

THE ROLE OF ALBANIAN INSTITUTIONS IN FIGHTING AGAINST MODERN TERRORISM IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION

Ergys Llanaj

In the 21st century - terrorism remains a serious threat to national and international security interests. There are dozens of countries that have experienced wild, sporadic stroke of terrorism segments of a country but also terrorism sponsored from different countries. Embodied the state of anarchy in modern life, turning the terrorism into a nightmare, which consists in the abduction of businessmen, the assassination of political leaders, the embassies bombings or aircrafts hijacking. In contrast to the past, today's terrorism has begun to use a new variant of war in terms of technology, victimization, threats and responses.

Modern terrorism in the 21st century has new aspects and characteristics different from the terrorism in the past .The aim of this study is to shed light on the complex link of modern terrorism in the age of globalization. What is the role of Albanian institutions in the protection of its critical infrastructure from modern terrorism? This study treats diverse aspects of globalization and diametrically opposite approaches dealing with it in order to understand its complex structure. What will be the new challenge on the root causes of terrorism and the advances in communication technology? Direct relations and causes of terrorism rise in the 21st century will also be discussed, on Albanian common politics as a member of the biggest alliance, NATO on fighting modern terrorism.

Key Words: *Terrorism, Globalization, Technology, Critical Infrastructure, Multinational*

Introduction

Terrorism is used throughout human history with varying degrees of success. Terrorist tactics include murder, abduction, hostages and bombings. Terrorism has been a tool of the anarchists in the early twentieth century and the spark that started World War I with the murder of Archdukes Ferdinand. It got a new place on the world scene due to the Cold War, the disintegration of colonial empires and the spread of the press. Terrorism was a tactic to attract attention, to attract followers and to challenge the power of existing governments.

Terrorism has become an important phenomenon and a major issue for many countries. Attacks of 11 September 2001 on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon near Washington showed the potential devastating power of such attacks. Since then, it had been a large-scale of attacks on tourist facilities. Bali, in 2002 and 2005, passengers' trains in Madrid in 2004, the Russian school in Beslan in 2004, as well as suicide attacks in London in 2005, all these show the constant danger that terrorism may cause. Moreover, the risk of attacks is not only spectacular, but also on-going terrorist campaigns that resist time and which have caused many victims. There are important cumulative consequences of these campaigns. Multiple attacks to a variety of dissident groups in Turkey between 1975 and 1980 left behind more than 5000 people dead and 15000¹ people wounded, a fact that caused more victims than 11 September attacks. Lists of victims have shown continued vulnerability of people from terrorism in every part of the world, the increased concern over the possibility that terrorists use weapons of mass destruction (biological, chemical or nuclear).

While terrorism is a technique with a history of thousands of years and used by different groups, acute concern for today's governments are currently operating groups. Terrorist groups have been adapted to the changing circumstances. During the Cold War, terrorist groups enjoyed the support of the Soviet Union, the United States or their respective allies. Nowadays there are not competing superpowers and open support to terrorist groups can produce a massive military response, as in the case of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

¹Bal and Laciner, 2001 : 106.

In response, the terrorist organizations have developed networks that provide mutual assistance. Groups like Al-Qaeda, have already structures that are similar in some respects to those networks. Terrorist groups have developed links with criminal organizations, particularly involved in the drug trade. Terrorists and drug cartels take advantage of weak governments, which find it difficult to stop their activities. These loosely connected international networks can be difficult to attack and defeat.

While terrorism and terrorists are analysed by a variety of theoretical perspectives, one of the most useful theories is that proposed by Peter Sederberg², who suggesting that terrorism may be viewed from three perspectives. According to the first approach, terrorism can be addressed in the context of an enemy, who must overcome in war. War analogy claims that the use of military methods can be successful and it is possible to ensure victory through them. A second perspective to deal with terrorists is that using normal police techniques. The analogy with ordinary criminal terrorist has two very important implications. First, it suggests that terrorism, as well as crime, cannot disappear: but it can only be inhibited. Second, this approach is essentially reactive, because according to this approach criminals are caught only after they had committed crimes. The third perspective considers terrorism as a disease, with an emphasis on symptoms and underlying causes of it. It presupposes the existence of the need for long-term strategy, although along this route can be successfully achieved the treatment of symptoms. Of course, the above three perspectives do not exclude each other, but they may represent the main ways through which terrorism can be seen. They are important for analysing the phenomenon and government officials, who make their own choices about how to deal with terrorist activity. Implementation of one of these approaches will also suggest mechanisms to deal with terrorism.

Before 11 September 2001, U.S. authorities faced the actions of terrorism as a criminal approach. Captured terrorists (possible in some cases) and tried (though not always punished). Normal policing techniques, including the use of informers and infiltration of agents in potentially hazardous groups (such as Ku Klux Klan in 60s -), are based on conventional practices. However, after 11 September, the analogy of war dominated the approach of the Bush administration and appeared regularly as references to the global fight against terrorism.

²Peter Sederberg, 2003.

1.FOCUSING ON THE DEFINITION OF TERRORISM FROM ITS BEGINNINGS TO THE CONTEMPORARY TERRORISM

Terrorism is *"the use of violence and intimidation to subjugate people or to achieve a goal or purpose."*

In international law, the term has been used for the first time in 1930, at the Conference on the internationalization of organized criminal law in Brussels, Belgium. Later, this term is used more increasingly in dictionaries such as legal, political, etc.

Despite the use and exploration of the word, there are other definitions of terrorism. Thus, a Western analyst defines terrorism as *"the use of force on random targets and civilians, for the purpose of intimidation and provocation of general fear among the people, to achieve certain political objectives."*

Another definition states that, *"Terrorism is presented by intimidation, violence and action, violent struggle, whose goal in the first phase is to promote fear."* While another states that, *"Terror is a crime against humanity. ... Terror itself is not only a crime; but it includes five other crimes. A terrorist commits a crime against the Creator, against humanity, against specific individuals to whom the terroris addressed, against itself and against the community itself³. "*

United Nations organization addressed the problem of terrorism in 1972, when it formed a special committee on issues of terrorism, which in subsequent years examined the problem of terrorism, the definition, motives, goals, etc. In 1979, the Committee issued a report, without providing a complete definition of terrorism. During the 70-s in the XX century through various committees, the General Council of the UN (United Nations), does not specify the meaning of terrorism, but makes a distinction between terrorism and the activities specified in the plan of building rights to self-determination over their own fate. The UN (United Nations) failed consensus on the definition of terrorism until 1989.

Later, UN (United Nations) gave a statement, *"Any action, except those specified by the existing conventions on aspects of terrorism, the Geneva Conventions and Security*

³ Koriliga Beqir, *"An overview on Islamic Terrorism suicide attacks"*, p. 47.

Council resolution 1566 (2004) which is intended to cause death or serious body injury to civilians or not combatants. When the purpose of such an action, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, compel a government or international organization to perform, or be obliged not to perform an action⁴. "

Looking for a complete definition, American specialists at the State Department conclude that: *"Terrorism is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated by agents of sub-national or clandestine, to people or not fighting facilities, in order to subject an audience⁵.*

Another widely accepted definition is that according to NATO: *"The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to arouse fear, intended to compel or intimidate governments or societies, in on-going goals that are generally political, religious or ideological.⁶*

The purpose of terrorism is to reduce the morale of the civil population, that its displeasure can be used as a means of influencing governments or other parties to the conflict. Related to this, its goal is to create painful circumstances, in order to attract media attention to a particular issue⁷. Terrorism rarely can be sighted; it is usually the use of violence, to exercise a certain influence. However, the motives and the means of terrorism vary widely; they have in common only the fact that an actor uses the violence to send messages to another actor. Terrorism attracts attention due to randomness in the selection of its victims. Although only a few dozens of people could be murdered by a bomb left in a market, millions of people realize that "could have been any of them", because they go to the market to buy. In plane attacks, this fear grows the fear of many people from flights. Thus, terrorism multiplies a small amount of power, through its psychological impact on large populations, and it is usually the tool of the powerless⁸.

Classic cases of terrorism, including those in the 70s – that drew attention to this phenomenon, are those in which a non-state actor uses attacks against citizens through hidden forces operating without uniform, regardless of international borders as a tool against state actors.

⁴ Definition of UN OKB . For wider see and Ribaj, Pajtim: *"Terrorism challenge of the time, the impact on the security environment"*, Tiranë, 2004.

⁵ State Department

⁶From AAP – 6 used in MC 472, year 2002

⁷ Goldstein Joshua S., *"International relations"*, fourth Edition, Tiranë, 2003, p. 231

⁸ Goldstein Joshua S., *"International relations"*, fourth Edition, Tiranë, 2003, p. 232.

Radical political factions or groups aimed at the secession of a state may capture or blow up airplanes, put bombs in cafes or other places where there are many people. Such tactics create spectacular disaster, which draw attention to the issue, which fights terrorists. Usually, the message is, *"We do not leave; we will make you miserable until you pay attention to us.*

2. THE IDEOLOGICAL FORMS AND CATEGORIES OF TERRORISM

In today's terrorism performances, it is often difficult to distinguish a terrorist act of politically motivated violence displayed by criminals or individuals in a wider society. As they are difficult and controversial evaluations, opposing armed movements of liberating character of the people that have been and continue to be under domestic pressure regimes "democratic" type Serb-Slavic or Zionist. Most prevalent forms of terrorism today can be considered:

- ❖ Terrorism originated from national and ethnic conflict. We can mention the IRA in Northern Ireland and ETA in Spain.
- ❖ Terrorism as political and ideological conflict origin may be mentioned organizations such as RAF in Germany, Brigade Rosa in Italy, and 17 November terrorist organization in Greece⁹.
- ❖ Terrorism ideological conflict and religious origin as the most prominent representative integral movements leading source Islamic Middle East.
- ❖ Another variant of terrorism falls within the framework of revolts. This separatist's rebellion may be or may include the entire country. In general, they are a large-scale revolt and turn against the state by guerrilla or paramilitary forces that operate within the state that is attacked. However, these rebel forces often have a terrorist component that aims to minimize the credibility, legitimacy and public support to the state directed terrorist attacks against the civil population. Some typical examples can be the murders in unprotected layers of population in Algeria, Nepal etc., where there are executed entire families, regardless if they were women, children or the elderly.

⁹ BAŞEREN, Sertaç H. Terrorism with Its Differentiating Aspects. Defence Against Terrorism Review, Vol. 1, Nr. 1, Spring 2008. Publication of Centre of Excellence – Defence Against Terrorism, p. 5-6.

It is known that terrorism does not come from nothing, but it is conditioned by the situation, time and place where it is born and developed. It could not survive such an extent that has taken today if it cannot find support and it would not be motivated to continue its activity.

- ❖ Terrorism was a problem long before 11 September.
- ❖ Terrorism can be seen as a problem that should be solved by military means (war against terrorism), with normal policing techniques (terrorism as a crime in the penal code), or as a medical disease causes and basic symptoms.
- ❖ The way we see terrorism helps us determine government policy to deal with this phenomenon.

As long as there is East Block, military conflicts were largely determined by the policy of the U.S. and the Soviet Union and were therefore part of the East West conflict.

While the symmetric global conflict was resolved in favour of the West, many asymmetric conflicts have spread around the world. Terrorist conflicts, such as attack in Mumbai, India in November 2008, became a global threat. Jihadist terrorism has spread beyond the areas in which it had originated, and has gained a global dimension. Terrorist abuse of aircraft bombs on 11 September 2001 was a sad climate in this new asymmetric jihadist conflict. To plan this threat, we must have knowledge of what motivates feeds and provides jihadist terrorists, and those who follow them. Research and analysis of the fundamental issues and significant conditions, motivators and those who make it possible for terrorism, including the agitation propaganda of jihadist terrorists are essential in shaping appropriate countermeasures to the threat of Islamic terrorism.

Regarding the definition of terrorism, there are plenty of disagreements. Defining terrorism problem arises when an individual, who labelled terrorist by a segment of society, as freedom fighter honoured by another segment.

It is important to determine that the behaviour is unacceptable and considered illegal under the criminal justice system of a country .It is necessary to agree on an international scale for its definition so that nations can develop and implement policies against terrorism and support bilateral and multilateral objectives. In international terms, the definition of

terrorism provides the basis for distinguishing between acceptable and unacceptable combat actions. This criminal activity crystallized well enough confusion between political and ordinary crime.

Although many may have different opinions about the definition of terrorism, all agree that criminal terrorists do actions of terrorism.

The dictionary defines terrorism as "*the use of violence and fear to subjugate the people and to achieve a goal or a purpose.*" Based on this definition, terrorism is any action that evokes terror among a defined group of people.

As you can see, the dictionary definitions are not very helpful when it comes to sharing terrorism from other forms of violent behaviour. Ordinary criminals use violence and fear to achieve their objectives or goals. Assault, armed robbery and murder, are all criminal actions. However, these distinct criminal actions are not terrorism with the terms commonly used today. Some see terrorism as a form of war. Others believe they call it terrorism and war form no criminal activity gives legitimacy to terrorists and put their actions within the context of acceptable international behaviour. The United States had quite a debate about the universally accepted definition of terrorism. Each department, agency and administration had its own definition. This difficult proceeding and criminal jurisdiction and consequently had a negative impact on efforts against terrorism. Since 1983, the U.S. government has accepted the following definitions relating to terrorism:

The term terrorism means premeditated violence, politically motivated, committed against non-military targets from the minority or clandestine agents, usually with a view to influence an audience (usually legitimate government).

- ❖ The term international terrorism means terrorism with the participation of the citizens or territory of more than a country.
- ❖ The term terrorist group means any group, which practices or has significant subgroups that practice terrorism.

In summary, an action can be defined as a terrorist incident if it meets the following criteria:

- ❖ The action is illegal.

- ❖ It has to do with the use or threat of use of violence or force.
- ❖ Force or violence directed against innocent citizens or property of the individual.
- ❖ It is to tighten to a government or society.
- ❖ It supports political, ideological or religious targets.

There are varieties of definitions cited above about the phenomenon of terrorism. This is partly due to disagreements among researchers or analysts, and partly because some of them tend to leave out the definition groups, they support (or include within its group that wanted to denounce). Courts and police structures require definitions of this phenomenon, which will allow the prosecution and imprisonment. On the other hand, the political leadership may have other needs and a different agenda. A functional definition, which is relatively neutral, recognizes the fundamental fact that terrorism is a tactic used by many different types of groups. It includes six key elements. Terrorism includes:

1. The use or threat of violence;
2. By an organized group;
3. To achieve political objectives.
4. Violence is directed against an audience to objectify, which is not confined to the immediate victims, but also often includes civilians.
5. Further, while a government may be the cause of violence or terrorist target, as a terrorist action is considered only one that is not government.
6. Finally, terrorism is the weapon of the weak.

This definition excludes abductions or financial benefits, and does not include actions committed by individuals, even those with political purposes. Organization is the key to a successful campaign for the realization of the goals set. While ranging policy objectives, they may include changes in policies or practices of governments, government leaders or structural changes, the demand for regional autonomy or independence, or a mixture of such political issues. While the organization is required if a campaign will have the chance to

prove successful, individuals may operate by having extensive connections with a certain group. Individual dissidents can take suggestions from their leaders, who maintain distance from the operator on the ground, in an organizational form, which has become known as the resistance leader. In this context, individuals who "govern" are careful to avoid giving direct orders or encouraging violence against specific individuals, to avoid any kind of criminal charge or civil action against them¹⁰. This kind of activity is used by groups advocating for the rights of animals, in order to coordinate their actions in defence of animals. Recently, Al-Qaeda has been using the same methods.

While terrorism may include governments as targets or perpetrators, it does not include cases during cold or hot wars, in which governments use terror tactics against each other. These attacks by governments against each other constitute a safety issue and not included in the definition of terrorism, even if they involve massacres, atrocities or war crimes. However, governments often become terrorist targets dissidents. While they generally oppose terrorist attacks against their citizens, time after time political leaders can tolerate these attacks from groups' non-public enemies, potential opponents or unpopular minority regime dissidents (whether ethnic, religious, cultural or ideological). The government may fail in the investigation or prosecution of perpetrators of violence. In some cases, governments may also provide active support for terrorists. While in some other extreme cases, they can form the so-called "death squads" to attack their enemies while maintaining at least the illusion of rebuttal. The use of nongovernmental groups to form death squads does not correspond to the idea that terrorism is the weapon of the weak. Governments that are strong enough to deal with dissidents or to protect them from domestic non-governmental organizations do not need to tolerate or to use such forms of control.

Terrorism does not depend on the physical, but the psychological effect of their attacks. Terrorism uses a strategy that primarily relies on the symbolic force of the action. The use of terror primarily serves the purpose of fighting, injury or destruction of the opponent. Moreover, his initial goal lays in spreading messages to objective audiences. Terrorists commit their actions without considering as an agreement to combat. Symbolism originated from terrorist actions and media marketing aims to guide the public, to use them as a tool and a communication station to influence political representatives / stakeholders and

¹⁰Jenkins, 2001

other audiences' objective. Terrorists struggle with limited resources from underground against an unlikely opponent by military means. Terrorist groups often call themselves guerrillas or who should lead a partisan fight with unconventional fighting methods to compensate for their military inferiority. In contrast to some types of partisans, terrorists are not usually able to get a direct military confrontation and therefore avoid¹¹.

Terrorists are generally starting to do actions of terrorism and to compensate express their grievances and demands due to several factors, which can be rational or irrational. These fundamental issues usually consist of multiple static or dynamic combinations of factors and circumstances, listed by general conditions in specific motivators and wrestlers. They may be global, regional or local, social, structural or psychological. Some of these issues may be more important than others are¹².

1.3 THE WAR OF NEW TYPE

Although terrorism has been continually in our social life for many years (it is enough to remember that the UN spoke about this phenomenon 30 years ago), the fight against international terrorism is the war of a new type or the first war of the 21st century, as J. Bush calls it. This is not only for the material damage and especially victims in human beings, but also for its radius action. *"Above all, this war lacks strategic and political coordinations, which are struggled and performed conflict for centuries¹³."*

The international community recognized state terrorism; but now it is faced with terrorists who had violently taken away a country. This global network does not focus on a single territory. It knows no boundaries; it can strike anywhere, anytime and disappears as a spectrum¹⁴. This terrorism is the result of the general poverty, the general backwardness and fanaticism, which tend a strong match against modernization, massive technology and communication development. This attack is a challenge to national security systems in every country. Even the greatest potential country in the world, not only for its safety, but also for the safety of the countries of the Western alliance and beyond, may have weak points. The

¹¹Bockstette, 2006: Bockstette, Carsten & Walter Jertz & Siegfried Quandt (Ed.) (2006) -Strategic-information and Communication Management. Guidelines for Military Communications and Media Work. Bonn: Bernard & Graefe Verlag

¹²Sinai, 2008.

¹³Lieberman J.

¹⁴Peres S., "Global strategy against terrorism", La Republica, 26 - 27 September 2001.

calamity of American intelligence found place in the complex superiority, as the result of their technological domination. This is the original cause of this unprecedented disaster. For the first time terrorism arrived at a strategic level.¹⁵ America has known wars, says President Bush, but during the past 136 years, they have been wars on foreign soil, except a Sunday in 1941. America has recognized the damage from the war, but not in the morning in the city centre. America has known surprise attacks, but never against thousands of civilians¹⁶. In terms of the kind of war, it is deemed as an asymmetric type, that one party has superiority in strength, means of economic resources, priority in technology, spatial extent, while the other side is inferior in all these¹⁷.

In this war, the first victory is to tell the truth. Moreover, the truth is that this war will not be like any other war, in which it is declared the American nation. In this war, the mission defined the coalition, and not vice versa. Besides military operation with the use of sophisticated technique, it also developed the electronic warfare. Uniforms of this conflict, warned R. Rumsfeld¹⁸, will be the suits of bankers and the simplicity of programmers, just as surely as desert camouflage uniforms.

This is not a war against an individual, a group, a religion or a nation. The opponent is a global network of terrorist organizations and their state sponsors. There are thousands of terrorists operating in more than 60 countries around the world says G. Bush¹⁹.

Even the vocabulary of this war will be different when you invade "enemy territory" can also mean invading his electronic space, says R. Ramselt. Remember "exit strategies"²⁰ have to do with an unceasing commitment and no time. The public may see some dramatic military engagements that do not give any apparent victory, or may not be aware of other actions that come with major victory. A conflict that leaves completely outside the media etc. and the Iraq war was a convincing example for this.

In contrast to the previous world wars, writes Bugajsk²¹, this war will not happen for resources and territories, the front line will pass through the city, across every country and it

¹⁵Fukoci V., 18 November 2001.

¹⁶Bush G., *"This is the world struggle for civilization"*, Speech to the U.S. Congress.

¹⁷Journal *"Defense"*, Nr. 9, 2001, art. Gen. Luan Hoxha.

¹⁸Ramsfeld D., *"A new type of war"*, Journal *"Dita"*, 29 shtator 2001.

¹⁹Bush G., cited source.

²⁰Ramsfeld D., cited source.

²¹Bugajski J., *"The army"*, 26 September 2001.

will include all humanity. There are no territorial ambitions, no army to missing pretext to dominate, for race or oppression, or by one party. None of the nations that have joined with the U.S. in a war which connects moderate East with the West, there is no ambition to conquer Afghanistan.

Terrorism and international terrorism has been considered as a weak form of "low intensity war", with fewer casualties than other forms of war, accompanied by a "conservatism" technology, using only bombs and rifles. The attacks on America showed the opposite. Today we talk about nuclear terrorism, biological warfare, electronic terrorism, drug terrorism etc. Nowadays, crimes such as, drug trafficking, prostitution, arms trafficking, organized crime, white-collar crime, high-tech crime have made the business of dirty money, as the most convenient business in the world. The U.S. Department of treasury declares that financial system cleaned every year 600 billion dollars, of these 400 billion dollars are cleaned from the drug business that are available for individuals and terrorist organizations that may be their bosses or can absorb them in the form of so-called "tax revolution". This means that and the fight against terrorism is of a completely different nature.

I would like to notice the electronic war as very important in this battle; it consists of not only information or electronic vulnerability in its cultural acceptability. The challenge is "perception management" during the campaigns of psychological operations. "O. B. Laden is not doing a war against Western reality, he does not know it, but he is fighting against a fixed vision, crooked, wild and personal against Western America, created in his paranoid psychology of the media.

The fight against this triggered kind of terrorism will require new security strategy in collaboration (Cooperative security). Of course, the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) was articulated by the United States, presented these strategies²². As time passes and the possibilities become clear threats, global fight against terrorism will evolve in accordance with them. Government and other non-governmental organizations also develop parallel to complementary strategies.

Cold War ended when the empire collapsed within, drawing away all her loyalists, because the communist camp cannot stand without the Soviet Union, but it is known that

²²Schmid M. N., cited work.

terrorism can exist very well without a land, and even without Taliban of Afghanistan. Therefore, the question is, "What next" is natural, and the war will continue over and obviously will never have a Victory Day²³.

The fight against terrorism is a fight for globalization declared Bugajzki. This battle must be won first in the strategic and conceptual level. Terrorism and particularly International terrorism seems to be growing because of conflicting principles in the international order. Interdependence, consequent of increasing globalization, questioning the issue of the legitimacy of the traditional model of sovereignty, on which is mounted all international ruins. Sovereignty appears as inhibitor for international globalization and at the same time as a shield for terrorism, under the pretext that the fight against terrorism can violate the sovereignty, or by preventing the extradition of terrorists wanted by justice. In order to illegality that accompanies terrorism not distributed to his victims, the strategy against - terrorism must be formulated with a high sensitivity to international law that manages the use of force²⁴. Some suggest that this law, including the right to self-defence, did not respond to this task. Others argue that an effective response to terrorism and "supporting" states prove that are in a full compliance with the existing norms. Michael Schmitt explores these norms, particularly the laws that administer the right of states for possession of force in the context of the response to 11 September attacks. In what circumstances a victim state may react forcefully to a terrorist action. Who is the enemy? What is the degree of severity? This leads to the conclusion that over the last decade has been a natural evolution in the perception of the community about the limitations on the use of force, such that it has blurred on the insufficient international law. However, the assertion that the law, as it is traditionally understood supports a response to large-scale against terrorism force, exceeds reality. As always happen, the truth lies between the two extremes. Although states have directed military operations against terrorists in the past, the scale and scope of Unlimited Freedom Operation can mark a profound change in defence strategies against terrorism.

Professor Schmitt offers a number of criteria on how to appreciate in the future legitimacy of the operations against terrorism. Such operations can be specifically necessary. We must have a basis for the belief that the potential terrorist actions will be taken and that it

²³Xukani V., "One month war, what awaits us after", La Republica, 7 November 2001.

²⁴Schmid M. N., cited work.

is necessary the use of force to overcome them. It will be proportional, but it is limited in its nature. When a terrorist campaign is in its way, actions of self-defence are permissible. However, the main purpose of anti-terrorist operations must be self-defence and not punishment or retribution.

Albania's role in the fight against terrorism

Albania in 1994 with the accession to the PFP program "Partnership for Peace" began its first steps in this asymmetrical war where geopolitical or geostrategic vectors are unpredictable. Albania's role not only inside but also outside its borders began to strengthen by faster and secure steps ,which are shown by the participation of Albanian troops in Iraq, Afghanistan and Chad since 2001 where were taken the first successful results ,which are mentioned by seniors of NATO especially EAGLE-1-6 mission conducted by the Albanian Special Forces in Kandahar, Afghanistan. Armed Forces, which are deployed on the border of Pakistan more than 3 years, have conducted hard military successful operations alongside NATO allies. It is worth to be mentioned numerous arrests made by state police on behalf of Interpol, Europol or bilateral agreements for more persons wanted by the judiciary, which have been very successful, especially these three last years.

After the event of 11September, which shocked not only America but also the whole world, began to take stringent measures to combat terrorism from the foundations. Albania as a member of several international conventions and international agreements and as a state that does not support this asymmetrical war, strengthened national legislation in relation to the relevant terms and penalties, Albania also strengthened significantly law controls operating standards procedures at entry-exit airports and border ports of Albania. While the culminate step to success is the launch of the establishment of the cells that will fight this asymmetrical war fundamentally separate departments within the national security structures as SHISH,SHIU, general directorates of police as well as police stations in the districts. With the aid received from NATO, Albania held successfully its partner programs and these cells, which not only adopted the knowledge but also launched a series of operations against people who were wanted from international search agencies of law protection these elite groups of Albanian national safety authorities and managed to transmit them across the Albanian borders. That is proved by setting OMLT groups for the training of the Afghan and Kosovo army and the police. Albania is currently contributing with a significant number of troops in

conflict zones where deployed approximately 550 personnel per year to fight against terrorism. At the same time with 100 staff trainers, "train the Trainers program" for the police and military of these countries in need to achieve the training and sharing the experience with local staff that will deal with LKT, "War against terrorism".

The renewal of the national security strategy of 2007 with that of 2010 was a very important step in determining the duties of each ministry, sector or department that will deal with LKT, the activation of 8th and 10th Corridor, which will identify marine power in Albania and promote its role in regional security. Regional economic and trade ties will reduce friction and will produce regional security. Albania's new role in economic development and trade, consequently in regional security need a new dimension of the Albanian maritime space and the regional dimension. A marine national security strategy of the Republic of Albania will create a favourable environment for achieving unity and national joint efforts nationwide to strategic, clear and achievable objectives. Development policies need strategic vision to guide state and non-state actors towards common objective: optimizing the use of national capacities. Membership in NATO and EU aspirations of Albania, two important bodies' structures Euro-Atlantic security, require that Albania develop a reliable SSKD, as part of its SSK. New National Maritime Security Strategy that must show clear political will and national permanent instruments for the exercise of national sovereignty sea and maritime co-operation with neighbouring countries in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas.

Globalization factor of security brought different problems from those shown in the past. Technology liberalization made possible for these groups of terrorism to handle high technologies which made easier their way of communication in every area. I would like to single out electronic war as very important in this battle. It has already begun; it consists of not only information or electronic vulnerability in its cultural acceptability. The challenge is the management of perceptions. "During psychological operations campaigns ", the actions of internet time carries with it the most difficult factor to assign or take under control these cells that acts as "Cyber Terror". It arrives to take control of a considerable number of bank accounts, attains blocking some important communication systems, release of Cyber viruses against national security state networks or assets of special importance. It is becoming an uncontrollable process currently in Albania due to the lack of use of high technology and qualified personnel in fighting the Cyber-terrorism. Although at slower pace, actually it is

created a special group in the General Directorate of police, which is improving day by day and is conducting congenial electronic levels of protection for Albania in the fight against Cyber -terrorism.

References

1. “*Streams in international terrorism- Human security installation- Trends in international terrorism*”
2. Al – Zawahiri, Letter from Al – Zawahiri to Al – Zaraqawi, in: Office of the Director of National Intelligence, 11th October 2005.
3. Arsenault & Castells, “*Structure and dynamics of Global Multi-Media Business Networks*”, International Journal of Communication 2, 2008, pg. 707 – 748.
4. **Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)**, “*Alleged secret detentions and unlawful inter-state transfers involving Council of Europe member states*”, The **Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights**, memorandum introduced from Mr. Dick Marty, Rapporteur of the Council of Europe, AS / Jur 2006, part 2, 7th June 2006.
5. Baseren, Sertaç H., “*Terrorism with Its Differentiating Aspects*”, Defence Against Terrorism Review, Vol. 1, Nr. 1, spring 2008. Edition of Centre of Excellence – Defence Against Terrorism, pg. 5-6.
6. BBC, “*Mumbai rocked by deadly attacks*”, from: Online BBC News. 29 november 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7751160.stm
7. Bockstette & Quandt & Jertz, “*Strategic Information and Communication Management*”, Guide to the Military Communication and media, Bonn: Bernard & Graefe Verlag, 2006.
8. Bockstette, Carsten, “**Terrorism and Asymmetric War** Fighting as a Communicative **Challenge**”.
9. Bugajski J., “*The army*”, 26 september 2001.
10. Bush G., “*This is a war of the whole world to save civilization*”, Speech in the U.S. Congress.
11. Cardoso G., “*From Mass Communication to Networked Communication: The Communication Models and Mediated Communication*”, International Journal of Communication 2, 2008.

12. Carmon Y., “ Assessing the credibility of the Abu Hafs Al-Masri Brigade’s Threats, 10 august 2004.
13. Hsinchun Chen, Edna Reid, Joshua Sinai, Andrew Silke, Boaz Ganor , “ *Terrorism Informatics: Knowledge Management and Data Mining for Homeland Security* ”, New York, Spring 2008.
14. Clausewitz C. Von, “*Vom Kriege*”, Troisdorf: Eins Bildungsverlag.
15. Collins A., “*Contemporary Security Studies*”.
16. Cormann, Steven & Angela Trethenwey & H.L. Goodall, Jr. (Ed): *Weapons of Mass Persuasion, Strategic Communication to Combat Violent Extremism*. New York: Peter Lang, 2008.
17. Cormann, Steven R. & Schiefelbein, Jill S., “*Communication and Media Strategy in the Jihadi War of Ideas*”, Konsortium for Strategic Communication. Arizona State Universiteti. Report 0601, April 20, 2006.
18. Craddock, Bantz J. & Mattis, J. N., “*Military Contribution to Cooperative Security (CS) Joint Operating Concept. Version 1,0*” Washington: Department of Defence, 2008.
19. Europol, “*TE – SAT 2007 Situation UE . Terrorism and Trend Report*”, 2007.
20. Fattah H., “Al – Qaeda – Increasingly Reliant on media”, New York Times, 30th september 2006.
21. Fee Jr., Frank E., “*Firestorm in the newsroom: Cultural issues in altering Media Organizations*”
22. Gendron A., “*Trends in Terrorism Series: Al – Qaeda: Propaganda and Media Strategy*”, ITAC presents Vol. 2007 – 2.
23. Geyer G., “*Fuse of the Asymmetry –Basic considerations to the Relation of Politics, Mass Communication and society during asymmetrical conflicts*”, in: Schröfel, Josef & Thomas Pankratz , 2004.
24. Gladwell M., “*Tipping Point. How little things can make a big difference*”, New York: Back Bay Books, 2006.

Terrorism is one of the "plague" of the 21st century. It is a global problem: a large number of states around the world suffered from terrorist attacks. For example the Central Asia, where the spread of extremism is connected to the terrorism. The main purpose of the article is to study this problem and to analyze its connection with extremism, particularly in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Central Asia is a problematic region since affected by both internal and external terrorism, for example the presence of terrorist groups affiliated to the Islamic State (IS). This paper aims to outl This paper explains how the intensification of globalization as the modern world system has increased the occurrence of terrorism from above (i.e. state actors) and from below (i.e. non-state actors). We cannot adequately grasp the essence and characteristics of modern terrorism without understanding the larger cultural, social, economic, and political contexts in which it takes place.Â First, this paper defines the concept of terrorism in relation to different forms of terrorism, and explains how it has increased with the intensification of globalization.Â (2001). Fighting Against the Injustice of the State and Globalization: Comparing the African American and Oromo Movements. New York: Palgrave. [39]. Terrorism as a Global Problem. Controversial issue is a special sphere of education and social life that is necessary for our intellectual development. It gives us a possibility to get acquainted with significant problems of the modern world and even help to solve them.Â Mass media leads active struggle against terrorism but very often this process isnâ€™t connected with definite well-known terrorists. They blame whole nations without any division.Â Â There is an intensification of the role of international institutions and mechanisms in world economics and politics ("Group of 8", the IMF, the World Bank and others). The role of outside factors concerning the development of nations is sharply growing. The different financial and economic status of countries makes their interdependence disproportioned: whereas a small group of the leading industrialized states are the main participants in globalization, a large majority of other countries are turning into drifting objects which are merely responding to the fluctuating trends in the financial and economic markets. This factor aggravates a noticeable imbalance in the worldâ€™s social and economic development. The world economy is showing distinct signs of strat...Â The dynamics of globalization has added a new quality to the classical problems of international security.