts of NATO, to discuss new trends and approaches, to discuss and review the NATO’s DAT efforts, to point out the importance of cooperation among NATO Unit’s, and to provide situational awareness among NATO players. Conference is open to all NATO HQs/Unit’s members (civilian/military) occupying the DAT related posts. The English level of the participants should meet the criteria stated in STANAG 6001: SLP 3232.

7. COE-DAT will conduct an **Advanced Training Course** on “Capacity Building in the Fight Against Terrorism” on 11-15 June 2012 in Bishkek / Kyrgyzstan. The course aims to provide an overview history, definition and the root causes of the terrorism, to examine the different dimensions of terrorism, to discuss and understand current and future threats, to discuss the responses and strategies for countering terrorism and to discuss and point out the importance of international cooperation. Majority of the participants will be designated by Kyrgyzstan Authorities. Additional participants will be invited by COE-DAT. Participants should be from defence, security, counter terrorism, public affairs or any other related area of work and at the OF-3 to OF-5 level military officers and/or civilian equivalents (police officers, academics, experts). The English level of the participants should meet the criteria stated in STANAG 6001: SLP 3232.

LTC Josef GREIPL

The Faces of Terrorism – social and psychological dimensions, by Neil S. Smelser, Princeton University Press, 2007, 292 pages, ISBN-13:978-0691149356



Neil J. Smelser, born in 1930 in Missouri graduated from Harvard College, studied Philosophy, Physics and Economy at Oxford University and made his PhD in Philosophy at Harvard University. From 1962 until 1994 he was Professor for Social Sciences at the University of California, Berkeley. He was as well Director of the "Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences", editor of the "American Sociological Review", member of the "National Academy of Sciences" and of the "American Philosophical Society". He is now university professor of sociology emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley.

Terrorism is the most clear and present danger we confront today, yet no phenomenon is more poorly understood by policymakers, the media, and the general public. "The Faces of Terrorism" is the first serious interdisciplinary examination of terrorism in all its facets.

Smelser states that terrorism teems with paradoxes because on the one side terrorism is regarded as the "...conflict of our time..." and on the other side it is regarded as "...rooted in history... ". Then next is that "...despite being so conspicuous on the current scene, terrorism has never been defined properly..." and a third paradox according to the author is that post-cold war terrorism is described as something new whereas Smelser sees terrorism as a kind of human behaviour.

With this book Smelser aims not at solving these paradoxes but he wants to cast light and understanding on them and in order to reach this aim he uses interdisciplinarity and regards it as a must and a strength since terrorism itself knows no disciplinary boundaries. So this book is academic and synthesizes behavioural and social science research and seeks general understanding and explanation.

Following the position of Max Weber concerning the causation of phenomena Smelser states that causes and conditions for terrorism are multiple and therefore it is needed to analyze the multiple causes one by one, show the relations and

Book Review

interdependencies between them and show how the causal processes lead to the phenomena terrorism.

According to Smelser ideology is one of the important points for the motivational complex of terrorists. However, in his book he doesn't distinct between secular or religious ideology, he wants to show the vectors common to all ideologies. Underlining that every ideology is unique he lists the following common vectors:

- Every ideology claims that the world is out of order.
- Each ideology has a vision of a perfect world.
- Each ideology foresees a way to move towards the vision.
- Each ideology tends towards polarization into systems of good and evil.
- Each ideology structures the complex world of reality and thus has an important ordering function.

Besides ideology Smelser lists five additional factors which influence the motivational complex for terrorism: Motivation, social origins, recruitment, groups and audiences and media.

He stresses particularly the importance of media in saying that the media makes sure "...that terrorism will be at the top of the news. In that sense, it can be concluded that the media are friends of and conspirators with the terrorists,.. ". He therefore requests from the media to adopt a systematic code of responsibility.

All these factors in combination constitute the motivational complex.

After having analyzed all the conditions, causes and motivational factors of terrorism he presents then a study of the target societies and deals with

- firstly the social psychology of anticipating, experiencing and coping with the threat of rare but potentially catastrophic events,
- secondly with the social and psychological aspects of educating, preparing and warning the population about terrorism and
- thirdly with the diversity of responses to terrorist threats and attacks.

In a further step Smelser concentrates not only on responses to terrorist threat but on how to discourage terrorism. In doing so he focuses not so much on logistics and technologies but on the human dimensions of discouragement – the psychological, social, economic and political aspects. By this he mirrors the results of his analysis about condition, causes, ideology, motivation and group processes.

Book Review

With this Smelser makes clear that all the determinants of contemporary terrorism are simultaneously aspects of its vulnerability and points of potential intervention to discourage it.

At the end of the book Smelser offers some diagnosis of the past, present and possible future world situation and gives his conclusions mainly related to international terrorism. His assessment begins with the issue of international power and proceeds from there to the political configuration bearing in mind that terrorism is after all a political force.

In a last step Neil Smelser tackles the fundamental problem of defining what exactly terrorism is. He shows why a precise definition has eluded us until now, and he proposes one that takes into account the full complexities of this unconventional and politically charged brand of violence.

Throughout, Smelser draws from the latest findings in sociology, political science, anthropology, economics, psychology, psychiatry, and history. "The Faces of Terrorism" provides the breadth of scope necessary to understand - and ultimately eliminate - this most pressing global threat.

LTC Josef GREIPL (GER A), COE-DAT Course Director.

Note For the following "Application Form for COE-DAT Activities" below ;

- a. This "Application Form" should be filled out and sent to COE-DAT to attend an activity.
- b. Only, institutional applications are accepted (Individual applications will be rejected).
- c. The deadline for applications due two weeks before the activity.
- d. Upon receiving applications, Activity Director informs the owner of the application of whether his/her application is accepted or not.
- e. In some cases, because of the unforeseen commitments, COE-DAT may reschedule its activities. Therefore all prospective attendees are highly recommended to check the calendar at www.coedat.nato.int.
- f. Detailed information for each activity can also be found on COE-DAT website.



APPLICATION FORM for *COE-DAT* ACTIVITIES



www.coedat.nato.int

Subject

DATE (DD/MM/YYYY):

/ /

Activity : ...

Period : / / 2012 – / / 2012

Place : COE-DAT - Ankara / TURKEY

Personal Information

Last Name

First Name

Country

Gender

Date of Birth and Place

/ / 19

Service / Institution

Branch / Division

Rank / Title

Post / Role

Passport No

Seniority Date

Telephone

/ / 19

+

Mobile

+

Fax

+

E-Mail Address (Office)

E-Mail Address (Private)

Postal Address (Required to send activity book)

Accommodation & Transportation

Check-in Date

Check-out

I require hotel reservation from COE-DAT.

../../2012

../../2012

I will make my own accommodation arrangements.

Participants will be accommodated at the Crowne Plaza Ankara Hotel. If the participants wish to stay at another hotel, they are responsible for their own arrangements and transport to and from COE-DAT will NOT be provided.

Please refer to [activity description form on COE-DAT's](#) website about accommodation, subsistence and flight expenditures.

If COE-DAT makes your reservations, you will be provided with daily transport to the activity venue. If NOT, you should reach the venue by yourself.

Remarks

-  Any information or presentations from a national perspective on any course subject areas are welcomed. Please outline in your e-mail any subject you wish to present.
-  You are kindly requested to fill out the grey text boxes in the form completely and accurately. Afterwards, please be kind to send this document in word format to the director of the activity via e-mail till
-  You should specify a valid e-mail address in order to be in contact with COE-DAT.
-  You will receive a confirmation e-mail including an information brochure after your application is accepted.
-  Please send your flight plan via email as well.
-  You can find POC and communication info regarding the activity you applied for [on COE-DAT website](#).



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