

Terrorism as a form for endangering global security

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Abstract

Defining, understanding but also fight against terrorism has taken a new shape after the attacks on the United States of America on September, 11 2001. Now terrorism has changed his view and enemies are not more specific certain countries but this is a global war and that in a certain moment the opponent may be one or more states of a specific region that directly threatening global security.

In this paper we will elaborate what the international community has undertaken to coordinate actions to stop terrorism starting from military, police, intelligence cooperation and to the prevention of funding terrorist organizations through various acts within the global organization or even regional ones such as the UN and the EU and in each country separately for the single purpose of eliminating the threat from terrorism.

Key words: terrorism, laws, global security, financing

What we mean by the term of global security threat?

With the threat of global security we mean any form of influence with direct or indirect action, which has the purpose or objective, not only endangering the safety of any particular state or actor, but across the globe. In this sense, there are given some segments of the global dimension that we have seen so far, which are subject to continuative risk. Humans, goods, and anything else nature reflected as a human being or as a real object, today is meant to be in danger of incalculable proportions. So, global security more than a matter of theoretical tight-science, has become simply a practical matter not neglected and that requires specific strategies to handle, and built with appropriate-efficiency.

From the whole of our historical past, as well as all modern-conventional development decades of the last century, global security in today's millennium exceeds every expectation, and not at all treated according to the old concepts of security, such as: "internal matter", "state sovereignty", "nation" or "origin" etc..

Safety, therefore, considered as global concern today is equal for all countries, people, companies, because, the level of concerns and risks is the common-global dimensions.

The Historical Chronology

In the past, distant and close, guarantee or global security threat is usually done by conventional weapons and wars while advancing technology, globalization and social dynamism that has made this aspect even evolve. Global security threat today is not only associated with risks / direct physical threat, which means mass destruction, but the risks associated with indirect and psycho-social because, terrorism today is interdisciplinary and crosses the field / military context , and the meaning war front. So it is a tough bad, contradictory, with consequences that exceed any expectation!

Who are the actors who could threaten global security?

Actors, who threat global security, today may be different, As well as their variability, so the risk level of these players is different.

Among the most common are:

- The individual
- Country
- non-state actors (organizations and different groups)
- Various alliances (political / military / economic, etc.)

How can global security be endangered?

Terrorism, as shown by the conflicting actions have caused deep consequences and multidimensional, it is also contradictory to the tactics, use of tools, and goals of plans etc. However, terrorism is not only a great evil, which is alarge-spreading global concern. Meanwhile, the above mentioned actors can act separately or jointly may interact in the global security risks. Depending on the goals and objectives, these actors are interested in acting, however, always were involved and controversial by the force of ideas, interests, different political goals and wider etc.

They may differ from the use of various forms of security risk, of course depending on the strength of their operational / financial resources and support to people who enjoy simple-social measures.

Global security threat, not only relates to physical consequences: murder or liquidation (death) of a part of the population, but also relates to the circumstances that lead to total disappearance of all physical-population and the destruction of opportunity / environment for renewal of the population.

Which could be the main goals which may cause danger to global security?

The above mentioned actors, endangering global security through trying to reach their goals, which can be;

- Political / ideological
- Economic / Material
- Military (for domination and factorization)

What are the main factors / dominant who cause insecurity in global proportions?

Among the main factors that affect today's global security risks are:

- Terrorism
- Weapons of mass destruction
- Global warming and climate change
- Poverty, hunger
- Global and regional financial crises
- Control of resources of oil, natural gas and minerals
- The drug cartels, and fight their activity
- Natural Disasters
- Groups / criminal-mafia organizations (economic goals)
- Groups / extremist organizations / radical (ideological purposes)
- social stratification / social differentiation
- Racism / xenophobia
- Religious Extremism
- economic and social unrest
- Globalization (some features of it)
- Cyber Crime (Cyber Crime)
- Frozen Conflicts and perennial
- Public health, diseases, epidemics

How the above mentioned factors affect the risk to global security?

Factors that risk global security can be caused -produced by different circumstances: it can be caused by the above mentioned actors, or even from non-human factors, such as natural disasters (*vis majores*). These factors may act separately, or can sometimes be encouraged by each other. What these factors have in common is that all are present and influence (in some form or other form) in every corner of the globe and in all societies regardless.

Also, global security risks can also affect the inefficiency of the States, competent of international organizations, and political systems to deal with the aforementioned risks.

What are the mechanisms that contribute to the improvement / guarantee global security?

Organized man, in the first place, is one that should be dedicated to being the center of attention to problems that are challenging in this regard. Mechanisms that can influence the improvement of global security may be different, depending on need and purpose, depending on the use of tools and techniques, strategies are needed to attack global security challenge. These mechanisms may be:

- Security state authorities (police, military, intelligence)
- Regional and International security organizations (NATO, Europol, Interpol, etc.)
- The Global Governance (UN) and its agencies.
- Information services with global reach and influence as CIA, MI5, MI6, Mossad, BND, etc

Also, other social actors, as various government non-governmental organizations with character of local, regional, supranational of their programs, and leader / influential world personalities, scientists etc, can influence the improvement of safety and issues related to global security, through their specific activities around the globe.

Terrorism

*"The General Assembly repeats its strong penalty of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, because it represents one of the most serious threats to international peace and security"*¹.
UN General Assembly's

The definition of terrorism has raised major debates in international practice focusing on the question of what we call terrorism. There is general consensus that: *"Terrorism called criminal activities, antihuman undertaken by individuals, groups or criminal organizations, individuals or groups against innocent citizens, in public or private premises in order that through crime, murders, massacres caused panic in public life for certain political and economic purposes and benefits"*².

While terrorism with a new look (new face), was introduced on September, 11 2001 during the attack on the twin towers of World Trade Center in New York, and in several other targets in the United States of America, including the Pentagon building. Such terrorist activity has changed not only access to its defining a war in within a given country, but also as a global war that requires a strong interaction with the international community in its relation. Therefore, as a contravention, was created a major anti-terrorism coalition led by the U.S. and allies with the only goal: the prevention and destruction of terrorism, being turned into a multilateral alliance and cooperation including in the military, police, financial, information and in all other areas related to the fight against terrorism. The origins of terrorism are believed to be from ancient times in human history so from Roman and Greek times, continues in the Middle Ages to the various revolutions, especially the French revolution, the Nazis during Second World War and during the reign of Stalin in the USSR, those cases in which the state used

¹ <http://www.un.org/terrorism/>

² Lisen Bashkurti, Krizat ndërkombëtare, Tirana 2008 page 178

terrorism to achieve their own political and economical interests . *“Historicly the terrorism is known as criminal activity since the earliest times of maritime piracy”*.³

Throughout its history, he appeared in various forms and ways and being served by the different weapons. Terrorists do not select and continue to choose the means to achieve their goals. For all the historical and contemporary facts, terrorism has targeted attack people indiscriminately, and all this is done in order to introduce the terror in the country where they operate, such as the killing of civilians by Arab terrorists at the airport of Rome, where they killed thirty-two people during an attack on U.S. airplane, or hostage taking of more then killing Israeli athletes by Palestinians at the Munich Olympic Games, then attacks in Kenya, Spain etc.. Hijacking of airplane. trains, boats or buses and taking control of various buildings by not excluding schools and hospitals and by not considering that there are children, sick people, old men and women and helpless people and taking their mortgage makes the terrorists to feel comfortable for two good reasons, such as: 1) because inevitably become parties to the talks gaining some legitimacy and 2) because the country flouding by journalists of print and electronic media and those for a moment in the spotlight are the whole world - that is their primary goal. *“Terrorists want many people to see and not many people die.”*⁴

All these activity of terrorist character, show that more than caused consequence, the objective of terrorism is selected and the goal is to cause fear of large mass, effective propaganda, general insecurity, etc. When are the objectives, be noted that terrorists have targeted and aimed to strike in public places, then they hit the target and aim at mass public rallies, journalists, tourists (cases in Egypt and Indonesia), foreign embassies (the case of the Japanese Embassy in Peru), hijacking of vessels (in Somalia) and a lot of other objectives.

Origin, history and spread of terrorism

Terrorism has origin from the earliest times and is used as mentioned above to achieve certain political goals. One of the first forms of terrorism, shown in Judea (the organization named "Zealot's" which the organization has fought the Roman Empire), where, in addition to Roman soldiers and citizens were also targeted attack of local citizens who are in or other way, in the service of the Roman Empire. Another character terrorist group organized in Asia is also known for its aims and terrorist actions. The group is called "Asasians", and is led by Hassam I Sabbah. This group had targeted killing of key leaders of the enemy. The manner of execution is such that it sent a single killer of performance-thus killing the enemy leader by sacrificing his own life also.

Term or the word "terror" from which was took its name from terrorism, first mentioned in France during the French revolution, in which case, the revolutionary government of Maximilien Robespierre used terror as a means to achieve their political goals by fighting against rebellious citizens, as well as against the leaders and key representatives of the French aristocracy by eliminating thousands of people

Elements, techniques, terrorist intentions from ancient times, some of them are also today in our modern world the same, unchanged. However, today, terrorism is spreading around the world and rightly concluded that it is done as a global disease that

³ Dr.Sokrat Plaka, E drejta detare dhe Shqipëria,Tirana,2002 page 6

⁴ Mark Ndreca, International terrorism, Lecture ADA,2006

is spreading. But although there is widespread, accurate statistics on its extent are only made late last years. On table number 1 and number 2 are reflected the number of attacks launched and victims and the wounded, and also regions where they occurred. Such actions occurring today in all continents from Asia, Latin America, Africa, North America (although less affected by these actions, although there have been several major attacks) and Europe as a continent that is affected by the most. Numerous terrorist attacks that occurred in the EU countries show clearly how the EU is threatened by this problem.

*“Benefit from the legislation applied by the countries of Western Europe and the West generally to political accommodation and immigration, or even the careful tolerance shown by liberal democratic societies of these countries against known extremists. Terrorists using this environment in the West have begun to preach Islam and violent fundamentalism”.*⁵

Only in 2006 were carried out 498 terrorist attacks in which have been arrested over 700 terrorists. More interesting is the fact that the perpetrators of these acts are exactly recruited in EU countries like the United Kingdom and Spain, so precisely in places where the terrorist attacks occurred later. Terrorism cooperation with all organizations, whether the drug cartels or guerrilla organizations, and cooperation with the mafia that has direct influence of governments, makes their range of action wide enough.

Terrorism, extends and acts in countries with weak governments and where there are large social differences, ethnic, social, economic, and religious, they find support in poor countries where unemployment and hunger reigns true, it makes the terrorists in the eyes of extensive measures, in the eyes of the people and society are seen as freedom fighters, even as the savior. Terrorist groups have managed to find this kind of state support, to extend the measure, organize, prepare, reaching even to raise the cells, training camps, weapons caches, etc.

All social differences, especially differences in the conflicts that develop in disruption in the hostility is a "weapon" strong in the hands of terrorists because, even manipulation on behalf of these social differences is easier, wider and more efficient. At the present time of globalization, terrorist organizations have found a suitable field of action, as well as print media to electronic ones, especially through the Internet, which serves not only for placing information on their activities, but for recruiting and training new members using different methods, such as propaganda material on CDs, or even different picture of their posting on various social networks depending on the objective of determining whether economic, religious, ideological etc

Another danger which threatens global security from terrorist organizations is providing the possibility of their weapons of mass destruction. This risk was present and very suspicious, especially after the disintegration of the Eastern bloc, which increased the likelihood that such weapons fall into the hands of terrorists. Terrorists or terrorist groups possess large quantities of material resources (money) obtained in various ways, especially through links with the mafia or drug cartels, but also threats to rich people and businessmen who are forced to pay the amount of money not only to be targeted to them.

⁵ Mark Ndreca, International terrorism, Lecture ADA. 2006

Given the historical aspect of such organizations in case of attack like that it looks more spectacular, is not excluded that in case the possession of any such weapon, also come to their use.

In the same line is the terrorist organizations attempt to create biological and chemical weapons and those radiological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction, and, based on the technological achievements of this century seem like something easy and feasible. So as an immediate need arises drafting various health programs and researchers are given the task to make clear that the discovery of tools that will make the neutralization of these weapons in case of any possible attack. Given that such equipment with special weapons is easily possible then we can freely talk about superterrorizëm as they started to call some experts. Once the possibility of using separately these weapons then full right to speak for bioterrorism, chemical terrorism, nuclear, radiological, but also for cyber terrorism.

Elements of Terrorism

Terrorism includes four major elements: (1) premediation, the decision by the author liable to an action to sow terror and fear of others. (2) Motivation or a cause is it political, religious or economic. (3) Objectives, usually non-military, as political figures, officials or random passersby. (4) Confidentiality, where authors belong to groups or clandestine or are supported illegally from the state. These elements must be added another element, which they attach much importance. By experts and scholars, always thought that the terrorists by their actions, want to attract as much attention for their actions, actions that have the largest weight, usually occurring in other countries so that the reaction of be higher by the public opinion in the country where the attack happens (case of 11 September 2001 in the U.S.A, Spain, 2004 or even in United Kingdom 2005). Remember that until the day of the attack in Spain carried out by Al-Qaeda (which required withdraw Spanish soldiers from Iraq), all polls indicate certain victory of the ruling party in elections to be held after a few days, of which had sent soldiers to Iraq as part of anti-terrorist coalition, and the opposition won the election day which supported the military withdrawal from Iraq, which also did take power. So this is a pretty good indication of their action with psychological purposes in the country where they hit.

This element is found and supported by many experts that deal with this field of study. Such actions, terrorist acts that attract wide attention and also cause a wide propaganda in many directions, tentatively associated with the goal of widespread insecurity, have taken the example of IRA members who fought against protestants although in Northern Ireland, the attacks in most cases is performed in London and other cities of England, creating a sense of insecurity of citizens and attracting media attention and all the public.

International cooperation in the fight against terrorism

The attacks of 11 September 2001, marking the turning point in the fight against terrorism. These terrorist attacks that occurred on U.S. territory from terrorist organization "Al Qaeda", except damages caused, influenced the sensibilition opinion of citizen, media, civil and military institutions, security, international mechanisms, etc, to challenge terrorism. Different countries, not just the U.S.A, were mobilized for the

constitutional and legal changes related to the approval of many normative acts, and approval of many other anti-terrorist measures. Fight for local and global security, became a vital issue that allows to apply legislation, security strategy, if the various acts by the individually states, or whether multilateral and global cooperation. First set a framework of rules for terrorism including 12 conventions related to airport security, diplomats, blocking of funds to terrorists and a range of other measures including compiling the list of countries that support terrorism in the list are listed as a countries: Iran, Iraq,(during Saddam Hyssein`s regime), Afganistan(the Taliban regime), Libya(during the regimeof Moammar Al-Gaddafi), Sudan,Cuba, Syria .

“These measures are numerous and dealing with logistical aspects, technological, financial, political, government, military, police, intelligence, judicial, educational and a range of other measures, in order to combat the most efficient and long-term terrorism and prevent terrorist activity. The fight against terrorism, initially received strong support from the UN General Assembly, where through a resolution that is already approved, are required to freeze the financial assets of persons suspected terrorists, and sought tougher measures against states that support terrorism.”⁶

Began organizing the first to challenge the powerful and global risks such as terrorism, were the U.S. and the U.S. Patriotic Act that was passed shortly after the Sept. 11 attacks and contains numerous measures to combat terrorism and to deal with the best cooperation federal intelligence agencies of the U.S. state for tracking and detecting terrorists and that gives federal agencies broad powers to act. Immediately and that the first 100 days are frozen assets and financial assets of over 150 suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations (which was suspected of cooperating with Al-Qaeda) whose value is estimated at several billion dollars.

“The European Union has taken numerous measures of which the action plans which contains multiple steps: 1). Strong cooperation with Europol. 2). Obstruction of their funding. 3). Compiling the list of terrorist organizations. 4). Exchange of information. 5). Strong police cooperation and judicial. 6). Acceptance of a unique definition of terrorism. 7). Establishment of joint investigative groups. 8). Increased security in aviocomunikation. 9). the development of international legal instruments”.⁷ Even in the Balkans region as a region that come from different wars and crises that passed during the nineties of last century respective laws were adopted in the fight against terrorism. Albania is one of the first countries which is ranked as the leading western countries supported the anti-terrorist coalition, giving her valuable contribution in sharing information as well as its military participation in peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan and Iraq. Albania also has adopted the relevant laws to combat terrorism, organized crime and laundering money. The Albanian state has also signed a large number of bilateral agreements with various countries such as Slovenia, Hungary, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and has made ratification of various international conventions including the "European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism" law nr.8642, the "international Convention against the Taking of Hostages" and the "Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings" nr.9307 law⁸

Terrorist organizations

⁶ About UN resolution's www.un.org/terrorism/

⁷ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf>

⁸ Lisen Bashkurti, Krizat ndërkombëtare, Tirana 2008 page 193

It is believed in many dimensions that the world faces today with approximately 360 terrorist organizations that have different character as size, forms of action, their purpose and general and geographical scope. In general we can talk about local, regional and global organization. The Majority of these organizations are either from the Middle East or have sources of funding out there. Without discussion the most popular organizations are the Islamic Jihad, Hezbollah, Hamas and Al-Qaeda, which is opposed to such a union of more than forty organizations and that has global scope despite of others which have regional and local character. Having in consideration what we said earlier that such organizations many times seen as freedom fighters in poor countries and socially significant differences, were best demonstrated is the case of Hamas, which won the elections held the Palestinian territories. So named as a terrorist organization in international overview, has managed to win free elections and the rise in political power. The epilogue of the elections in which Hamas emerged victorious, had driven the strong reaction of the international community, which banned all aid and donations to the Palestinian territories.

What characterized terrorist organizations?

Common to all these organizations is the secrecy and surprise actions. Confidentiality has to do with the organization's leadership structure since, rarely known accurately who is in charge of such an organization. While levels of organization within these organizations are regulated so that, also include the organization which makes the execution of terrorist acts (active members), then part logistics, and in the end are supporters or sympathizers of the organization.

Some of the most extreme-terrorist organizations

Al-Qaeda: It was established by Osama Bin Laden and the Mujahedeen, holy warriors who had fought against the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan in the 80's of last century, which are largely funded by the U.S. and Pakistan. At 90-years to, these warrior back against U.S. and UK due to their sending military troops in Saudi Arabia in order to protect from possible Iraqi invasion.

Al-Qaeda attacks have mainly the global character while at the center of objectives are the U.S. and their interests in world. Scope of their action is very broad and encompasses several continents ranging from Asia (attacks in Indonesia), Africa (attacks in Kenya, Algeria and Tunisia), then in Europe (UK, Spain) to North America (U.S. attacks).

In the following map clearly seen terrorist attacks committed by Al-Qaeda. In all these attacks the number of innocent victims was too big, with thousands of innocent people killed and wounded, and as always at the center of the attack were U.S., their interests and its allies.

“Map of attacks of Al-Qaeda”⁹



Many of the terrorist organizations above mentioned until now without doubt should be given importance to two other organizations that are not from the Middle East but exactly from our continent Europa called IRA (Irish Republican Army) and ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna - Basque Country and Freedom). The common of these two organizations qualified as terrorist organization from the U.S. and countries of the EU is the quite limits of their fight and use of techniques as abductions, bomb attacks, people's attacks, and attacks against state structures as police, military or court.

IRA (Irish Republican Army)-is the oldest and active organizations which is based on Irish ethnic nationalism in the war against United Kingdom. Is the part of the longer life conflict in Europe, the origin of which is far in the past and that dates from the XII century when British people left to conquer Ireland, for which they needed 400 years to success. With the advent of British People and through religion was reached that the two anemy societies were created in the framework of one sociaty. While the Irish people belonged to Catholic region and the British belonged to protestant.

⁹<http://www.polycapitalist.com/2011/05/timeline-and-map-of-al-qaeda-terrorist.html> - 10.05.2012

The civil war begins in 1916 when the IRA was formed, while in year 1921 British people divided the Ireland into two parts: an independent state in the Republic of Ireland (with 90% Catholic) and Northern Ireland (Protestant majority) which remains in the composition United Kingdom. While the conflict continued because the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland was discriminated and purpose to joining Republic of Ireland. On 31 August 1994 IRA declares ceasefire at the time when they had 500 members in Ireland, England and Europe, while after reaching the agreement called "Great Friday" again IRA declares ceasefire and accepts agreement even considers that there were significant gaps.

ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna - Basque Country and Freedom) founded in 1959 by students bask in regime time of Franco's for creating Bask state, these territories which lie in the Spain and France. During the entire time objective of ETA were the power people and is definitely one of most important action was the action Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco was killed the Spain Prime Minister in the time of regime of Franco, and who was qualified as his heritage. He was killed with bomb during the time that he left the church.

ETA currently is the most active organizations in Western Europe, while during its entire activity was counted of over 820 victims. Only in the years 1978-1980, the actions of this terrorist organization are causing 91 victims. These years, recognized as the most successful years of ETA's. More than 500 members of ETA's are arrested and are still in prisons of Spain and different states of Europe.

ETA is characterized by nationalist and Marxist ideology. Until now this organization announced weapon break many times, but its own member's can't violated its decision. The latest ETA's ceasefire was declared before few days in October of 2011.

Conclusion

At the conclusion of this paper, it is important to emphasize the facts that terrorist organizations have been able to "dictate" in their opinion the operation of broad scope, large membership, and the imposition of an uncertainty that exceeds expectations. Terrorist organizations, leaving the classic event, managed to cause widespread fear in the public, to spread the propaganda of the various political, religious, etc., and have managed to perform actions causing enormous human consequences and materials

Terrorist organizations, some of them, acting with emphasis in the political and cultural-religious, anti-Western world. Organizations with fundamentalist-Islamic origin have widespread continental and affected by their actions cause high risk for global peace and security.

The fight against terrorism should be the global because he also has been made global by not choosing locations and targets for the attack on the wide world. The horrifying images that they left behind the 11 September 2001, where he attacked the country which produces democracy and security in world - the U.S. clearly indicate what they think for peace and welfare of people. So the answer should therefore be the appropriate legal and institutional forms.

The fight against terrorism as a contagious diseases that are large spreaded in the world represents today the leading anti-terrorist coalition led by the U.S. The terroris history, forms of action, goals and weapons that they use requires a great tretman of the most of all the countries listed in this broad coalition.

Laws are adopted, different measures of the convention in the war against him, with the sole aim of terrorism prevention and destroyed, but however needs even more time and involvement to achieve the final victory.

I think one of the most effective is the investment and economic reforms in poverty countries with the aim to improve the people's social welfear raised by offering them more of the higher standard of living that include: education, health, security, jobs, etc., because in this manner terrorists will lose enough ground for recruitment as well as for the establishment of their cells. Support of countries with weak of governments by equipped them with modern technology and with specialized contemporary and relevant security authorities of those countries where organized crime prevails driven by the different clans and mafias that deal with trafficking of people's, and drug. Also I think that has great importance to the contribution that gives the democratic world for opposition forces in dictatorial countries that are known as sponsors of terrorism (Iran, Syria, Libya), because in this case terrorists will not only lose their field for recruitment of young members and camps building, but what is most importantly will lose their sources of funding, "Arab Spring" presents more significant case where not only came to the democratization of Arab countries but what is more important terrorists lose the their main funders as is the case with Mohamer El Gadafin is known as the leading sponsors of international terrorism.

As the terrorists have changed the form of action rather focusing on the education people with the aim of production of weapons for destroying the mass, therefore chemical and biological ones, even for democratic world investment in science and education is an essential by giving the clear message to experts of these areas that s always with their work and discoveries affect the growth of people's welfare but also some steps will be appropriate before terrorists.

Other important ones in the the global war against terrorism is the involvement of a coalition of countries in regions where there has been no such attacks be, as is the case with the Balkan region, the countries which are listed for fully support such as anti-terrorist coalition in the exchanging information, ratification of various international conventions, and with their participation in military missions in peace keeping in the Iraq and Afghanistan that were until recently time the big strongholds of Al Qaeda and international terrorism sponsor.

Table 1 "Victims in the terrorist's incidents 1992-2003" ¹⁰

Viktims in international terrorist incidents in 1991-2003							
Year	Incidenmts	Killed	Injured	Total	Killed/incident	Injured /incident	Total /incident
1991	565			317			0.56
1992	363			729			2.01
1993	431			1.510			3.50
1994	322	314	674	988	0.98	2.09	3.07
1995	440	165	6.291	6.454	0.38	14.3	14.68
1996	296	311	2.654	2.965	1.05	8.97	10.02
1997	304	221	693	914	0.73	2.28	3.01
1998	273	741	6.313	7.054	2.71	23.12	25.84
1999	392	233	706	939	0.59	1.80	2.4
2000	423	405	791	1.196	0.96	1.87	2.82
2001	355	2.689	1.776	4.465	7.57	5.00	12.57
2002	199	725	2.013	2.738	3.64	10.12	13.76
2003	208	-	-	4.886	-	-	23.49

Table 2. "The number of terrorist incidents by regions 1991-2002 " ¹¹

The number of terrorist incidents by regions 1991-2002								
year	Region							Total
	Afrika	Azia	Euroazia	Latine Amerika	Europa	Middle east	North Amerika	
1991	3	48	6	199	229	78	2	565
1992	10	13	3	113	143	79	2	363
1993	6	37	5	185	97	100	1	431
1994	25	24	11	88	58	116	0	322
1995	10	16	5	272	92	56	0	440
1996	11	11	24	121	84	45	0	296
1997	11	21	42	128	52	37	13	304
1998	21	49	14	110	48	31	0	273
1999	52	72	35	121	85	25	2	392
2000	55	98	31	193	30	16	0	423
2001	33	68	3	201	17	29	4	355
2002	5	99	7	50	9	29	0	199

¹⁰ Alan Collins, Studime bashkëkohore të sigurisë faqe 369¹¹ Alan Collins, Studime bashkëkohore të sigurisë faqe 370