

Nations' Responses to Terrorist Attacks

United States

SHORT-TERM		LONG-TERM
Diplomatic		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. will work with friends and allies to respond to attacks. • Participate in all appropriate international forums and organizations such as NATO, ASEAN, IEA, etc., to develop comprehensive response. • Discourage the lifting of sanctions against currently identified terrorist states such as Iran. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote transparency and trade liberalization for international energy markets. • Encourage lifting artificial barriers to energy exploration and production by other nations.
Economic		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not engage in price controls, production quotas, or fuel rationing. • Relax all regulations and prohibitions on "boutique" fuel refining, restricted fuel imports, off-shore drilling, ANWR, and other restricted government-regulated lands and waters. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove regulatory impediments to broad expansion of energy production, such as energy nuclear power, clean coal technology, shale oil, bio-fuels, synthesized fuels, diesel-electric hybrid vehicles, etc. • Suspend CO₂-restricting legislation. • Promote technology advances like nanotechnology. • Promote greater energy efficiency (green programs) in government buildings. • Remove tariffs and regulatory barriers to energy imports such as Canadian tar and petroleum and Brazilian ethanol.
Military		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide maximum U.S. Navy support to clear sea lanes in Straits of Hormuz and Malacca. • Refocus intelligence assets on new threats, new delivery systems, and on other organizations allied with al-Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah. • Enlarge military and intelligence cooperation with affected nations: Focus on counter-terrorism. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue gas-to-liquids (GTL)/coal-to-liquids (CTL)/biomass-to-liquids (BTL) systems for synthesized diesel and aviation fuels for military equipment. • Promote more nuclear propulsion in U.S. Navy.

European Union

SHORT-TERM		LONG-TERM
Diplomatic		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work through the IEA to reduce European Union consumption by 3 mbd. • Assemble IEA Emergency Council on Oil Supply Management to determine additional measures. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create Partnership for Energy Security for major energy consumers in cooperation with IEA: a) work with U.S., India, China, Japan, and other consumer nations to coordinate policies and increase energy production outside of OPEC, b) promote energy efficiency, technological advances, and transportation best practices. • Promote Energy Charter Treaty participation for Russia and other oil and gas producers. • Promote private agribusiness expansion into African nations suitable for ethanol production. U.K., France, and Belgium to take lead. • Promote completion of Nabucco pipeline for transport of Caspian gas to EU markets. Possible future engagement of Iran.
Economic		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No collective EU rationing or mandates; energy mandates and controls left to individual nations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase market integration and energy policy liberalization of EU members. Reduce regulatory barriers to energy trade and commerce between EU members. • Promote EU-wide Solidarity Strategic Petroleum Reserve. • Promote development of energy diversification through tax credits and R&D incentives. • Increase nuclear generation capacity.
Military		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ NATO forces to secure pipeline and terminal facilities. 		None

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