NEW VALENCES OF TERRORISM

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Abstract: *The most dangerous of present threats is regarded as international terrorism. The areas of instability are numerous and are located generally on major strategic fault but reality shows us that such areas could appear even in the heart of stable countries and economic, political and social potential very high. In the evolution of terrorism there is a tendency to join left to the right terrorism, of seriality and concomitant in terrorist actions and to increase the precision and effects of terrorist activity data convergence between terrorism and high technology used. The expansion of the phenomenon at the universal level requires joint actions to counteraction it and determines the achievement of a general consensus. Thus we are witnessing an impressive group of forces and capabilities, backed by a political consensus unimaginable some time ago. States with divergent positions until yesterday are now on the same frontline of the fight against terrorism. How will it evolve? It can be appreciated that terrorism will remain a problem for the whole world. The phenomenon has serious and numerous implications it be an intolerable attack against universal human values. The terrorism of future years will reflect further technological developments social changes, structural changes at the state and regional and global transfers of increasingly apparent influence in a changing world.*

Keywords: regional security, vulnerabilities, threats, terrorism, globalism.

1. Introduction

The twenty-first century began with profound changes in the security environment, marked by bloody attacks especially on 11 September 2001, which hit the US. It can be appreciated that these events were beginning to revision and formation of new alliances, global relations, based on mutual interests in terms of global security.

Although, terrorism is a phenomenon with a long history, its role has acquired a new significance with the refinement of political conflicts. They turned to violence as a political weapon, violence was sometimes called guerilla warfare, and sometimes terrorism. The concepts of terrorism and guerrilla warfare are often considered interchangeable.

Terrorism is, regardless of where that act, a political instrument, actually a continuation of the policy or its effect, or a way of manifesting extremist political opposition. In an evolutionary analyzing we noted that if the International Conference of unification of criminal law in Warsaw in 1927 attempted a first definition of the phenomenon, it defined distinct only in 1930 at the second Conference of Harmonisation Law Criminal.

Also, if in 1927 it was proposed to be sanctioned acts such as piracy, counterfeiting currency, the slave trade and international use of means capable of creating a common danger in 1934, the Conference of Madrid is proposed to include in the concept terrorist acts of provocation disaster, destruction of works of art or participating in collective

massacres and other atrocities committed against defenseless populations. The phenomenon was amplified included various territories and acquired international dimension and now it is considered as a form of warfare unconventional.

2. Bodywork

There has been a massive increase in time of material and moral and political support given by some sponsor-states of terrorist groups plus media impact the success won by them in achieving their targets. International terrorist violence was intensified on the insufficient cooperation background of democratic states, both of them, organizational level and action plan. We consider that currently the main characteristics of the phenomenon are polarized around key elements such as the tendency of radicalization and globalization plus the diversification of forms and methods of action preferred is the use of "human bombs".

It should be noted that terrorism is psychological warfare having as target the isolation of the individual from the group, using their imagination victim against him and fragmentation of society into a mass of frightened individuals. In addition, terrorist groups aim to undermine the confidence of individuals in the collective values of their society using the threat to the amplification media to the point where safety appears to have the greatest importance for the individual and for society. The conclusion which imposes a character is organized, systematic and coordinated through which terrorism operates on an international scale.

No doubt that terrorism has expanded and changed radically in recent years recorded seriality clear trends, intensifying and concomitant actions and to increase the accuracy and effects of terrorist actions.

Thus, in Paris in November 2015 there have been a number of armed attacks, bombings and hostage taking, all claimed by

the Islamic State. By similarity, terrorist attacks in Brussels in March 2016 consisted of three explosions, two at Zaventem Airport in northeastern capital and third at Maelbeek Metro Station.

In the last two years before the terrorist attacks of March in Belgium were other terrorist attacks. On May 24, 2014, a gunman with ties to the war in Syria, opened fire in Hebrew Museum building in Brussels, and shot dead four staff; in January 2015 a series of terrorist operations have targeted a group that was believed that planning a second attack of the type of Charlie Hebdo; in August 2015, a Moroccan terror suspect shot and stabbed three passengers on board a Thalys train traveling from Amsterdam to Paris via Brussels.

We can see that the role has multiplied terrorism, adding to the well known effect of spreading fear and terror and action intended, planned, organized and systematic rethinking ways to determine the manifestation of democratic freedoms. It would seem that the European Union has become the preferred target of this type of aggression and the attack concentrated repeatedly and simultaneously to the fundamental values of a free society, democracy and its symbols.

These developments are based on conjugated reasons affecting major dimensions of society and radicalization of conflict "hot" areas (Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq, the Middle East, South Africa - Eastern Europe, the former USSR) along with offensive broader extremist fundamentalist - Islamic favors a new approach to the phenomenon of terrorism in many areas on Earth.

The effort of analysis and correct understanding and complete cases manifestations of terrorism not be confused with their justification. In this modern age, we are witnessing a new "clash of civilizations" stemming from the role and influence of the religious factor.

We associate specialists and analysts' opinions that deemed the new radical and subtle terrorism acts, with destructive and coercive effects of large-scale developments require new strategies to counteract security with intelligent and flexible character. We consider here bioterrorism, cyber and mega-terrorism, narco-terrorism, nuclear, chemical or bacteriological terrorism. Strategic reaction on "dialogue of violence" can be developed by assessing clearer directions will evolve phenomenon and doctrine paradigms that will define goals of major terrorist groups.

Three paradigms can be identified with considerable importance in the evolution of doctrinal phenomenon: terror like a diplomacy of coercion, as a form of war and as a means of imposing a new social system. All these paradigms allow use of NETWORKS as a form of ideological conflict and cyber sabotage as very effective in fighting terrorism. Of course the size of the reaction to terrorism are multiple and highly interconnected and mention here the political arena, diplomatic, juridical, military, economic, psychological, media.

Establishing an appropriate institutional framework, international, regional and national level, to ensure the effective implementation of anti-terrorist action strategies based on respect for human rights, it must be legitimized by a real partnership between the actors involved in combating terrorism. It noted that to be effective, the fight against terrorism should be based on multilateral cooperation of States and international organizations and the action of the state actors, private and civil society.

The analyst Boaz Ganor, identified several variables considered "parameters of counterterrorism", according to which can be made an effective counterterrorist campaign. They are willing amid availability makers to negotiate with terrorist groups, the extent to which they are willing to concede demands of bombers

and the stance taken by the democratic state to supporters of terrorist groups.

Very important are the remedies used against groups, "rationality" requests terrorist groups in conjunction with the state policy or organization concerned and purpose Counter Terrorism Strategy applied which may be the annihilation of the terrorist group, limiting damage or suppression causes that have generated the document terrorist. Other the parameters decisive role are given the institutional, financial and logistical, to adopt a strategy to deter terrorist, the possibility of escalation of violence and not their abolition and the possibility of falling into the "trap democracy" which consists in restricting civil rights of population to combat terrorism, even at the risk of eroding the fundamental values of democracy.

Moreover, terrorist groups are fully aware of the limiting considerations involved respect for democratic values in developing and implementing a counterterrorism strategy and acts in such a way as to undermine the legitimacy of institutional players in front of public opinion by condemning violations of human rights and democratic values. In this regard, Koffi Annan stated that "it is a clear need for vigilance in trying to prevent terrorist acts and firmness in condemning and punishing such acts but sacrifice other key priorities such as human rights, would be self-defeating".

It noted that by developing a counter-terrorism strategy that respects democratic values, institutional actors can act to limit fundamental rights violations. To achieve this counterterrorism strategy must respect the inviolability given coordinates existing legislation or amend it in accordance with the new threats and to protect the physical integrity of civilians during campaigning terrorism. Also, the juridical framework of all actions taken, to establish universal criteria for the definition of a terrorist group, respect for human rights and international

conventions in detention and criminalization of suspects of terrorism, control civil society and the existence of full transparency of government agencies involved in combating terrorism, the procedures to incriminate suspects of involvement in terrorist activities, avoid the application of penalties and the right to freedom of public information is of utmost generality conditions observed such a strategy.

Given the coordinates described above, it is envisaged deter terrorist groups to launch attacks, annihilation logistics bases, crisis management with hostage-taking, the psychological and social consequences of terrorist attacks in the population and collect information on terrorist groups.

The internationalization of terrorism and the existence of "state-sponsor" or some logistical bases of the terrorist groups constitute threats to international security that may require military intervention, such as operations in Kosovo, Middle East or Africa, implying a gathering effective intelligence on terrorist groups and guerrilla forces acting in the areas concerned.

When referring to military action, it can be effective in preventing an act of sabotage on a strategic objective or destruction logistics bases of the terrorist groups but as a strategic tool in fighting terrorism, the effect is reduced, deterrence and not resolve the crisis.

Despite the fact that the strategy of terrorist groups does not require a tangible control with a great effect on planning, strategy shelling areas where supposedly localized training camps or logistical bases of the terrorist groups has become a common practice in terrorism combating and the easiest action to punish and depletion of resources to terrorist groups. Bruce Hoffman believes that sometimes it is the optimal strategy, but omitting to bring into question the fact that sometimes these strategies produce innocent victims.

Its aerial bombardments wrong target often causing "collateral damage".

In an era where air strikes are more common method of war, because of the advantage that it presents (if we refer, for example, the military campaign in Kosovo, 1999), this strategy is not indicated for military operations against terrorists.

Another problem is the need to establish a universal criterion in defining terrorism and terrorist groups classification. Otherwise, any state would be able to draw up its own list of terrorist groups and could trigger military campaign against countries which would consider supporting these groups.

A third approach refers, as previously mentioned, the issue of "collateral damage". Airstrike against terrorist groups creates situations in which the population is under the question is: what is the acceptable level of "victims collateral" for a military intervention against terrorism? The military campaign is prolonged, the greater the risk related to the loss of life among civilians.

Finally, another angle refers to the risk to processing population in refugees as a result of the military campaign. A massive wave of refugees can be considered as "side effect" of a military campaign against terrorism? The years 2015-2016 brought with them a massive migration to Europe from countries terrorize the population.

What are effects of this wave of refugees? Was developed new policies on migration and asylum in the European Union and were approved special programs and assistance to provide public safety. In our opinion, must be upheld and usefulness of reduced military solution in combating terrorism.

According to the "Global Strategy on Combating Terrorism", adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 September 2006, acts of terrorism are activities oriented to human rights violations, fundamental freedoms and democracy, representing threats to

territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted governments of the context in which the international community must take the necessary measures to improve cooperation in the fight to prevent and combat terrorism.

Current mutations of the terrorist phenomenon transform the academic and organizational approaches for the study of terrorism. Identifying terrorism by claims ideological - political aims and strategies of action taken is probably the easiest way to find a definition of this phenomenon. Goals, circumstances and methods involved in state violence against its own citizens are completely different from those of the violence used by states against other states or terrorist groups against institutional actors.

Applying the term "terrorism" to all three situations gives rise to controversy, short-circuiting academic research. As long as through terrorism means only violent, subsumed a cause ideological-political usefulness of the concept is reduced, representing rather propaganda than research scientific. Finding a universally accepted definition of terrorism has other meanings than enriching scientific knowledge on terrorism contributing to efficient strategies at national and international level, to combat this phenomenon.

In developing strategies to combat terrorism with weapons of mass destruction must be blocking terrorist access to technologies and weapons of mass destruction.

Regarding the role played by the media in the war against terrorism, it is

said that they can provide a discussion forum on the implications of social and political terrorism and the development of effective strategies to combat terrorism and not finally, as supporters of fundamental freedoms, will continue to remind institutional actors responsibility to respond to terrorist actions only in compliance with human rights.

In this regard, the adoption of legislative measures that contribute to increasing the safety of the population, and international cooperation in combating terrorism should be a goal for all countries.

Currently, there is no internationally harmonized strategy in fighting terrorism, being necessary to adopt a clear definition of terrorism and terrorist groups that could be considered, as well as developing a strategy for action.

3. Conclusions.

Twenty-first century seems to be under the sign of "technologies of terrorism" which changes the concept of war and alter society as we know it today. The methods of action violence, that are non-discriminatory, adopted by terrorist groups, involving victims random, which gives rise to the feeling intense insecurity among the entire population.

In this respect the Security Council resolutions and the establishment of the Antiterrorist ONU coordinating role in providing assistance to Member States and to develop draft legislation to be implemented at national level, are welcome steps in fighting terrorism internationally.

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