



HRH Prince Khalid bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud Appointed Saudi Arabia's Minister of Defense



The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the Supreme Commander of all Saudi Military Forces, issued a Royal Order on September 27, 2022, appointing HRH Prince Khalid bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud as Minister of Defense. IMCTC extends its warmest congratulations and well-wishes to HRH Prince Khalid bin Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud on the Royal Confidence and prays to Allah Almighty for HRH success.

Saudi Arabia's Delegates to IMCTC Celebrate its National Day



The Delegates of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to IMCTC celebrated the Saudi National Day, as part of the Kingdom's history, on September 25, 2022, in the presence of the IMCTC Secretary-General, IMCTC Member States' Delegates, and personnel... (continued P. 4)

IMCTC Holds Accession Ceremony of Republic of Kenya to IMCTC and Welcomes its Delegate



On Thursday, September 1, 2022, IMCTC held accession ceremony of the Republic of Kenya as IMCTC Member State, bringing the number of member countries that have so far joined IMCTC, since its inception, to 42.

The accession announcement ceremony began by hoisting the flag of the Republic of Kenya at IMCTC headquarters alongside the rest of the 41 flags of IMCTC Member States... (continued P. 2)

IMCTC Announces the Accession of Republic of Kenya As Member State



IMCTC held, on September 1, 2022, the accession ceremony of the Republic of Kenya as an IMCTC Member State, bringing the number of the Member States that have so far joined IMCTC, since its inception, to 42.

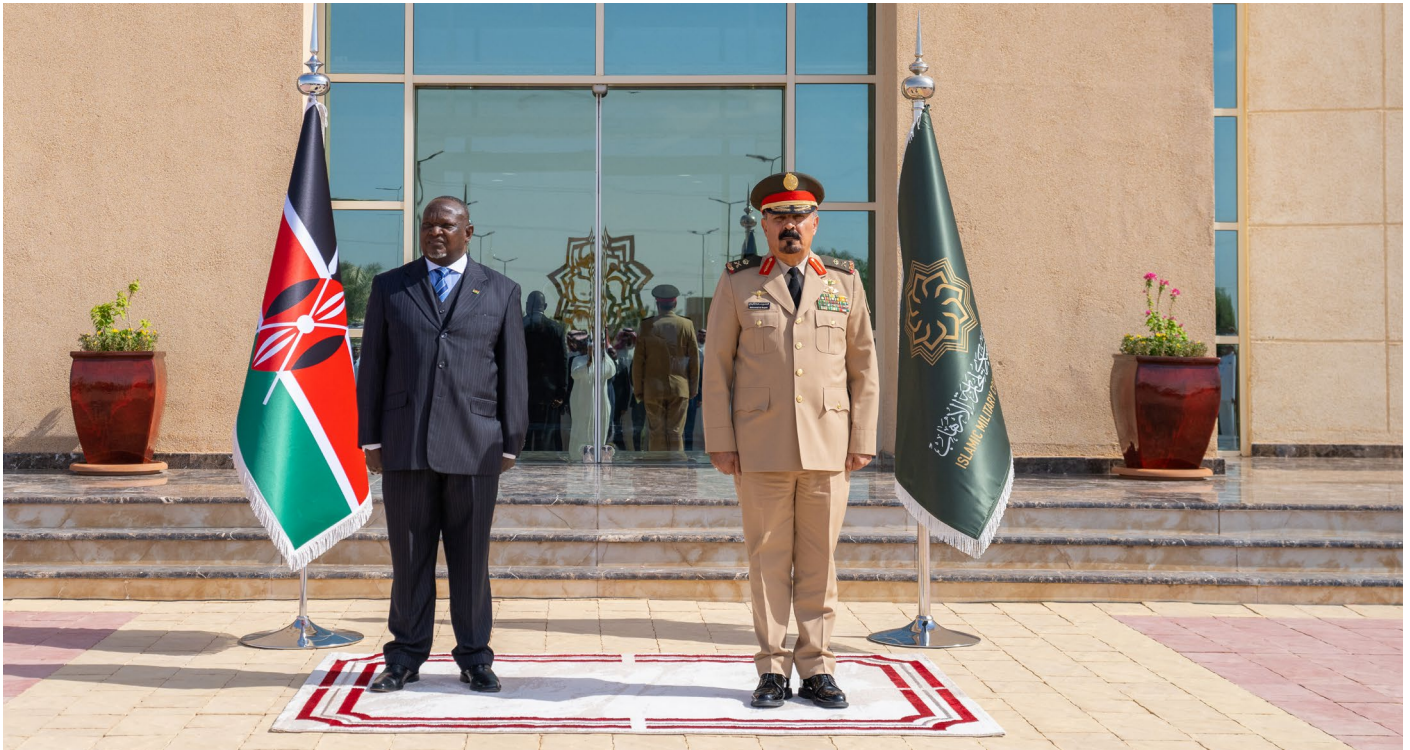
The accession ceremony announcement began by hoisting the flag of the Republic of Kenya at IMCTC headquarters alongside the flags of the forty-one IMCTC member countries. The event was attended by the Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Peter Nicholas R.O., the Delegate of the Republic of Kenya to IMCTC, navy CAPT. Mohammed Aden, along with a delegation from the Kenyan Embassy.

During his remarks at the ceremony, IMCTC Secretary-General, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Al-Moghedi, pointed out that the accession of the Republic of Kenya to IMCTC is a positive step blessed by the Kenyan leadership that is well-aware of the importance of international collaboration in countering terrorism and violent extremism.

Maj. Gen. Al-Moghedi emphasized that, given its religious, cultural diversity and key geographical location in the east of the African continent, the Republic of Kenya is going to have a significant positive impact as an IMCTC member State. It is worth noting that Kenya is an active member in several regional and international counter-terrorism organizations.

Maj. Gen. Al-Moghedi extended his deep appreciation to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country, Saudi Arabia, and in particular to HH Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al Saud, Minister of Foreign Affairs, HE, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Multilateral International Affairs, Ambassador Abdul Rahman bin Ibrahim Al-Rassi, as well as to the Saudi Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya, all of whom did their best in terms of coordination, follow up, and correspondence to bring these efforts into fruition.

Further, Maj. Gen. Al-Moghedi pointed out that the launch of IMCTC and its continued and accelerated actions would not have been possible had it not been for the blessing of Allah Almighty and the unlimited support of HRH Crown Prince, President of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of IMCTC Defense Ministers Council, who always provides all forms of support and assistance, including the welcome and approval of the accession of the Republic of Kenya to IMCTC, making this ceremony of hoisting the flag of the 42nd member State, possible. On his own behalf and on behalf of IMCTC member countries, delegates and personnel, the Secretary General expressed deep appreciation and gratitude to HRH for this support and for the immediate response to all IMCTC needs.



Finally, Maj. Gen. Al-Moghedi extended his sincere congratulations and well-wishes to the government and people of the Republic of Kenya, and in particular to HE, Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, the Kenyan President and to the and HE, Eugene Wamalwa, Minister of Defense, who promptly directed the acceleration of the accession process and the nomination of our colleague, Navy CAPT. Mohammed Aden, as Kenya's delegate to IMCTC, whom we wish every success.

For his part, HE, Ambassador Peter Nicholas Ogego, Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya to Saudi Arabia, delivered a speech

Al Saud and to HRH Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud for the prudent and generous approval of the accession of the Republic of Kenya to IMCTC. He further pointed out that the accession of Kenya to IMCTC will further weaken and defeat the terrorist organizations and groups across the four counter-terrorism domains identified by our Coalition.

On concluding his remarks, the Ambassador thanked IMCTC for the warm reception accorded to the Delegate of the Republic of Kenya, Navy CAPT. Mohammed Aden, who expressed his appreciation of the warm hospitality reflect the depth of the



at the ceremony where he expressed his pride, along with his accompanying delegation, to honor this ceremony at IMCTC. On his own behalf and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the staff members of the Kenyan Embassy in Riyadh, he expressed his sincerest appreciation and gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz

bilateral relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He also added that the Republic of Kenya looks forward to further strengthening and expanding these ties in the future. He further commended the efforts of IMCTC's Secretary General and prayed to Allah Almighty to preserve the security of Saudi Arabia, Member States and the Republic of Kenya.



Saudi Arabia's Delegates to IMCTC Celebrate the Kingdom's 92nd National day



On Sunday, September 25, 2022, the Delegates of Saudi Arabia to the IMCTC celebrated the Kingdom's 92nd National Day. Maj. Gen. Dhafer Mohammed Al-Shehri, Saudi Arabia's Delegate to IMCTC on the military domain and head of the Saudi Delegates, delivered a speech in which he expressed his pride in the history of the Kingdom that was spared from the yoke of foreign invaders and colonization by Allah Almighty's grace, then by the great leaders and loyal men to eventually become a full-fledged sovereign State, in terms of (territory, leadership, population, and pledge of allegiance). He also expressed his pride in the strides the Kingdom has made in terms of the progress and development under the leadership of its successive rulers, up to the reign of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, who stated his primary goal to make the Kingdom a successful and leading model in the world at all levels. With regard to development and modernization, Maj. Gen. Al-Shehri referred to Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 led by a man, for his ambitions, the sky is the limit, with rock solid determination. For sure that is HRH, Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince, may Allah Almighty keep him safe and grant him success.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Al-Shehri highlighted in his remarks the pivotal roles played by the Kingdom across all humanitarian, Islamic, Arab and Gulf levels, and across all political, religious, social and economic arenas. He further commended the critical and major role played by the Kingdom in countering terrorism and extremism through the establishment of IMCTC.

He concluded remarks by praying to Allah Almighty to preserve the security, stability, progress and prosperity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and for all IMCTC member countries, wishing IMCTC more progress and success.

■ Overview of the Kingdom's Unification History:

King Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud used to live in

Al-Masmak Fortress in Najd. The region back then, lacked security due to tribal wars that ended with the take over of Riyadh by Mohammed bin Abdullah Al-Rashid in 1891. Thus, King Abdulaziz's father decided to move and live in the State of Kuwait. As the family moved to Kuwait, King Abdulaziz was very sad to leave his homeland. Nevertheless, he immediately began to learn equestrian skills and bearing arms. He did so to realize his ambition to unite his homeland and put an end to the tribal wars that dashed the slightest hope of a sense of security and stability. In his early twenties, King Abdulaziz began to entreat his father to allow him to go and retake Najd. However, his father did not agree until he was sure that King Abdulaziz had firm determination to fulfill his dream. Subsequently, he allowed him to return to Najd. Thus, King Abdulaziz embarked on undertaking the task of retaking Najd, accompanied by trusted men who believed in his ambition. As soon as he reached the Al-Masmak Fortress, a battle broke out in which King Abdulaziz triumphed over all those who had occupied his fortress. Consequently, an announcement was made declaring that the rule is for Allah and then for King Abdul Aziz. That victory made King Abdulaziz more determined to continue his struggle and fight battles and wars for more than twenty years, on multiple fronts, with the aim of unifying all regions and villages of the Kingdom, from north to south and from the east to the west. Hence, the objective of Saudi Arabia's unification was achieved and culminated in naming the country as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, replacing its previous name (the Kingdom of Hejaz and Najd). This move was made in order to emphasize the unification the Kingdom of Hejaz and Najd along with their associated territories after they had been two separate units. Since then, the Kingdom celebrates this anniversary every year to renew the sense of belonging to this beloved homeland and in appreciation the efforts and sacrifices made by the founder King Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal Al Saud - may Allah have



mercy on him - to unify the Kingdom after a long struggle that he culminated with victory, unification and laid the foundation stone for building a cohesive society with strong social and moral ties, under one banner and one word (Shahada/declaration of faith) that derives its guidance from the holy Quran and the teachings of Islam. It is worth noting that, since then, the Kingdom has been undergoing continuous development and progress led by the successive kings, up to the reign of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, who reaffirmed that Kingdom would continue its journey that has been followed since its establishment by the founder King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman bin Faisal Al Saud and his subsequent sons. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud has also reaffirmed the Kingdom's adherence to the great values that realize unity, solidarity and the great role they play in the preservation of safety and security.

■ Saudi Arabia's Profile:

- Location and Borders:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is located in the southwest of Asia. It consists of narrow plains on the Red Sea coast (Tihama Plains). It is bordered to the east by mountain ranges that extend across the country (Hijaz and Asir Mountains) of maximum elevation that exceeds 2000 m. Next to these are the deserts and rocky hills in the central region. Al-Nefud desert in the north and the Empty Quarter in the south are the largest deserts of the Kingdom. Wide coastal plains also extend in the east, along the coast of the Arabian Gulf. The Kingdom is bordered to the north by the Republic of Iraq, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to the northeast by the State of Kuwait, to the east by the United Arab Emirates, State of Qatar and Kingdom of Bahrain. It is bordered to the south by Yemen, to the southeast by the Sultanate of Oman, and to the west by the Red Sea.

- Area and Population:

In terms of area, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Middle East, making up the largest part of the Arabian Peninsula, with an area of about 2,000,000 km², with a population of 35,938,120 people.

Saudi Arabia's System of Government:

Saudi Arabia is a monarchy, and the rule rests with the sons and grandsons of the founder King, Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman bin Faisal Al Saud. The fittest of them for rule is pledged allegiance to govern the country in accordance with the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of His Messenger, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him.

- Saudi Arabia's Flag:

The Saudi flag is green, with Shahada (declaration of faith), (there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah) in the middle. It is inscribed in the Arabic thuluth font, and an unsheathed sword that is placed parallel to Shahada. The hilt of the sword points to the lower part of the flag. The inscription of Shahada and the sword featured in white. The Shahada symbolizes the governance of the state in accordance with Islamic Sharia, while the sword signifies the strict application of justice.

One of the distinctive features of the Saudi flag is that it is the only flag that is not lowered or flown at half mast in situations of mourning or major disasters to signify the position of the state or as per international protocol.

- Saudi Arabia's Emblem:

The emblem of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia exhibits two curved and crossed Arabian swords, topped with a palm tree. The two swords symbolize strength and invincibility, while the palm tree symbolizes vitality, growth and prosperity.

Criteria for Judging (terrorist) Organizations



On Sunday, September 4, 2022, IMCTC held in its HQ, a lecture themed (Criteria for Judging Organizations), delivered by HE, Sheikh Dr. Saad bin Nasser Al-Shathri, Advisor to the Royal Court, Member of the Council of Senior Scholars and Member of the Standing Committee for Issuing Fatwas, in the presence of IMCTC Secretary-General, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Al-Moghedi, member countries's Delegates and staff members.

HE, Dr. Al-Shathri began his speech by setting out the six criteria for judging a given terrorist organization as follows: the **first** criteria is to conduct a through review the history of the organization in question, individuals who run it, and its actions, whether good or evil. Taken together, this would give the public a clear idea about it.

Second: carefully examine the true principles upon which this organization is founded, given that such principles can have a major role in making people question and doubt this organization. Therefore, every organization should make its key tennets that it believes in, provided that these rules must be well documented and not merely based on rumors.

Third: The practice and behaviors of the followers of such organizations by observing the the behavior of the membes of such an organization.

Fourth: The statements made by the individuals who abandoned or defected from the organization.

Fifth: Testimonies of subject-matter experts. If such an organization tried to deceive people that it is on a religion, i.e. (principle), then subject-matter experts can reveal the true nature of that organization.

Sixth: determination of the consequences, repercussions of the actions of such organizations, and that can run counter to the prevailing practices and behaviors of society.

HE, also underlined the importance of the above-mentioned six criteria and that they should be used as a standard for judging

any organization before sympathizing with it, being carried along with its principles or engaging in its behaviors. He noted that these criteria should be taught and incorporated into school curricula. As far as individuals are concerned, the speaker believes that there is a need to conduct psychological and social studies to examine the types of behaviors of the members of terrorist organizations, at the individual or overall organizational level and then address such causes.

The speaker also touched upon the personality types that terrorist groups seek to exploit, including introvert or reclusive personality, as most of the followers of terrorist organizations have such quality. A second type includes argumentative personality, bearing in mind that arguments among people generate a terrorist tendency. He furtehr pointed out that, in reference to Islamic Sharia and the teachings of Islam, we find that Islam has set out general rules for judging people. Thus, there are general rules for those who do good and general rules for those who do evil.

therefore, we must promote such rules to address such psychological problems and keep people away from terrorist tendencies. In fact, our Islamic faith calls for good character, justice, tolerance, to forgive while being able to punish the person who wronged you, among others. There is also other qualities that Islamic Sharia called for that curb terrorist inclinations, as in Sura Ali-Imran, verse (133): (And hasten to forgiveness from your Lord and a garden as wide as the heavens and earth, prepared for the righteous (134) Who spend [in the cause of Allah] during ease and hardship and who restrain anger and who pardon the people, and Allah loves the doers of good (135) And those who, when they commit an immorality or wrong themselves [by transgression], remember Allah and seek forgiveness for their sins - and who can forgive sins except Allah? - and [who] do not persist in what they have done

while they know (136) –The reward of those from their Lord is forgiveness and gardens beneath which rivers flow [in Paradise], wherein they will abide eternally; and excellent is the reward of the workers] (Aal Imraan, 133-136).

The speaker further cited several episodes from the Sirah of the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessing be upon him) that show the extent of the Prophet's tolerance and forgiveness, underlining the Islamic approach of forgiveness and disavowal of terrorism. One of these episodes is the story of the people of Makkah who plotted to kill the Messenger of Allah on the day of migration so that his blood might go unaccounted for among the tribes. For this end, they brought 100 young men to kill Allah's Messenger, and placed a reward of 100 camels for that task. However, in the same night, the Messenger received a permission to migrate from Makkah to Madinah. Eight years later, the Prophet returned to Makkah as a victor and pardoned its population by telling them: "Go, you are all free."

There is also the episode of Thumama ibin Athaab, who was one of the tribal chiefs of Al-Yamamah region, who captured and killed several the Companions of the Prophet. Sometime later, he was on a trip to Makkah and was arrested by the Companions of the Prophet and taken to the Messenger of Allah, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him. The Messenger, who ordered the Companions to tie him up in the mosque, and later passed by and asked him; "O Thumama, what do you think that I am going to do to you?" Thumama replied; "If you kill me, you will kill a sinner, and if you forgive, you will forgive a grateful man." The Messenger of Allah left him for 3 days. During the three days, he asked him the same question and Thumama gave the same answer. On the third day, the Messenger of Allah set him free. Thumama was deeply moved by being forgiven and immediately embraced Islam.

There is also the episode of a man named Umair. The son of Umair set out with the people of Makkah to join the Battle of Badr and was captured along with other 70 men. The Messenger of Allah announced an initiative to release the captured men in return for a ransom. Umair was poor and could not afford to pay the ransom. One day, while he was sitting in the shade of Kaaba, worried about how to release his son, one of the leaders of Makkah, named Safwan Ibn Umayyah, came along and asked him; "What is the matter with you, Umair?" He replied; "Had it not been for young children I am raising and a debt that I have to repay, I would have killed Muhammad." Safwan replied; "I will repay off your debt and take care of your children." Umair replied; "Then, it is a deal and keep it secret!" As a result, Umair prepared a poisoned sword and went to Madina. For his part, Safwan repaid Umair's debt, pledged to care for his young children and waited for news about Umair. Safwan was telling the people of Makkah; "You will hear good news that will make you forget the day of Badr, its killings, with the killing of the Prophet."

Umair entered the Prophet's Mosque in Madina, and Omar Ibn Al-Khattab was sitting with the Companions. He looked at Umair and feared there was something wrong. Therefore, he went to the Messenger of Allah and said; "This is Umair Ibn Wahab who intends nothing but evil." As Umair moved toward the Prophet, May Allah peace and blessing be upon him, Omar bin Al-Khattab

grabbed him by his collar and said; what are you up to? O enemy of Allah! The Messenger of Allah said; "Let him, Omar!" Then Omar said; "O Messenger of Allah, I swear that he wanted nothing but evil." The Messenger of Allah said; "Let him, Omar!" The Messenger of Allah asked Umair: "What is the matter, Umair?" He replied, "I have come to release my son from captivity." Then the Messenger of Allah asked; "And what is this sword for?" He replied; "Did the swords help us on the day of Badr?"

Then the Messenger of Allah, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him, asked; "Were you not sitting in the shade of Kaaba and told Safwan; "had it not been for small kids I am raising and a debt that I have to repay; I would have killed Muhammad." Then Safwan told you that he would repay your debt and take care of your children, and you told him to keep the matter secret?"

Stunned by the fact that that closely guarded secret was revealed to the Prophet, Umair embraced Islam by uttering the Shahada: "I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah". Then the Prophet released Ibn Umair. As soon as Safwan learned about Umair's embrace of Islam, he expelled his young children from his house.

These episodes clearly show that Islam rejects terrorism.

At the end of the lecture, the speaker commended IMCTC's efforts and its noble mission that seeks to protect the entire humanity from the threat of terrorism. He also stressed that the rules of Islamic sharia for judging those types of organization to safeguard individuals and communities from the peril of terrorism. He further highlighted the importance of invoking the good intention and appreciation of the great values upon which IMCTC was founded. They include countering extremist narrative, propaganda, protection of the image of Islam by contributing intellectually to religious discourse, reinforcement of the image of moderate Islam, promotion of scholarly development efforts, in addition to the efforts made to preserve international peace and security.





Cybersecurity Risks Identification and Mitigation Guide through Concerted Efforts of Governance, Compliance, and Risk Management

On Wednesday, August 28, 2022, IMCTC held a presentation themed: "Cybersecurity Risks Identification and Mitigation Guide through Concerted Efforts of Governance, Compliance, and Risk Management (GRC)", delivered by Dr. Ahmed bin Mohammed Al-Dammas, CEO of Cybersecurity, at the Health Insurance Council.

Dr. Al-Dammas touched on the aspects related to cybersecurity risks and the role of governance, compliance, and risk management in reducing its risks. He pointed out that the collective integrated cybersecurity system achieves its desired objective by safeguarding the digital databases of the entity in question and guard it against cyberattacks that emerged as a novel that threaten the world. This particularly true in light of the rapid advances in technology and the prevalent trend that governments and institutions adopt in the digitization in all services. Dr. Al-Dammas also defined cyberattacks as threats and risks facing users of all type, including individuals or businesses. Cyber threats maybe triggered by individuals, groups, or institutions. The threat can damage and sabotage a certain target. The targets vary in nature: they may be acts of sabotage, theft, blackmail, and so forth.

Dr. Al-Dammas also pointed out that cybersecurity has become the topic of the day in the new millennium due to the digital transformation the world is going through and the fact that software and applications are now providing all services across all aspects of everyday life. Therefore, cybersecurity professionals seek to establish a stronger cyber posture in terms of cyber resilience rather than cyber defense. Cyber resilience means the exploration of innovative technologies and integrated strategies that help in forecasting cyber incidents and constantly to adapting to the speed of cyber incidents, while closing potential

security gaps, since cyber threats are currently considered one of the five most critical risks according to the Global Risks Report 2022, issued by the World Economic Forum 2022.

He stressed the importance of developing an approach to cyber governance, risk management and compliance (GRC) insofar as they are indispensable for maintaining necessary cyber resilience. By that, he meant enacting legislation and regulations that the entity must develop and abide by for data and information protection at the entity that provides the services.

He cited an example regarding the importance of developing cyber governance that protects the assets of a business or a facility from hacking. Amazon is a global company in e-commerce that operates around the clock. What if its technologies were hacked for a few minutes or hours! This will certainly cause significant losses across the entire business.

He stressed that nowadays, the employees of a given organization constitute its weakest link in the hacking process, as they are mostly targeted via suspicious links or websites, as well as via installing inauthentic applications. Here comes the role of comprehensive awareness of all individuals working in the organization. According to research studies, CEOs are the most vulnerable and targeted at the level of organizations and businesses. This is because most executives do not adhere to the policies and legislations established by cybersecurity specialists in the organization.

He also touched on the fraud that takes place in some leasing services. Today some developers promote and sell leased programs, i.e. e-services provided to a customer, who in fact, deceives, sabotages, or disrupts in return for a small fee

compared to the scale of damage caused by the service provided. Its danger lies in the absence of a cyber-governance approach that protects the assets of the target enterprise, **for example:**

Ransomware	0 - 250 dollars
Hired hacker	\$ 100
Service denial for a short period of time	5 - 20 dollars
Service denial for an extended period of time	10 - 1,000 dollars

■ Predictions of future risks!

In 2007, Steve Jobs, founder of Apple, predicted in his famous statement what would happen in the world in the subsequent few years (your life is in your device). Indeed, the smart device today provides you with all the services and software that help in making life easier, including social media and e-commerce to service-providing applications.

He further spoke about key security vulnerabilities that could be exposed to cyber-attacks, **as shown below:**

Risk Level	Top Five Risks	Risk Status
Very high	End of life products	High
Very high	Intellectual Property Theft	
Very high	Financial Fraud	
High	Lack of skills	
High	Compliance	

The governance expert, Dr. Al-Dammas, then defined cyber risk as any risk emanating from systems or system elements that are part of the cyberspace or exist in it, leading to financial or operational losses, data loss, or to adverse impact on reputation. Technical risks can be defined as any threat that may arise from security breach, non-compliance, unavailability of data or poor performance of IT resources. These risks go beyond financial and data losses to encompass risks to productivity and intellectual property.

Dr. Al-Dammas also pointed out the extent of losses resulting from cybercrimes; citing examples on the key ones; if cybercrimes were measured and applied to a country, then cybercrime could potentially cause losses totalling \$6 trillion worldwide in 2021. This is equivalent to the third largest economy in the world after the United States and China. The costs of cybercrime include data corruption and destruction, theft of funds, lost productivity, intellectual property theft, theft of personal and financial data, embezzlement, fraud, business disruption, cost of criminal investigation, recovery and removal of hacked data and systems, and reputational damage.

■ Key losses caused by cybercrime:

One of the largest insurance companies in the United States reported that it has paid hackers \$40 million, the largest ransom ever.

The aviation sector is also vulnerable to ransomware attacks every week somewhere in the world.

Ransomware attacks on healthcare organizations are also quadrupling since 2017 to 2021 and the rise is likely to continue until 2022.

Dr. Al-Dammas posed a question on how to create a strong cyber framework.

To answer this question, the process of creating a strong cyber framework for information technology and cyber security lies in proposing and implementing cybersecurity best practices, through several stages:

Stage One:

Identification of the basis for the framework, the current cybersecurity position of the facility and recommendations for where the facility should be.

Stage Two:

The various levels in the process are taken to the implementation stage and best practices are suggested to be followed given the facility risk tolerance.

Stage Three:

The underlying data within this framework constitute the third and final component of a robust cybersecurity framework by defining the vision and function of cybersecurity and how to implement the first step.

Dr. Al-Dammas pointed out the importance of cybersecurity and outlined the key current challenges to cybersecurity in the following points:

- Growing reliance on IT service providers from outsourced contractors
- Lack of a cyber-risk program for companies
- Cyber regulations are still complex and need more harmonization and homogeneity
- Cyber risks are not viewed as something that affects the success and safety of the organization
- Difficulty of predicting cyber risks in real time.

Conclusion

The CEO of Cyber Security at the Health Insurance Council, Dr. Al-Dammas, recommends that senior officials should realize that cybersecurity is an essential part of the success and continuity of the organization and not just a problem confined to information technology. Additionally, it is critically important to ensure compliance with legislative standards, at all times, inside and outside the facility, along with the provision of support and funding for security initiatives.

Delegation from the Presidency of General Staff of Saudi Ministry of Defense Visits IMCTC



IMCTC Secretary-General, Maj. Gen. Mohammad Al-Moghedi, received, on Tuesday, September 27, 2022, a delegation from the Presidency of the General Staff of the Saudi Ministry of Defense, headed by Maj. Gen. Hamed bin Rafie Al-Omari, Chairman of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces. Maj. Gen. Al-Omari received a detail briefing on the IMCTC efforts and the vital role in defeating extremist ideology and coordinating all efforts to confront terrorist agenda through ideology, communications, counter terrorist financing and military initiatives, as well as its efforts in coordinating and intensifying member countries efforts. The delegation was also briefed on the latest developments

concerning terrorist groups and incidents around the world, with a special focus on the tools of monitoring conducted by IMCTC in this regard.

Maj. Gen. Al-Omari pointed out that IMCTC is a strong message to the entire world that of Islam has nothing to do with individuals and groups that engage in extremism, bigotry and terrorism in the name of Islam.

For his part, Major-General Al-Moghedi stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has always been at the forefront of countries that believe in the necessity of fully deterring whatever might incite, adopt, or advocate violent extremism.

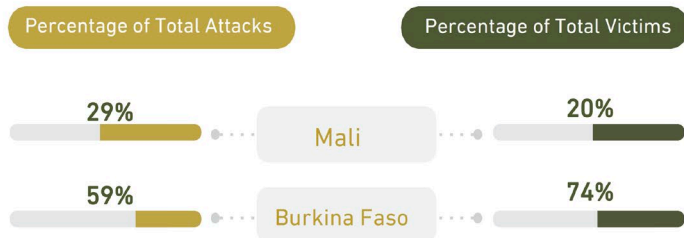


Terrorism in the Sahel countries (G5) in September 2022



Insecurity, inequality and political instability in the Sahel (G5) continue to exacerbate the already-catastrophic humanitarian situation. In some areas, states have lost all access routes to the population. In fact, terrorist groups consolidate their presence in the region and go even further to extend their presence in the Gulf of Guinea states. The indiscriminate violence continues to kill and injure thousands of innocent civilians, which forces millions of people to flee their homes. According to the United Nations, the security crisis in the G5 has become a global threat. If the effects of terrorism, violent extremism and organized crime are left unchecked, their repercussions will be felt far beyond the G5 and Africa. Therefore, an urgent and coordinated international initiative is needed.

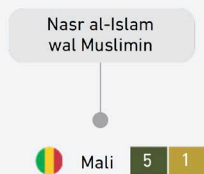
Country	Terrorist Attacks		Victims (Deaths and Injuries)	
	August 2021	September 2022	August 2021	September 2022
Burkina Faso	6	↑ 10	45	↑ 156
Mali	5	= 5	98	↓ 42
Niger	0	↑ 2	0	↑ 11
Chad	1	↓ 0	2	↓ 0
Mauritania	0	= 0	0	= 0
Total	12	↑ 17	145	↑ 209



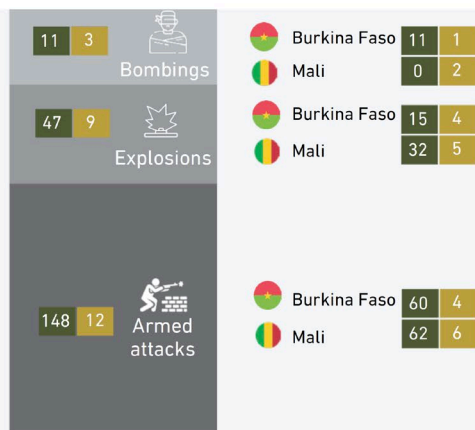
Sectors Targeted by Terrorist Attacks



Terrorist Attacks and Victims by Group



Impact of Terrorist Attacks by Tactics



(Burkina Faso) A new coup d'état, the military suspends constitution, closes borders, ECOWAS condemns the "coup against the coup", and the military justify their move by "the continuous deterioration of the security situation" in the country.

(Mali) The United Nations calls for the "urgent release" of Ivorian soldiers held in Mali.

(Niger) The United States offers equipment to the Niger army to combat terrorism.

(Chad) National dialogue in Chad faces an unknown destiny, and the Chadian Foreign Minister resigns on account of disagreements with the ruling military government.

(Mauritania) Mauritania approaches the preparation phase for parliamentary and local elections.

IMCTC Congratulates the Republic of Mali and Republic of Guinea-Bissau on their National Days

IMCTC congratulated the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on their National Days and wished them and their people more security and prosperity. The Republic of Mali celebrated its National Day on 22/09/2022 and the Republic of Guinea did so on 24/09/2022.



International Day of Peace (End Racism and Build Peace)



21 أيلول/سبتمبر 2022
#peaceday
un.org/peaceday

اليوم الدولي للسلام

Each year, the International Day of Peace is observed around the world on September 21. The UN General Assembly has declared this as a day devoted to the ideals of peace, through observing 24 hours of non-violence and cease-fire.

As Secretary-General António Guterres has said:

“Racism continues to poison the institutions, social structures, and everyday life in every society. It continues to be a driver of persistent inequality. And it continues to deny people their fundamental human rights. It destabilizes societies, undermines democracies, and erodes the legitimacy of governments.”

As conflicts erupt around the world, causing people to flee danger, we have seen discrimination based on race at borders. As COVID-19 pandemic continues to attack our societies, we have seen how certain ethnic groups have been hit much harder than others. As economies struggle, we have seen hate speech and violence directed against ethnic minorities.

We can work to dismantle the structures that perpetuate racism among us. We can also support equality and human rights movements everywhere. We can speak out against hate speech - both in real life and online. We can also promote the fight against racism through education and proper justice.

The theme for the year 2022 for the International Day of Peace is ending racism and building peace. We invite you to join the efforts of the United Nations, as we work for a world free of racism and racial discrimination; a world where compassion and empathy overrule suspicion and hate; a world we can really be proud of.