

# **TERRORISM**

by

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Presentation

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## “Terrorism” in the media (Excerpts)

On the daily basis, in most countries, the medias release info about terrorism and related issues. It became a global concern; religious factors and hate-feelings often dominate, which creates a formidable challenge for governments and societies to reinforce security and, for some countries, better address immigration and foster the real integration of specific minorities – assuming it can be done.

CNN, March 1, 2007

### **Taliban: Suicide army is ready**

- Taliban military chief says hundreds have volunteered for suicide attacks
- Mullah Dadullah says troops are assembled for anti-NATO spring offensive
- Commander says he has regular contact with Osama bin Laden

ITAR-TASS, March 3, 2007

### **В Ингушетии убито перуполномоченный ГУВД.**

El Colombiano, March 3, 2007

### **Cinco personas muertas tras nuevo atentado en Neiva.**

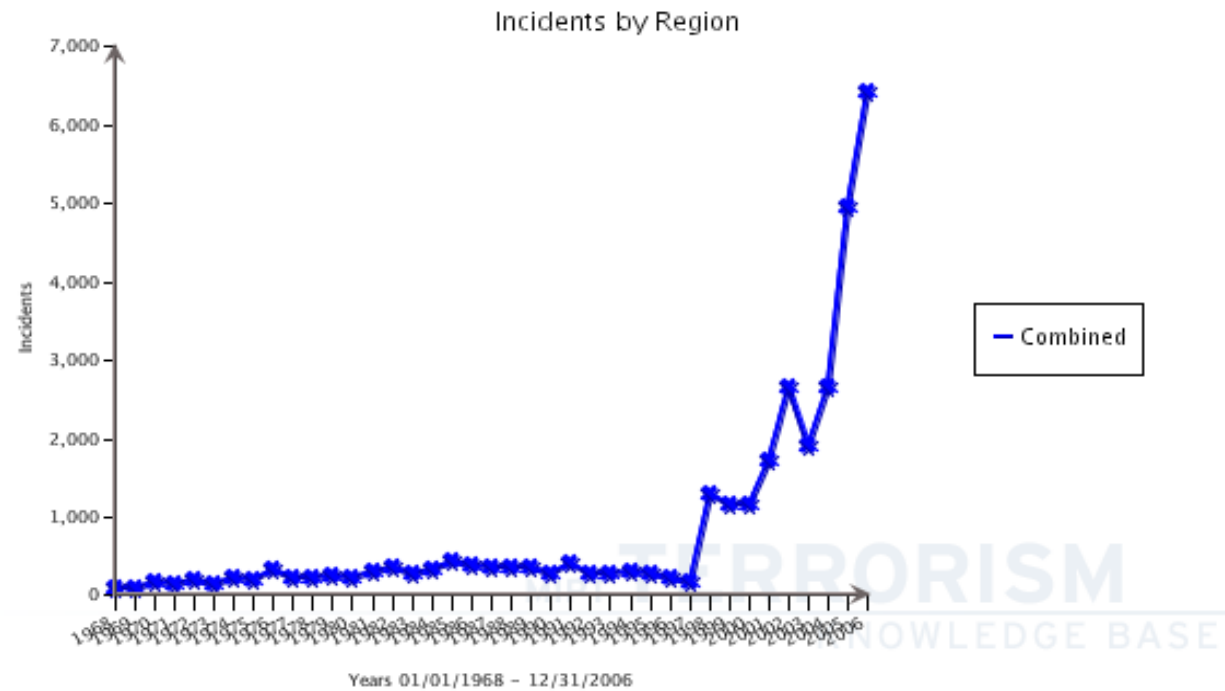
## **Meaning and history**

- There are many definitions of terrorism.
- The dispute about a detailed and comprehensive definition of terrorism will not result in the consensus.
- The absence of a universally accepted definition of terrorism matters for policy makers, citizens – particularly in democracies – and the international community.
- From the 1960s until the late 1980s, the main motives for terrorism were political.
- The nature of terrorism changed overtime with more internationalization, the emergence of religious factors in the 1990s, and the growing recourse to suicide.

# Trend and geography

Figure 1

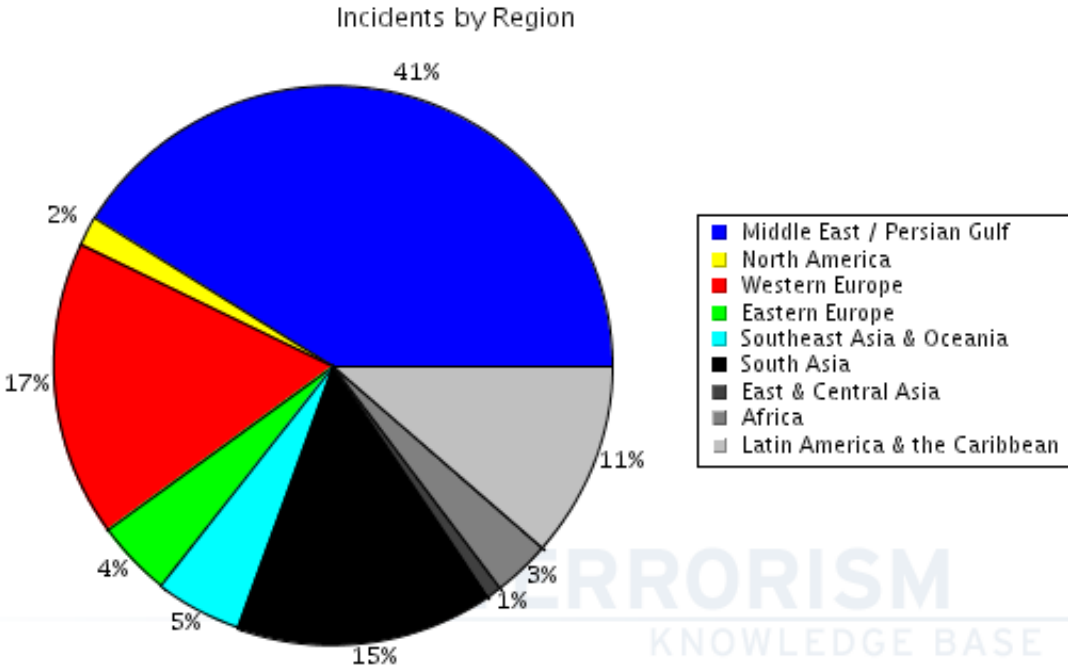
- Yearly total number of terrorism-related incidents in the world
- 1968-2006



**Figure 2**

- **Regional distribution of terrorism-related incidents**
- **1/1/1968-16/01/2007**

**Source:** MIPT – Terrorism Knowledge Base ([www.tkb.org](http://www.tkb.org))



# How big is the problem?

## Human costs

Table 1

### Basic statistics on terror in 10 countries, 2005

Source: MIPT – Terrorism Knowledge Base ([www.tkb.org](http://www.tkb.org))

Country	Incidents	Injuries	Fatalities
<i>Afghanistan</i>	207	328	298
<i>Colombia</i>	101	208	112
<i>India</i>	272	1051	398
<b><i>Iraq</i></b>	<b>2336</b>	<b>9399</b>	<b>6234</b>
<i>Nepal</i>	100	104	33
<i>Pakistan</i>	163	398	160
<i>Russia</i>	102	113	51
<i>Thailand</i>	359	984	148
<i>West Bank/Gaza</i>	479	302	74

# Economic costs

Source: N. Crain and M. Crain, op. cit.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Reduce incidents per year from:</b>	<b>Gain in GDP Million US\$</b>
<i>Colombia</i>	13 to 12	87
<i>Egypt</i>	5 to 4	221
<i>France</i>	18 to 17	1,161
<i>India</i>	5 to 4	1,132
<i>Indonesia</i>	2 to 1	1,533
<i>Philippines</i>	9 to 8	122
<i>Spain</i>	1 to 0	92,000
<i>UK</i>	18 to 17	828
<i>US</i>	3 to 2	40,626
<b>World</b>	<b>To zero for 2002</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>

## Political costs

- Tensions between the west and the Moslem world.
- Human rights concerns.
- Weakening of transparency, accountability and democratic rules.
- Strengthening of authoritarian regimes.

## **What are the solutions?**

### **Immediate and short-term reactions**

- containment of epidemic-like terror with control measures, reaction against authors, supporters and sponsors, in the country and abroad.
- Police, intelligence and military forces are involved.
- Reduce tensions between communities.
- Open debates with experts to assess long-term options.
- Transparency and accountability are a must.



## **Medium and long term**

- **Prevention dominates.**
- **Improving the gathering of information and analysis.**
- **Addressing “root causes”.**
- **Strengthening dialogs between civilizations, with all religions, etc.**
- **More diplomacy and foreign aid.**
- **Better international coordination and co-operation among countries.**
- **A “Marshall Plan” for the Middle East.**
- **Iran and Syria should be involved in a peace process for Iraq.**
- **Considering Afghanistan, the full engagement of Pakistan is essential.**
- **Negotiating with terrorists and offer amnesty to some of them – without compromising with radicals and those who advocate hate-crimes.**
- **The UN should play the key-role to enhance security and peace in the world.**
- **Moving toward global governance.**

## Best solutions and C/B ratio(s)

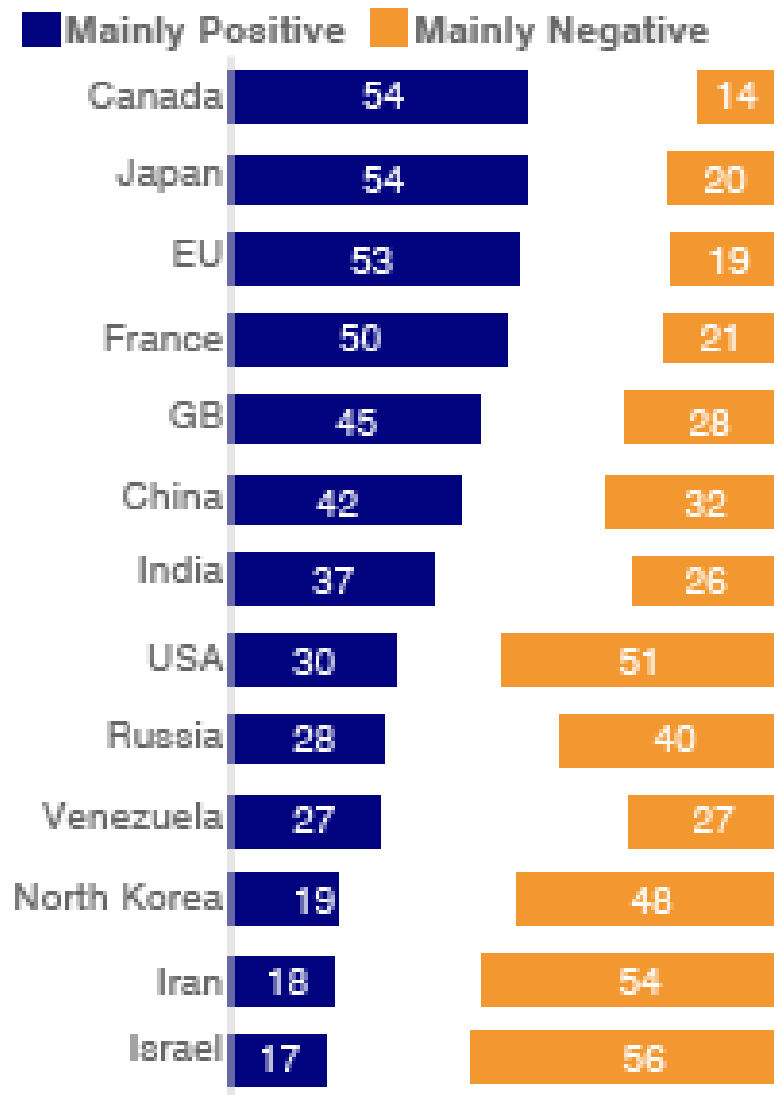
- Case-by-case approach.
- The distinction between short-term reactions and long-term actions is essential.
- Restraining the use of force to avoid violence spirals.
- Prevalence of dialogs.
- Active diplomacy and more development assistance.  
??? Containing defense expenditures in developed and developing countries (military budgets are about ten times higher than aid to development!).
- Given the complexity of the problem and the scope of responses, it is difficult to present a detailed CBA.
- A tentative quantification indicates high returns with corresponding B/C ratios above 5.

## **Public opinion and global governance**

Some countries should consider their image in the world and, as result, revise their foreign policy, better contribute to peace with adequate means, and gain considerable credibility. That would definitely represent a positive step toward global governance and, above all, security.

## VIEWES OF COUNTRIES' INFLUENCE

Average of 27 countries



SOURCE: BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA

## BBC News, 6 March 2007: Israel, Iran top 'negative list'

- “A majority of people believes that Israel and Iran have a mainly negative influence in the world, a poll for the BBC World Service suggests.”