



Kolegji AAB

FACULTY OF LAW

POST DIPLOMATIC-MASTER STUDIES

THEME:

TERRORISM AS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE OF SECURITY

Mentor:

Dr. Xhemajl Ademaj Afrim Mura

Candidate:

Pristine, 2014

CONTENT

Introduction.....	
General treatments of the theme	
1. The aim of this paper	
2. Objectives	
3. The importance of the paper	
4. Methodology	
5. Expected results	
CHAPTER ONE	
MEANING, MOTIVES AND FORMS OF TERRORISM'S MANIFESTATION.....	
1. General meaning of terrorism	
2. Elements of the definition	
3. The motive of the commission.....	
4. The forms of manifestation of terrorist violence	
CHAPTER TWO	
TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS SUBMISSION FORMS.....	
1. Terrorist organizations and submission forms of terrorism in the world.....	
2. Comparative study of some terrorist organizations	
3. Domestic terrorism.....	
4. Terrorism and weapons of destruction in mass.....	
5. Cybercrime - as a new form of terrorism.....	
5.1. Computer crime as a new form of criminal phenomenology	
5.2. Computer as a tool for hiding, planning, organization and leadership in the implementation of criminal action	
5.3. Computer as a tool for fraud	

5.4. Computer as a tool for prevention, clarification and proof of criminal action	
6. What are the effects of terrorism on our national security policies?	
7. The need for international standards and norms	
8. The role of the media in response to terrorism	
9. The tactics of terrorism in the future.....	
10. Hitting the financing of terrorism	

CHAPTER THREE

WAYS OF COMBGATING TERRORIST TODAY AND ORGANIZATIONS ITS PREVENTION

1. Activities undertaken to prevent terrorism	
2. Globalization and terrorism	
3. The United States.....	
4. The rise and fall of international terrorism	
4.1. Concerns for the future	
4.2. Terrorism and security policy issues.....	
5. Our outlook for the fight against terrorism.....	
5.1. The costs of terrorism	
5.2. Screenshots of terrorism	
5.3. Assessment and warning of threat	
5.4. Ways of combating terrorism today.....	
5.5. Engagement of UN, NATO and the EU in the fight against terrorism.....	
6. What can NATO offer in the fight against terrorism?	
6.1. What would a new strategy add to NATO's fight against terrorism?	

CHAPTER FOUR.....

NATIONAL STRATEGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO AGAINST TERRORISM - 2012-2017- June 2012 Pristine

1.1. Analysis of the situation.....	
1.2. Strategic objectives	
1.3. Tracking	
1.4. Protection	
1.5. Preparation and response	
1.6. Monitoring, implementation and evaluation.....	
CONCLUSION.....	
Conclusion	
LITERATURE.....	
Books and articles	
Other sources	
Material from the Internet	

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL TREATMENT OF THE THEME

The threat from terrorist activity continues to be one of the most serious threats against the peace and security in the world. The international community is very involved in what is itself terrorism and its consequences that it brings. In this context, a special type and very dangerous type is terrorism with ideological background. This is because the radical Islamic terrorist groups, in the beginning of this century, exercised occasionally violent pressure to the democratic and civilized world.

Terrorism as a global challenge of security now is present in virtually every country of the world and is a threat to international peace and security and its consequences are serious for humanity. Acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of motivation that they may have. However, the evolution of terrorism through time, including the definition of terrorism is very problematic because countries could not agree on what is considered as a terrorist act and what not, so their inability to find an agreement presents a huge problem in finding a single definition for terrorism. The definition of terrorism today has become a very serious and problematic issue at the global level. States and other global mechanisms often give different definitions of this term, which may be based in their legislation or in current policy that they currently hold.

Detection, identification, tracking and apprehending of terrorists are at the forefront of interests, both national and international. For this reason a large number of policy makers, but also many scholars in the field of national security, design studies to realize them from the specialized bodies. A subset of these administrative policies focuses in the treatment of terrorism to disrupt the activity of terrorist organizations and prosecute those who commit them. The reason for this is that terrorism is not just an indicator but also the source and means of enabling them to carry out criminal activity with a lot of damage to mankind. So this presents a global threat.

1. The purpose of this paper master

This master thesis developed and deployed in this way is the result of a long work of scientific research, in the study and analysis of issues relating to terrorism - as the global challenge of security and methods of prevention.

Lack of relevant literature on the issue in question was the incentive for me to do that this modest effort to fill the void with theoretical and practical data.

So I hope that the work represents a modest contribution to the enrichment of thoughts on this important social phenomenon.

2. Objectives

In this paper are emphasized concepts, definitions, elements and forms of the presentation of terrorism and ways of combating it relying on modern conceptions.

The work and conception of this work was hampered by several factors, first of all the determination of the views and its structuring, the lack of literature and research experience of the phenomenon to us and internationally. Difficulties arise from the fact that this global challenge of security is not studied and is not being fought enough in Kosovo and beyond.

3. The importance of the topic

A detailed study for terrorism as global challenge of security is important and will help expanding knowledge to combat terrorism as a global challenge of security and the knowledge on how to use this phenomenon presented by terrorist organizations in the world. The results of this topic, I think will be of interest to all those who will in the future be doing policy making for the fight against international terrorism, but also for the rest that deal with the legal detection, prosecution and termination of that activity. On the other hand, because of the peculiarities of this study phenomenon, it is necessary to note that the state's stability, but also in the Balkan region as a whole can be affected by terrorist and extremist activities.

4. Methodology

This master thesis is mainly a case study through a historical analysis, which addresses how terrorism is a challenge of time and by different organizations that are the reasons for its action. Further, the object of study, which actually constitutes the essence of my thesis, is the role of strategies against terrorism in Kosovo and Albania.

5. Expected Results

Understanding how terrorists do the setting up and maintaining their organization and development of operations is very important to analyze the effects and the necessary measures to prohibit the operation of these organizations. Any terrorist organization is different from the others. Also, there is no in-depth study of how terrorists do the actions, how they move or transfer funds or how they deposit them.

CONCLUSION

The paper examines the phenomenon of terrorism as a global challenge of security, which today represents a major challenge for democracy and modern states. In this master thesis referring to literature and opinions of the author and various analysts, I have tried to present a modest study in fighting against terrorism and its concept from different perspectives, in particular that of terrorism as a global challenge of security.

However, during the development of terrorism through the centuries, the history of humanity was faced with various challenges. The last century witnessed the end of the Cold War hoping that it would never return. The world has changed and presented new challenges and risks, which could have global implications and therefore an adequate response and cooperation is needed more than ever. Even though we live in the world that is filled with uncertainty, one of the biggest risks is terrorism as a global challenge of security.

Terrorism as a global challenge of security now is present in virtually every country of the world and is a threat to international peace and security and its consequences are serious for humanity. Acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of motivation that they may have. However, the evolution of terrorism through time, including the definition of terrorism is very problematic because countries could not agree on what is considered as a terrorist act and what not, so their inability to find an agreement presents a huge problem in finding a single definition for terrorism. The definition of terrorism today has become a very serious and problematic issue at the global level. States and other global mechanisms often give different definitions of this term, which may be based in their legislation or in current policy that they currently hold.

Realistic debates on globalization, but also on new reports between the individual, community, state and international organizations are shifted somewhat from intensive initial focus, after the tragic events of 11 September that have brought to the fore the problems of security. However, despite these problems of human security, globalization processes still remain as priority on the agenda of national and international action.

Globalization as an economic-social and integration process which aims to develop the rapprochement between individuals and people of different ethnic communities through a communication and better contact, a free movement on the growing of ideas, people, goods, services and capital reflects in itself a human tendency of natural development for a better life, the road to new horizons of the choice freedom, to a greater political, economic and social opening for a better protection even beyond national borders and a strong interaction at the international level of activation in growing the global instruments. These are necessary in increasing the security in terms of individual, regional and global or territorial and political-national meaning but striking as international preventive actions so there is no way to not oppose the free movement of people.

The tragic events of 11 September, at the beginning of this century, witnessed us another serious

threat that the world yet is facing, its regulatory system and our way of life. Because this new profile unfolded from terrorism knows no distance or safe places. It is associated directly or indirectly from other phenomena with global reach, such as organized crime, money laundering, and illegal trafficking of arms, drugs and human beings. As a real threat to all, focus to proper and suitable instruments to fight any source of terrorism becomes more than urgent, giving both a new form of the different national, regional and international organisms, by supporting the new necessary actions of political, diplomatic, legal, financial and military character as well as through the adoption of new effective rules and also through detailed building of a new global doctrine to include its content, in addition to the instruments, techniques and structures to prevent terrorist activities, as well as direct, quick and harsh kick against them. Indeed, from a legal national and international standpoint the level and dynamics of reaction can be increased, classifying terrorism as a new kind of war and listing it as the most dangerous phenomenon to national and world security and above all human security, because at its core terrorism is much more than each of the many traditional and non-traditional challenges of security. Such are, besides nationwide criminal phenomena mentioned above, ethnic and religious conflicts, disasters and mass migration, instability and environmental disasters, myth-making and political and economic corruption, theft of information, etc.

All these threats, where usually crime and conflict are messed up, know no borders. Moreover, the rate of expansion of these activities, in terms of wide coverage to them and transferring of money, is very big that it eclipses the national economies of some countries and the conditions of human security in these countries. According to a report by international structures of the UN, a few years ago, dirty money that was circulating in the world within a year was estimated around 1500 billion dollars, which means about 6 billion people came close in value of 250 dollars per capita per year, which indicates that if this phenomenon occurs in extremely poor countries it becomes extremely dangerous to health, the economy and the entire society of that country. In the new global conditions the impact of legitimate organizations is increasing, especially international ones, have no border limitations. So, globalization together with the revolution in information's technology has given points these institutions. Moreover today is intended a control of financial markets than any particular geopolitical structure. Therefore, it is not surprising that traditional state mechanisms, particularly those of security, build or supported by the concept of limits, appear somewhat antiquated, even threatened in their operation. Above all, such structures seem to appear relatively unprepared or unable to set up that have to be faced with the challenge of an altogether different kind of security. For this reason, today this challenge is getting very urgent so the concepts of other strategies get programmed, based on the perfection of management, information sharing, cooperation and coordination with mutual trust and with all intelligent partner services in a broader level, beyond national borders. Likewise, continuously being reevaluated and updated "Preventive" technology besides direct extension of human information which today is irreplaceable, though used more sophisticated technology.

Conclusions

Civil democracy is established between the universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality, solidarity and the principles of the rule of law. Terrorism constitutes one of the most serious violations of these principles. Terrorism constitutes a threat to democracy, to the free exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and economic and social development.

As the European Union, but also the United Nations have adopted a number of conventions and other international acts to fight terrorism.

Republic of Kosovo, a new state in Europe aimed at developing democracy and building a legal state and a candidate to be part of the European Union should actively participate in international mechanisms and acts in the fight against terrorism.

Therefore I recommend these conclusions:

- Kosovo shall coordinate in its legislation a definition on terrorist acts on an international level, including activities terrorist groups. Moreover must ensure criminal sanctions for natural persons and legal persons who have committed or are responsible for such offenses.
- There should be rules of jurisdiction to ensure that such terrorist acts will be prosecuted effectively.
- In the future must take specific necessary measures for the protection of victims of terrorism.
- Must take care to ensure and respect the rights and basic freedoms of the human, as stipulated in various domestic and international acts for the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights.
- During the armed conflict, Kosovo should support and where appropriate and demand to be part of the shares of use of the armed forces in accordance with international humanitarian acts.
- Kosovo as a state with a strategic position in the region, multiethnic population and with a clear Western orientation should be active in participating in the signing of conventions and other international acts in the fight against terrorism.