



# **Security Confrontation Of Terrorism** **At The ( International-Regional ) Level**

**Preparation**

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Assistant Professor in the Law Department at the Academy of Police Sciences in Sharjah  
( The United Arab Emirates )

## **المواجهة الأمنية للارهاب** **على المستوى ( الدولي - الإقليمي )**

**د . عمرو عزت الحو**

أستاذ مساعد بقسم القانون بأكاديمية العلوم الشرطية بالشارقة  
( الإمارات العربية المتحدة )

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## **موجز عن البحث**

بُذلت جهود مختلفة للتمييز بين الأعمال الإرهابية المختلفة، ومع ذلك من الضروري أن نضع في اعتبارنا أن هناك عدة أنواع من الحركات الإرهابية، ولا يمكن لأي نظرية واحدة تفسيرها جميعًا. فقد تختلف البيئات السياسية التي تعمل فيها المنظمات الإرهابية باختلاف أهدافها ومكوناتها وأيديولوجياتها ومواردها؛ لذا فإن أحد التصنيفات المستخدمة على نطاق واسع يصنف الإرهاب إلى ثلاث فئات: المؤسسة، والفوقية الثورية، والثورية.

وعلى الرغم من الانتقادات القائلة بعدم اكتماله، إلا أن هذا التصنيف يقدم إطارًا مفيدًا لفهم وتقييم الأنشطة الإرهابية حول العالم منذ نشأتها، والتي تتم معالجتها من

خلال جهود دولية عديدة من خلال مختلف الاتفاقيات التي تشرف عليها الأمم المتحدة وأجهزتها من جهة ، وغيرها من المنظمات الدولية المتخصصة من ناحية أخرى.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الإرهاب الدولي ، الإرهاب الفردي، الحركات العمدية ، الحركات الفوضوية، التنظيمات الإرهابية، الكفاح المسلح ، حق تقرير المصير، العنف الغريزي.

## Security Confrontation Of Terrorism At The ( International-Regional ) Level

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### **Abstract:**

Different efforts have been made to differentiate between different terrorist acts. However, it is crucial to keep in mind that there are several types of terrorist movements, and no one theory can account for them all. The political environments in which terrorist organizations operate are as different as their objectives, constituents, ideologies, and resources. One widely used typology categorizes terrorism into three categories: establishment, sub revolutionary, and revolutionary.

Despite criticism that it is incomplete, this typology offers a helpful framework for comprehending and evaluating terrorist activities around the world, which have been addressed by numerous international efforts through various agreements overseen by the United Nations and its organs on the one hand and other specialized international organizations on the other.

**Keywords:** International Terrorism, Individual Terrorism, Intentional Movements, Chaotic Movements, Terrorist Organizations, Armed Struggle, The Right To Self-Determination, Instinctive Violence

## introduction

Because of the inherent fury and violence of terrorism, definitions of the term are sometimes difficult and contentious. The phrase has also come to carry a strong connotation in everyday speech. The term was initially used in the 1790s to describe the terror employed by the revolutionaries against their adversaries during the French Revolution. Mass guillotine killings were part of the Reign of Terror carried out by Maximilien Robespierre's Jacobin movement. Although terrorism in this sense refers to acts of violence committed by a state against its own citizens, the term has mostly been used during the 20th century to refer to acts of violence directed towards governments in an effort to change public policy or overthrow an established regime.

In spite of the fact that not all jurisdictions have laws defining terrorism, those that do usually have several things in common. The goal of terrorism is to instill fear among a large audience as well as its immediate victims through the use of violence or the threat of violence. Terrorism differs from both conventional and guerrilla combat in how much it depends on fear. Conventional military forces always wage psychological warfare against their adversaries, but their main weapon of success is superior weaponry. In a similar vein, guerrilla armies (such as the Viet Cong in Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia) occasionally achieve their military objectives while frequently resorting to terrorism and other types of propaganda. Therefore, the right definition of terrorism is the deliberate use of violence to generate fear and terror.

International terrorism has been practised by a number of nations since the 20th century as a result of ideology and political opportunism, frequently in the name of assisting national liberation movements. (Therefore, it developed a proverb that "One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter.") Since numerous guerrilla organisations frequently used terrorist techniques, the line between terrorism and other types of political violence grew muddled. Questions of jurisdiction and legality were also confused.

### Study problem :

- ❖ Terrorism and counterterrorism have always been challenging subjects to study. Emotive, controversial and sometimes even dangerous, throughout the 20th century the study of both has lurked on the fringes of scientific research. There were few scholars willing commit their careers to the area, funding was extremely limited, and inside and outside academia
- ❖ The will answer the plenty who questioned whether terrorism and counterterrorism were even appropriate subjects for scientific study, and questioned too the motives of any researcher willing to explore such controversial issues

### The importance of study :

- ❖ This study offers a summary of the key topics of terrorism research over the previous period, as reported in several top academic publications in this area. It accomplishes so using a specially created database that includes historical topics in this regard. To determine which topics have gotten the greatest attention and how that emphasis has changed over time,
- ❖ The study clarify the wider effort on the status of terrorism that explores the methodological advancement of the field over the past years. Spanning from its inception to date

### Study objectives :

- ❖ The significance of the current study is not limited to the overview it offers of the field's evolution in terms of thematic focus. For continuous attempts to enhance the research of terrorism and political violence more generally, it is crucial to ascertain if prejudices still exist with regard to the themes being examined and comprehend any gaps they leave.
- ❖ The findings are also very important for terrorism policy and practise because a partial understanding of the terrorist threat landscape can (and has) resulted in partial perceptions of that threat, which not only undermines prevention efforts but can also exacerbate societal tensions by stigmatising particular groups. The examination of the implications of these findings for the extent to which

### Search plane :

- ❖ **The first requirement** : Review of different definitions of terrorism
- ❖ **Secound requirement** : Types of terrorism and its elements
- ❖ **Third requirement** : Inception and the history of terrorism
- ❖ **Forth requirement:** The efforts of united nation and organization in confronting terrorism

## The first requirement Review of different definitions of terrorism

### 1-the definitions due to western and Arab jurisprudence

#### 1-1- Western jurisprudence

Sattile defined it as : Criminal action associated with Terror , violence , or panic with the tent But this definition of the terrorism due to him was limited to acts of violence only and didn't specify the goal of terrorism

While the jurist saldana define it in two definitions one was broad and the other was narrow in abroad meaning he defined it as a felony or misdemeanor

more over he defined it in a narrow meaning as criminal acts whose primary objectives is to spread fear and terror as a personal element by using means that create a state of public riskThe jurist "Saldna" has defined terrorism in its wide meaning through armed violence

Eric David defined terrorism that is every act which committed to achieve political, philosophical ideological or religious goals <sup>(1)</sup>

It is noted on this definition that the door of jihad was closed regarding what is considered a target of terrorism

Other jurisprudences of international law defined it as Product of extreme violence that is committed in order to reach certain political goals for which all human moral beliefs are sacrificed .

However this definition was limited also to political goals and not others

**jurisprudence "Walter" defined it as " the process of three terrorizing elements included :**

- 1- the threat of violence .
- 2- the emotional reaction caused by the extremes
- 3- the fear of the victims and the effectiveness of its result on society as a whole

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(1) Algemene Inlichtingen- en Veiligheidsdienst. 2018. "Rechts-extremisme in Nederland: Een fenomeen in beweging." The Hague

## 1-2-Arab Jurisprudences

One of them defined it as every assault on lives , money , and public or private property through violation of the provisions of international law with its various sources

And the other defined it as “ illegal use or threats of violence by an individual , group or state against an individual , group or state that results in terror that endangers human lives or threats Basic freedoms and the purpose of which is to put pressure on The group or the state in order to change the behavior towards a subject<sup>(1)</sup>

In the same text, other Arab jurisprudence defined it as "any act of incitement through the use of social media to use of violence or the promotion of rumors to inflame feelings through the use of audio, the visual media to irritate Emotions, whether these actions are issued by an individual, groups, or both" in order to force someone or state to take a certain stance or to abstain them from a certain stance.or state to incite violence against an individual , group state or public or private property in order to achieve political , ideological , religious , or social goals

In an effort to prevent and combat international terrorism, several nations and recognized international organizations have established global and regional agreements. These agreements discussed how to define international terrorism. <sup>(2)</sup> Article (38) of the statute of the international court of justice defined terrorism as an international crime based on the violation of international law---there are some agreements which defined terrorism as following:-

### - **Frist : Definition of the 1937 Geneva convention :**

This agreement is considered the first legal action aimed at preventing this crime and punish its perpetrators through reducing the risk of terrorist operations by international cooperation through this agreement between countries each other

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1 ()Awan, I. 2014. "Islamophobia and Twitter: A Typology of Online Hate against Muslims on Social Media." Policy & Internet 6 (2): 133–150. doi:10.1002/1944-2866.POI364

2 ()Beggs, C., and M. Warren. 2009. "Safeguarding Australia from Cyber-Terrorism: A Proposed Cyber-Terrorism SCADA Risk Framework for Industry Adoption." Paper presented at the 10th Australian Information Warfare and Security Conference. Perth: Edith Cowan University.



the first article of the agreement defined terrorism in its second paragraph that acts of terrorism included criminal acts directed against a state and aiming or planning to create a state of terror- danger against specific persons or a group of people or among the public<sup>(1)</sup>

**Second : The European convention:**

for the suppression of Terrorism in 1977 : European countries called for the need to intensely punishment for terrorism and refused to consider the idea of terrorism as a political crime in which extradition will be absolutely prohibited . The convention entered into force in August 1978- and did not set a definition of terrorism or a terrorist crime . Rather , it clarified the concept of terrorism in an exclusive way , as it listed the actions that are considered terrorist acts- at the first article of the agreement determined terrorist crimes , in the following points :

- 1- The crimes related to the suppression of unlawful seizing on aero planes that were outlined in the Hague Convention in 1977
- 2- the crimes stipulated in the Montreal convention of 1971 and related to the suppression of unlawful acts directed against the safety and security of civil aviation
- 3- Serious crimes that constitute an assault on life physical integrity or freedom Those enjoying international protection , including diplomatic envoys
- 4- Crimes including kidnapping , hostage-taking or arbitrary detention
- 5- Crimes of using explosives , bombs- automatic firearms And deceptive explosive messages if such use would endanger people .

**Article 2 of the Convention provides the contracting states wide powers to extradite crimes that are not considered political , in two cases :**

- A- Serious acts of violence against persons or their safety .
- B- Committing any physical violence against property of general group .

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(1)Blakeley, R. 2007. "Bringing the State Back into Terrorism Studies." European Political Science 6 (3): 228–235. doi:10.1057/palgrave.eps.2210139.

**Third : The Arab convention on combating Terrorism of 1998 : This agreement was issued in Cairo in 1988 by the Council of Ministers of Justice and interior**

- ❖ Its first article defined the contracting state as every member state of the League of Arab States that ratified this agreement and deposited documents<sup>(1)</sup>
- ❖ The Convention defined terrorism in a descriptive definition as every act or threat of violence, regardless of its motivations or purposes, in implementation of a criminal project individually or collectively that spread intimidation and terror among people by endangering them, putting their lives, liberty, or humanity in danger, harming the environment, causing damage to one of the facilities, or occupying , seizing it, or endangering one of the national resources.
- ❖ **It is clear that the definition of terrorism has two pillars :**
  - The physical pillar which represent any act or threat of violence regardless its motives or purposes moral pillar .
  - In which the perpetrator casting terror among people and intimidating them . After that , the agreement defined a terrorist crime as any crime or attempt to commit it in implementation Of a terrorist purpose in any of the contracting countries whether against its national property or interests and is punishable by internal law By reviewing these agreements<sup>(2)</sup>
  - These agreements play a key role in helping to define terrorist offences.
  - That may be carried out by an individual, a group, or an organized group of individuals, and it may be carried out by the government, or a state against a people, or countries against other countries, or states against other people. Which is managed and supervised by non-visible organizations or countries or various institutions and bodies, either unorganized terrorism, which is committed by unorganized groups of people in order to achieve their own goals,

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(1)Chermak, S. M., and J. Gruenewald. 2006. "The Media's Coverage of Domestic Terrorism." *Justice Quarterly* 23 (4): 428–461. doi:10.1080/07418820600985305.

(2) Cook, D. 2005. "Women Fighting in Jihad?" *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 28 (5): 375–384. doi:10.1080/10576100500180212.

## Second requirement

### Types of terrorism and its elements

**According to the following division:**

**First type:** Individually and collectively Terrorism

**Second type:** International Terrorism

**First type: Individually and collectively Terrorism**

**A- Individually Terrorism:**

- It is carried out by individuals . It is also called authoritarian terrorism and is directed at another group or a state or its operating institutions and entity. The crime of individual terrorism may aim at religious, political or personal goal <sup>(1)</sup>
- The first terrorist operations in the history occurred by global terrorist Carlos in Austria in 1975, when he kidnapped 11 Arab oil ministers as hostages,
- And the League of Nations 1937 dealt with individually terrorism of in Article 1/32

**B- collective terrorism:**

It is committed by groups with ideological, political and social motives, and this phenomenon spread more clearly in the seventies of the last century, and after the success of these groups in achieving their terrorist goals in most OF countries all over the world, In 1911, more than 800 international terrorist incidents occurred by groups, resulting in more than 2,000 injuries, and led to the diversity of terrorist groups in their forms and objectives, through Political groups, the most famous of which are Jewish, Islamic, leftist and Yemeni groups, characterized by the method of political violence to reach their goals, while economic and social groups follow the method of terrorism for the purpose of achieving or protecting their economic and financial interests. Gangs, mafias take

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(1) Cox, R. W. 1981. "Social Forces, States and World Orders: Beyond International Relations Theory." Millennium - Journal of International Studies 10 (2).  
doi:10.1177/03058298810100020501.

the form of illegal business trafficking such as arms trafficking, theft and organized crime. While the intelligence groups take the third form of mass terrorism through method of killing, kidnapping, sabotage and planning plots, these agencies are sometimes affiliated with other countries, such as the American or Israeli intelligence <sup>(1)</sup>

### **- Second type : The definition of international terrorism**

- The international terrorism means acts that aim to occupy, sabotage, destroy or attack people... and destabilize the entity of the states and spread terror and fear among the citizens of a state and also take the form of mass killing, which raises turmoil and anxiety in the international community
- The United Nations was called in 1972 to add An international term of terrorism
- To generalize and what can be used to express those terrorist operations and to establish a specialized committee to study the causes and motives of these international terrorism operations

### **• Elements of the international terrorism**

#### **1- The material(physical) element:**

According to Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention on Combating and Punishing Terrorism,

the material element is represented in terrorist acts, which are manifested in acts of intimidation associated with violence, including acts of bombing, destruction of facilities, mass killing, kidnapping, poisoning of drinking water, etc <sup>(2)</sup>

The criterion of terrorism Here, is confined to the subject or purpose of the crime. If the perpetrator's purpose is to achieve gains, impose a political doctrine, or change an existing political system, in both cases it can be considered international terrorism,

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1 ()Crenshaw, M. 1986. "The Psychology of Political Terrorism." In Political Psychology, edited by M. G. Hermann, 379–413. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

2 ()Czwaro, M. 2006. "Misjudging Islamic Terrorism: The Academic Community's Failure to Predict 9/11." Studies in Conflict & Terrorism 29 (7): 657–678. doi:10.1080/10576100600702014

**2: The moral element:**

This element represents the intention of the terrorist (or the offender)) to achieve his GOAL by spreading terror and fear among specific personalities, groups of individuals, or among the general public. <sup>(1)</sup>

**3: The international element:**

This element is achieved when a country carries out its work in implementation of a plan drawn up and known to it against another country, whether acts of terrorism are all at once against the country or on successive terrorist acts. In addition to the possibility of referring the perpetrator (the terrorist or offender) to the International Criminal Court, it is important to note that the establishment of these three pillars makes it necessary to classify these crimes as acts of terrorism and requires that they be prosecuted. The aforementioned, or that terrorist activities are committed with help from a foreign country, or with encouragement or sanction from the nation where the terrorists are located.(Article 2 of the Convention on the Punishment of the Financing of Terrorism), in addition to the attachment of terrorism to the entire international community, in a way that can be considered a threat to the international peace and security. Using modern technology or traditional military mea .

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(1) De Goede, M. 2008. "Beyond Risk: Premediation and the Post-9/11 Security Imagination." *Security Dialogue* 39 (2–3): 155–176. doi:10.1177/0967010608088773

## Third requirement Inspection and the history of terrorism

3-1-Terrorism has existed throughout history and around the world. Spanning from Xenophon (431–350 before Christ) who was a Greek historian and wrote about the effectiveness of psychological warfare against enemies. Roman emperors used exile, confiscation of property, and execution to deter opposition to their authorities.

However, the most common example of early terror is the activity of Jewish zealots, often known as Sicarii ( in Hebrew: known as"daggers"), who engaged in repeated violent attacks against fellow Hebrews suspected of collusion with the Roman authorities. Likewise, Robespierre publicly advocated the use of terror during the French Revolution, and the Spanish Inquisition used arbitrary detention, torture, and execution to punish what it considered religious heresy. After the American Civil War (1861-65)

3-1-2- Significant changes had happened in the practice of terrorism over the twentieth century. It has become the hallmark of a variety of political movements spanning from the far right to the far left of the political spectrum. Because to technological advances such as automatic weapons and electro-explosives, and the growth of airplanes which has presented new ways and chances.. Terrorism was practically an official policy in totalitarian states such as those in Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler and the Soviet Union under Stalin. In these states, arrest, imprisonment, torture, and the former Yugoslavia, Indonesia, the , Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Peru) <sup>(1)</sup>.

In the late of twentieth and early of twenty-first centuries, some of the most extreme and destructive terrorist groups (for example, Hamas and Al Qaeda) had a fundamental religious ideology (in which the perpetrators attempt to destroy an important economic, military, political, or symbolic target by detonating a bomb on themselves). During the second half of the twentieth century.

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(1)De Leede, S. 2018. "Women in Jihad: A Historical Perspective." The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism - the Hague 9: 1–15. doi:10.97812345/2018.02.06.

3-1-3. The deadliest terrorist act to date was the September 11 (2001) attacks, in which suicide terrorists affiliated to Al-Qaida hijacked four commercial aircraft, two of which crashed into the two World Trade Center towers in New York City and the third into the Pentagon near Washington, DC. -the fourth went down near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The catastrophe damaged a substantial portion of the World Trade Center as well as a portion of one side of the Pentagon, killing more than three persons..

3-1-4 Terrorism appears to be a permanent feature of political life. Even before the 9/11 attacks, there was wide spread concern that terrorists might escalate their destructive power to much higher proportions by the use of weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons<sup>(1)</sup>.

**3-2An example of the emergence of terrorist movements:**

The Taliban emerged in the aftermath of the Afghan war (1978-92). The new Afghan government has failed to establish civil order outside Kabul, and most of the country has been subjected to extortion and repeated assault from local militias and warlords in the face of mass exodus through the conflict In 1994, a group of ex-combatants affiliated with a school in a town in the Kandahar province defeated a local warlord and started pacifying the surrounding districts. The group swiftly transformed into the Taliban movement after winning support from people by offering security and fervent religious beliefs. The Taliban had effectively taken over two-thirds of the country by late 1996, including Kabul, the nation's capital

Many countries were concerned about the Taliban granting asylum to Osama bin Laden, who organized a network of Muslim fighters during the Afghan war., (Al Qaeda), evolved into a network of Islamic militants(extremest) who looked for a violent struggle to liberate the Muslim world from non-Muslim authority, and orchestrated several attacks against the United States. Even after bin Laden and al-Qaeda announced their responsible for the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon outside Washington, D.COn September 11, 2001, the

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(1)Dixit, P., and J. L. Stump. 2011. "A Response to Jones and Smith: It's Not as Bas It Seems; Or, Five Ways to Move Critical Terrorism Studies Forward." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 34 (6): 501–511. doi:10.1080/1057610X.2011.571195

Taliban refused to turn over bin Laden. The United States and its allies began bombing Afghanistan in October and supported the efforts of the Northern Alliance, a group of anti-Taliban factions in Afghanistan that were resisting a Taliban takeover of the country<sup>(1)</sup>

The Northern Alliance overthrew the Taliban regime in early December.

Despite its removal from power and division, many of its main leaders remained at large areas during the Afghanistan War (2001-14). The Taliban saw a revival in 2005, with better coordination and flexibility among its fighters. Its founder and commander, Mullah Muhammad Omar, has remained in hiding with only sporadic contact, but top leaders like Mullah Dadullah and Mullah Abdullah have contacted with centralizing leadership structure more and more. It used tactics similar to those used by militants (rebels) during the Iraq war, such as suicide bombings and improvised explosive devices.

### **3-3-Terrorism before the french revolution**

- The first roots of terrorism, deep in history, could be shown through the forms of individual actions by isolated individuals as a strategic to achieve personal goals and interests or religious beliefs that express specific philosophies to each individual by spreading terror in the souls<sup>(2)</sup>
- Between 60 and 73 BC. A group of religious fanatics appeared, and known as the "Zealots". They were formed in Palestine from the Sicari groups. They were hired killers who carried out several terrorist operations with a religious motive. They attacked their enemies in broad daylight, and they preferred committing their crimes on holidays when the masses were crowded in the city of Jerusalem. Their weapon of choice is a short sword (dagger) called sica, which they hide under their jackets

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(1) Duyvesteyn, I., and M. Fumerton. 2009. "Insurgency and Terrorism: Is There a Difference?" In *The Character of War in the 21st Century*, edited by C. Holmqvist-Jonsäter and C. Coker, 27–41. London: Routledge

(2) Freilich, J. D., S. M. Chermak, J. Gruenewald, W. S. Parkin, and B. R. Klein. 2018. "Patterns of Fatal Extreme-Right Crime in the United States." *Perspectives on Terrorism* 12 (6): 38–51.



- It was not enough for them to kill innocent people who did not share the same beliefs, but they burned the archives and public records of the colonial government of the, Roman Empire, and they sabotaged the water pipes in the city of Jerusalem,
- The assassination crimes carried out by the Zealots characterized by chilling. Not only to occupation government employees but extended to every one has loyalty to Roma
- In addition, the barbarian crowds that invaded the Roman Empire and caused its downfall between the 3rd and 6th centuries AD consider terrorist groups that succeeded in achieving their projects and goals to reach power, whether long or short, through the use of violence
- We also find the Hashashin groups that were formed in the 12th and 13th centuries in Iran and Syria, whose members hail from the West Asia, and embraced terrorism. this group was characterized by what is called instinctive terror, as it was rooted in their beliefs as an instinct that has nothing to do with thinking at all and is not governed by logic or reason<sup>(1)</sup>
- Armed gangs of thieves and bandits whose methods were closely related to terrorism.
- Ancient Rome knew thieves, bandits, hired killers, and exporters of explosives to confront the pirates of Greece, which was known as the pirate war.
- In America, criminal forms characterized by violence and closely related toterrorism spread, represented through bank robberies and murder. Threats to all people.
- On the other hand some of gangs had appeared in the Middle East, such as (Dillinger). In France, gangs committed their crimes during the unrest in a way that relied on intimidation, such as (Louis Dominique) and the thief (Jean

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(1)George, A. L. 1991. "The Discipline of Terrorology." In Western State Terrorism, edited by A. L. George, 76–101. Cambridge: Polity Press

- Renard), who terrorized the entire population in the territory of (Chartres) <sup>(1)</sup>
- In Russia, the( Black Hundred groups) had emerged as terrorist groups that worked against the Russian revolution by assassinating the leaders and directors of the opposed movements in exchange for cash benefits from the White Army.
  - Terrorism was associated with individuals under nationalist leadership, - in the political field with the aim of undermining the foundations of the existing regime and imposing its policy by force, >>Accordingly the methods differed according to individuals, some of whom actually used propaganda, and pushed the slogan of death and sacrifice through suicide operations,
  - And the other used the means of propaganda with words, such as the use of members of the right-wing groups in France, acts of terror in universities and theaters (by spreading terror in the hearts of university professors and authors of drama contrary to the desires of the people). As for the American Clan-Magael groups, they vandalized buildings and destroyed monuments –ALSO The Nazis, Japanese and Austrian extremist groups called for the killing of journalists and sent them explosive messages

### **3-4 -Terrorism after the French Revolution**

two ideological movements—the nihilistic movement and the anarchist movement—caused the phenomena of terrorism to shift from the control of the rulers to the control of the governed.-Each of the two movements did not represent a stand-alone stage in the process of change from the level of rulers and authority to individuals and organizations, therefore their impact on the development of terrorism and its circumstances was singular and shared <sup>(2)</sup>

#### **3-4-1 -Anarchist terror**

This ideology finds its source in the socialist ideas that prevailed in the 19th century. With the existence of many forms of anarchism that may seem conflicting at times, it is ruled by two currents, the first led by (Max Stirner) (106-15) and called

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(1)Gunning, J. 2007a. “Babies and Bathwaters: Reflecting on the Pitfalls of Critical Terrorism Studies.” *European Political Science* 6 (3): 236–243. doi:10.1057/palgrave.eps.2210144

(2)Schmid, A. P. 2011a. “50 Un- and Under-Researched Topics in the Field of (Counter-) Terrorism Studies.” *Perspectives on Terrorism* 5 (1): 76–78.

individual anarchism, and the second current led by the French thinker (Pierre Proudhon) 1816-1876 and is called anarchism.also

Despite their differences, they can be combined in rejecting authority in its various forms, whether it is represented in persons, institutions, or forces that have a nature to control power <sup>(1)</sup>.

They are in direct confrontation with the state conceptually and in reality because it represents rules and control.

This struggle was transferred from the field of theories to the fields of actual violent action, thus opening a new page in the history of anarchism with terrorism .

Through the anarchism ideology, individuals practice violent against a certain class of society, which is called bourgeoisie,or against the rulers and against the institutions by using means that create a danger to undermines the foundations of society as a whole, through :-Propaganda by words through writings, articles, speeches, and meetings, targeting society as a whole .

Actual propaganda: This is done by committing serious crimes aimed at spreading panic and terror among people, weakening morale, intimidating the authorities, and undermining the existing political and social system. Perhaps the most important of these incidents is that of Breschi .who killed Umberto the King of Italy in 1900 with the help of an Italian anarchist group, which later took refuge in New Jersey.

In America, these acts began by the terrorist( Johan Most), who declared that the path towards humanity passes through barbarism and brutality, and acts of sabotage and destruction were used in Chicago.

Finally Anarchism, turned to terrorism as a system based on terror and intimidation, with the aim of destroying every existing authority, and everything that could be next to the authority whether institutions or individuals. In their view, the law is a fruit of power, and because they reject the state and power, they reject everything that is issued or arising through it<sup>(2)</sup>

### **3-4-2-The nihilistic terror**

Nihilism, was a movement that had more impact than anarchism, called for a person's self-liberation through conventions and traditions. The individual who

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(1)Sageman, M. 2014. "The Stagnation in Terrorism Research." *Terrorism and Political Violence* 26 (4): 565–580. doi:10.1080/09546553.2014.895649.

(2)Reich, W. 1990. "Understanding Terrorist Behavior: The Limits and Opportunities of Psychological Inquiry" In *Origins of Terrorism: Psychologies, Ideologies, Theologies, States of Mind*, edited by W. Reich, 261–279. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press.

protests against the established standards that restrict his freedom is not a nihilist. However, as long as there is no privilege for one class over another and he is willing to put himself on the line, he is a sincere person in all of his social relationships.

Theoretically adopting this idea ,by Russian socialists through putting it into action by committing horrifying terrorist attacks that far surpassed those committed by European anarchists <sup>(1)</sup>

One of the characteristics of the nihilistic movement what was included in its popular manifesto, Le Populism, issued in 1865, which called for propaganda among the peasants and instigated the revolution against the landlords, the nobility, and power in general.-The content of terrorism in the communist ideology differed from the anarchist ideology. Lenin said: "Anarchism did not offer anything. It is just a bourgeois throughThe communist ideology which introduced a new measure of the content of terrorism in general and political terrorism in particular, as the revolution and the ideological enemy

Terrorism associated with organized revolutionary violence that aims to liquidate the ideological enemy because of its morally, historically and ideologically criminal

Some western jurisprudences described this phenomenon that it played a role in history, as it is the birth of every old society dreaming of a new society, or it is the tool with which the social movement find its progress and destroy Fossilized dead political forms For Example the Western countries abused the workers and increased their persecution and tightened their control over them, describing any mass movement as terrorism.

After the Second World War, liberation movements emerged in the Third World countries, which were called terrorist movements by Westerners, such as the Vietnamese revolutionand the glorious Algerian revolution <sup>(2)</sup>.

Since the end of the sixties until now, terrorism has been striking in many parts of the world, for example -.On May 08, 1978, the Red Brigades kidnapped the Italian

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(1)Schmid, A. P. 1982. Political Terrorism: A Research Guide to Concepts, Theories, Data Bases and Literature. Amsterdam/New Brunswick: SWIDOC/Transaction Books.

(2)Ranstorp, M. 2007. "Introduction: Mapping Terrorism Research - Challenges and Priorities." In Mapping Terrorism Research: State of Art, Gaps and Future Direction, edited by M. Ranstorp, 1–28. London/New York: Routledge.

Prime Minister, Aldomoro, and killed him -in October 1981, then assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in the podium during the annual military parade.

On December 21, 1988, the American Pan AM passenger jet caught fire Over Lockerbie, Scotland, On June 29, 1992, President Mohamed Boudiaf was assassinated at Annaba, while the phenomenon of terrorism emerged in Algeria following the cancellation of the legislative elections in January 1992.

The volume of terrorist acts in Algeria from 1992 to 1997 reached 55,661, including 26,536 dead, 21,137 wounded, and 16,053 cases of rape, 26,043 cases of kidnapping, 810 acts of vandalism against school institutions, 2,882 arson operations, and Algeria is still experiencing this phenomenon to this day<sup>(1)</sup>.

On September 11, 2001, civilian aircraft attacked the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon building, which was known as the events of September 11, 2001.

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(1)Piazza, J. A. 2017. "The Determinants of Domestic Right-Wing Terrorism in the USA: Economic Grievance, Societal Change and Political Resentment." Conflict Management and Peace Science 34 (1): 52–80. doi:10.1177/0738894215570429

## **Forth requirement**

### **The efforts of united nation and organization in confronting terrorism**

#### **4-1-the role of united nation in confronting terrorism**

When aircraft hijackings, incarceration (detention) of diplomatic envoys, and bombings of diplomatic missions began to escalate in the early 1970s, the United Nations focused on understanding the phenomena of terrorism and how to eliminate it. A proper definition of terrorism, the causes of it, and how to treat it. It also concentrated on developing the required committees to prepare international agreements, as well as organizing a framework of international cooperation to avoid the occurrence of certain forms of terrorism.- the United Nations has made attempts to prevent terrorism...Through its different organs, such as the Security Council and the General Assembly,The UN Security Council has particular importance as it is the only organ in the United Nations that bears the consequences of maintaining international peace and security <sup>(1)</sup>

In this regard, Article 24/1 of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that, in order for the work undertaken by the United Nations to be prompt and effective, the members of that body entrust the Security Council with the main responsibilities in the matter of maintaining international peace and security, and they agree that this Council works on their behalf. In carrying out his duties imposed on him by these consequences.

Before the events of September 11, 2001, the topic of international terrorism did not take a major portion of the public's attention.However, following these events, the subject of international terrorism emerged and took up a substantial portion of the Security Council's agenda <sup>(2)</sup> .

#### **4-1-1: The role of the Security Council in combating terrorism before September 2001**

After the dissolution of the former Soviet Union in 1991, the most prominent event in the twentieth century.

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(1) Gunning, J. 2007b. "A Case for Critical Terrorism Studies?" Government and Opposition 42 (3): 363–393. doi:10.1111/j.1477-7053.2007.00228.x.

(2) Jackson, R. 2009. "The Study of Terrorism after 11 September 2001: Problems, Challenges and Future Developments." Political Studies Review 7 (2): 171–184. doi:10.1111/j.1478-9299.2009.00177.x.

There is no longer bipolarity and new concepts prevailed in the world, such as unpopularity, globalization and the new world order. In the midst of this transformation and change that has occurred in the world, terrorism has emerged as the greatest threat to the security of large countries this time, after its spreading in the smaller and less stable countries in the world. After the change in the world order a lot of decisions issued by the Security Council on terrorism, based on Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to impose military and economic sanctions on twelve countries, (Iraq 1999, the former Yugoslavia 1991, Libya 1992, Liberia 1992, Somalia 1992, Cambodia 1992, , Angola 1993, Rwanda 1994, Sudan 1996 SirAlyon 1997, Afghanistan 1999) and whereas resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter is necessarily governed by the occurrence of aggression or the threat of it, or an event that threatens international peace and security, this means that there is an important shift in the position of the Security Council with this regard, According to the new approach, terrorism has become. a threat to international peace and security, as some resolutions have recognized

Including the resolution that Libya's failure to fulfill its obligations by the content of Resolution No. 731 of January 21, 1992 regarding the Lockerbie incident that constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and Resolution No. 1054 of April 26, 1996, which concluded that Sudan's failure to abide by Resolution 1044 of January 31, 1996 regarding the assassination attempt of former Egyptian President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak that constitutes also a threat to international peace and security<sup>(1)</sup>.

#### **4-1-2- The role of the Security Council in combating terrorism after September 2001**

The attacks of 11 September 2001 marked a pivotal shift in the activities of Terrorism groups and terrorism in general, these attacks were not only on one of the most stable and secure countries in the world, but also targeted the symbols of this country represented by the White House, the Ministry of Defense and the World Trade Center ...

Seventeen days after the occurrence of these terrorist attacks, the Council issued Resolution No. 1373 of the year 2001 dated September 28, which obligated all member states to implement stipulated measures that states must take, decision to

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(1) Jackson, R. 2012a. "The Study of Terrorism 10 Years after 9/11: Successes, Issues, Challenges." *Uluslararası İlişkiler* 8 (32): 1–16.

establish a committee affiliated with him to monitor the implementation of the resolution, calling on all states to send their reports To the committee about the steps that have been taken in implementation of this resolution.

As a result, we discover that the Security Council has, (since the adoption of this resolution,) played a key role in coordinating all international efforts to combat terrorism and has started to take decisive action to fulfill his obligations with regard to the global threat posed by terrorism.

#### **4-2-.the role of general assembly**

The General Assembly has issued several resolutions on combating international terrorism and has shown support for national liberation movements. Through its stance on global terrorism is discussed first. by publishing the declaration at its twenty-fifth session in October 1977, and it highlighted every nation's obligation to refrain from promoting terrorist activity on the territory of another nation, aiding terrorists, or enabling their movement through or inside its borders

during its twenty-seventh session in 1972.. The General Assembly urged Member States to find reasonable and peaceful solutions for the causes of terrorist acts and added that the rights of all peoples must be respected in opposition to colonial and racist regimes.-35 members made up a special committee established by the President of the General Assembly for investigating globally terrorism while taking into account the principle of geographical representation. It examines the observations provided by the nations and writes a report with suggestions <sup>(1)</sup>.

In the same text Two international agreements were also signed to combat some terrorist acts, the first for the protection of diplomats for the year 1973 and the other for the kidnapping of hostages for the year 1979. However, due to the divergent viewpoints of the participating nations, -these agreements failed to define terrorism and limited to calling on nations to act cooperatively in order to swiftly put an end to terrorism<sup>(2)</sup>.

The General Assembly meetings functioned as a chance for the nations of the world to express their views on the distinction between terrorism and armed

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(1) Jarvis, L., and M. Lister. 2014. "State Terrorism Research and Critical Terrorism Studies: An Assessment." *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 7 (1): 43–61. doi:10.1080/17539153.2013.877669

(2) Jarvis, L. 2009. "The Spaces and Faces of Critical Terrorism Studies." *Security Dialogue* 40 (1): 5–27. doi:10.1177/0967010608100845.



conflict. The General Assembly held its belief that national liberation and resistance to occupiers are noble ideals that cannot be equated with terrorism because doing so would be underestimate human values and rights. -The United Nations affirmed its viewpoint and emphasized that the conventions on terrorism should be interpreted broadly. -so the General Assembly has established a criteria for distinguishing between international terrorism and armed struggle, in its Resolution No. 313 At its twenty-eighth session:

- 1- In accordance with the rules of international law, the fight for independence and self-determination by people living under racist and colonial governments is a legitimate one..
- 2- Any attempt to suppress this struggle is considered a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law<sup>(1)</sup>.
- 3- This struggle against colonialism is considered a conflict of an international dimension in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Geneva Protocols of 1977, which regulate the legal status of combatants in liberation wars. Thus, we find that the right of national liberation and self-determination has gone through three main stages:

**The first stage:** the right was used against colonial purposes which aim at expand the vital areas of states, the Monroe Doctrine is considered the most important and clear example in this regard, when the former US President Monroe declared that the two continents of the Americas would not be subjected from now on to more colonization by European countries, which considered necessary required to the security and safety of America

**The second stage:** The use of the right of self-determination by nations that have established the concepts of political independence and territorial integrity in their minds, which have been ensured by the rules of international law, in order to maintain the real status of the state that has been obtained equality between the states, the prohibition of aggression and the right of legitimate defense.

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(1) Koehler, D. 2016. "Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism in Europe: Current Developments and Issues for the Future." Prism 6 (2): 85–104

**The third stage :** peoples who lost their political independence and control over their natural resources, and peoples who fell under the control of the foreign occupation or any foreign control. Seeking for stability

#### **4-3 The role of Regional organizations and their role in combating terrorism**

Along with the United Nations, regional organizations have been played crucial role in confronting the phenomenon of international terrorism because they work with all nations in The world and serve as an international forum for all continents.

Thus, we will divide this subject into five demands:

##### **4-3-1- The role of the European Union in combating terrorism.**

The European Convention of 1976 is only one of the agreements to prevent and suppress terrorism that have been concluded as a consequence of the numerous efforts undertaken by European nations to combat terrorism. The definition of terrorist crimes is provided in the first article. by defining terrorist actions as follows<sup>(1)</sup>

- A- The crimes mentioned in the Hague Convention of 1997 regarding to the illegal seizure of aircraft.
- B- The crimes mentioned in the Montreal Convention of 1971 for the suppression of illegal acts against civil aviation.
- C- The aforementioned serious crimes that include attacks on life, physical integrity, or freedom that are directed against persons enjoying international protection, as well as crimes that include kidnapping, hostage-taking, or arbitrary detention.

##### **4-3-2- The Organization of American States' role in combating terrorism.**

The General Assembly of Organization of the American States decided to issue a convention for the prevention and suppression of terrorist acts that take the form of crimes against individuals and acts of extortion related to them in its third session in Washington 1971, as a result of the recent increase in terrorist acts in Latin American nations and the crimes of political violence directed against diplomatic missions. And, included an attack on the security of the American people, and constituted

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(1)Gunning, J., and R. Jackson. 2011. "What's so 'Religious' about 'Religious Terrorism'?" Critical Studies on Terrorism 4 (3): 369–388.  
doi:10.1080/17539153.2011.623405.

crimes against humanity. Ideological and political goals cannot change the fact that these acts are criminal because they violate fundamental human rights <sup>(1)</sup>.

**Article 2 of this agreement stipulates** that terrorist acts against individuals are considered the most important crimes which need punishment because they lead to effects with international dimension, whatever the reason for their commission.

Article 7 of it also provides for the establishment of the contracting states.

Likewise the hegemony that America is attempting to establish through its pretext of combating terrorism, especially in the wake of the events of September 2001, when its president, George Bush, declared that anyone who is not with America is considered against it and must be combated because it is one of the terrorist elements that must be combated.

#### **4-3-3-The Organization of African Unity,**

Often known as the African Union, was formally established in May 1963. During that time, a draft charter for the group was developed; it included 33 articles in Arabic, English, and French. The administrative center at Ethiopia's capital, (Addis Ababa), is based on a set of principles that promote togetherness and unification. African peoples" and not to sour their relationships, with 46 nations making up its membership <sup>(2)</sup>

Terrorist attacks have caused disasters in the Union's member nations, both monetarily and psychologically. The importance of combating it was limited to local level through insufficient international cooperation.. However, But regional coordination looked to be obvious through mutual agreement. In appropriate way due to regional organization on one hand and the extend of coordination and collaboration among members on another hand, as a result of this, the Institute of African Research and Studies at Cair University hosted the Conference on Combating

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(1) Heath-Kelly, C. 2010. "Critical Terrorism Studies, Critical Theory and the 'Naturalistic Fallacy'." *Security Dialogue* 41 (3): 235–254. doi:10.1177/0967010610370227.

(2) Heath-Kelly, C. 2012. "Reinventing Prevention or Exposing the Gap? False Positives in UK Terrorism Governance and the Quest for Pre-Emption." *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 5 (1): 69–87. doi:10.1080/17539153.2012.659910

Terrorism through International Legitimacy in March 2002, where it was decided that terrorism must be faced in accordance with international legitimacy.

The Organization of African Union has issued many resolutions to combat terrorism:

- 1- In 1992, the decision issued to support cooperation and coordination among African countries in order to combat the phenomenon of extremism
- 2- Union organization in Tunis, and a declaration was issued entitled the Code of Conduct on African Relations and Confronting Terrorist Acts<sup>(1)</sup>
- 3- In 1999, the Algiers Convention was issued for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.
- 4- In the year 2001 some sub-assemblies in the African continent, Dakar, Lacomia, Sadak ECOWAS, IGAD, and others, declared their condemnation of the terrorism that America was subjected to in 2001.

#### **4-3-4-the League of Arab States**

In 1975, issued a joint framework document during the eleventh session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Damascus Declaration countries in Bahrain. This document emphasized that

- 1- Arab states respecting the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity
- 2- It is impermissible to seize the lands of others by force
- 3- Non-interference in internal affairs
- 4- resolving disputes by peaceful means

In 1995, the Damascus Declaration issued by the meeting of Arab ministers of foreign affairs about the completely condemnation of terrorism, and the need for close cooperation between these countries in confronting the phenomenon of extremism and violence because it threatens stability and development, and contradicts the essence of tolerant Islam. The best example in this regard the condemnation of the terrorist operations that took place in the Kingdom. Of Saudi Arabia, and the then in Bahrain, which left many innocent lives. the Damascus

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(1) Koehler, D. 2017. Right-Wing Terrorism in the 21st Century: The 'National Socialist Underground' and the History of Terror from the Far-Right in Germany. London/New York: Routledge.

Declaration also included a call to unify Arab efforts to eradicate this phenomenon from its roots. Stressing that extremism, violence and terrorism are global phenomena that are not confined to a particular people or region, and the need of distinguish between legitimate national resistance to occupation and aggression and the terrorist operations (<sup>1</sup>).

And desiring to strengthen cooperation among Arab countries to combat terrorist crimes that threaten the security and independence of the Arab nation and pose a threat to its vital interests, it was agreed to conclude the Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism in 1998, calling on every Arab country that did not participate in its conclusion which refused all forms of violence or the threat of it. However, it excluded from the scope of terrorism crimes all cases of armed struggle against foreign occupation and aggression for the sake of liberation and self-determination in accordance with the principles of international law (<sup>2</sup>)

It also stipulates that the terrorist crimes mentioned in the Convention shall not be considered as political crimes, even if they were committed for a political motive. This agreement is considered one of the most important achievements of the Council of the League of Arab States at all.

In November 2004, the Seventh Arab Conference on Combating Terrorism was held for Arab interior ministers, in which the procedures to be followed to combat terrorism were discussed,:

- 1- Following up United Nations resolutions related to preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction
- 2- Creating an Arab organizational structure to combat terrorism.
- 3- Condemning terrorism that targeting some Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, and the terrorist events in Riyadh.

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(1) Marsden, S., A. Zick, L. Malkki, and B. Schuurman. 2018. "Radicalisation Research: The State of the Art." Paper presented at the Society for Terrorism Research 12th Annual International Conference, Liverpool.

(2) Michael, G. 2019. "Right-Wing Terrorism: The Strategic Dimensions." In Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Counterterrorism, edited by A. Silke, 98–111. London/New York: Routledge.

4- Emphasizing the distinction between terrorism and armed struggle to combat occupation and colonialism.

In the year 2006, a permanent security committee specialized in combating terrorism was formed. It holds its meetings periodically, in the field of enhancing cooperation and efforts between the GCC states with cases of human displacement during wars or natural disasters. In the twenty-seventh meeting of the interior ministers of the GCC states, the joint plan to confront cases of human displacement was approved. emergency. in Doha in 2008.

#### **4-3-5-the role of Gulf cooperation Council in confronting terrorism,**

the gulf cooperation council called for the renunciation of violence and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, through the framework of the collective responsibility to maintain security and stability, and with the conviction that terrorism cannot be justified and must be combated and eliminated, these countries have agreed to conclude an agreement for the countries of the Cooperation Council for the Gulf countries .consists of fifty articles, which define both terrorism and terrorist crime. So it defined (terrorism) as every act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that took place in implementation of an individual or collective criminal project <sup>(1)</sup>.

It aims to sow terror among people, intimidate them by harming them, or endangering their lives, liberty, or security, or causing damage to the environment or to one of the facilities or public or private property, or occupying or seizing it, or endangering one of the national resources.in implementation of a terrorist purpose in any contracting country or against its property or interests or against its nationals or their property -punishable by its domestic law, as well as incitement to crimes or praising by it and publishing, printing or preparing editors, publications or recordings of any kind. or type is for distribution or for viewing by others with the aim of encouraging the commission of such crimes.also It is a terrorist crime to provide or collect funds of any kind to finance terrorist crimes, with knowing that.doing<sup>(2)</sup>.

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(1)Perry, B., and R. Scrivens. 2016. "Uneasy Alliances: A Look at the Right-Wing Extremist Movement in Canada." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 39 (9): 819–841. doi:10.1080/1057610X.2016.1139375

(2)Miller, E. 2017. "Ideological Motivations of Terrorism in the United States, 1970–2016." College Park, Maryland

## Conclusion

- ❖ Since the UN General Assembly first drafted an anti-terrorism agreement (on offences committed aboard aeroplanes), it has been more than fifty years. The Security Council sanctioned Libya for supporting terrorist actions almost 25 years ago. The 9/11 attacks caused a flurry of UN actions to address the terrorism threat some fifteen years ago. The UN General Assembly also approved a global counterterrorism strategy 10 years ago. This article aims to examine the results of the UN's overall counterterrorism efforts by looking back over five decades of counterterrorism activity
- ❖ The UN's counter-terrorism work in recent years can be organized under three headings: first, a norm-setting role that includes a) the development and promotion of a Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and efforts to counter violent extremism, b) a set of international conventions, and c) far-reaching Security Council resolutions imposing counterterrorism obligations on member states; second, capacity building activities to help countries meet these obligations; and third, Security Council-mandated sanctions, in the 1990s, against state sponsors of terrorism, and since 9/11 against hundreds of individuals and entities affiliated with Al Qaida.
- ❖ Reviewing these efforts, this article concludes that while the UN plays an important and useful role in establishing norms and frameworks for cooperation, its most significant operational contribution may ultimately lie in a field that does not fall narrowly within the UN's counter-terrorism framework; namely, its work in resolving conflicts in countries where terrorist groups seek to take advantage of the widespread instability.

## Recomandations

1. It is nessasity for all states all over the world to take into account the comandation of tourist crimes in all its forms and criminalize its various acts whether its motives or purposes
2. It is nessasity for international community to be aware that the acts of tourist crimes have been devoloped in recent years through the beginning of fifth industrial revolution which has the key role in the changing of technology in all fields
3. The states all over the world have to abide the agreements related to confronting tourist crimes by harmonizing its national legislation with the texts of these agreements that stipulated porhibition any support or encougement to any other state where tourist acts are commited
4. The member states of international criminal court should be required to include tourist crimes within the court,s jurisdiction to facilitate the prosecution of such crimes and their prepetrators

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