

# TERRORISM

What is it ?

What can we do about it?

# First video

Link to video: (only the first half)

<https://youtu.be/tcYyFv1XaZQ>

Did the world really  
“only become aware of terrorism”  
on  
11 September 2001?

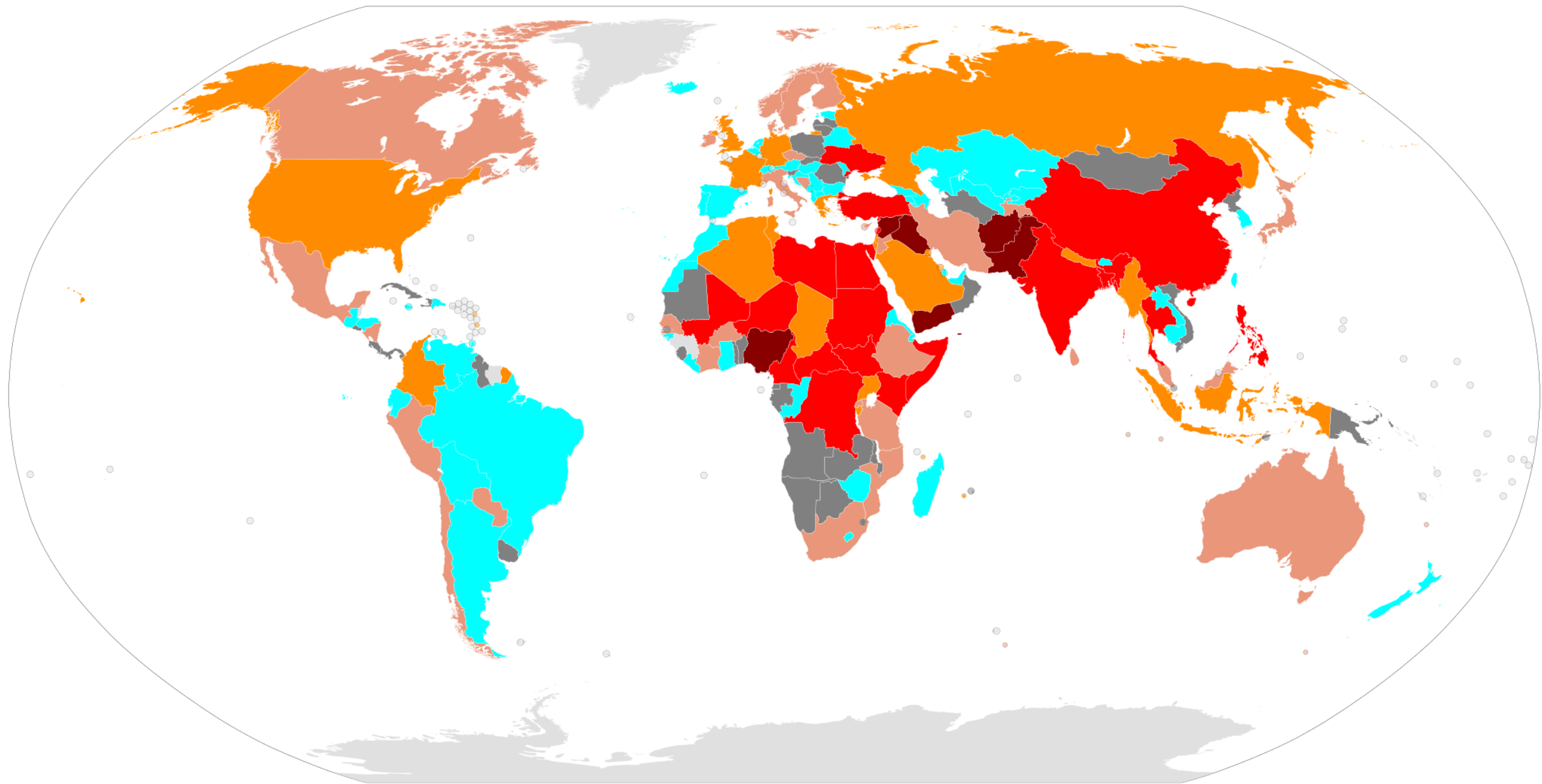
Between 1961 and 9/11

US Department of State lists

nearly 150

“significant” terrorist events

- Munich Massacre – 1972
- Dublin-Monaghan bombings -1974
- Entebbe Hostage Crisis – 1976
- La Mon restaurant bombing - 1978
- Assassination of Anwar Sadat – 1981
- Bombing of Marine barracks, Beirut - 1983
- Assassination of Indira Ghandi - 1984
- Air India Flight 182 – 1985
- Enniskillen bombing - 1987
- Lockerbie bombing – 1988
- Oklahoma City bombing - 1995
- Omagh bombing - 1998



Terrorist incidents by country in 2016<sup>[3][4]</sup>

Country	Number of incidents	Deaths	Injuries
 Iraq	3,356	12,187	14,285
 Afghanistan	1,615	6,119	6,485
 India	1,019	462	784
 Pakistan	861	1,112	1,894
 Philippines	633	411	720
 Somalia	590	1,558	1,275
 Turkey	540	1,004	2,772
 Nigeria	531	2,164	1,155
 Yemen	521	1,517	1,340
 Syria	472	2,755	2,936
 Libya	417	631	737
 Egypt	365	606	626
 Thailand	329	120	385
 Sudan	173	182	213
 Democratic Republic of the Congo	169	532	176
 West Bank and Gaza Strip	157	90	124

**The vast majority of terrorist incidents take place outside Europe or the US**

# What exactly is Terrorism?

In 1996, the international community

- “reaffirmed its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed

BUT

- It has been unable to reach full agreement on a definition of terrorism.



# What exactly is Terrorism?

In the UN's Sixth (Legal) Committee there is general agreement that a person commits the crime of terrorism if that person,

- by any means, unlawfully and intentionally,
- causes:
  - (a) Death or serious bodily injury to any person; or
  - (b) Serious damage to public or private property
- when the purpose of the conduct, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act

# The major bones of contention

- Should armed forces of a state be excluded?
- Should those opposing foreign occupation be excluded?

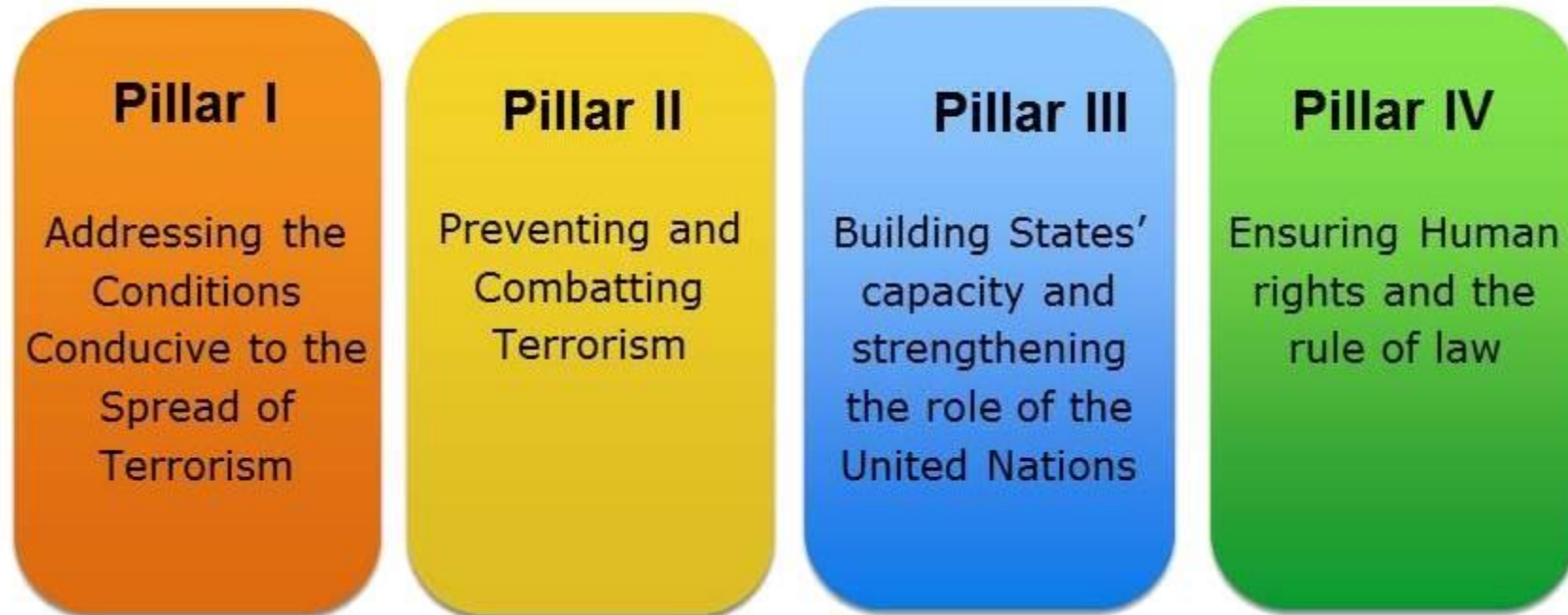
# Terrorists, statesmen or both?

- Michael Collins
- Jomo Kenyatta
- Fidel Castro
- Nelson Mandela
- Menachem Begin
- Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-Tung)
- Yasser Arafat
- Martin McGuinness

# Second video

<https://youtu.be/ZfJ4RVoaHOQ>

# UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy



# European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy

- **Prevent**
- **Protect**
- **Pursue**
- **Respond**

# European Union

- Counter-terrorism strategy, which reads well, but questions about its added value;
- Counter-terrorism Coordinator, responsible to the Commission – value mainly persuasive
- Most effective in the area of money laundering, and inhibiting the financing of terrorism – 931 Working Party decides on individuals, groups and entities whose funds must be frozen
- Also promotes increased cooperation among member states – but Ireland and UK are only involved on an “opt-in” basis, and Denmark does not participate at all.

# EU military operations which have an impact on terrorism

Four EU military operations contribute to combatting terrorism:

- EU Training Mission in Mali – mandate includes training Malian armed forces to neutralise organised crime and terrorist threats. Irish troops working closely with UK.
- EU Training Mission in Somalia – aims to build up effective armed forces in Somalia – in part so they can counter the threat from Al-Shabaab. Force Commanders have included Brigadier General Gerald Aherne and Colonel Michael Beary.
- EU NAVFOR Atalanta – mainly combats Somali piracy, but helps control terrorist transit between Africa and Arabian Peninsula
- EU NAVFOR Sophia helps enforce the UN arms embargo off the coasts of Libya – Naval Service participation in the mission received Dáil approval on 13 July