

SAUDI INITIATIVES IN COUNTERING TERRORISM

ICPVTR VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

6-14 FEBRUARY 2010
SINGAPORE



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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM
RESEARCH (ICPVTR)
S. RAJARATNAM SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (RSIS)
NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (NTU)
SINGAPORE

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This report summarizes the proceedings of the discussion sessions in the programme as interpreted by the assigned rapporteurs. Participants neither reviewed nor approved this report.

This programme adheres to a variation of the Chatham House Rule. Accordingly, beyond the speakers and papers presenters cited, no other attributions have been included in this report.

Executive Summary

From 24 to 26 February 2009, the International Conference on Terrorist Rehabilitation (ICTR) was jointly organized by the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, and the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG) of Singapore.

At the ICTR, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hadlaq, Director General, Ideological Security Directorate, Ministry of Interior for Saudi Arabia, invited ICPVTR to visit relevant institutions and meet individuals specializing in the field of counter-terrorism in Saudi Arabia. The invitation was accepted by Professor Rohan Gunaratna, Head of ICPVTR. Thereafter, a visit to Saudi Arabia was planned from 6 February 2010 to 14 February 2010. This visit was aimed at not only networking with Saudi counterparts, but also seeking avenues for collaborations and future opportunities to learn from each other in the field of terrorist rehabilitation.

The delegation visited the **Mohammed Ibn Naif Centre for Counselling and Care**, which is the Saudi rehabilitation centre for violent radicals. It also had a fruitful visit to three universities, namely **Naif Arab University of Security Sciences (NAUSS)**, **King Saud University (KSU)** and **Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University**. During these visits, the delegation engaged in a number of discussion sessions with relevant departments and academics on their thoughts on the subjects of terrorism and extremism.

On the first day of the programme, the delegation had a special discussion with senior officials of the Saudi

rehabilitation programme. Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hadlaq spoke about the centre in general, and noted that Saudi Arabia's and Singapore's rehabilitation programmes are the two most systematic programmes for the rehabilitation of violent radicals. This was followed by presentations by Sheikh Ahmad Jelani, the Advisory Committee's leading cleric, and Dr. Hameed Al-Shaygi, the committee's leading sociologist, who both provided more details about the centre. Two other presentations were given by Professor Gunaratna who spoke on the current and emerging threat of Al-Qaeda, and Ustaz Mohamed Bin Ali who spoke on Singapore's experience in de-radicalization.

On the second day, the delegation took a tour of NAUSS and was hosted personally by its rector.

On the third day, KSU rector, Professor Abdullah Al-Othman, received the delegation. The delegation also had a special meeting with Prince Naif Chair for Intellectual Security Studies, a constituent of KSU.

On the fourth day, the delegation visited Imam Muhammad Bin Saud University. A special meeting was held with the vice-rector and senior officials of the university. In the afternoon, the delegation was brought on a guided tour of the Mohammed Ibn Naif Centre for Counselling and Care.

A number of potential avenues for cooperation and collaboration was identified by both parties. Of significance was the recommendation for Saudi Arabia to host the next International Conference on Terrorist Rehabilitation.

SESSION 1
Mohammed Ibn Naif Centre for Counselling and Care

1.1 Introduction to the Centre



Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hadlaq (left), Director General, Ideological Security Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hadlaq introduced the delegation to the Mohammed Ibn Naif Centre for Counselling and Care. He began his presentation by explaining the “3M” theory which stands for **Man**, **Money**, and **Mindset**. According to him, terrorism is likely to occur in an environment where three factors interact, namely men with grievances, money and a mindset of violent ideology.

In turn, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia conducts activities and programmes to manage these grievances. It establishes units to control the movement of certain charitable organizations and financial exchanges within banks. In addition, it engages in dialogue with the violent radicals while providing re-education to tackle the extremist ideologies.

PRAC is the strategy that was developed, where P stands for prevention, R for rehabilitation and AC for after-release care programme.

Elaborating further, Dr. Al-Hadlaq said that ‘prevention’ refers to programmes aimed at rectifying any radical

misunderstanding and those propagating moderate Islam. This is achieved through publications, seminars and conferences, media programmes, cooperation with civil societies and media institutions, mosques, schools, families and online programmes.

The rehabilitation programme, he added, covers two different types of activities: those that are held inside the prison and handled by the Advisory Committee; and those held in special facilities outside the prison and handled by the centre. The Advisory Committee comprises sub-committees, namely the religious sub-committee, psychological and social sub-committee and security sub-committee.

The religious sub-committee, the most important according to Dr. Al-Hadlaq, conducts two programmes: an open dialogue with the radicals about any misconceived issues; and a long religious study session that deals with contentious issues raised by the radicals. In the first programme, three members of the committee, usually two clerics and one psychologist, sit face-to-face with a detainee and talk about any issue he wishes. The second programme, which lasts for six weeks, has about 20 students per class who attend a 10-course study programme before sitting for a final examination.

Dr. Al-Hadlaq added that detainees are told that the programme does not qualify them for automatic release. As it is not a pre-requisite for release, participation is voluntary and for the detainees’ own benefit.

The psychological and social sub-committees are responsible for the detainees’ social and psychological evaluation. The government also provides financial and moral support for the detainees and their families, given the crucial role the family plays in the success of the programme.

1.2 Background



Sheikh Ahmad Jelani, the pioneer religious counsellor for Mohammed Ibn Naif Centre for Counselling and Care

In his presentation, Sheikh Ahmad Jelani provided a background of the rehabilitation centre before giving details on the beneficiaries and religious programmes. The centre, Sheikh Jelani pointed out, acts as a transition point for detainees who are about to be released. They live in protected facilities with residential compounds, library, sports and entertainment facilities.

Launched in 2007, it is a temporary setting situated at the outskirts of Riyadh. The centre focuses on imparting knowledge, improving behaviour and developing life skills. A number of its programmes is carried out by professors from Saudi Arabia's universities with the aim of shaping the personality of the individuals in the centre. These programmes are conducted after the completion of the counselling stage in prison.

The idea for establishing the centre came about in response to the difficulties faced by former detainees in re-integrating into society after their release. To help them, the centre provides general practical skills to deal with life after their release.

1.3 The Beneficiaries

There are two types of beneficiaries at the centre: those who returned from Guantanamo, as well as those from local prisons, including those who attempted to travel to Iraq. Out of the 302 beneficiaries undergoing programmes at the centre, 182 of them are from local prisons while the remaining 120 are Guantanamo returnees. At the centre, they are reminded that it is not a prison, and that prison regulations do not apply there. They are then grouped in

clusters of 15 to 20 individuals and placed in their own units to attend specific programmes. The centre helps to de-stigmatize detention by referring to these radicals as beneficiaries. Neither are the detainees required to put on prison garb nor use handcuffs.

1.4 The Programmes

In his explanation of the programmes, Sheikh Jelani highlighted that the programmes start one week after the beneficiaries' arrival to the centre and continue for about four months depending on individual cases and their cooperation and understanding of the programme. During the programmes, they go through an evaluation process and are given a 10-day vacation once every two months to spend time with their families. Throughout their programmes, they are allowed to make phone calls and granted familial visitations.

The 10-day vacation that is granted to them serves two purposes. First, it allows them to apply the lessons and skills they have learnt and acquired from the centre to the outside world. Second, it enables the authorities to determine whether they are ready for re-socialization. Their behaviour outside the centre is monitored and if they break any law, the law enforcement agency will take action and report them to the centre.

For the religious programmes, the beneficiaries are taught by seven professors who specialize in various Islamic religious sciences. Some of the topics that have been introduced in the religious programmes include the following:

- Interaction with non-Muslims in order to co-exist with them peacefully.
- Refutation of Al-Qaeda's violent ideology and the differences between Al-Qaeda and Islam.
- Issues on 'protected blood' of non-muslims.
- The rights of leaders and rulers.
- Religious scholars who are allowed to give *fatwas* (Islamic rulings) and those who are unqualified to give *fatwas*.
- Jihad, its rules and stipulations.
- Takfirism.

Sheikh Jelani stressed that it is important that the beneficiaries are given a chance to speak their minds in these discussions as listening to them and starting a

dialogue with them are the best ways to counter extremist ideologies. Continued interactions with them in various activities by the lecturers not only strengthen the bond between them but also provide an excellent opportunity to help clarify their understanding of contentious issues and imbue in them a right understanding of Islam.

The Psychological Programme



Dr. Hameed Al-Al-Shaygi, Head of Faculty of Social Studies, King Saud University

The following presentation was on the psychological, social, history and training programmes. It was given by Dr. Hameed Al-Shaygi, a leading university lecturer in the centre.

The psychological programme, according to Dr. Al-Shaygi, is carried out by six psychologists who look into two aspects of the programme:

- 1) Personal psychological consultation.
- 2) Psychological assessment conducted during lessons in which an individual's psychological well-being and his interaction with others are assessed.

Some of the topics discussed in the programme deal with anger and stress management, positive thinking, psychological and mental health, as well as emotional control.

The Social Programme

Dr. Al-Shaygi then elaborated on the social programme which has two aspects: scientific and social services. The scientific aspect teaches the beneficiaries how to empower themselves socially so as to lead a better life. One of the topics discussed deals with social stigma as being an ex-terrorist is harder than being an ex-prisoner. Dr. Al-Shaygi then explained his '5M Theory' or the five kinds of people the beneficiaries would meet after they re-integrate into society. These are *Al-Muhibb* (The Lover), *Al-Mu'atib* (The Blamer), *Al-Mushakkik* (The Suspicious), *Al-Mumajjid* (The Glorifier) and *Al-Muraqib* (The Watcher). In terms of social services, Dr. Al-Shaygi stressed on the importance of family members in helping the beneficiaries re-integrate into society. Family members are taught how to deal with their sons who are detained. There have been instances of parents who report their sons' suspicious behaviour to the authorities and alert them about clandestine activities their sons might be involved in. With this kind of attitude and cooperation from parents, future deviations could be prevented from occurring.

After their release, the centre provides an after-care programme as a follow-up and helps them re-adjust to their new lives. In particular, the centre allows students to continue with their education and helps workers to find employment. They could also return to their previous jobs. However, if the nature of their previous jobs is sensitive, such as teaching, they will instead be provided with administrative jobs away from students.

Other than finding jobs, the centre also assists those who are single to get married by sponsoring the marriage expenses including payment for their dowries. This is to make them more responsible while leading a stable and better life. A sum of 5,000 Saudi Riyal is also given to beneficiaries during their stay and an additional 10,000 Saudi Riyal is given when they are released, enabling them to buy gifts for their parents and siblings, besides helping them financially.

The History Programme

For the history programme, three university professors give lectures to correct the misconception on wars in Islamic history. In their lectures, they emphasize that the most part of Islamic history was filled with peace, and not wars. The professors also point out that, by learning lessons from ancient and modern Islamic history, movements employing violence and force to establish Islam will only succeed in bringing more destruction.

Dr. Al-Shaygi stated that the objective of this programme is to influence them to change their misconceptions of Islam.

The Training Programme

Dr. Al-Shaygi then spoke about the training programme that the beneficiaries requested. In this programme, they are introduced to different areas of self-development that would help in their future.

In conclusion, Dr. Al-Shaygi pointed out that four months was the minimum period a beneficiary stayed at the centre, but some would be there for five or six months depending on the results of their evaluation. Most of the beneficiaries were sincere in wanting to be rehabilitated except for a small minority who may have attended the programme simply for the generous package offered. Notwithstanding, all the beneficiaries are monitored, after their final release, for a period of time.

Art Therapy Programme



Dr. Awad Al-Yami, the leading art therapist of the Saudi rehabilitation programme

Dr. Awad Al-Yami, who presented the art therapy programme, began by stating that the programme was initiated based on the idea of achieving balance. As the psychological beings of the beneficiaries are masked, art therapy serves to help them reveal their sub-conscious thoughts. The subconscious mind, he said, is a very important aspect in the art therapy process.

In the programme, they are encouraged to have fun expressing their ideas and feelings. Their artwork is then used to analyse and understand their behaviour.

He then went on to share some of the findings that have been gathered from the pictures. These findings, he added, are shared with psychologists, clerics and other specialists involved in the programme.

Dr. Al-Yami noted that only art therapists and psychoanalysts are able to understand these artwork presentations. With the information, the art therapists analyse the problems that the detainees have, and also teach them art theories related to balance, rhythm and even colours used in art so that they could apply these techniques in their lives.

The programme has succeeded in opening up a huge door for discussion about different subjects, attitudes and approaches to life.

Dr. Al-Yami said the centre also discusses with the beneficiaries post-traumatic stress problems and imprisonment as a traumatic experience. Based on the successful cases of the art therapy programme, Dr. Al-Yami concluded that art therapy is still evolving and he continues to learn new theories related to this emergent form of therapy.

Prince Naif Chair of Intellectual Security (King Saud University)

2.1 Welcome Remarks



Dr. Khalid Al-Derais, Supervisor for Prince Naif Chair for Intellectual Security

Dr. Khalid Al-Derais, Supervisor for Prince Naif Chair for Intellectual Security, welcomed the ICPVTR delegates and officially introduced the Prince Naif Chair for Intellectual Security as a constituent of the King Saud University.

He stated that the first obstacle the Chair had to deal with was the terminology regarding intellectual security. The term 'intellectual immunity' was actually preferred to 'intellectual security' as the latter may have some negative connotations. The term "immunity" carries the connotation of freedom more than the term "security".

He pointed out that the Chair received full support from Prince Naif both morally and financially. Given the full academic freedom to conduct research, the quality of the work they have produced thus far has been encouraging. He then introduced Dr. Fayez Al-Shihri, one of the founders of the research chair who gave further briefing about the Chair.

2.2 Briefing on the Naif Chair



Dr. Fayez Abdullah Al-Shihri, a founding member of the Committee of the Naif Chair of Intellectual Security Studies

In his briefing, Dr. Al-Shihri highlighted that the Chair believes that intellectual security is a major component of the overall security and stability of any society. Intellectual security, he said, was therefore the main objective of the Ministry of Interior. Its mission is to be the research arm for all government agencies and universities to help provide research-oriented solutions. The Chair has a team of distinguished scholars from different universities and colleges from all disciplines.

Dr. Al-Shihri noted that it is presently working hard to come up with a national strategic plan for intellectual security. It hopes to submit this plan to the Ministry of Interior in two months' time. The plan will function as a guide for the whole country and all the institutions in the Kingdom. It will adopt an academic and scientific approach in guiding and leading the society to the right intellectual path. The Chair, he added, has a team that managed to develop the first *Arabic Strategic Plan for Intellectual Security*. The plan had since been delivered to Prince Naif. The Chair is looking forward to the next meeting for the Ministries of Interior of the Arab world, during which hopefully they will adopt the plan for the next five years.

SESSION 3
Research Chairs (Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University)

3.1 Welcome Remarks



Dr. Abdullah Al-Shathri, Vice-Rector (second from left) and Dr. Al-Hadlaq (second from right)

The meeting was officiated by the Vice-Rector of the Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University, Dr. Abdullah Al-Shathri, on behalf of Professor Sulaiman Aba al-Khail, the Rector. In his speech, he welcomed Dr. Al-Hadlaq, Professor Gunaratna and the accompanying delegation. He appeared delighted that the university was given the opportunity to host the ICPVTR delegation.

Dr. Al-Shathri then informed the delegation that they would be briefed on the university and its efforts in

countering terrorism. The delegation was told that the University President, was very keen for the delegation to meet up with the most senior faculty officials from the university. Among them were Professor Fahd Al-Askar, Dean of Academic Research and the supervisor for all chairs in the university, the Vice-Rector, Dr. Ibrahim Al-Maiman, Consultant to the President of the university and Professor Abdul Rahman Al-Asiri, Supervisor of Prince Naif's Chair for the National Unity.

Dr. Al-Shathri then invited Dr. Al-Hadlaq to deliver the opening remarks.

In his speech, Dr. Al-Hadlaq was pleased that the delegation visited Imam University. He explained that the university is a symbol of moderation in Islam, especially during this period of time when the image of Islam has been distorted by deviant groups. He stressed that it is very unfortunate that some Saudi Arabian institutions had been accused of producing such groups.

Dr. Al-Hadlaq praised Singapore for being one of the most advanced countries in education despite its small size. He stressed that it was very important for the meeting to have taken place so that both parties could exchange firsthand experiences in their respective academic fields.

3.2 Counter-terrorism initiatives



Senior faculty officials of the university (from left): Professor Abdul Rahman Al-Asiri (Supervisor of Prince Naif's Chair for the National Unity), Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Sayigh (former Dean for Centre for Dialogue of Civilizations), Dr. Ibrahim Al-Maiman (Advisor to the President), official interpreter, Professor Fahd Al-Askar (Dean of Academic Research, General Secretary of The Research Chairs Council)

Professor Al-Askar, in his briefing on the university's achievements in violence and terrorism research, mentioned that the university had held an international conference on the issue of terrorism from the Islamic perspective in 2005. The by-product of the conference was the publication of a series of books explaining the Kingdom's position on how to counter terrorism.

Professor Al-Askar further noted that one of the books is currently translated into Russian, as a result of a collaboration with a Prince Naif department in Moscow. The title of the book is '*The Tolerance of Islam in The Treatment of Non-Muslims and Examples from Society's Treatment of them in Saudi Arabia*'.

He pointed out that a translation of the books into English was in progress, and as cultural differences have to be taken into consideration if the books were to be read by a Western audience, it would take some time before it is completed.

In his briefing on the Centre for the Dialogue of Civilizations, Dr. Al-Sayigh informed the delegation of its website which is available in nine languages. The website features a number of research units, with one of them being the anti-terrorism unit. Dr. Al-Sayigh then outlined the tasks of the centre:

- to research on counter-terrorism issues
- to review all agreements and laws related to anti-terrorism activities
- to organize relevant international conferences and seminars
- to attend regional and similar conferences
- to coordinate with other centres and institutes specializing in terrorism all over the world
- to publish books that will raise awareness on terrorism in all its forms

Dr. Ibrahim Al-Maiman talked in general about the anti-terrorism efforts of the university. Specializing in Islamic law, the university not only has developed programmes but also strategies in fighting terrorism.

The university, Dr. Al-Maiman explained, has a dual role in dealing with extremism, by way of treatment and prevention. In prevention, all the faculties in the university were tasked to relook at their curricula to ensure that they are not terrorism-friendly. In the area of treatment, the university has worked through different channels and with different ministries in tackling the problem.

He highlighted the university's big role in the Advisory Programme where most of its members are from this university. Even the President was among the first to participate in this programme and had since written a book *The Concept of Community and Leadership*. In addition, the university conducted several conferences on terrorism and national unity. In 2010, the university will be conducting conferences on salafism and takfirism. The university had many theses and dissertations written on topics related to terrorism.

Potential Avenues of Cooperation and Collaboration

The following are among the general points of collaboration and cooperation discussed with all the institutions that ICPVTR visited.

- 1 Conference organization and participation
- 2 Joint research
- 3 Information sharing
- 4 Joint publications
- 5 Exchange programmes



Professor Gunaratna highlighted that Singapore conducted the first International Conference on Terrorist Rehabilitation. Twenty-two countries participated in the conference, with over 200 delegates in attendance. As Saudi Arabia has been very successful in their rehabilitation programme, he recommended that Saudi Arabia consider hosting the next conference. Professor Gunaratna added that ICPVTR would be glad to collaborate with the Naif Chair of Intellectual Security in this endeavour.

Furthermore, the Chair and ICPVTR agreed that both have much in common in terms of their objectives and programmes.

All recommendations would be further studied by both parties before charting the way forward. In addition, the Chair expressed its intention to visit Singapore in time to come as a follow-up.



A board showing the collaboration of King Saud University with international institutions, including NTU

Media coverage on the ICPVTR visit to Saudi



Al-Riyadh Newspaper – 10 February 2010 <http://www.pvtr.org/pdf/ICPVTRinNews/RiyadhArticleOnICPVTRvisit.jpg>

The Naif Chair for Intellectual Security seeks to build cooperation with (ICPVTR) in Singapore

Riyadh-Naif Al Zahim – On Tuesday morning at the welcoming hall of the university, the Rector of King Saud University (KSU), Dr. Abdullah Al-Uthman, welcomed a delegation led by Professor Rohan of ICPVTR, a centre in the Nanyang Technological University of Singapore, for its visit to The Prince Naif Chair for Intellectual Security of KSU.

During the session, Dr. Al-Uthman listened to the members of the delegation speak about the work of ICPVTR and its possible cooperation with the Chair. The monitor of the Chair, Dr. Khalid Ibn Mansur Al-Derais, mentioned that the academic delegation which comprised eight academicians sat with an academic group of the Chair and discussed several issues including the possible cooperation in research and academic studies between the Chair and ICPVTR as well as exchanges in information, publications, involvements in conferences and seminars, and visits. This is with regards to the aspiration of the Chair, which is to be open to cooperate with all relevant academic and research centres.

Dr. Al-Derais added that the ICPVTR delegation was impressed with the programmes of the Chair and its publications and research (on the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in all their aspects; security, ideological, economic, and social), in addition to activities related to the country's current strategy in intellectual security

The members of the delegation also expressed their intention to gain benefit from the efforts the Chair has taken in getting the opinions and responses from the youth as regards the best mechanisms in protecting the society against the ideas feeding extremism and terrorism.

List of Arabic Publications ICPVTR Received

From Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University "Islamic Perspective on Terrorism" Series – 2008

- 1 Confronting Terrorism: Revisions in Concepts, Causes, Identities and Burdens**
Professor Ali Ibrahim Hamd al-Namlah
- 2 Intellectual Terrorism: Concepts, Examples, and Prevention Methods**
Professor Khalid Abd al-Rahman Rashid Al-Qurayshi
- 3 Intellectual Deviation and Terrorism**
Dr. Ibrahim Nasir Muhammad al-Hamoud
- 4 The Impact of the Literary Criticism Theory in Causing Violence and Intellectual Terrorism**
Al-Jauharah Bakhit Al Jahjah
- 5 Islam and the Dialogue of Civilizations: Reading the Present and Projecting the Future**
Professor Abdullah Ibrahim Ali al-Tariqi
- 6 The Tolerance of Islam in Dealing with Non-Muslims and Examples from Social Dealings in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**
Professor Abdullah Ibrahim Ali al-Luhaydan

From King Saud University (2009)

- 1 Forced Persuasion and Prisoners of War**
*Professor Dakhil Abdullah al-Dakhil –
Professor of Social Psychology*
- 2 Intellectual Security in the Light of the Supreme Objectives of the Shari'a**
*Sheikh Dr. Salih Abdullah Hamid –
President of the Council of Higher Law*
- 3 Intellectual Discourse on the Internet: Analytical Study of the Characteristics of Intellectual Extremism**
*Dr. Fayez Abdullah Al-Shihri –
Member of the Committee of the Naif Chair of Intellectual Security Studies*
- 4 Accession to Treaties and International Conventions:
An Objective Dialogue with Extremist Groups**
Ibrahim Salih al-'Ayid – Researcher in the Naif Chair of Intellectual Security Studies

ICPVTR delegation



- 1. Professor Rohan Gunaratna**
Head
- 2. Jolene Anne Jerard**
Associate Research Fellow

- 3. Mohamed Bin Ali**
Associate Research Fellow
- 4. Muhammad Haniff Bin Hassan**
Associate Research Fellow
- 5. Mohamed Feisal Bin Mohamed Hassan**
Senior Analyst
- 6. Mohamed Redzuan Bin Salleh**
Research Analyst
- 7. Nur Azlin Mohamed Yasin**
Research Analyst
- 8. Tuty Raihanah Mostarom**
Research Analyst

Programme for Visit to Saudi Arabia 6–14 February 2010

Day 1: 7 Feb 2010

		1230 – 1400	Session 3: The Saudi Rehabilitation Programme
0900 – 1500	Welcome Session with Senior Officials of <i>Mohamed Bin Naif Centre for Counseling and Care</i>		Speaker 1: <i>Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hadlaq</i> , Director General, ideological Security Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Saudi Arabia
0935 – 0940	Welcome Remarks by <i>Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Hadlaq</i> Head of Ideological Security Directorate, Ministry of Interior, Saudi Arabia		Speaker 2: <i>Sheikh Ahmad Al-Jelani</i> Religious Counsellor of Mohamed Bin Naif Centre for Counseling and Care
0940 – 0945	Opening Remarks by <i>Professor Rohan Gunaratna</i> , Head, International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), RSIS		
		1400 – 1500	Lunch
0945 – 1130	Session 1: The Current and Emerging Threat of Al-Qaeda	1500 – 1515	Exchange of Gifts
	Speaker: <i>Professor Rohan Gunaratna</i> , Head, International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), RSIS	1530	Back to Hotel
			Day 2: 8 Feb 2010
		1000 – 1500	Visit to the Naif Arab University of Security Sciences (NAUSS)
1130 – 1200	Session 2: The Singapore Experience in Rehabilitation	1700 – 1900	Visit to the National Museum
	Speaker: <i>Ustaz Mohamed Bin Ali</i> , Associate Research Fellow, International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), RSIS	1900	Back to Hotel
			Day 2: 8 Feb 2010
		1000 – 1100	Visit to King Saud University Personal Session with <i>Dr. Abdullah Al-Othman</i> , KSU Rector
1200 – 1230	Break for prayers		

1100 – 1230	Guided Tour of KSU	Day 5: 11 Feb 2010
1230 – 1400	Special Meeting with Prince Naif Chair of Intellectual Security Studies	Departure to Jeddah Performance of Umrah by Muslim delegates
	Speaker 1: <i>Dr. Khalid Ibn Mansur Al-Derais</i> Supervisor of Naif Chair	Day 6: 12 Feb 2010 Visit to historical sites
	Speaker 2: <i>Dr. Fayez A. Alshehri</i> Secretary General Assistance, National Committee for Drugs Control	Day 7: 13 Feb 2010 Departure to Singapore
	Speaker 3: <i>Jolene Anne Jerard,</i> Associate Research Fellow, International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), RSIS	
1400	Back to Hotel	
1630 – 1930	Visit to Old Bazaars	
Day 4: 10 Feb 2010		
1000 – 1230	Visit to Imam University Briefings by a group of the university's deans and advisors	
1230 – 1430	Visit to Mohamed Bin Naif Centre for Counseling and Care	

APPENDIX 1

About Naif Arab University of Security Sciences



[Right] Professor Abdul Azia Saqr Al-Ghamdi, Rector of Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) is a progressive academic institution. It is making steady development on modern security issues. It has become a pioneer academic institution at both levels, Arab and international. It is now a member of the Arab Universities Federation. Also, it maintains its membership with two other associations - Association of the World Islamic Universities; and the Association of World Universities and Colleges.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has played a leading role towards its constant progression. Its campus was built in the East of Riyadh on a site covering 220, 000 square miles. The campus carries buildings of unique architectural design. Its total construction cost amounts to \$250 millions. Included in the cost are operational services as well.

Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) receives gracious patronage and continuous financial support from the host country _ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In order to bolster its budget, the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques provides annually substantial financial assistance.

All Arab countries, *per se*, are member of the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS). Simultaneously, these countries hold permanent membership in the League of Arab States (LAS) and Council of Arab Ministers of Interior (CAMI).

Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) is an academic organ of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior (CAMI). The Chairman, Higher University Council,

receives periodic reports on its successive and relative accomplishments. These reports are later submitted to the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior (CAMI).

By its own Charter, NAUSS is an Arab regional organization. It enjoys distinctive judicial status and diplomatic privileges.

Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) prepares an annual programme. This is effective from the beginning of each calendar year. It comprises a digest list of all academic activities that the University will implement throughout the year. Ample consideration is assigned to the diversity of activities conducted by different and distinct sections of the University. While setting out the annual work programme, special attention is given to the objectives associated with crime prevention programme and its dimensions. Included in the work programme is full consideration to the future needs of the Arab security personnel as well. The work programme is based on the following:

1. Recommendations made by the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior (CAMI).
2. Suggestions received from the Arab Ministries of Interior.
3. Recommendations and proposals of conferences and symposia organized by NAUSS or other Arab or international event in which NAUSS participates.
4. Suggestions received from the specialized agencies of the Arab League or its organizations.
5. Needs expressed by experts and specialists involved in security organizations and the administration of criminal justice in the Arab countries.
6. Findings of surveys that NAUSS conducts to determine needs of Arab security organizations.
7. Issues which NAUSS determines from empirical studies.

Source:

<http://www.nauss.edu.sa/En/AboutNAUSS/Pages/ESOMEBACKGROUNDPERPECTIVES.aspx>

APPENDIX 2

About King Saud University



[Second from left] Professor Abdullah Al-Othman, Rector of King Saud University

Vision: To be a world class university and a leader in building the knowledge society

Mission: To provide distinctive education, produce creative research, serve society and contribute in building the knowledge economy and community through learning, creative thinking environment, the optimal use of technology and effective international partnership

Values: Based on our Islamic and cultural values, we uphold to:

- **Quality and excellence:** We measure ourselves according to challenging criteria, honouring high ambitions and the pursuit of distinctiveness through our commitment to the highest intellectual standards in teaching, learning and innovation.
- **Leadership AND Team Work:** We remain committed to promoting individual and institutional leadership roles that drive social development upholding professionalism, responsibility, and innovation. Also we aspire to maintain team work all along.

- **Freedom of inquiry:** Rigorous and honest intellectual exploration is fundamental to our academic traditions, and it is reflected in all the dimensions of our scholarly activities.
- **Fairness and integrity:** We abide by the principles of social justice, equal opportunity and cultural diversity, consequently holding the members of our community to the highest standards of honesty, respect, and professional ethics.
- **Transparency and accountability:** We remain committed to expose our thinking and ideas for society and scholars to judge our contributions to global knowledge, and we hold accountable everybody in our community for respecting and upholding our values in all forms of their scholarly activities.
- **Lifelong learning:** We are committed to lifelong learning inside and outside the KSU community, enhancing continued intellectual growth and welfare of the society.

Strategic objectives

1. Good everywhere; great in some areas.
2. Distinctive faculty.
3. Less is more.
4. Stronger graduates.
5. Building bridges.
6. Supportive learning environment.
7. Sustainable future.
8. Flexibility and accountability.
9. Organize for purpose.

Source:

<http://www.ksu.edu.sa/AboutKSU/Pages/VisionMission.aspx>

APPENDIX 3

About Imam University



University advisors, deans and the ICPVTR delegation

Teaching Sharia knowledge prevailed most regions in Saudi Arabia before opening up government-run schools and Sharia institutes.

Teaching was conducted at mosques and houses of ulema (scholars), who taught a lot of judges. His eminence Sheikh Mohammed Ibrahim Al-Sheikh – May Allah show mercy to him—and his brothers played a major role in disseminating knowledge of Sharia in Riyadh and the neighboring areas.

With the start of the overall Sharia knowledge rise in 1370 H (1949 G) and thanks to turnout by the youth to learn Sharia knowledge, the administration-led King Abdulaziz—May Allah show mercy to him—opened up Riyadh Sharia Institute. The by-then king assigned Sheikh Mohammed Ibrahim Al-Sheikh, the by-then mufti of Saudi Arabia, to run the institute. It was the first foundation of Sharia institutes in various regions of the kingdom.

In 1951, college of Sharia was open in Riyadh, and in 1952, the college of Arabic language was also open. Then, a series of Sharia institutes was open under the umbrella of the General Presidency of Sharia Colleges and Institutes.

On September 10th 1974, a royal decree No. 50/m—based upon the cabinet resolution No. 1100 on September 4th 1974—was issued to approve of the policy of Imam Mohammed bin Saud Islamic University. As such it is deemed a higher academic institution, comprising the higher institutes, colleges, and Sharia institutes in Saudi Arabia.

Since the university was established, it has been enlarging continually. It comprises 11 colleges, five of which are in Riyadh and six are out of Riyadh in regions of al Gasuim, al Ihsa, and Medina, in addition to the southern region. Also, it comprises two institutes in Riyadh: one for Jurisdiction and one for teaching Arabic language for non-Arabic native speakers. It comprises six institutes abroad for teaching Islamic, Arab knowledge in Ras Al-Khaima, UAE, Mauritania, Djibouti, Indonesia, USA, and Japan, in addition to sixty Sharia institutes kingdom-wide.

Thanks to the grand expansion of the university, the second five-year plan was approved of to establish a university city. The project site was selected to be north of Riyadh city. Late King Fahd bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, laid down the foundation stone of the project on January 5th, 1982 G. The university has been carrying it out.

Everything was shifted to the University City in the beginning of Academic year 1411 H (1990 G). The shift affected positively and largely the academic process on campus. The jump brought up qualitative and quantitative results on campus, institutes, supporting deanships, and other units.

The university objectives are:

1. The university is a Sharia and cultural institution run according to Sharia (the Islamic Law);
2. Carrying out the academic policies and providing undergraduate and postgraduate studies;
3. Upgrading the scientific researches thru writing, translation, and publishing
4. Serving the community within its competence.

Source:

<http://www.imamu.edu.sa/sites/en/administration/Pages/history.aspx>

APPENDIX 4 About ICPVTR

The **International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR)** is a specialist centre within S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. The centre seeks to integrate academic theory with practical knowledge, essential for complete and comprehensive understanding of threats from politically motivated groups. Its research staff comprises functional and regional analysts from South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, Europe, North America and the Middle East. The research staff is drawn from academia and government agencies and also includes Muslim religious scholars. The Centre seeks to maintain its unique cultural and linguistic adversity. More than fifty percent of ICPVTR staff is Muslim.

Mission

ICPVTR conducts research, training and outreach programmes aimed at reducing the threat of politically motivated violence and at mitigating its effects on the international system.

Core Objectives

- To conduct sustained research and analysis of terrorist, guerrilla, militia and extremist political groups and their support bases.
- To this end, the Centre collects and analyses literature seeking to politicize, radicalize and mobilize the public into supporting extremism and participating in violence.
- To identify the strengths and weaknesses of international, state and societal responses in managing the threat of political violence.
- To provide high quality instruction and training for officials and future leaders engaged in combating terrorism and other forms of political violence.
- To advise government and inform societies affected by political violence on how best to manage the current and evolving threat.

Core Projects

A. Database

The ICPVTR terrorism database—the Global Pathfinder—is a one-stop repository for information on current and emerging threats. The database consists of profiles of terrorists and terrorist groups, significant incidents, as well as profiles of training camps and individuals and institutions involved in terrorist financing. It also hosts primary and secondary documents including original documents collected from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Bosnia, Kashmir, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines amongst others. Our special collection includes more than 250 videos recovered from Al-Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan, videos and training manuals from various conflict zones and over 400 jihadi websites.

B. Capacity Building

In addition to teaching courses at the Masters level, ICPVTR threat specialists conduct various levels of specialized courses for Singaporean and foreign law enforcement personnel from agencies like the military and police forces. The ICPVTR capacity building programme is geared towards providing world-class education and training for serving and future leaders in counter-terrorism.

C. Strategic Counter-Terrorism Projects

ICPVTR's strategic counter-terrorism projects include ideological, legislative, educational, financial, media, informatics and developmental initiatives. These strategic projects seek to create an environment hostile to terrorist groups and unfriendly to their supporters and sympathizers. ICPVTR seeks to build a norm and an ethic against politically motivated violence, especially terrorism.

As terrorists and extremists emerge from the community in which they live, the ICPVTR popularized the "Communities Defeat Terrorism" in Singapore. Our staff actively participates in the work of the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG), which is engaged in counselling and rehabilitation of Jemaah Islamiyah detainees in Singapore.

For more information on ICPVTR, visit
www.pvtr.org

APPENDIX 5 About RSIS

The **S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)** was established in January 2007 as an autonomous School within the Nanyang Technological University (NTU). **RSIS'** mission is to be a leading research and graduate teaching institution in strategic and international affairs in the Asia-Pacific. To accomplish this mission, **RSIS** will:

- Provide a rigorous professional graduate education in international affairs with a strong practical and area emphasis
- Conduct policy-relevant research in national security, defence and strategic studies, diplomacy and international relations
- Collaborate with like-minded schools of international affairs to form a global network of excellence

Graduate Training in International Affairs

RSIS offers an exacting graduate education in international affairs, taught by an international faculty of leading thinkers and practitioners. The teaching programme consists of the Master of Science (MSc) degrees in Strategic Studies, International Relations, International Political Economy and Asian Studies. Through partnerships with the University of Warwick and NTU's Nanyang Business School, RSIS also offers the NTU-Warwick Double Masters Programme as well as The Nanyang MBA (International Studies). The graduate teaching is distinguished by their focus on the Asia-Pacific region, the professional practice of international affairs and the cultivation of academic depth. Over 200 students, the majority from abroad, are enrolled with the School. A

small and select Ph.D. programme caters to students whose interests match those of specific faculty members.

Research

Research at **RSIS** is conducted by five constituent Institutes and Centres: the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS), the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR), the Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS), the Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies, and the Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN). The focus of research is on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region. The School has three professorships that bring distinguished scholars and practitioners to teach and do research at the School. They are the S. Rajaratnam Professorship in Strategic Studies, the Ngee Ann Kongsi Professorship in International Relations, and the NTUC Professorship in International Economic Relations.

International Collaboration

Collaboration with other Professional Schools of international affairs to form a global network of excellence is a **RSIS** priority. **RSIS** will initiate links with other like-minded schools so as to enrich its research and teaching activities as well as adopt the best practices of successful schools.

For more information on the School, visit www.rsis.edu.sg



**S. RAJARATNAM SCHOOL
OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES**

A Graduate School of Nanyang Technological University