International Academic Institute for Science and Technology

International Academic Journal of Humanities Vol. 1, No. 1, 2014, pp. 69-76.
ISSN 2454-2245

International Academic Journal of Humanities

www.iaiest.com

Counter-Terrorism Measures in the Middle East and UN Measures to Deal with this Scourge

Kobra Javadi[a]

[a] *MA, department of international law, Islamic Azad University, Urmia, Iran and an employee of West Azerbaijan Electricity Distribution Company*

Abstract

The international community has long been considered the terrorism as an abnormal and inhuman phenomenon that seriously undermine democracy, public freedoms. Due to serious and irreparable consequences of this problem, the international community has done the efforts to eliminate or deal with it. The spread of terrorist incidents and diversity, governments and international bodies have tried to inhibit the approach, especially the UN Security Council is responsible as the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Lack of transparent and acceptable definition of international terrorism not only makes the efforts of the international community futile in the fight against terrorism, but many countries as a result of disagreement over the concept of terrorism have used it as a means to achieve their goals. This is especially clear after the terrorist events of September 11, 2001 of America and taking advantage of the ambiguity of the word terrorism in this country in its efforts to deal with it. Since the international community has already witnessed the spread of terrorist acts and the diversity of unilateral action by some countries, so in this paper analyses the terrorist acts in the Middle East and the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations measures in the fight against international terrorism, and the curbing terrorism strategies will be discussed.

Keywords: terrorism, Middle East, pre-emptive war, military unilateralism, United Nations

Introduction:

One of the characteristics of human relations, despite conflict, is the conflict issues and different levels. Conflict is a situation in which "certain human groups with certain other groups or groups of people will be informed due to real or apparent conflict." (Dougherty, James and Phaltergraph, Robert, 1997: 296) and terrorism Its various forms and manifestations of social conflicts is the most obvious appearances especially in the last few decades have greatly expanded and thanks to modern technology, the international community is threatened more than ever. Terrorism is now threatening international peace as one of the greatest obstacles to socio-economic development of nations, and security is the most

important factor. This inhumane phenomenon violated the human rights and fundamental freedoms by creating fear and panic among the population, endanger security in international relations. Accordingly, today more attention and all-round international community has accepted this deadly phenomenon. Terrorism is not a new phenomenon but one of the most complex issues that human witnessed in its history and the lives of countless people denied or threatened, consequently complicated international fight against this phenomenon will not be easily achievable; and this requires a serious commitment of the international community that it is possible through international cooperation. International cooperation also needs to have a special tool including the international conventions and cooperation in the international organizations, alongside individual measures of governments. According to the above-mentioned and extending the terrorist activities in recent years, particularly the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, it seems that, this social, political and military phenomenon, today the process should have been more under regularity in and reacted against it. To review the efforts of the United Nations that "the United Nations have so far failed to achieve any progress in the definition of international terrorism or to reach an agreement on how to deal with terrorist attacks. Statements at the United Nations General Assembly resolutions in this context, the overview cannot be a clear and precise definition of terrorism as well as a Perhaps because of the sharp disagreement of governments in matters of legal aspects and World Terrorism Act and the constituent elements of this crime. "(Tahamy, G., 2002: 226) According to the survey, United States of America in the fight against terrorism to the security of the international system and especially in the Middle East after the September 11 attacks have achieved some success emphasizing and with reliance on unilateralism in foreign policy and using soft power resources and Military strategy of pre-emptive and preventive measures especially in the Middle East in the fight against terrorism however, acts of unilateralism America in the fight against terrorism, increased international problems.

Definition of Terrorism

The word of "terrorism" although much has been used and everyone are concerned typically about this phenomenon but its manifestation in practice the definition of the word does not fit in a frame. This problem is because each group wants the materials and in its sole discretion to define the term in fact double standards in dealing with the issue added the scope of the problem. (Mohammadi Araghi, Mahmoud, 2009: 148) While all acknowledge that the comprehensive definition of terrorism cannot be offered because of different origins and aspirations of their people, for this reason, it is seen as a clear example of what the West terrorism and intimidation on Palestinians and some Islamic groups that is praised and venerated by the Muslim religion as the supreme courage and commitment. (Ibid: 139)

United States of America Department of Defense in 1990, a more comprehensive definition of terrorism is: "the threat or use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate illegal in the state or people, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological ends. (1999, Walter liqueur) What is certain is that there is the assassination of a particular type of violence and intimidation. According to Cherif Bassiouni, terrorism diminish the coercive behavior of individual or collective violence by adopting strategies, combined with an element of intimidation involving international or targeted against a target under international protection and its aim is to achieve results authoritarian. (1975, M.Bassiouni)

Typology of terrorism

Terrorism based on domestic and international geographic area into two categories based on performance is classified in five Cyber terrorism, nuclear terrorism, political or governmental terrorism, organized terrorism and bioterrorism. (Lotfi, Safar Ali and Tavakoli Jebeli, Mehdi, 2010: 107)

Cyber Terrorism

Pre-planned political measures against cyber terrorism are: information, data, systems, and computer programs and using the same tools by various factors. Internet attacks are the most common forms of cyber terrorism. Potential targets include cyber terrorism, government computer networks, financial networks, power plants, etc.

In these cases, the information systems designed to manipulate, change and re-written and installing virus, and to disrupt network performance. In a cyber-terrorist operations, bits and bytes sentence of bullets and bombs are used as in a war, because both infrastructure and superstructure are targeted, because in the event of damage to infrastructure, further damages are occurred in the country's security. (Janzoosky and Balochi, Heidarali, 2010: 33)

Nuclear Terrorism

Nuclear terrorism is the newest and most dangerous form of terrorism and despite its ominous shadow is still not heavy over the man and the state; but the probability of its occurrence is a global concern. The nuclear terrorist acts are governing the use of nuclear materials and weapons against individuals or governments or imply illegal behavior against nuclear material and facilities, and in any case, weapons or radioactive materials and nuclear facilities, or are the subject of the offense or a crime. That is why the international instruments, the purpose of committing violence only using nuclear terrorism and to the advance of this action, the preparation, possession, trafficking, smuggling and use of radioactive materials and nuclear weapons is not a threat against the state or individuals and they also point even to asking for them. According to this, by criminal terrorist acts involved in the preparatory actions violence to life and property, or the threat of it, it is trying to prevent the terrorists from acquiring radioactive materials, nuclear weapons, so security cannot be altered. (Aalipour, H., 2006: 33)

Political or government terrorism

State-sponsored terrorism is a form of terrorism used to describe the support, especially financial support from terrorist organizations by the government. This assistance is often granted to terrorist group as rewarding terrorist attacks on the country or countries. This type of state-sponsored terrorism is handled when there is the possibility of using military and conventional forces. Government or foreign governments or other in-house work, aims to frightening by implementing or participating in terrorist acts or support for military action to eliminate, weaken and overthrow another government or its leadership. Giving material (military) and moral (political backing) aid to the opposition and participation in operations such as bombs, mines in the harbor and beaches, murder, robbery and assassinations of high-level aircraft countries, are some examples in this regard.

Organized terrorism

What can be seen today at the level of the global threat of terrorism, it has been organized for organizational complex and the general public throughout the world of organized power that includes large amounts of dollars and buy weapons facilities and use of information systems. Of course, this organization has not appeared overnight and in a short period of time.

Bioterrorism

Bioterrorism is the misuse of biological agents or their derivatives or, to be more comprehensive, the use of biological agents, in order to intimidate or killing people and destroying animals or plants. Acts of bioterrorism are handled in a limited manner throughout the long history. Medical circles have identified for more than twenty biological weapons and classified them based on their performance, and the seriousness of the issue is of the extent to which some countries have started to produce these weapons and others, vaccinated their military personnel against some microbial agents of bioterrorism, and have taken important steps to promote public awareness, especially those at risk,.

Approaches to deal with terrorism

Terrorism has historical precedent but in the second half of the twentieth century as an intellectual doctrine has become a constant preoccupation of the use of force and violence to advance political goals and now national boundaries are transgressed in its development process have become a major concern for international security. This is what has always placed emphasis on international terrorism based on what is written in the Charter of attacks on humanitarian principles. Since the countries look at issues with national interest glasses, to deal with international terrorism will be faced with serious obstacles

through international law. Fight against terrorism will be successful when the appropriate international conventions and agreements are performed in an environment. In the study of global terrorism paradigm, September eleventh event is of the utmost importance. Now terrorism is one of the most important global system security agendas. Every day that has passed of the biggest and most horrible terrorist act since September 11, 2001, not only the complexities and challenges associated with are not reduced rather, and in recent years it is also a comprehensive international action against the difficulties and increased international security issues and foreign policy of some countries. United States of America as the most powerful country in the world not only feel threatened by terrorism, but has claimed that it's difficult to rely on international new nature of foreign policy and starts leading the fight against international terrorism. (Eikenberry, 2004: 54)

1- Military paradigm (War)

Many governments, including the permanent members of the Security Council and others claimed that the terrorist attacks of September eleven can be seen as an armed aggression of a state government that the victim has the right to resort to individual self-defense and third states are also allowed to resort the collective self-defense. But can a terrorist organization really be considered equivalent to a state? The truth is that an organization like al-Qaeda terrorist act, not on the basis of the Charter and the Geneva Conventions is not a military attack but should be considered an international crime. The war against terrorism is not a war between states and nations; the conflict between military forces ranging from land, sea or air of two governments but a war against an unknown network that is not found in the map rather obvious economic base that will be destroyed. In addition, the use of self-defense on the basis of Article 51 of the UN Charter has binding terms of military necessity, purpose, proportionality, and in compliance with international humanitarian law. Even if terrorist attacks are a continuous stream by the unattainable end, we should be honest and retaliate in self-defense in international law illegitimate, is it possible to replace the aggressive government or apply force against the terrorist organization or territory against a government that harbored such an organization. Above all, is the right to self-defense available in terms of use military combat terrorist organizations? (Antonio Cassese, 2001: p.996; Elizabeth Bumiller, 2001: p.A1)

Furthermore, is it possible to fight with this phenomenon following the paradigm of war? Is violence necessarily the way to deal with violence? And whether the fruit could be sowing the seeds of violence, peace and security will be provided? Violent terrorists do not have any ideas of peace, but those whose hearts are beating for peace and security have a model other than the use of force and violation of the rights to deal with an illicit affair to dal with the terrorist act. Even if somewhat military approach can pave the way to deal seriously with terrorist networks, undoubtedly, it cannot be considered an appropriate way. If the repressive military are effective, of course, the reaction will be short; if we have the idea of international peace, we should follow other patterns to deal with terrorism. (Ghorbannia, Nasser: 2004, 43)

2. Political paradigm

A political message should be considered to correctly deal with terrorism. Unfortunately, the international community has not yet offer an agreed definition of terrorism. More reason for this failure is political and not legal. Governments frustrated, powerless or those who are victims of crime or their economic and social portray such figures refuse to comply with the definition of terrorism are merely a factual form. The governments without clearly approved the terrorism, they are justified terrorism tacitly and it is often seen as their last resort. They even accept a definition of terrorism that has refused to limit the freedom of action and possibly lead to the conviction of struggle, and often public acclaim. An example of this is the resistance fighters in World War II who were called terrorists by the Germans, while the Allies considered them as heroes. (Ghorbannia, Nasser: 2004, 43)

3. Paradigm of law enforcement

Long years, United States of America and some other countries used the paradigm of law enforcement in the fight against terrorism, anti-terrorist legislation by countries, as well as numerous international conventions, indicated the importance of this method. Therefore, we need to pay more attention to approach the law and its implementation within countries and also the international scene and when there is a need, we can use the diplomacy to negotiate and where there is no choice but to fight military and international supervision, war paradigm can be used, and it is required compliance with international humanitarian law.

Brief Look at the terrorist acts in Middle East

Today, however, the terrorist organization of "Al Qaeda" and "Islamic State" have international fame, but there are many questions and confusion in the creation of these two organizations, in world public opinion that a clear and precise answer has not yet been found. When the commercial towers in New York were targeted in a terrorist act by al-Qaeda, America was obliged to report information system to provide full security for America Congress. The report was prepared and presented to Congress in America where it unveiled that the Saudi petrodollars were used to create organization "Al Qaeda". But Congress has discretion security organization of America (CIA) called more than 25 of the report devoted to Saudi princes impermissible to publish and omitted from the report. After the terrorist attack in Paris again questions were raised about the 25 pages that remains unresolved in the Western media field; and America introduces the Saudis are working on finding al-Qaeda consistency and mentions several Saudi princes have an active role in shaping this terrorist organizations! This method of communication has been written for terrorist organizations linked to America and State Arabia and the United Arab Emirates Pakistani security agencies (sis). In confessions by "Rigi" new terrorist who conducted the terrorist organizations to harm the Islamic Republic of Iran and carried out the operations in the East, we can see the reports. Meetings of "Rigi", the leader of the terrorist group in Sistan and Baluchestan with the agents of "CIA" and at the same time his trips to the southern edge of the Gulf countries and facilities that had been in his possession, show that terrorism is organized, connected to Arabic or Western governments in the region. Islamic State has occupied about 40% of Iraq territory was united with other terrorist groups, including remnants of Saddam Hussein's military forces. And transfers many dollars through banks in Qatar and the UAE and Americans have informed the support from the Saudis, Qatar and the UAE to this terrorist organization and today one of the problems in fighting the terrorist group of Islamic State have introduced to have in possession of financial resources via several banks in Qatar and the UAE. Some of the Western Press (America and Europe) have questioned how such financial strength and arms and organizational possibilities are provided for Isis, and have reported the names of banks in Persian Gulf littoral states. The other part of the promotion is responsible for organized terrorism in Muslim countries and the Zionist regime is the major actor to expand it in a few Western countries. Israel's thinking is fundamentally the chaos in the periphery. Israeli Zionists believe that their security factor is subject to produce the crisis in the peripheral and Islamic countries. This thinking is based on the radius of the Shiite religious war against religion and Islamophobia in Western countries.

The fact is that the terrorism knows no boundaries. One of the foreign policy experts wrote in the description of this reality: “French extreme right is following a position to promote their principles in critical condition and carry forward the anti-immigration policy such that in these circumstances it becomes crystallized opportunity. If little while back, starting Arabic spring, the socio-political transformation began in Syria, several countries in the region, especially Saudi Arabia and Turkey tried to calm the protests by Syrian people, armed groups called "jihadists" who overthrow Bashar al-Assad. The armed groups (Jihadi) were a means to implement their regional policies. The same model was in Afghanistan in late 1980s and 1990s Taliban and al Qaeda were born and became the symbol of violence and terrorism but world powers such as America and France without considering the effects and the consequences of such measures and by providing weapons to support these extremists, money and

military training, created the third generation of extremists in Syria the order in which ISIS and al-Qaeda have started to recruit from Western countries including France. "(Ghasemzadeh, A. 2014, 4760)

UN action against terrorism

The international community's efforts began to combat the scourge of terrorism and continued with the establishment of the League of Nations and the United Nations. However, because terrorist acts at the time of approval has no large-scale UN Charter and the Charter did not point directly to terrorism and how to fight, but over time the spread of terrorist acts and according to the essential point that is one of the goals of the United Nations, effective cooperation with regard to universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the issue of terrorism was discussed seriously at the United Nations, and to preserve international peace and security is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations and given that terrorism is a threat to the peace and security, various organs, especially the General Assembly and Security Council studied the issue of terrorism. The General Assembly following the expansion of terrorist acts, in 1970 in the twenty-seventh meeting also passed a resolution proposing a special committee to address the scourge of terrorism and it was decided that the committee formed after the three-dimensional definition of terrorism, investigate the causes and motives of terrorism and provide guidelines for the prevention of terrorist acts. During the negotiations, the committee attempts to provide a single definition of terrorism. However, a certain desired result was not achieved due to disagreements between the communist government and the governments of Third World by Western governments. However, to date, 13 of the International Conventions adopted in particular with respect to terrorist activities in the United Nations the indeed, "reflects international awareness of the importance of the fight against terrorism through collaboration and common measures "(Karamzadeh, Siamak, 2003: 148). Conventions can be cited such as the Convention on preventing illegal conquest of aircraft (1970), Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against persons protected by international support against hostage (1979), International Convention on the prevention of terrorist bombing (1997), Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1998) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (2000). International conventions mentioned, has been considered as one of the most important sources of international law in the global fight against terrorism have sought to preserve the basic principles and the international community human conventions addition, the General Assembly also adopted several resolutions and identified in the resolution some of the crimes of terrorism and requires states to pay maximum attention and cooperation in the fight against this phenomenon. In general, to review the General Assembly measures shows that this pillar, considers terrorism as a threat to international peace and security and that the General Assembly's Declaration on "Measures have also explicitly stated to eliminate international terrorism". We should not ignore the fact that many of the measures recommended by the General Assembly and the countries are not required to enforce and compliance with them. As the General Assembly, the Security Council also established several subsidiary bodies by passing the UN resolution have been active in the fight against terrorism. The basis of the Council competence should be searched in dealing with terrorism in different materials to the UN Charter and the tasks assigned under the Charter. The Security Council has the primary responsibility to develop and maintain the international peace and security under the Charter, which have tools at its disposal in the form of Chapters VI and VII of the Charter. Accordingly, if the Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is likely to endanger international peace and security under Chapter VI of the Charter, it recommends measures to maintain peace, but if there is an actual threat to international peace and security or breach of the peace is established, the Council adopt a binding decision according to Chapter VII.

In fact, the efforts of the Security Council to combat terrorism can be justified in an effort to maintain peace council. Of course, considering these pillar measures show that the Council has not used the same way and have different behaviors with the phenomena that were due to political considerations of permanent members of the council and the broad interpretation of the concept of peace and international

security or peace is threatened by organic and other co-organized efforts dealing with terrorism and strengthening the United Nations and increase these efforts, UN member states began a new phase in its efforts in this area and on September 8, 2006 with a resolution agreed on a global strategy to combat terrorism.

This strategy actually was activated on September 19 that led for the first time, to all the nations of the world together agree on a strategic approach to deal with terrorism. The strategy in the form of a tangible plan investigates the circumstances that led to the rise of terrorism, ways to prevent and combat terrorism, predict measures in order to qualify the government in the fight against terrorism expand the UN's role in fighting terrorism and guaranteed acceptance and respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism.

Despite all efforts by the international institutions and especially the United Nations, we must unfortunately admit that to date, no comprehensive document on terrorism has not been set that contains all the principles and rules associated with this phenomenon and regulators and a special legal regime for this problem and there is no single definition and the phenomenon of terrorism is not uniform. Of course, as previously mentioned, especially through the efforts of the United Nations General Assembly are baffled by Western governments to provide a single definition of terrorism was that due to the disagreement between the communist government and the governments of the third world.

However, by examining the relevant documents in this field common elements found in all kinds of terrorist acts, including often politically-motivated terrorist acts and the perpetrators of these acts usually do not act in order to achieve personal goals and objectives. The perpetrators usually with the intention of causing fear and panic among the populace to attack terrorist acts and the basic characteristic of being violent acts. "The purpose of terrorist acts is the disruption of public order, destruction of social, economic and political structures." (Sadeghi Haghighi, Didokht, 2004: 30)

In fact, the main reason for the lack of consensus of the international community to achieve a single definition of terrorism integrating the concept of the use of force and violence in the form of national liberation movements. In recent years, the use of force and use of methods prohibited by these movements in the exercise of the right to self-determination cause the merging of two categories terrorism and liberation movements that are failing to provide precise criteria for the definition of these two phenomena, poorly defined border between them and in many cases, identify militant groups due to the political interests of governments so that some countries such legitimate struggles and others consider as terrorist acts.

"The fact is that the powerful countries exploit from the ambiguity between these areas and profit from it as a means to continue its colonial policies. Hence the liberation movements against dominant countries called terrorists; therefore, they are reluctant to accept the separation of these two criteria in the international relations. There are similarities between the movements and terrorist acts, including the use of violence, a major cause of the lack of consensus of the international community in providing proper definition of each category to date as it was mentioned earlier, it has created the fertile ground for abuse by governments in response to each of the two concept.

It should be noted that the right to self-determination is known as a principle in the Charter of the United Nations and it also recognized the right to self-determination and liberation movements from racial colonial and foreign occupation in in the Additional Protocols of four Geneva Conventions of General Assembly resolutions. Accordingly, the Communist and Third World governments insisted to provide a definition of terrorism, the international community must first explain the difference between terrorism and national liberation movements.

Resolution 3034 of the General Assembly who supported the struggle of liberation movements, was a source of disagreement between the governments of the West and the East. Fear most developing countries have limited activity of the liberation movements. These countries believe that any attempt to define terrorism should not have any effect on group activities bring liberation. The countries in the forty-sixth session announced the formation of an international conference will help to end the disagreement

between the designated terrorist acts and terrorism intentional interference with liberation struggles. "(Al-Habib, Isaac,)

Conclusion

Today, the terrible phenomenon of terrorism does not recognize the time and location and has targeted the whole world. In such a situation that major and powerful countries are easily targeted and cannot have immunity against terrorist actions, it is not surprising that other countries, particularly countries in the region that are not so powerful such measures are more easily exposed because some countries, whether in the troubled region of the Middle East or elsewhere, unfortunately with huge money, weapons and military equipment as well as advanced technology of war have fueled this phenomenon terrorist acts.

However, to fight against terrorism will be fruitful with concerted action by all countries under the auspices of the United Nations, sufficient accuracy in the exchanges and especially the sale of weapons by all countries and take care not to join nationals to terrorist groups, provided that the United Nations Security Council resolutions have acted in the same way and all countries will be required to do so. It also need to have any collective action, solely for the purpose of combating terrorism and to be made regardless of political considerations.

Today, the most important issue in the fight against terrorism is to open a dialogue for mutual understanding and accurate expectations. To achieve good results in the fight against terrorism and to increase the international security, cooperation is required between the governments of the region and the international community.

References:

Aalypour, H. (2006) Nuclear terrorism, Journal of Strategic Studies, No. 33.

Alexander Lennom and Camille Eiss‹Reshaping Rogue State‹London‹Mit press‹2004.

Al-Habib, I (1996). The scourge of terrorism and UN efforts to deal with it, Studies of the United Nations, Nos. 3 and 4.

Antonio Cassese, Terrorism is also Disrupting some Crucial Legal Categories of international Law, 12 European journal of international law, 2001.

Dougherty, J, and Phaltergraph, R (1997). Conflicting theories in international relations, translation and Waheed Ali Tayyip great, Tehran Ghomes publication.

Eikenberry, J (2004). Macro strategies in the age of terror, journal excerpts global changes, (7).

Ghasemzadeh, A (2014). Organized terrorism, international newspaper, No. 4760.

Ghorbannia, N (2004). Faced with terrorism, military, political, or legal, a useful Magazine, Issue 43.

Janzoosky and Balochi, HA (2010). Cyber warfare and cyber terrorism, No. 33

Karamzadeh, S (2003). Review of the United Nations counter-terrorism measures, Parliament and Research, No. 38.

Lotfi, SA., Tavakoli Jebeli, M (2010). Effective methods for controlling and curbing terrorism law approach, Journal indigenous strategy, No. 107.

M.Cherif Bassiouni‹International Terrorism and Political Crims.

Mohammadi Araghi, M (2009). The reasons of development of terrorism and ways to deal with it, Islam is a victim of terrorism (collection of Islamic Conference presentations victims of terrorism), Tehran, Islamic World Peace Forum.

Sadeghi Haghighi, D (2004). National liberation movements and international terrorism from the perspective of international law, economic policy magazine, numbers 205 and 206.

Tahami, Gh (2002). History of the use of so-called terrorism and the problem of defining it, research Journal of movement, (12).