



United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office

Summary of Discussions

International Conference

Engaging Partners for Capacity-Building:
United Nations' Collaboration with Counter-Terrorism Centres

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
16 - 17 February 2013

*Organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)
In partnership with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*

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I. Preface and Background

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (hereafter the 'Strategy') adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 represents an important milestone in the collective pursuit towards strengthening the global response to terrorism, based on a common strategic and operational framework. Four pillars of the plan of action underpin the Strategy, namely:

- Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism;
- Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard; and
- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

In the Global Strategy Member States specifically resolved to take advantage of the framework provided by relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to share best practices in counter-terrorism capacity building, and to facilitate their contributions to the international community's efforts in this area.

Over the last decade, global counter-terrorism efforts have led to the creation of specialized centres of excellence, training centres, resource institutions, think tanks and Government-sponsored entities and initiatives that house a wealth of knowledge on a variety of issues related to counter-terrorism, many of them connected to the framework of measures provided by the Global Strategy. Such efforts are, however, often conducted in relative isolation, and deserve to be known better outside the region of activity of the respective institution. This UNCCT international conference was designed and planned to promote counter-terrorism collaboration between national, regional and international centres and initiatives and to create a network to support UNCCT capacity building efforts, promote synergies and exchanges good practices.

In 2011, UNCCT was established within the CTITF Office pursuant to paragraph 9 of the Global Strategy and General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/10. UNCCT aims to support United Nations efforts to implement the Strategy at national and regional levels, promote regional cooperation against terrorism and build Member States' counter-terrorism capacities. One of the key strategic priorities of the Centre is to foster international counter-terrorism cooperation and the promotion of collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and initiatives. The international conference in Riyadh is part of this endeavour.

Later in 2011, in the interest of promoting the comprehensive and integrated implementation of the Global Strategy, participants in the United Nations Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation of 19 September 2011 agreed that the appropriate response to terrorism is increased cooperation, institutionalized collaboration, frequent sharing of information and best practices and building of capacities and capabilities across all sectors of national and regional setups in order to maximize practical steps and achieve tangible results. The United Nations was

recognized as the most suitable umbrella—in some ways, the only one—for international coordination, impetus and delivery of assistance with respect to countering terrorism.

In resolution A/RES/66/282 of 29 June 2012, which completed the third review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the General Assembly further encouraged Member States to enhance the important role that the United Nations plays, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building.

The UNCCT International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies in Bogota, Colombia (31 January to 1 February 2013) highlighted the need for further collaboration on the national, regional and international levels. Participants reaffirmed that the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy provides the appropriate framework for a coordinated global effort against terrorism on different levels.

In view of the mutual potential benefit of international collaboration, UNCCT convened, on 16-17 February 2013, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the International Conference on Engaging Partners for Capacity-Building: United Nations' Collaboration with Counter-Terrorism Centres to promote collaboration between National, Regional and International Counter-Terrorism Centres and Initiatives.

This Summary of Discussions does not constitute a binding document and should be considered an informal summary.

II. Opening Session

His Highness Prince Ambassador Turki bin Mohamed bin Saud Al Kabeer, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, opened the conference as chair and delivered the opening statement of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Prince Turki welcomed the successful implementation of the contribution agreement to establish UNCCT that was signed between the United Nations Secretary-General and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He also voiced his appreciation of the successful outcome of the UNCCT International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies held in Bogota earlier this year. Prince Turki emphasized that numerous national, regional and international centres were established around the world to counter terrorism, but that their work remained fairly unknown outside their geographic scope of activity. By convening this conference, this challenge would be tackled in order to create an international network of centres and a database of best practices. Speaking on behalf of Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Prince Turki further reaffirmed that the Pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy would serve as the legitimate basis for the conference structure and its sessions. He emphasized that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue to support all international



efforts to combat terrorism and that in facing such an invisible, diabolical enemy—an enemy that knows no religion, race, or ethnicity—the international community is left with no choice but to stand firm, and united against it. According to Prince Turki, experience has shown that it is crucial to win the hearts and minds of the citizens, which ensures the complete collaboration of all elements of society. He expressed his

hopes that the conference will help to establish a good foundation to identify terrorism without selectivity or duality, to remedy its reasons and causes, and to fight it sternly to establish global peace and prosperity.

Mr. Derek Plumbly, Under-Secretary-General and Special Coordinator for Lebanon, delivered the message of the Secretary-General to the conference participants. The Secretary-General conveyed his thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the important meeting. He noted that while only one year in existence, UNCCT has already started contributing substantively to the United Nations' efforts against terrorism. The Secretary-General remarked that the conference provides a unique opportunity, as it brings together important capacity-building partners and counter-terrorism-focused enterprises. Furthermore, he emphasized that the Global Strategy "is the cornerstone of a truly global multilateral response, offering a comprehensive, integrated and preventive approach". Its four pillars provide the whole spectrum of measures to counter-terrorism while at the same time protecting the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Moreover, he described the CTITF, mandated by several General Assembly resolutions, as the "ideal institution" to support Member States' implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy bringing together 31 United Nations and relevant international organizations/entities in a coherent and coordinated way. With regard to the

substantive content of the conference, he reiterated that capacity-building initiatives, especially by the CTITF, are an important aspect of the Global Strategy, and he hoped that the key institutions would find new opportunities during the conference to engage and identify areas where collaborative work is needed. He also hoped that these key partners would establish “a strong and sustained relationship with the UNCCT and the CTITF” and that the United Nations would gain from such new relationships.

Mr. Jehangir Khan, Director *a.i.* of the CTITF Office, equally extended his gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its hospitality and for its support in organizing the conference as well as in the establishment of UNCCT. He emphasized that the participating centres maintain different capacity-building programmes, cover distinct geographic regions and diverse subjects relating to counter-terrorism. The threat of terrorism, however, brought them all together under one roof in Riyadh. He also referred to the Global Strategy as a comprehensive reference point for counter-terrorism measures worldwide. Building upon the Strategy’s provisions and subsequent biennial reviews, he highlighted that the conference is taking international collaboration to the next level. Through gathering counter-terrorism centres, information would be exchanged on innovative and cross-cutting initiatives that are conducted all over the globe. Unfortunately, these programmes are often not sufficiently known outside their respective regions. He expressed his hopes that centres will share important information and experience relating to their programmes and that they will contribute to foster international collaboration and exchange of the best practices. Mr. Khan mentioned that UNCCT is in a unique position to facilitate an informal network of centres through various initiatives and in follow-up to the conference. One of the key objectives of UNCCT is to foster international counter-terrorism cooperation and the promotion of collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and initiatives. He emphasized that UNCCT is supported by a highly committed Advisory Board, which brings together 21 Member States, including the 5 permanent members of the Security Council, a number of important developing and developed countries and the EU as a guest member. UNCCT is headed by its Executive Director, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. He also reemphasized that UNCCT is able to benefit from CTITF’s “wide range of experience in fostering coordination and collaboration of counter-terrorism activities of international organizations located in all parts of the world”. The multidisciplinary working groups and projects coordinated by the CTITF have contributed to counter-terrorism measures based on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. He added that “the legitimacy of the United Nation’s universal membership, the Centre’s institutional support and substantive objectives are the reasons for us to believe that UNCCT is prepared to serve as a hub for spanning and facilitating a global network of counter-terrorism centres and initiatives”. He called upon participants to share their ideas and needs for an informal network of centres as well as their input on how the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy could be implemented jointly and more successfully.

The transcripts of the statements of the opening session are attached as Annex I and II to this Summary of Discussions.

III. Session I: Status of Capacity-Building Efforts to address the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism (Pillar I)

This session dealt with the status of capacity building efforts to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism—the substantive focus of Pillar I of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Participants underscored the importance of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in international efforts to counter terrorism as the most important consensus and comprehensive document to promote international cooperation. They also described challenges for the international community in the fight against terrorism that arise from violent extremism. To address these challenges, it would be necessary to strengthen the focus on the conditions conducive to terrorism and close gaps in the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the Strategy.

Several conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism were highlighted during this session, including, but not limited to, prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance. Participants unequivocally recognized that none of these conditions can justify acts of terrorism in any form. Additionally, the need to address extremism that arises out of conflict situations was highlighted. It was repeatedly stressed and reaffirmed that terrorism has no religion.

Participants also emphasized the need to strengthen social resilience as a measure against terrorism. It was remarked that this form of action is still underdeveloped, but has potential as a rich concept that could serve as paradigm for national security policies against terrorism. Some of the represented centres focus on multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary research to specify social resilience. Some of them concluded that constitutive elements of resilience would relate to multiculturalism, citizenship, immigration and class.

Also highlighted were linkages between human rights and security and the connection between lack of development and social and economic marginalization that can create conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

Some of the centres address regional economic well-being and support the restoration of trade following major disruptions. Programmes focus on improving educational systems, prison de-radicalization, victims of terrorism, community policing, sports and cultural diplomacy.

In addition to direct policy and operational measures, continued study and research of the conditions conducive of the spread of terrorism was seen as crucial. Centres already address the conditions through research on different levels and distinctions. For example, counter-terrorism studies take into account the personal level, including psychological and demographic backgrounds as well as personal history of individuals. Furthermore, researchers study social networks and group dynamics on the group level and address alienation and marginalization on the community level. Collective grievances, foreign policy and external events are analyzed by some centres on the socio-political level and the appeal of terrorism-justifying narratives and charismatic ideologies on the ideological level.

Participants confirmed that synergies between the centres addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism indeed exist and need to be further explored among the centres. Additionally, participants confirmed that the threat from specific terrorist groups is connected to local factors and needs to be tackled through local ownership. Programme implementation experience and successful initiatives in other regions and contexts, however, might provide good practice examples that should be shared and used to improve their own programmes.

Moreover, panellists and participants highlighted the role of civil society in preventing the spread of terrorism. It was noted that civil society contains an essential set of actors when aiming at popular support against the threat.

IV. Session II: Status of Capacity-Building Efforts to prevent and combat Terrorism (Pillar II)

Session II focused on measures conducted in the substantive framework of Pillar II of the Strategy. Centres were invited to share information on the status of their capacity-building efforts to prevent and combat terrorism.

Centres that participated in the conference cover almost all measures that are referred to in Pillar II. This summary can only provide an overview of the presented activities and programmes.

Counter-terrorism institutions, for example, manage operations centres to counter terrorism, in which information is gathered, analyzed and shared regarding both regional and international terrorism trends and developments. Outputs include publications such as books, booklets and reports that provide threat assessments, terrorism trends and policy advice, as well as databanks on terrorist organizations, their leaders and members and charities, businesses and individuals directly or indirectly supporting terrorism.



They also focus on improving the national, regional and international legal basis to combat terrorism and harmonize counter-terrorism frameworks across national legislative systems from the regional perspective. For this purpose centres design model laws on counter-terrorism, on organizations and persons engaging in the support of terrorist activities in other states, on countering the financing of terrorism and on operational investigation activity. Model criminal codes on the matters related to terrorism are also being developed.

Counter-terrorism centres and initiatives also work on the protection of infrastructure and travel safety, including the enhancement of the protection of tourists and tourist destinations as well as tourism products. They also seek to enhance transportation, aviation, port and maritime security.

Participants also highlighted their work on increasing awareness and enhancing cyber security as well as issues related to the internet. They explained that a unified approach is lacking to disable websites of terrorist and extremist character that include propaganda narratives.

A great part of participating centres' activities pertains to capacity building, which was the main focus of the conference. Representatives of the centres mentioned that they conducted a variety of different training courses and workshops to share experience and best practices obtained from investigations. With regard to the substance of these programmes, participants explained that they would, for example, test the ability of state, local, private, federal, and international partners to respond to a terrorist attack and, thereby, discover gaps in the entities' capabilities and identify existing programmes or resources to close those gaps.

Another important activity that was mentioned during the session concerns network building to foster counter-terrorism collaboration and the set up of contact lists containing national officials to coordinate regional and local efforts.

Participants also mentioned that their initiatives included the monitoring and review of counter-terrorism efforts and programmes as well as the implementation of international and regional resolutions.

Moreover, part of centres' activities relate to counter-terrorism cooperation with the United Nations, regional and other international organizations.

V. Session III: Status of Capacity-Building Efforts to ensure Respect for Human Rights for All and the Rule of Law as the Fundamental Basis of the Fight against Terrorism (Pillar IV)

Session III focused on Pillar IV of the Strategy, which underlines the need to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. It reaffirms that these elements are indeed essential to all components of the Strategy, recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing. It also stresses the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism, not only to provide victims with the support they deserve but for the key role that victims can play before, during and after criminal legal proceedings.

In order to ensure that their programmes and activities are ensuring and mainstreaming respect for human rights and the rule of law, participants highlighted that they use, for example, quality-assurance mechanisms.

Connected to this substantive focus, capacity-building programmes concentrate on strengthening the rule of law, the promotion and protection of human rights, ensuring that measures are conducted in accordance with international law in general and international humanitarian law and refugee law specifically, the strengthening of criminal justice systems, the support and highlighting of victims of terrorism, and cooperation with the United Nations relating to all above-mentioned areas.

Among other documents, participants referred to several international instruments that provide further guidance with regard to the focus of Pillar IV. Among them are Fact

Sheet No. 32 on Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-terrorism of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on the ten areas of best practices in countering terrorism (A/HRC/16/51), and the Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels (A/RES/67/1), which elaborates on the relationship between the rule of law and counter-terrorism, as well.

VI. The Role of the United Nations System in General and the CTITF and UNCCT in Particular to build States' Capacity to prevent and combat Terrorism and Future Cooperation (Pillar III)

Session IV explored the capacity building role of the United Nations in general and the CTITF and its UNCCT in particular. The CTITF and its UNCCT cover an immensely wide range of topics with regard to counter-terrorism. This scope reflects the United Nations entities' spectrum of work and the challenges that are posed by international terrorism to the international community as encompassed by the Global Strategy. To effectively respond to the decentralized, transnational threat, international coordination and collaboration is essential. Through its global scope and the support voiced for the Strategy, the United Nations can provide the forum and facilitation needed to span an international network of collaboration in the field of counter-terrorism collaboration between centres worldwide. The Task Force and its Centre acquired long-lasting unique experience in fostering coordination and collaboration of counter-terrorism activities of international organizations located in all parts of the world—almost three-dozen entities are currently members of the CTITF. Through its multidisciplinary working groups and projects, it has contributed to countering terrorism based on all pillars of the Global Strategy. At present, the following Working Groups and initiatives support the implementation of the Strategy:

- Dialogue, Understanding and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism,
- Preventing and Resolving Conflict,
- Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorist Attacks,
- Tackling Financing of Terrorism,
- Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets,
- Border Management Relating to Counter-Terrorism,
- Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes,
- Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism,
- Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism, and
- National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies.
- Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT)

Further information on the work of CTITF and UNCCT can be found on their websites¹.

The other main bodies of the United Nations focusing on countering terrorism are the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities (The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee) and the Security Council Committee established Pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004) (The 1540 Committee).

CTED monitors progress of the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and identifies and prioritizes technical assistance needs in the course of its work and dialogue with Member States. It also facilitates the delivery of assistance in close coordination with other United Nations entities (especially within the framework of the CTITF), donor States, and international and regional organizations. CTED's role of facilitating technical assistance has been evolving over time. It has had to expand regional and thematic approaches to include multi-faceted multi-year initiatives; it has attended to required "spin-off" activities to meet additional identified needs; it has increased the focus on implementation and prevention issues; it has further integrated human rights promotion and protection; and it has responded to the emergence of new counter-terrorism entities that include UNCCT and GCTF.

Within the context of the CTITF, CTED contributes to international collaborative efforts by taking an active role in the CTITF Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism, a leading role within the CTITF Working Group on Border Management Relating to Counter-Terrorism as well as in the recently established CTITF Working Group of the Whole of National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies. With respect to the third working group, it is fostering the implementation of the Strategy and Security Council Resolution 1963 (2010) by, inter alia, co-organizing the UNCCT International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies in Bogota, in January and February 2013.

CTED possible future approaches to improving international counter-terrorism capacity building include: deepening the close cooperation with relevant CTITF entities, international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure effective operational implementation on these levels and delivery of required technical assistance; reinforcing attention to relevant human rights and rule-of-law aspects in all technical assistance initiatives and strengthening related cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); considering close partnerships with the private sector whilst adhering to the United Nations policies on such engagement; and continuing to work with civil society organizations, particularly with respect to the prevention of terrorism.

UNODC is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to assist Member States, as requested, with the prevention of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism by providing legal technical assistance and criminal justice capacity-building activities. In the area of counter-terrorism specifically, UNDOC is mandated to provide technical assistance to Member States to strengthen the capacity of their criminal justice systems to prevent and counter acts of terrorism. Specifically, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC works

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/index.shtml>.

to: promote the ratification of the 18 universal legal instruments against terrorism; support the drafting and review of national legislation in order to incorporate the legal standards of these international legal instruments; build the capacity of national criminal justice officials to implement these standards; and support regional and international cooperation in criminal matters, in particular in relation to requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition. As a result of these efforts, since 2003 when the Terrorism Prevention Branch was established, legal technical assistance has been provided to 168 countries, resulting in an estimated 601 new ratifications of the international legal instruments, 97 new or revised pieces of counter terrorism legislation developed by assisted Member States, and over 15,200 national criminal justice officials trained. In 2012 alone, 84 countries were assisted through national or regional activities, resulting in 25 new ratifications and over 2,400 officials trained.

VII. Closing Session and Next Steps

The final session provided the opportunity to summarize the main outcomes of the conference and to take a look into future prospects of the newly established informal network of counter-terrorism centres that could be facilitated by the CTITF/UNCCT.

In summary, presentations and statements from the floor have shown once again that the four Pillars of the Global Strategy provide comprehensive guidance not only for United Nations Member States, but also for governmental and non-governmental counter-terrorism centres. The continuing relevance of the Strategy is based on the principle of a robust joint effort by the international community as a whole. Mr. Jehangir Khan, Director *a.i.* of the CTITF Office, emphasized that

“the international community has recognized that no State alone would be able to end this transnational threat. International collaboration cannot be limited to inter-state relationships. It must go beyond the traditional international actors and facilitate alliances between Centres that focus on different areas of counter-terrorism, grouped according to the four Pillars of the Global Strategy.”

During the conference, many innovative approaches to counter terrorism have been presented that are designed and implemented in very different parts of the world. Even though many projects and programmes might be developed according to the specific needs of a region or national context, participants confirmed that synergies have already been identified and explored.

With regard to the main principle outcome of the conference, Mr. Khan highlighted the promotion of collaboration and cooperation between the most important counter-terrorism centres and institutions in different regions of the world, who have met together for the very first time in this forum.

Prior to the conference, the participating entities were requested to complete a questionnaire describing their respective mandates and identifying possible areas of cooperation with UNCCT. Based on this information, UNCCT will facilitate collaboration among the participating institutions. This will include the creation of a directory of specialized centres of excellence, training centres, resource institutions, think tanks and Government-sponsored entities and initiatives. In addition, UNCCT will institute a web-based platform to exchange contact and other information in real time to improve

collaboration efforts between counter-terrorism centres worldwide. Potentially, this will involve a roster of experts that allows for the improved sharing of knowledge and expertise on specific subjects and areas.

The transcript of the statement of the closing session is attached as Annex III to this Summary of Discussions.



VIII. Contact and Follow-Up

Interested counter-terrorism centres can contact Mr. Ulrik Ahnfeldt-Mollerup, UNCCT Programme Officer, at: ahnfeldt-mollerup@un.org.

Annex I: Message of the United Nations Secretary-General



UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
Engaging Partners for Capacity-Building:
United Nations' Collaboration with Counter-Terrorism Centres
International Conference
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
16-17 February 2013

*Delivered by Mr. Derek Plumbly, United Nations Under-Secretary-General
and Special Coordinator for Lebanon*

I thank the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting this important meeting.

It has been less than a year since the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre commenced its work, but I am happy to note that it has already started contributing substantively to the United Nations' efforts against terrorism. This conference today marks a unique opportunity where the UNCCT has brought together important capacity-building partners and counter-terrorism focused enterprises under a single roof to identify ways of working together.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by all Member States in 2006, is the cornerstone of a truly global multilateral response, offering a comprehensive, integrated and preventive approach. The four pillars of the Global Strategy span the whole spectrum of measures through which we can prevent and combat terrorism, and protect the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) has been tasked through General Assembly resolutions to support Member States' implementation of the Global Strategy. The Task Force is the ideal institution for this goal, since it brings together 31 United Nations agencies and relevant international organizations for coordinated and coherent multilateral action against terrorism.

One of the pillars of the Global Strategy is devoted to capacity-building, and the CTITF has also increasingly focused on this topic in its engagements with Member States. Over the next two days, I hope that key capacity-building partners from various parts of the world will find new opportunities to engage, identify areas where collaborative work is needed and establish a strong and sustained relationship

with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the CTITF. I am certain that the United Nations will gain from such new partnerships.

The United Nations and international capacity-building centres can together achieve significant milestones in the fight against terrorism.

To enhance the cooperation, I have decided to appoint Mr. Jehangir Khan of Pakistan as the acting Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office.

I look forward to more successes, and wish you a productive meeting.



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Counter-Terrorism Centre**
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Opening Statement
16 February 2013

Mr. Jehangir Khan
Director *a.i.*, CTITF Office

Your Highness, Prince Ambassador Turki bin Mohamed bin Saud Al Kabeer,
Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Derek Plumbly,
H.E. Ambassador Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi, Chair of the UNCCT Advisory Board,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen

I begin by welcoming you all to this important United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) conference. On behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the UNCCT, I would like to warmly extend our sincere gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the hospitality and support it has so readily extended to organizing this Conference. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a key supporter of the UNCCT—a centre that will soon be able to address challenges posed by terrorism in many parts of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For this conference, representatives of about twenty national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres have come to Riyadh. The range of activities

and programmes that they implement are broad—some are, for instance, specialized on capacity-building programmes addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism on the national level; others are focusing, for example, on law enforcement. What brings us all together, however, is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

The threat of terrorism, as the United Nations Secretary-General has pointed out repeatedly in the past, enabled Member States in 2006 to adopt the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Strategy provides a consensus based comprehensive Plan of Action to counter terrorism.

This conference takes the commitment to the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy to the next level. By gathering counter-terrorism centres, we wish to learn more about innovative and cross-cutting capacity-building programmes that are being implemented worldwide, but that are often not sufficiently known by fellow centres in different parts of the world. We hope that the centers will share important information about their programmes and experience that will contribute to foster international collaboration and exchange of the best practices.

This conference is only the first step. We seek to establish a useful network of counter-terrorism centres and organizations. Transnational terrorist organizations and groups are constantly evolving their methods and tactics. We also need to improve our collaboration and share what works and what does not work.

There are several reasons, why the UNCCT is in a distinct position to engage as a facilitator for such a network. In 2011, the UNCCT was established institutionally within the CTITF Office based on the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and a special resolution of the General Assembly. The UNCCT aims to support United Nations efforts to implement the Strategy at the national and regional levels, promote regional cooperation against terrorism and build Member States' counter-terrorism capacities.

In June last year, at the second meeting of the UNCCT Advisory Board, the United Nations Secretary-General set out six main strategic priorities for the UNCCT. Those priorities are:

1. Developing National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies;
2. Supporting CTITF Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative (I-ACT);
3. Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT);
4. Fostering Dialogue, Understanding and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism (DUCAT);
5. Promoting the Respect for Human Rights and the Rule of Law; and
6. Supporting the Victims of Terrorism.

Many of these objectives are currently being implemented through the CTITF Office and CTITF entities, including CTED, UNODC, OHCHR, UNESCO, the Al Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Monitoring Team, INTERPOL, UNDP and the Alliances

of Civilizations. The UNCCT has also delivered its own projects. Some of you have participated in the International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies in Bogota only two weeks ago (31 January-1 February 2013). It was one of the first projects that the UNCCT implemented.

Similar to the conference in Bogota, this conference is part of the endeavours to advance one of the key objectives of the Centre, that is to foster international counter-terrorism cooperation and promote collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and initiatives.

The UNCCT is supported by a highly committed Advisory Board. It brings together 21 Member States, including the 5 permanent members of the Security Council, a number of important developing and developed countries and the EU as a guest member. The Advisory Board provides guidance on the UNCCT program of work as well as the annual budget to CTITF Chairman and UNCCT Executive Director Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The UNCCT is benefiting from CTITF's wide range of experience in fostering coordination and collaboration of counter-terrorism activities of international organizations located in all parts of the world. Through its multidisciplinary working groups and projects, the CTITF has contributed to countering terrorism based on all pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This vast expertise is instantly accessible to the UNCCT.

The legitimacy of the United Nation's universal membership, the Centre's institutional support and substantive objectives are the reasons for us to believe that the UNCCT is prepared to serve as a hub for spanning and facilitating a global network of counter-terrorism centres and initiatives.

Such a network will only be successful if it responds to the needs of its individual partners. The centres know their needs best. Sharing them will enable the international community to respond to those needs. We are not only here to learn more about activities of the centres and to discuss the United Nations' counter-terrorism capacity-building role, but also to listen and brainstorm how can we more successfully and jointly implement the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy across borders and regions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let us use these two days to share our counter-terrorism work, expertise and implementation challenges that we face in capitals and in the field, and build a useful informal network of centres across the world to counter-terrorism.

I wish you all a very successful conference and thank you all for your participation in this event.



**United Nations
Counter-Terrorism Centre**
Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office

Engaging Partners for Capacity-Building:
United Nations' Collaboration with Counter-Terrorism Centres
International Conference
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
16-17 February 2013

Closing Statement
17 February 2013

Mr. Jehangir Khan
Director *a.i.*, CTITF Office

Your Highness, Prince Dr. Turki bin Mohamed bin Saud Al Kabeer, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Excellencies;
Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, let me congratulate and thank the custodian of the two holy places, King Abdullah Abdul Azziz, as well as his Excellency the Foreign Minister HRH Prince Saud Al-Faisal, and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for having provided us with such generous hospitality over the course of these two intensive days of meetings. I also wish to especially thank Your Highness Prince Turki for so ably and successfully chairing this important international conference.

I also wish to thank His Excellency Ambassador Abdallah Al-Mouallimi, Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia, and Chairman of the UNCCT Advisory Board, as well as the permanent mission of Saudi Arabia for their excellent support for our work at the UN in New York.

The Secretary-General greatly appreciates the commitment of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, and his government to international counter-terrorism efforts and the work of the United Nations in this important field. The Secretary-General attaches the greatest

importance to the United Nations counter-terrorism work, including the UNCCT, which is generously supported by the Kingdom.

He congratulates you on the success of this conference. We can now be confident that after this productive conference on United Nations' Collaboration with Counter-Terrorism Centres as well as the recent international conference in Bogota on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies and many fruitful, collaborative projects between our different centres will follow. I am sure they will strongly support our collective efforts in counter-terrorism.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Over the course of yesterday and this morning, this Conference followed the structure set out by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Our distinguished session chairmen have excellently summarized the achievements of the sessions. Your substantive presentations and statements from the floor have shown once again that the four pillars of the Global Strategy provide comprehensive guidance not only for United Nations Member States, but also for governmental and non-governmental counter-terrorism centres. The continuing relevance of the strategy in countering terrorism is self-evident. It is based on the principle of a robust joint effort by the international community as a whole. The international community has recognized that no State alone would be able to end this transnational threat. International collaboration cannot be limited to interstate relationships. It must go beyond the traditional international actors and facilitate alliances between Centres that focus on different areas of counter-terrorism, grouped according to the four pillars of the Global Strategy.

In regard to Pillar I, the centres' capacity-building programmes address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In this regard, panellists and other participants clarified that social resilience and factors such as economic development need to be taken into account in designing these programs. Moreover, tackling terrorism in a multi-ethnic environment can be a challenge that needs to be taken into account in developing good counter-terrorism programs. Constant and rigorous monitoring and evaluation of these programs was seen as an essential component to improve effectiveness.

In regard to Pillar II, which focuses on the prevention and combatting of terrorism it was emphasized that transnational collaboration between centres is required to tackle the evolving threat. Many representatives clarified that capacity building programmes are seen as a cornerstone for providing officials with a better tool-set in countering terrorism. I was glad to hear that participants were keen to learn from each other; not only during this conference, but that they expressed the interest to continue exchanging good practices in future.

In regard to Pillar IV, participants underlined the essential need to respect the rule of law and human rights for all as fundamental bases of the fight against terrorism. They also reemphasized the mutual reinforcing relationship between security measures and human rights promotion and capacity building. International

law, including human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, must be obeyed in all counter terrorism endeavours.

During this two-day conference, we have learned about many innovative approaches to counter terrorism that are designed and implemented in very different parts of the world. It is encouraging to see the wealth of information and experience that was exchanged on capacity-building programmes. Even though many projects and programmes might be developed according to the specific needs of a region or national context, it was clear to me that synergies have already been identified and explored. One of the principle outcomes of this important conference, will I believe be the promotion of collaboration and cooperation between the most important counter-terrorism centres and institutions in different regions of the world, who have met together here for the very first time in this important forum. The initiative taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in this regard is to be commended.

Finally, in regard to Pillar III, I wish to assure you that the UNCCT team stands ready to further nurture this nascent network that is initiated by this conference. Among other specific ideas, we will institute a web-based platform to exchange contact and other information in real-time to improve collaboration efforts between counter-terrorism centres worldwide. Potentially this will involve a roster of experts that allows for the improved sharing of knowledge and expertise on specific subjects and areas.

Now, I would like to highlight some important concluding observations:

1. It was stated that Terrorism stops the process of development in countries, and impedes the efforts of Governments to elevate and enlighten their societies, and to provide the necessities of a safe and prosperous life.
2. The participants welcomed the collaboration between the specialized centres to counter terrorism and the UNCCT, when it comes to exchange of information, expertise, and best practices; as well as all manners of activities to coordinate between these centres to be updated on the new regional and international methods and strategies in the field of countering terrorism.
3. The participants condemned Terrorism in all its forms. And it ensures that Terrorism has no religion, nor nationality. International efforts must stand united to prosecute any individual involved with financing, planning, or implementing terror acts; and to foil the terrorist plans to ultimately put an end to terrorism.
4. The participants praised the role that Saudi Arabia plays in the field of Countering Terrorism and the measures it took on national, regional, and international levels, manifested in the establishment of the UNCCT, which is considered the primary tool for international cooperation in the field of Countering Terrorism, and through the targets and goals that the Advisory Board members approved in their meeting in Jeddah in June 2012.
5. The participants were eager to continue the coordination between the regional and international centres, and build on the outcomes of this

conference, especially the ones calling on the exchange of views, information, and best practices.

6. The participants stressed on the importance of innovative methods in countering terrorism to complement the existing efforts. Intellectual, Economic, Development aspects are also important points to be tackled, as they are among the causes leading to terrorism.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

We also require your input to strengthen the newly formed ties, so that it can respond to your needs and support long-lasting multilateral relationships. In due time, the UNCCT staff will follow-up with you and based on your feedback present a strategy to make this network a valuable tool for you and your organization in the international fight against terrorism.

On behalf of the United Nations, the CTITF and the UNCCT, I want to thank you for your participation and well-prepared and excellent contributions. May this be the beginning of many fruitful exchanges, joint projects and a long-lasting active network.

Thank you.

Annex IV: Agenda of the Conference

Agenda

DAY 1	
<i>Time</i>	<i>Event</i>
9:00-10:00 A.M.	Registration of Participants
10:00-11:00 A.M.	<p>OPENING SESSION AND KEYNOTES</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His Highness Prince Ambassador Turki bin Mohamed bin Saud Al Kabeer, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia <p>Keynote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message from the United Nations Secretary-General delivered by Mr. Derek Plumbly, Under-Secretary-General and Special Coordinator for Lebanon <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jehangir Khan, Director <i>a.i.</i>, CTITF Office, United Nations
10:30-11:00 A.M.	Coffee/Tea
11:00 A.M.-1:00 P.M.	<p>SESSION I: Status of capacity-building efforts to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism (Pillar I)</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Rafiuddin Shah, Senior Political Officer, CTITF Office, United Nations <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Reinhard Uhrig, Deputy Head, Action against Terrorism Unit, Transnational Threats Department, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe • Mr. Maqsoud Kruse, CEO, Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Center of Excellence, Abu Dhabi • Mr. Alistair Millar, Director, Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, Washington DC • Dr. Kumar Ramakrishna, The Centre of Excellence for National Security, Singapore • Mr. Michael Merker, European Union, European External Action Service (EEAS)
1:00-2:30 P.M.	Lunch
2:30-4:15 P.M.	SESSION II: Status of capacity-building efforts to prevent and combat terrorism (Pillar II)

	<p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major General Dr. Saad bin Ali Al Shahrany, Deputy for the School of Higher Education at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brigadier General Professor Faisal bin Moeidh Al-Sumairy, Faculty member of the School of Graduate Studies at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh Mr. Necat Özdemiroğlu, Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC), Bucharest Mr. Andrey Pashkevich, Anti-Terrorism Centre (ATC) of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Moscow Brigadier General Dr. Mansour bin Said Al Qarni, Director, Counseling Department, Mohammad bin Naif Center for Care & Counseling, Riyadh Mr. Bakhram Auanassov, Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, Shanghai Police Major General Monthon Ngerwattana, International Law Enforcement Academy, Bangkok Mr. Abebe Muluneh Beyene, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Addis Abeba
4:15-4:30 P.M.	Coffee/Tea
4:30-6:30 P.M.	<p>SESSION II: Status of capacity-building efforts to prevent and combat terrorism (Pillar II) (continued)</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major General Dr. Saad bin Ali Al Shahrany, Deputy for the School of Higher Education at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Isa Aslan, NATO Centre of Excellence - Defence Against Terrorism, Ankara H.E. Francisco Caetano José Madeira, African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Algiers Mr. Damon Stevens, US National Counter Terrorism Centre, Washington DC Counter-Terrorism and Counter-Insurgency Centre of Nigeria, Abuja Mr. Martin Ewi, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria H.E. Harry Purwanto, Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Singapore

DAY 2	
<i>Time</i>	<i>Event</i>
9:00-10:00 A.M.	<p>SESSION III: Status of capacity-building efforts to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism (Pillar IV)</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major General Saiid bin Omairah Al-Bishy, Director for the General Division of Mohammad bin Naif Center for Care & Counselling, Riyadh <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor Ahsan Mubarak Talib, Dean of the School of Higher Education at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh • Mr. Khalid Ali Koser, Geneva Center for Security Policy, Geneva • Mr. Giovanni Bassu, Senior Rule of Law Officer, United Nations
10:00-10:15 A.M.	Coffee break
10:15 A.M.-11:30 P.M.	<p>SESSION IV: Role of the United Nations system in general and the CTITF and UNCCT in particular to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and future cooperation (Pillar III)</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Marc Porret, Programme Coordinator, UNCCT <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Hassan Baage, Deputy Head, ATA0, Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate • Mr. Rafiuddin Shah, Senior Political Officer, Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) • Mr. Sean Davis, Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF)
11:30-11:45 A.M.	Coffee Break
11:45 P.M.-1:15 P.M.	<p>SESSION V: Closing Session</p> <p>Chairperson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His Highness Prince Ambassador Turki bin Mohamed bin Saud Al Kabeer, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Rafiuddin Shah, Senior Political Officer, Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) (Chair, Session 1) • Major General Saiid bin Omairah Al-Bishy, Director for the General Division of Mohammad bin Naif Center for Care & Counselling (Chair, Session 2)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major General Dr. Saad bin Ali Al Shahrany, Deputy for the School of Higher Education at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (Chair, Session 3) • Mr. Marc Porret, Programme Coordinator, UNCCT (Chair, Session 4) <p><i>Closing Statement by Mr. Jehangir Khan, Director a.i., CTITF Office</i></p>
<i>1:15 P.M.-3:00 P.M.</i>	Lunch
<i>3:00 P.M.- 6:00 P.M.</i>	Visit to Prince Mohammad Bin Naif Center for Counselling and Care.

Annex II: List of Participants

	Title	SURNAME Name	Country/ Organization
1	Mr	ABABTAIN Abdulmajeed	UN Security Council Sanctions Committee
2	Mr	ABU SALIHU Mohammed	Nigeria, Office of National Security Adviser of Nigeria
3	Dr.	AL AHMAD Riyad	Resident Coordinator, UNDP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
4	Mr	AL SHAHRANY Saad bin Ali	Naif Arab University for Security Science
5	Mr	ALBAWARDI Walid	CT Coordinator, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
6	Mr	ALBISHI Saeed Omair	Muhammad bin Naif Center for Counselling and Care
7	Mr	ALGHATANI Mohammed Abdulhadi	Muhammad Bin Naif Center for Counselling and Care
8	Amb. Mr	ALHAMELI Mahash Saeed Salem Mahash	Director, International Security Cooperation Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UAE
9	Mr	Al-Mouallimi (HE) Abdallah	PR/Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
10	Dr	ALQARBI Mansour Saeed	Muhammad bin Naif Center for Counselling and Care
11	Mr	AL-SUMAIRY Faisal bin Moeidh	Naif Arab University for Security Science
12	Mr	ASLAN Isa	CIS ATC, The Commonwealth of independent States, Anti-Terrorism Center
13	Mr	AUANASSOV Bakhram	EC RCTS SCO
14	Mr	BAAGE Hassan Omar	CTED, Deputy Head - Assessment and Technical Assistance Office
15	Mr	BASSU Giovanni	UN, Senior Rule of Law Officer, Rule of Law Unit, Executive Office of the Secretary-General
16	Mr	BESANCENOT Bertrand	France, Ambassador, Embassy of France in Riyadh
17	Mr	BEYENE Abebe Muluneh	ICPAT, IGAD/ IGAD Security Sector Program (ISSP)
18	Mr	BHAGAT Surinder	India, Embassy of India in Riyadh
19	Mr	BIESEMANS Matthias	Coordination Unit for Threat Analysis (CUTA)
20	Ms	BOSTYN Francisca	EU Council Secretariat
21	Mr	CANAES Sergio Louis	Brazil, Head of Delegation
22	HE	CERDA Sergio	Argentina, Ambassador, Embassy of Argentina in Riyadh
23	Mr	COSTOPOULOS Efthymios	EU, Delegation of European Union in Riyadh
24	Mr	DAVIS Sean Brian	GCTF, U.S. Department of State, Administrative Unit GCTF
25	Mr	DEMIR Oğuzhan Ömer	UTSAM, International Center for Terrorism and Transnational Crime (UTSAM)
26	Mr	DRUMMOND Roddy	United Kingdom, Deputy Head of Mission, British Embassy in Riyadh
27	Mr	DURBAL Abdulwahab	Algeria, Ambassador, Embassy of Algeria in Riyadh
28	Mr	EWI Martin Abang	Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa
29	Mr	FRAILE Alfonso	Spain, Embassy of Spain in Riyadh
30	Ms	FU Lihua	China, First Secretary, Embassy of P.R. China to Saudi Arabia
31	Mr	GEORGE Sibi	India, Embassy of India in Riyadh
32	Mr	GUO Wei	China. Counsellor, Embassy of P.R.China to Saudi Arabia
33	Mr	GUSEV Mikhail	Russia, Embassy of Russian Federation in Riyadh
34	Mr	HIJAZI Mohamed	Chief du Cabinet, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
35	Mr	ILICHEV Nikolai	Russia, Embassy of Russian Federation in Riyadh

	Title	SURNAME Name	Country/ Organization
36	Mr	JAROSZEWSKI Matthew J	USA, Department of State
37	Mr	KHAN Erfan	Pakistan, Expert, Embassy of Pakistan in Riyadh
38	Mr	KHAN Jehangir	CTITF, Director, UN Department of Political Affairs
39	Mr	KHAN Muhammad Naeem	Pakistan, Ambassador, Embassy of Pakistan in Riyadh
40	Mr	KOSER Khalid Ali	GCSP, Geneva Centre for Security Policy
41	Mrs	KROKSTADE Anne Carin	EU, European External Action Service (EEAS)
42	Mr	KRUSE Maqsoud	CVE Centre, Hedayah
43	Mr H.E	KULACH Adam	EU, Head of Delegation of the European Union in Riyadh
44	Mr	LALLALI Idriss Mounir	CAERT, Algeria, African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) – African Union
45	H.E. Mr	LI Chengwen	China. Ambassador of P.R. China to Saudi Arabia
46	Amb	MADEIRA Francisco Caetano José	ACSRT, African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) – African Union
47	Ms	MARINAKI Maria	EU, European External Action Service (EEAS), Managing Director, EEAS, MD VI - Global and Multilateral Issues
48	Mr	MERKER Michael	EU, European External Action Service (EEAS)
49	Mr	MIJINYAWA Zakari	Nigeria, Office of National Security Adviser of Nigeria
50	Mr	MILLAR Alistair	Director, Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation
51	Mr	MOTLHANKA Kelebamang	ILEA, International law Enforcement Academy, Botswana
52	Mr	MUBARAK Hussain	Egypt, Assistant Foreign Minister, Embassy of Egypt in Riyadh
53	Pol.Maj. Gen	NGERNWATTANA Monthon	Thailand ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy, Bangkok
54	Mrs	ODEKA Jannet Bessong	Nigeria, MoFA of Nigera, Abuja
55	Mr	ODIA Fergunson Osbert	Nigeria, Office of National Security Adviser of Nigeria
56	Mr	OKAFOR Obi Emmanuel	Nigeria, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the UN
57	Miss	OSMAN Sulastri	Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS), S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University
58	Mr	ÖZDEMIROĞLU Necat	SELEC, Romania
59	Mr	OZEROV Oleg	Russia, Embassy of Russian Federation in Riyadh
60	Mr	PASHKEVICH Andrey	CIS ATC, The Commonwealth of independent States, Anti-Terrorism Center
61	Ms	PÁSZTORY Clarisse	EU, Political Attaché in the Delegation of the European Union in Riyadh
62	H.E.	PÉREZ-VILLANUEVA Joaquín	Spain, Embassy of Spain in Riyadh
63	Mr	PEYERL Tobias	CTITF/UNCCT
64	SRS	PLUMBLY Derek	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for UNSCOL (Lebanon)
65	Mr	PORRET Marc	CTITF/UNCCT
66	Amb. Mr	PURWANTO Harry	Indonesia, APEC, BNPT, Deputy for International Cooperation of National Counter Terrorism Agency
67	Dr	RAMAKRISHNA Kumar	Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS), S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University
68	Amb	REINHARDT Peter	Switzerland, Embassy of Switzerland in Riyadh (Ambassador)
69	Dr	SANTORI Valeria	OPCW, Senior Policy Officer Office of Strategy and Policy Technical Secretariat Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
70	Mr	SANTOS Andrea Louis	Brazil, Delegate

	Title	SURNAME Name	Country/ Organization
71	Mr	SANTOSO Imam	Indonesia, APEC, BNPT, International Cooperation of National Counter Terrorism Agency
72	Mr	SCHULZ Arne	Germany, Embassy of Germany in Riyadh
73	Mr	SHAH Muhammad Rafiuddin	CTITF, UN
74	Mr	SMOUT Steve	Belgium, Embassy of Belgium in Riyadh
75	Ms	SOURIYA Muhammed	Indonesia, First Secretary, Embassy of Indonesia in Riyadh
76	Mr	STEVENS Damon	NCTC, U.S. National Counterterrorism Center
77	Mr	SULAYMAN Ehab	Egypt, First Secretary, Embassy of Egypt in Riyadh
78	Mr	TALIB Ahsan Mubarak	Naif Arab University for Security Science
79	Mr	UHRIG Reinhard	Austria, OSCE, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
80	Mr	VEENKAMP Ivo	CEO, Hedayah, CVE Centre
81	Mr	VILLALBA Santiago Adolfo	Argentina, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Workshop of Argentina Special Representation for Terrorism Affairs and Other Related Crimes
82	Mr	WITH Trond Egil	Norway, Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN
83	Mr	ZOUGGARI Mohamed Adil	Morocco. Interior Minister