



Secrab
Security Research

presents



Terrorism – far away and next door!

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Presentation at the Säkerhetstinget 2005

What is terrorism ?

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“... intentional acts ... which, given their nature or context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation where committed with the aim of:

- seriously intimidating a population, or
 - unduly compelling a Government or international organisation to perform or abstain from performing any act, or
 - seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation,
- shall be deemed to be terrorist offences: ...”

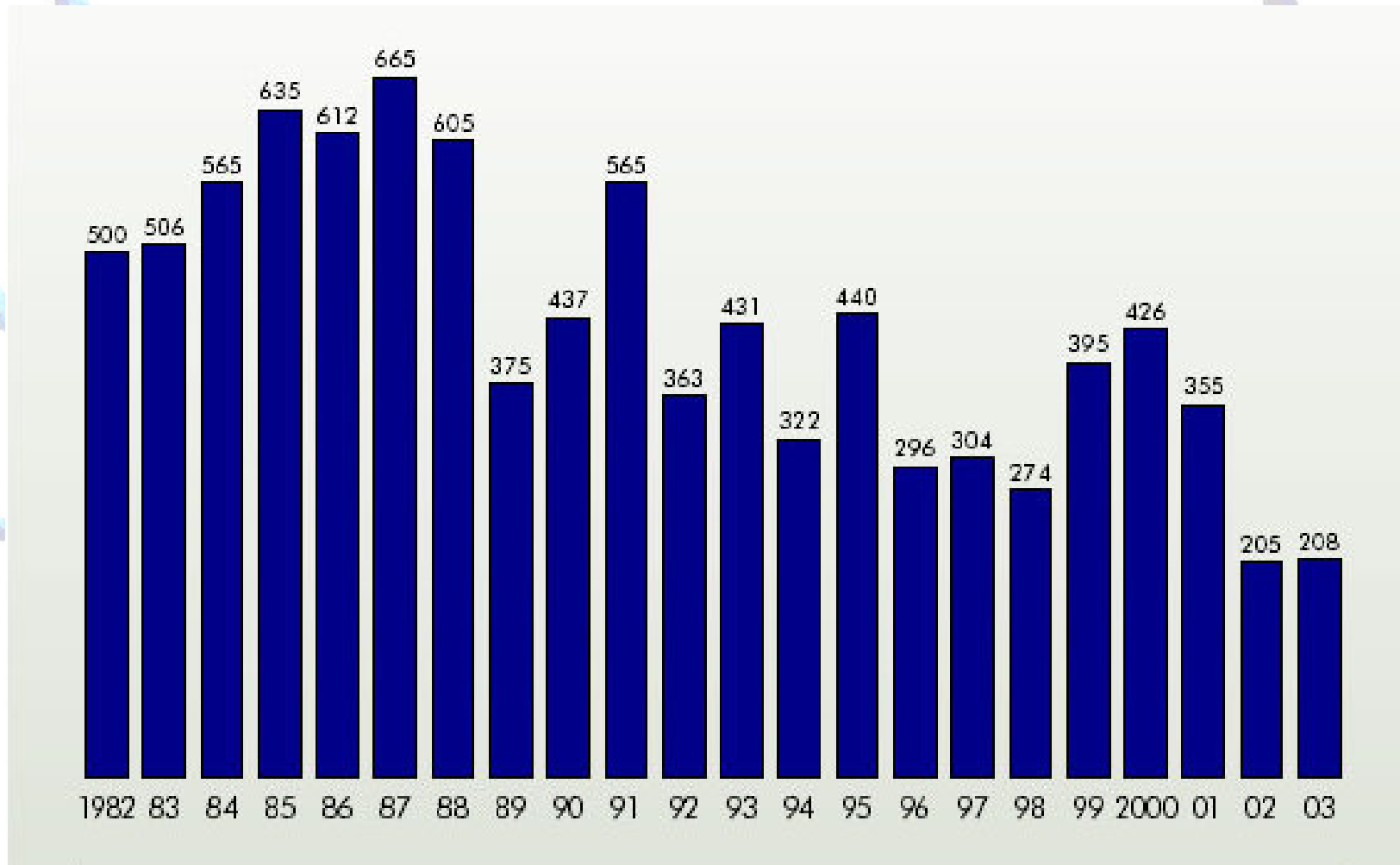
Why terrorism ?

- EU and US definition exclude "state terrorism"
- One person's terrorism – the other's freedom fighter!
- Terror an effective means of ruling (Machiavelli, Robespierre)
- Terror regimes – Czars of Russia, Stalin, Hitler, Mao Zedong, Idi Amin, Pol Pot, Saddam Hussein
- Many statesmen of yesterday and to-day started out as terrorist leaders, especially in the post-colonial third world

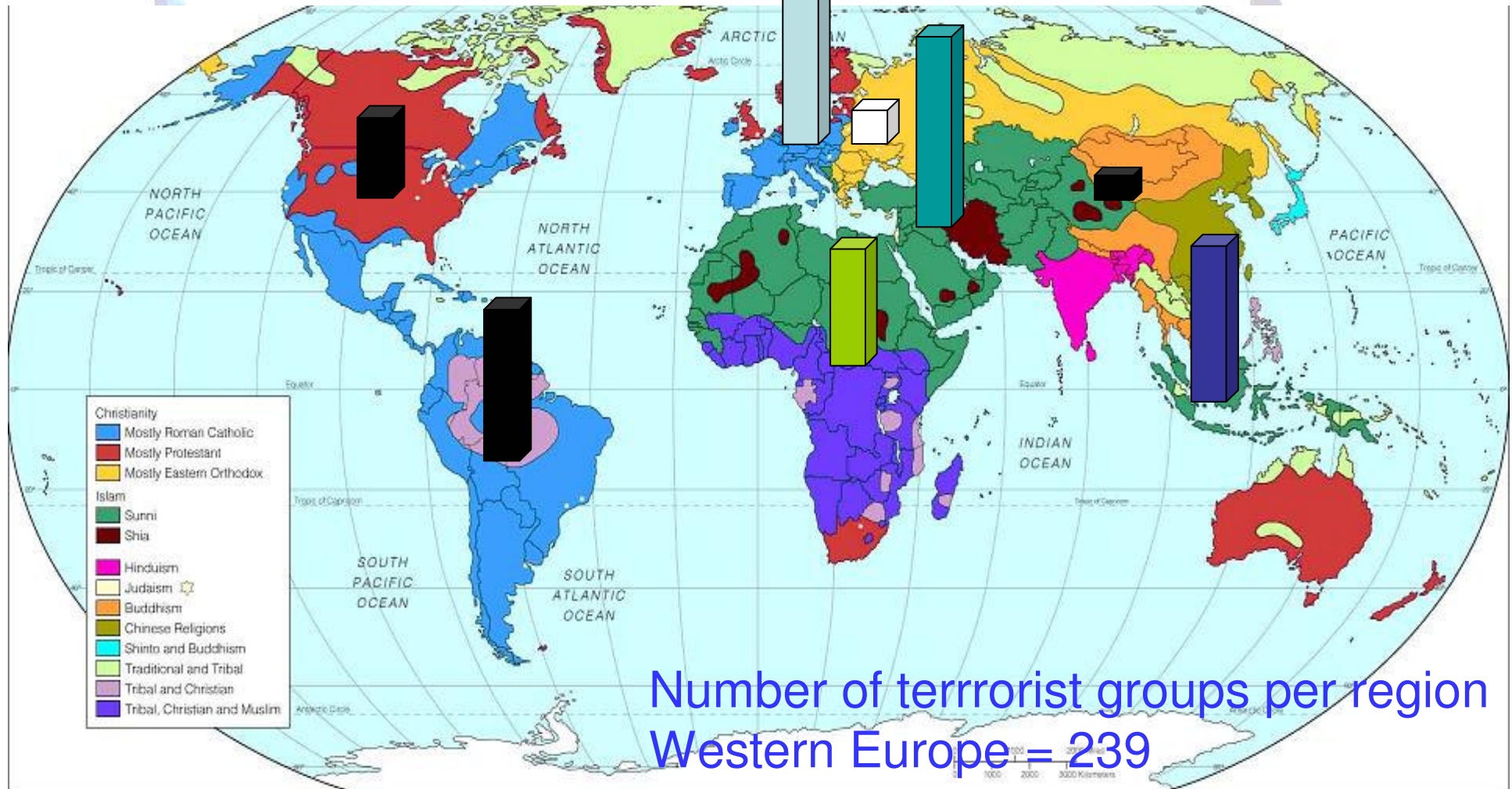
Modern terrorism

- Motivated by religion or ideology
- Often has rather wide public support
- The terrorist a soldier in a "holy war" – a tool for the leadership
- Great recklessness – civilian victims are a "bonus"!
- Well planned and prepared actions
- Long-term planning

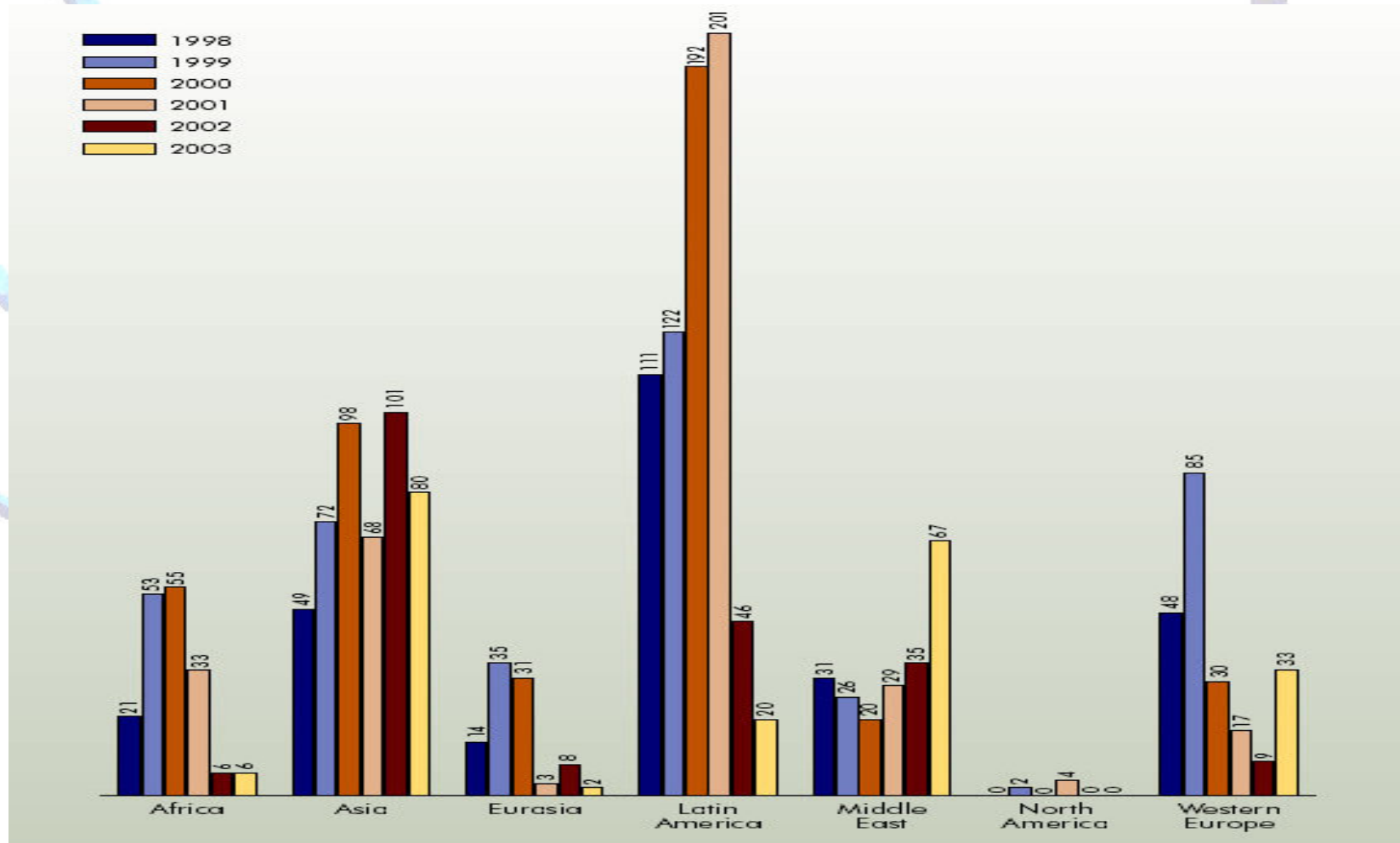
Terrorist acts, worldwide



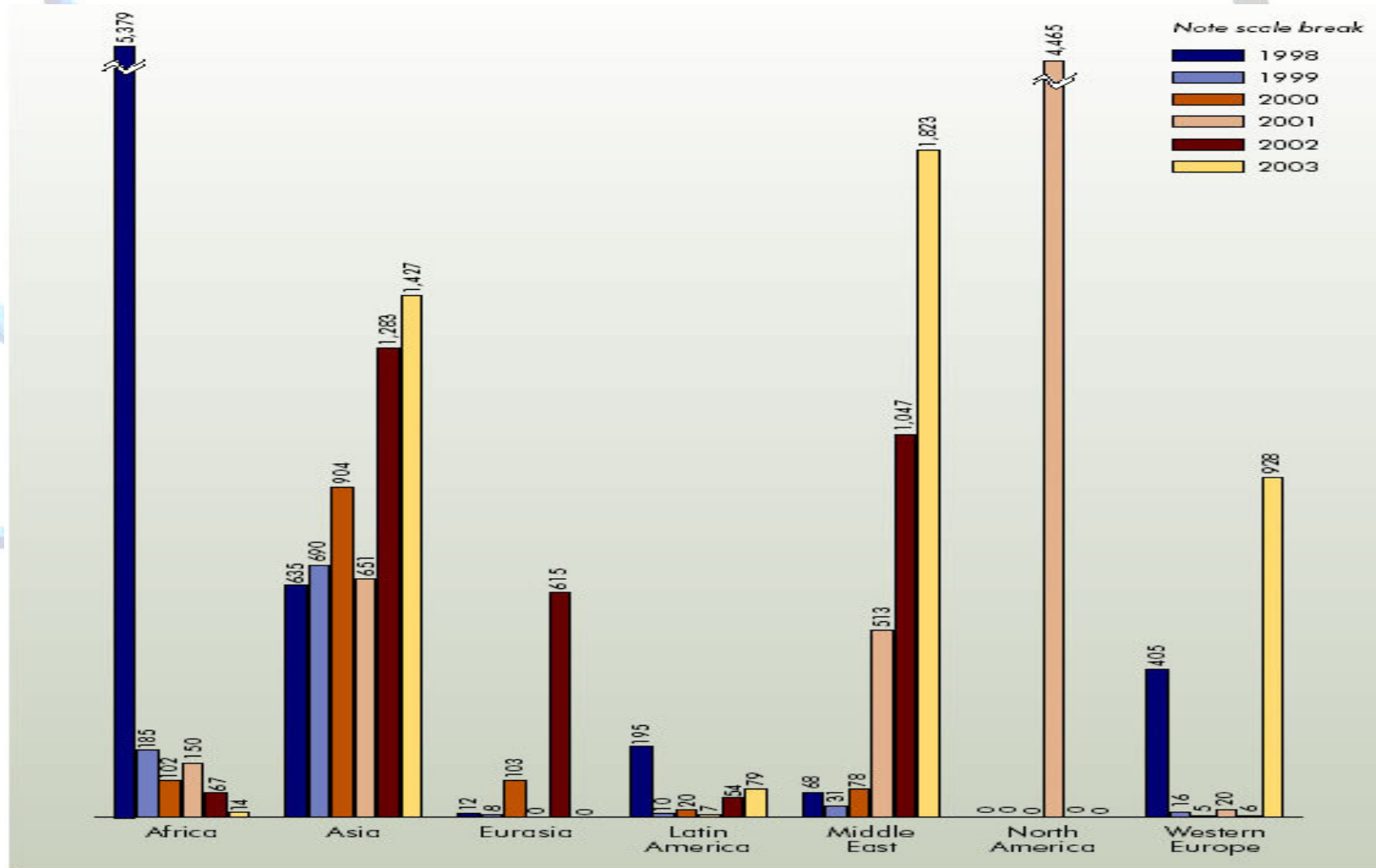
Terrorism — where?



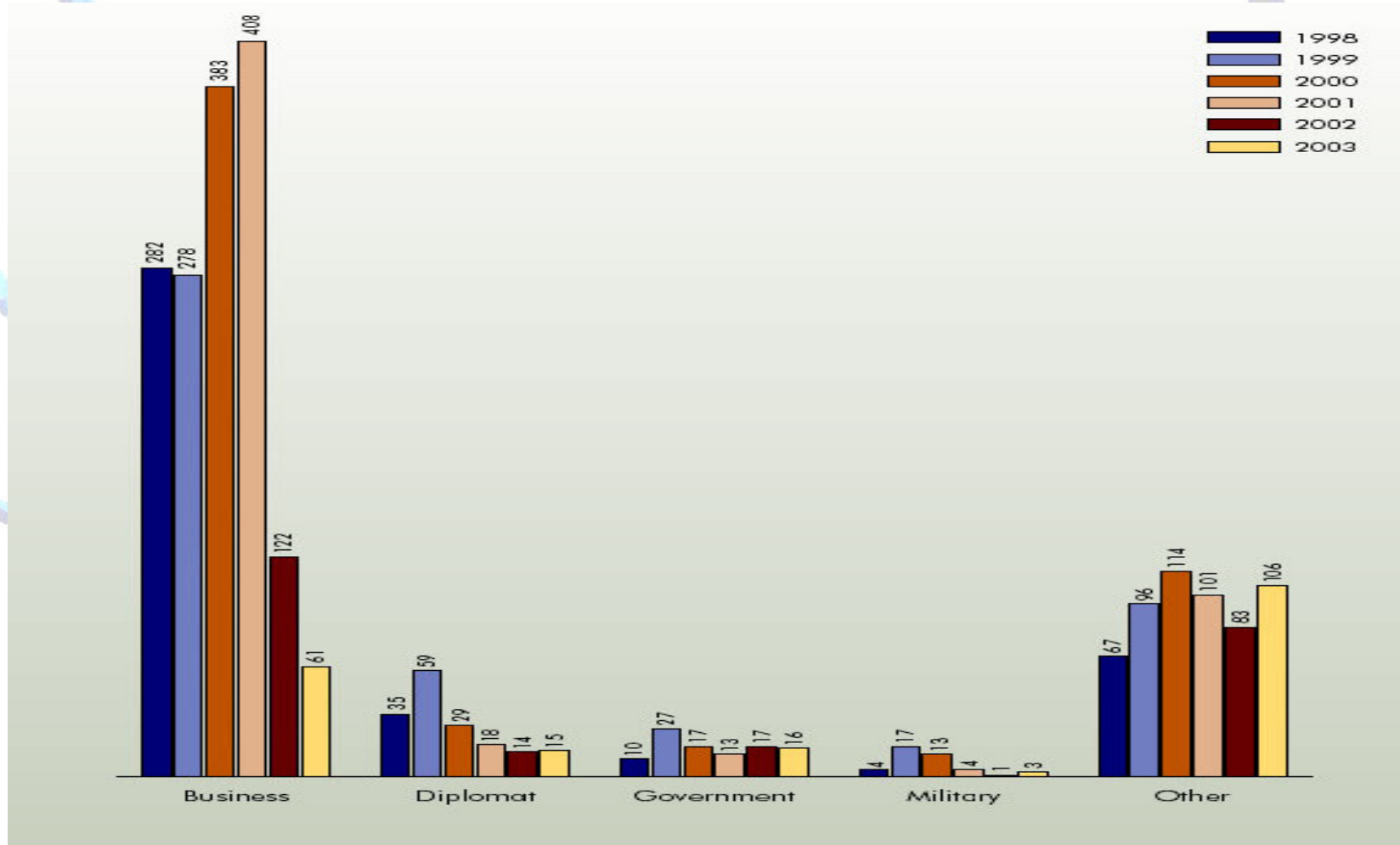
Terrorist acts, regional distribution



Injured and dead, per region



Facilities attacked



Terrorism – purpose and choice of targets

- Purpose is often political change, e g by making society and its functions collapse
- Method: Intimidate, scare by, e g, killing as many as possible
- Less interest for publicity than earlier terrorists
- Selected important targets, e g large events
- Important symbols, such as the World Trade Center
- Objects with great economic impact on society, e g tourism
- Objects causing dangerous collateral effects, such as chemical factories

Most dangerous terrorist organisations

Group	Nation	N	Inj.	Dead	<u>S+D</u>
			S	D	N
al-Qa'ida	Global	27	8799	3526	456
Movsar Baryayev Gang	Chechnya, Russia	2	657	162	410
Hikmatul Zihad	Bangladesh	1	300	19	319
Jemaah Islamiya (JI)	Indonesia etc	3	540	227	256
Tawhid Islamic Brigades	Iraq	1	159	34	193
Dagestan Liberation Army	Russia	4	453	248	175
Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade	Italy, UK	5	606	193	160
Soldiers of the Prophet's Companions	Iraq	1	100	53	153
Riyad us-Saliheyn Martyrs' Brigade	Chechnya, Russia	11	1136	514	150
Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS)	Bangladesh	1	110	21	131

Terrorists in Sweden ?

Group	Nation	Injured	Dead
Global Intifada	Sweden	0	0
Revolutionära Socialister	Sweden	0	0
Al Qa'ida	Global	8859	3533
HAMAS	Israel, West Bank/Gaza	2826	577
Tamil Tigers, LTTE	Sri Lanka	2459	528
GIA	Algeria	259	506
Ansar-al-Sunna	Iraq (Kurdistan)	837	445
PFLP	Israel, West Bank/Gaza	646	163
PKK	Iraq (Kurdistan)	21	43
GAM	Indonesia (Aceh)	?	?
ASNLF	Indonesia (Aceh)	?	?

Terrorism – targets in Sweden?

Important possible targets:

- Foreign objects – US, UK, Israeli personnel and property
- Foreign ships on naval visits or cruises
- Other political or military visits
- Sweden's neighbours Denmark and Poland both participated in the 2003 Iraqi war – certain risk for "spill-over"!

Terrorism – mål?

Targets abroad of importance to Sweden:

- Swedish troops or observers in International operations
- Embassies and consulates
- Swedish humanitarian aid missions
- Industries and companies in terrorism risk zones

Terrorists' choice of means!?

- al-Qa'ida's strong interest in CBRN agents persists, finally aiming at nuclear arms
- There may be considerable risk for C attacks
- Comprehensive instructions to manufacture improvised chemical weapons exist
- Anthrax is judged to be the most probable B agent
- There are also detailed instructions for constructing "dirty bombs" (R weapons)



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**While nothing is easier than
denouncing the evildoer,
nothing is more difficult
than to understand him**

Fjodor M. Dostojevski

Who becomes a terrorist?

- A terrorist is seldom psychopathic or mentally ill
- Has an ideological or religious perspective
- Strongly selective choice → "healthy" group members
- Choice → people looking "normal"
- Group leader/founder may be a psychopath
- Group member often 20-25 years, leaders older!
- Women are more "dangerous" than men!

What is Al Qa'ida?

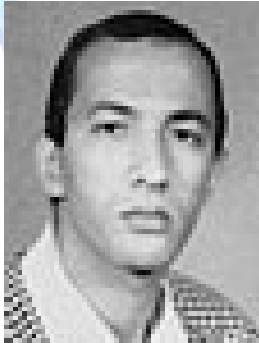
- Inner core of well motivated members (100-300 persons?), closely collaborating for global armed fight against the enemies of Islam
- Network of networks, loosely connected by informal personal relations, temporary alliances (3000 ? persons across the world)
- Common islamistic ideology, shared by radical movements and individuals with no mutual contact (perhaps 18000 ? persons)
- Central and regional coordination largely lost, due to counter-action

The modern terrorist

- Well educated (engineers) + temporary agents
- Often prepared to sacrifice own life!
- No lack of candidates – rather the opposite!
- Islamic schools in Pakistan etc. attract young western muslims; good base for recruiting
- Refugee camps in Palestine yield suicide bombers
- Special training for special actions or tasks
- "Sleepers" can be activated after long time, when needed or as planned

Some wanted terrorists

Reward: 5 milj USD!



Saif Al-Adel

Reward: 5 milj USD!



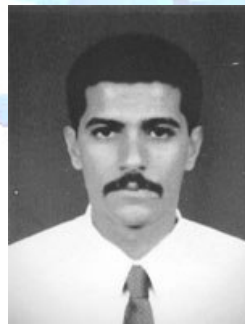
Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah

Reward: 25 + milj USD!



Usama Bin Laden

Reward: 5 milj USD!



Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah

Reward: 5 milj USD!



Ali Saed Bin Ali Al-Houri

Reward: 25 milj USD!



Ayman Al-Zawahiri

How combat terrorism?

- Primarily through Police, Security Police and other national judicial authorities.
- There is a special National Action Force (NI) with about 50 specially trained and equipped elite policemen
- The large cities also have special "flying squads" with heavier equipment than normal

How combat terrorism II?

- UN Charter art 51 (as interpreted after 9-11) permits use of military forces against large terrorist attacks
- Chapter 10 § 9 of the Instrument of Government permits this in principle. A Government decision is required.
- Within the Defence forces (MUST) there is a secret special elite unit (SSG) which has operated in Afghanistan, Congo and other places abroad
- The SSG was formed to combat Russian "Spetsnaz"

How combat terrorism III?

- Intelligence and International collaboration
- Controlling economical means and resources of terrorists
- Tracing and detecting resources
- Tracing and detecting training camps and schools
- Actions against supportive individuals, organisations and states

A nightmare scenario!?

- ❖ A ship as a terrorist weapon!?
- ❖ If the methane gas of an LNG carrier of 100 000 tons' capacity would be released
It could cause a detonation with an energy corresponding to a
2 Mton H-bomb!!!

