



**Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania
to the United Nations**

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**STATEMENT BY DR. EDSON ANYOSISYE MWABUKOJO, COUNSELLOR
(POLITICAL, PEACE AND SECURITY AFFAIRS) IN THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO THE UNITED
NATIONS**

**DURING THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNTER-TERRORISM
COMMITTEE COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ADOPTION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1373 (2001) AND THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEE,**

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Mr. Chairman,

The United Republic of Tanzania congratulates you and your bureau for conveying this special meeting to commemorating the 20th anniversary of the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and Establishment of Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Tanzania is honored to be part of this November gathering which provides us with the opportunity to renew our commitments on addressing the threats posed by the Terrorists groups.

Mr. Chairman,

1. Tanzania recognized the initiatives of the Committee to support international measures against terrorism threats. The Committee in partnership with other UNs' organs particularly the UNODC and UNOCT played a tremendous role to facilitate the sharing of best practices, international cooperation and collaboration in a war against terrorism. We are convinced that the Committee played a major role during (2001 – 2021) to enhancing individual and global awareness about the threats posed by Terrorists.

3. Despite witnessing various efforts of the Committee and other actors to tackle the problem of terrorism threats, still eradication of terrorism has remained as one of the major security challenges facing the World to date. Tanzania would like to use this opportunity to highlights some of the obstacles and Challenges which hinder Counter-Terrorism initiatives: -

- i. Mistrust among the Counter-Terrorism actors, at national and international level. Due to this obstacle, it has become complex to

contained and eradicate the terrorists' threats. Among the impacts of this shortcoming is to delay or failure of prosecution process, limited exchange of information and increasing of terrorist's attacks surprises. In this view, Tanzania would like to use this opportunity to argue the CTC to established measures which can help to enhance trustiness and collaboration among Counter-Terrorism actors. We are convinced that capacity building and conduction of counter-terrorism workshops can be helpful in enhancing trustiness and collaboration.

- ii. Technology has become an opportunity for everybody, bad and good peoples, and hence the utilization of technology by terrorists' actors is increasing day by day. As technology and communication networks keeps on advancing, the possibility of terrorist's groups to apply high-tech to enable immense attacks is become higher. For instance, internet and secured networks are now applied by the terrorists as a safe-haven to plan and conduct some terrorist activities such as inspiration and radicalization as well as a training platform. We as the member states in collaboration with UN organs such as CTC have a responsibility to establish preventive measures against these illegal uses of technology by terrorist groups.
- iii. Limited exchange of Intelligence among counter-terrorism actors is one of the huge obstacles against terrorism's eradication processes. It's disappointing to say that, while countries are reluctant to share information about the threats posed by terrorism groups, non-state Actors are increasing to use the limited resource and opportunities they have to exchange information and know-how regardless of the existing legal barriers.
- iv. Inadequate of uniformity in terms of methods, expertise and means of preventing and combating terrorism threats. Some countries are more

capable to prevent and contained terrorism threats, while others are struggling. Developing countries are subjected to this shortcoming as they don't have enough capacity in terms of resources, finance, technology and human capital. Due to these obstacles their ability to effectively tackle the emerging terrorist challenges is limited.

- v. Tanzania is more concerned by the limited support to developing nations. It is important to note that the failure of developing countries to prevent and combat terrorist threats, is likewise the failure of developed nations, and the vice-versa is true. In this regard, developed countries are argued to consider supporting the low-income countries as one of their inevitable responsibilities if they have to prevent their countries against the terrorist's attacks. The CTC can play a major role to facilitate counter-terrorism assistance.
- vi. Limited collaboration between National Counter-Terrorism Instruments and UN organs such as CTC. Before the establishment of CTC in 2001, some member state was more reluctant to share expertise and information about terrorism because they were less affected by terrorist attacks. We are glad that CTC played a major role to enhance the awareness about the threat of Terrorism in the world. Contemporary, almost every nation recognized that terrorism is a global threat, therefore the readiness of the member states to collaborate has increase compared to the past. However, the collaboration gap between Counter-terrorism instruments and CTC is still there. In this regard, Tanzania is insisting that CTC should play more role to enhance collaboration in terms of support, exchange and sharing among the National Counter-Terrorism Actors.
- vii. Tanzania recognized the threats posed by the non-state actors with regards to proliferation of small arms and light weapons and Weapons of mass destruction (WMD). As it has been argued by other member

states, contemporary, there is a higher risk than ever for Biological and chemical weapons as well as weapons of mass destruction to fall under the hands of terrorist. As technology keeps on advancing, and Terrorists keeps on gaining more territories, the access to these weapons by the non-state actors is also becoming more likely. In this regard, we recommend that CTC in collaboration with UN office of disarmament to declare that proliferation of Biological and Chemical weapons and weapons of Mass destruction as a serious challenge in a war against Terrorism. Moreover, CTC in collaboration with the member States are argued to set benchmarks/measures on how to prevent Terrorists from acquiring the said Weapons.

4. To conclude, the United Republic of Tanzania would like to use this opportunity to reminds all the member states that Terrorism is a global threat which seriously erode national and international stability. Therefore, we call all member states to tirelessly continue to support the global initiatives against terrorists' activities.

I kindly submit.