

Four veteran counterterrorism experts discuss whether America's alliances with Middle East partners have helped or hindered the fight against global extremism. The immediate aftermath of the 9/11 attacks spurred tremendous international cooperation, and a number of tactical counterterrorism.

The Decline of the Islamic State. Yet tactical success is not enough in counterterrorism; strategic success is needed as well. Such challenges mean that international cooperation is just as important as ever. Some of the most dangerous terrorist plots of the past few years have been transnational in nature, such as the foiled attack in Verviers, Belgium, and the Australian airline plot. Indeed, the transnational nature of the airline industry requires the creation of a counterterrorism legal framework that crosses borders. While the United States should continue focusing on kinetic efforts to stop new attacks, it also needs to build up its non-kinetic capabilities in order to reduce the population of potential extremists. This means helping regional partners build up their own capacity. Washington has complicated relationships with Turkey, Iraq, the Gulf states, and other governments, resulting in a great deal of tactical counterterrorism cooperation but not much strategic cooperation on countering violent extremism. The first is the complete collapse of global terrorist movements. In the second, these movements back away from attacks on the West in order to pursue local opportunities. Countering scenario two would necessitate changing the environment to prevent terrorists from gaining a local foothold. If the past is any indicator, this document will shift the burden of counterterrorism operations to U. Such cooperation can take four forms. These operations can be very difficult for Washington to influence, since they often depend on the relationship the partner nation has with the terrorist group in question. If that relationship is belligerent, then the government will probably conduct counterterrorism operations on its own initiative. Yet if the relationship is collaborative—“as seen with Pakistan and the Haqqani Network”—then nothing the United States can do will influence the government to take action against the group. The second form is tactical cooperation with the United States, such as sharing intelligence and allowing access to airspace and military bases. These are issues on which bilateral relations matter more, and U. Unsurprisingly, this kind of cooperation tends to be more successful than others. The third form is seeking help from other countries, such as joining coalitions or requesting diplomatic support for negotiating with various groups. Multinational coalitions are nothing new, but they are increasingly being used for counterterrorism. And while traditional alliance dynamics are important, regional threat perceptions matter much more. The fourth form is countering violent extremism, which is crucial but also very difficult. States are more willing to launch CVE-specific initiatives such as counter-narratives and deradicalization when they perceive a threat. But they rarely agree to implement CVE-relevant initiatives such as economic reforms and improving rule of law, especially in the Middle East. The United States needs to spend more time analyzing what it can expect from its counterterrorism partners. Policymakers have understandably been trying to deemphasize counterterrorism operations in favor of great power competition, but that makes effective burden sharing even more important. Yet these traits are not good predictors of whether alliances will actually form or dissolve. A better predictor of coordination between terrorist groups is the presence or absence of rivalry between them, namely, competition for resources, constituents, or territory. And they do not suddenly stop being rivals when they form alliances—rather, these relationships are often temporary, limited in scope, driven by realpolitik, and marked by adversarial behavior, since neither group wants to be in a poor position when the alliance collapses. In contrast, alliances between non-rival groups tend to be much stronger and more complementary. This usually happens when the groups share a broader cause but operate in different parochial environments, giving them little cause to fear one another. A much more likely scenario is that the two groups collaborate shallowly as rivals, which would not be as detrimental to U. Cooperation between terrorist groups shapes the counterterrorism landscape, but the CT community has never seriously looked at efforts to disrupt these relationships. It is time to start that conversation. Accordingly, the United States should rethink its strategy. The counterterrorism community has been overly focused on terrorist attacks rather than the political goals of terrorist groups. This focus is problematic because it encourages civilians to seek complete security from all

attacks, which is impossible. More attention should be paid to denying terrorist groups their goals. In this sense, transnational jihadist groups like al-Qaeda are bound to fail, since their goals involve reshaping the world order around religion and rendering regional differences irrelevant. Most Muslims do not want to live under sharia law, so these groups have limited room for mobilization. And while their lofty goals give them ample reason to unite, their ideological incoherence and clashing egos regularly prevent this from happening. Moreover, their religious vision requires them to carve out territory of their own, but this makes them more vulnerable to military action. The failure of IS demonstrates how difficult the task of transnational jihadist groups is. The group emerged under the best possible conditions: Syria and Iraq were in chaos, and the United States was in a hurry to leave the region. Even so, IS was eventually overwhelmed. The fact that it was unable to translate its early victories into long-term success shows that such groups will never be able to achieve their broader political objectives. Since the goal of stopping all jihadist attacks is unreasonable, the United States should pursue a strategy of containment. This approach would be cheaper because U. Partner states are currently better positioned to deal with internal threats; they should be given logistical and intelligence support, but no more. America should intervene only when transnational spillovers occur; in fact, it should create a rapid response force for this purpose. Although some might say Washington is already pursuing a policy of containment, it has really only tried to contain jihadist attacks. If it focuses on containing their political goals as well, it can make the United States less of a target. This summary was prepared by Avi Bass. Shares3 Sign up and get Breaking Energy news in your inbox. We will never sell or share your information without your consent. See our privacy policy.

This book aims to provide analytical and empirical insights into regional economic cooperation in the industry and energy sectors of South Asia, making comparisons with other regional economic.

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Chapter 3 : Regional Cooperation

'Taken together, the papers in this volume make an important contribution by providing analytical and empirical insights into many areas of potentially beneficial regional economic cooperation in the industry and energy sectors in South Asia.

Chapter 4 : Committee on industry, research and energy: press releases - | News | European Parliament

Sid Ahmed Abdelkader, "Arif A. Waqif, Regional Cooperation in Industry and Energy and blog.quintoapp.com for South Asia," Revue Tiers Monde, Programme National PersÃ©e, vol. 33(), pages

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Regional cooperation can play a vital role in ensuring energy security in a sustainable manner. Subregional power trade can help meet energy demand while maximizing scarce natural resources. By using different peak times of neighboring countries, regional power trade can reduce the need to build new.

Chapter 6 : Arif A. Waqif, Regional Cooperation in Industry and Energy. Prospects for South Asia

Regional cooperation in industry and energy: prospects for South Asia ; [papers presented at the Regional Seminar on Identification of Specific Areas of Regional Cooperation in Industrial and Energy Sectors in South Asia, organized at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, August].

Chapter 7 : National and regional cooperation on energy policymaking is indispensable

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