TERRORISM - CAUSES, EFFECTS AND SOLUTIONS - ISIS CASE STUDY. TERRORIST ORGANIZATION THAT COULD DESTABILIZE EUROPEAN SECURITY - ISLAMIC STATE

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Motto: 'There is every reason to expect the Islamic State Terrorist Organization, Islamists inspired by this organization or other religious terrorist group, to try to commit a new attack in Europe, especially in France, in order to generate multiple casualties among civilians, According to a Europol report on Monday,"We know that the Islamist State terrorist organization has the ability to commit large-scale attacks,' Europol Director Rob Wainwright warned. (*Gândul Internaţional*, January 25, 2016)

Abstract: Since the beginning of the XX century, humanity begins to specialize in the global war on terror and later with the start of the XXI century, we are confronted with manifestations already distinct global war of terror. Analyzing the literature regarding the causes of terrorism, we have seen that terrorist actions are unjustified, they come from various shortcomings, poverty, mass manipulation, lack of education etc. These terrorist attacks there and will continue to exist, therefore I will take to analyze these terrorist groups like the Islamic State who want to make monopoly and subsequently attract and Europe. I will begin by saying that after a serious research on the subject, on the United States and the international coalition campaign against ISIS I examined many situations and drawn a conclusion, which I am now going to present. The campaign didn't successfully reduce ISIS's military and governmental power, what happened is that it actually grew stronger. The good news is that since then, the situation radically changed: the campaign against ISIS has become effective, as the areas that are in its control are shrinking (Iraq, Libya, Syria). There are also problems related to this, as the terrorist attacks in the Middle East and throughout the world only increased and are becoming more and more dangerous and complex. Even is ISIS is now weaker than ever, it's still spreading throughout different countries. The Salafi-jihadist ideology still influence a lot of organizations and people, many of which were former Al-Qaeda members. Despite the success of the community, offensively, their attempts to stop ISIS have slowly and surely failed, on a long term. In this presentation, I am going to inspect the current situation and review the challenges facing the two coalitions that are against ISIS. I will begin with two aspects of ISIS's ruination, as we hope, in the last year.

Keywords: terrorism; terrorist groups; terrorist attacks; the Islamic State; Al Qaeda

1. INTRODUCTION. CAUSES

Terrorism is the major source of instability both at subregional, regional and global level, as we are all affected by this phenomenon, both directly and indirectly, due to the proven capabilities of terrorists to attack anyone, anywhere, anytime. It represents the most serious threat to human life and liberty, democracy and other fundamental values that the democratic community of the Euro-Atlantic states is building. (*National Security Strategy of Romania,* 2007:13). In the context of the new international environment, the causes of terrorism are complex. These are either legacies of the past, which were short-lived because they could not be manifested during the Cold War, or are determined by the modest economic performance of some states that led to poverty, corruption, unemployment, traffic Weapons, people and drugs etc.We will look into the following series the aspects of the dangerous actions of the three terrorist organizations, which contribute to destabilizing the European area.

2. ISIS - AL-QAEDA AFFILIATED SUN GROUP

ISIS is an insurgent sunni group affiliated with Al Qaeida (AL Q), operating in Iraq and Syria and an unrecognized Islamic state. Since 2010, ISIS is headed by Abu Bakral-Bagdadi, operating in areas in Syria, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon.

Its purpose was to create an Islamic state along Sunni areas in Iraq and Syria, but it did not stop there, a former ISIS militant told CNN. The main goal is to form an Islamic State that will hold the whole Arabic area, and then to other countries.

On October 4, 2011, the State Department of the United States of America listed al-Bahdadi as a specially designated global terrorist, announcing that it offers over $ 10 million if they are provided with information that leads to his capture and death.

2.1 But where do they have the guns and the money? ISIS seized about 450 million dollars during a bank robbery in Mosul, making him the richest terrorist group in the world. They are also funded from a number of sources, such as: ransom, security, refugee theft, taxes, petroleum business in the territories exploited in Arabia and Syria. Iraqi bases have been confiscated by ISIS earlier this year, so the group has been in possession of several heavy weapons as well as helicopters, armored cars, cargo planes, machine guns, along with vests and uniforms.

They also imposed a set of rules imposed on Mosul residents after the establishment of ISIS: they are not allowed to consume drugs, acools or cigarettes, they are not allowed to organize public gatherings, not allowed with weapons outside ISIS members, the tribal leaders, the sheikhs, do not have to cooperate with the state, they warn the police, the army and other state bodies that if they oppose their actions, they will be punished, all sanctuaries, cemeteries and monuments will be destroyed. All women must adopt the vestment policy, covering their heads and all female lines.

3. EFFECTS - SYRIAN CIVIL WAR AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE ISLAMIC STATE

On January 28, 2011, the Islamist group „Muslim Brothers" accused the Alawita dictatorship of the Assad family and the Ba'ath single-party and triggered a series of anti-government protests in Damascus. On 20 March 2011, the Syrian security forces opened fire on the Daraa demonstrators. March 15-21, 2011 is considered to be the "zero point" of the Syrian civil war. Syrian civil war is a proxy war. While the Assad regime benefits from the support of Russia, Iran and China (opportunistic), Syrian rebels were trained by the CIA in Jordan training ground, and the US and Saudi Arabia have logistical and informative support to the anti-Assad forces.(*Business Insider*, 2013).

At the beginning of 2013, the battle seemed lost by the Assad regime. On March 27, 2013, Bashar al-Assad called for political and military support to the BRICS (Lbert Aji, Bassem Mrque, Assad Appeals To BRICS Countries For Help To Fight 'Terrorists', THEWORLDPOST, 27.03.2013). Within a few days of Assad's call on April 8, 2013, In the Syrian operations theater appeared the organization The Islamic State of Irak and the Levant ISIL, resulting from the merger of Islamic affiliated AQ organizations: Jabhat al-Nusra JN and The Islamic State of Iraq ISI. The merger was challenged by both Abu Mohammad al-Julani, JN leader and Ayman al-Zawahiri, the supreme AQ leader (Al-Nusra Commits to al-Qaida, Deny Irak Branch 'Merger', Naharnet (2013), but part of JN militants remained faithful to the merger.

3.1 How does the Islamic State of Europe influence and threaten? In mid-February, the terrorist group published a record of the execution of 21 Christian Egyptians on the shores of the Mediterranean in Libya, which is why every week there are hundreds of Arab immigrants who risk their lives by boarding ships to flee from Libya to the countries of Southern Europe. One of the militants participating in the execution stretches out a hand in the direction of Europe and threatens: "We will conquer Rome by the will of Allah." (*Pagina de politică,* 2015). The chaos in which Libya sank this year has caused more people to take the sea. 5,600 attempted to cross the Mediterranean in the first two months of 2015, double the previous period in 2014.

Immigrants who survive crossings put political and economic pressure on European countries where they arrive. Moreover, the massive migratory flow raises fears that the Islamic State will send its fighters to Europe, disguised as refugees.

The Quilliam Counterterrorism Analysis Group (a British foundation) has translated an Islamic propaganda document detailing the strategies the terrorist group can adopt in Libya. One possible approach would be to take advantage of the extensive Libyan coast and its proximity to our continent so that militants traveling on the same routes as immigrant vessels sneak into Europe without being detected. If this possibility were at least partly exploited and developed

strategically, certainly chaos would be created in southern Europe, which would lead to the closure of shipping routes. But the document shows that the Islamic state would not put this strategy into practice for the time being. Another worrying situation is that Islamic fighters can join the migratory flow across Syrian borders with Turkey to reach Greece and the Balkans in Western Europe.

According to EUROPOL (2016) information, at least 5,000 European citizens are currently fighting in Iraq and Syria alongside jihadists, or have fought and returned home at home. The Islamic State recruits these fighters, who have European passports and can travel unhindered to the mainland, then enter Turkey and sneak into Syria, but there is little evidence that this phenomenon would happen. European governments are afraid that these young people are returning radicalized and committing terrorist attacks at home.

4. SOME ASPECTS ABOUT THE ISIL TERRORIST ATTACKS, WHICH SELF-PROCLAIMED GLOBAL CALIPHATE

The terrorist organization The Israeli State (is / is) has launched a series of extremely bloody attacks on the forces of the Syrian opposition, swearing then to crush the rebel forces (Solomon, 2015). On June 29, 2014, ISIL proclaimed itself globally caliphate and Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi became a Caliph, and the territory controlled by the organization became the Islamic State of SI, administratively structured in provinces (Withnall, 2014). By conquering Palmyra in May 2015, SI controls more than half of Syrian territory, overlapping exactly over the two Qatar-Turkey pipeline and "Islamic" pipelines. Islamic organizations and groups in Libya, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria have declared their affiliation with SI (Joscelyn, 2014). On November 13, 2014, al-Baghdadi announced the expansion of SI to "infidels" Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Libya and Algeria declared "operational provinces" of the SI, any other Islamist movements not being affiliated being declared illegitimate and willing to choose between affiliation Collision with SI forces. The emergence of the SI has failed the US effort to take control of Syria. For its part, Europe is under the siege of immigrants and the Russian Federation continues its expansionist policy in the Black Sea Basin.

Moreover, we are witnessing a Russian and more active military presence in Syria today, where Latakia (*i24NEWS*, 2015.) and Tartus ports represent the bridgehead of an offensive aimed at recapturing Syria and removing the SI and rebel forces from the game. Russia controls Bassel al-Assad airport, the second largest in the country, which it is currently transforming into a permanent air base, with the agreement of the Damascus government. According to data from Iranian sources, more than 20,000 Russian soldiers and experts are currently stationed in Syrian territory (Taheri, 2015). Turkey is also involved in this game, which has acted on the geopolitical pulse. In the first stage of the conflict, until the creation of the SI, it was on the side of the rebels controlled by the US and its allies. Subsequently, Turkey went to the other camp, perpetuating its borders in favor of SI, blocking aid for the Kurdish forces in Kobane, and refusing US troops to overflight airspace to bomb the SI positions.

In Europe, particularly the Paris bombings were on November 13, 2015, and in Brussels, March 22, 2016.The terrorist attacks in Paris in November 2015 were a series of armed attacks, bombings and hostage-taking, which took place in the capital of France on the evening of November 13, 2015, and in the early hours of the following day, in the 10th arrondissements And 11 and near the Stade de France stadium, located in Saint-Denis. The attacks began at 22:16, Romania's time, and were claimed by the Islamic State. (Marin, 2015). There were at least three explosions and six armed attacks. The French state declared the state of emergency and reintroduced the border controls (although the president initially declared that the borders were completely closed) (*Le Monde,* 2015). Citizens were advised not to leave their homes for their own safety (Gândul, 2015) .

On the morning of March 22, 2016 three explosions took place in Brussels: two at Zaventem Airport in northeast of the capital, and three at one hour from Maelbeek Metro Station, near the headquarters of the European Union. (Martinez & Wells, 2016). The federal prosecutor confirmed that it was a suicide bombing. The provisional report submitted by the authorities indicated 34 deaths - 14 at the airport and 20 at the metro station - and 198 injured - 92 at the airport and 106 at the Maelbeek station. On the afternoon of the same day, Amaq, the Daesh-affiliated news agency, issued an informative news stating that the terrorist group was claiming the attacks (Dearden, 2016). In a film on the airport's surveillance camera, three men were arrested, suspected by the authorities of the bombings. The three were identified as brothers Khalid and Brahim El Bakraoui respectively Najim Lacchraoui. According to Dernière Heure, Khalid would have

detonated his bomb at the Maelbeek subway station and his brother Brahim at Zaventem Airport. (*DH.be*, 2016)

Sure, the case of France is emblematic. Strongly hit in her heart - geographically, socially but also symbolically and value - in Paris (Charlie Hebdo and Bataclan) and Nice (Promenade des Anglais, even on the national day), it seemed initially that she would move towards a broad reform to change the current anti-terrorist paradigm. Speaking from President Hollande and his successors the Prime Ministers initially referred to a "war" with terrorism and terrorists. Finally, the Parliament could not agree on any legislative initiative that would give the state the advantage and the tactical initiative, namely the capacity to pro-actively defend society through discouragement and anticipatory measures, not through emergency response, the type of arrest or liquidation of terrorists, followed by counting of the victims left behind by them. The parliamentary debates have quickly exhausted their breath and the few real political energies have disappeared as the water in the desert sand. The "rights" and "openness" followers, in other words, those who claim that "nothing can be done", besides the intensification of the police and security activities (which can Improve the situation in the short term, but can not solve the problem).

Recently, the jihadist group Islamic State claimed Sunday attacks on two Christian churches in Egypt and soldiers, according to a provisional report, with 36 dead and over one hundred injured, reports international media agencies. 'Teams of the Islamic State have led attacks against two churches in Tanta and Alexandria,' Amaq propaganda agency said in a communiqué distributed on social networks (*recentnews,* 2017).

The Islamic State uses migration as a psychological weapon against the EU as a method and means of invasion, conquest, and ultimately subordination of the European area. The expansionist plan of the Islamic State does not, however, aim at conquering new territories through army occupation, but through oaths of unconditional subjection and loyalty declared by Muslim enclaves from various disparate areas. This plan therefore includes the gradual invasion of the West by the massive migratory flow of humanitarian considerations as well as the use of foreign fighters for the construction of the Caliphate by building baseboards Logistical and operational attacks, global support points, but also for the execution of war missions in the form of terrorist attacks.

5. SOLUTIONS/ CONCLUSIONS

From the media analysis, SI / ISIS unveiled the weapons he uses in the Iraq war, spreading a series of photographs of the entire arsenal he confiscated from the Iraqi army in the type of assaults that take place between Fallujah and Ramadi in Iraq. It seems that ISIS is preparing for a full wave of attacks, taking into account recent events. These extremists are actively trying to recruit Western citizens to indoctrinate them and then send them to their home countries with a clear mission, terrorist attacks. In the context of current bombings and Western offensive against S.I. It is very likely that part of the militants of this organization will flee to sub-Saharan Africa, where they will coordinate the creation of "caliphates." On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that Somalia is a collapsed state where Al-Shabaab Islamists are still affiliated with A.Q.A.P. Also, Mokhtar Belmokhtar, leader of AMB and one of Al-Mourabitoun co-founders, rejected the affiliation of the organization to S.I. announced by the other organization leader al-Sahraoui. (Popescu, 2016:53-62).

At the present, the factor that hinders the explosion of "caliphates" in Africa is the still strong, Al Qa'ida's influence in the Maghreb - A.Q.I.M. And Al Qa'ida on the Arabian Peninsula -AQQA.P., competing, at least at declarative level, with al-Baghdadi's organization. If, at some point, the situation is cut in favor of S.I., we will witness an explosive situation in the region, with unpredictable consequences for Africa as well as for Europe. Due to the danger posed by terrorism to the life of physical integrity and the freedom of the person, due to the material damage to public and private property, as well as the creation of a state of insecurity and instability, the states tried under the auspices of the United Nations to find legal and political means to stop and liquidate this scourge.

Taking into account that this phenomenon is present globally, it could be solved, or at least diminished, by involving all states in action against theories by addressing the entire dimensional palette of manifestations, both at national, subregional, regional and global level, because The measures that can be applied within a state can not generally be valid for all the states concerned. The need for intelligence co-operation is a matter of will and necessity for Euro-Atlantic countries, a conclusion reached not only by specialists in intelligence agencies / services but also by the political class and higher levels of political- Military forces directly interested in the UN, NATO and, more recently, at the level of the European Union. Strict, hierarchical and compartmentalised approaches, often difficult

to adapt to emerging threats, will need to be replaced by more flexible architectures - decentralized and interconnected by information providers, analysts and users (beneficiaries).

In this regard, European and American specialists - who believe that structuring a Euro-Atlantic Intelligence Cooperation System will make the distribution of security information considerably more effective among all participants, with a positive effect on the established and conducted operations.

An integrated network with unrestricted access by member countries will be able to meet the increasing demands of intelligence, despite legitimate concerns about the need for greater protection in the information flow. In addition, this will include the sharing of national capabilities in the field of SIGINT (Signal Intelligence) and IMINT (Imagery Intelligence) as well as collecting intelligence information from such sources (Derivative Information Through interception and exploitation of foreign electromagnetic emissions, for the information process, and includes COMINT, ELINT and FISINT (Stambert *et al.*, 2010:223). There are no sources in the current document**.**

Furthermore, both the EU and NATO intelligence structures, and those belonging to the Member States, should ensure the "merging" of intelligence information in areas identified as of key interest to the Euro-Atlantic community, in order to create a Common Operational Framework EU - NATO Intelligence, the basis for an international UN framework. Considering that the terrorist organizations / groups of the new wave of theorists have a particular capacity to adapt to social, political and geographical environments, we believe that international security systems - such as those in the UN structure, regional - NATO and national - National System of Security, should be more adaptable and flexible and cooperate more quickly / easily in decision-making and in how to act.

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