

# Terrorist Organizations (Spread, causes and legal measures to combat)

Dr. Ahmed Mosselhi\*

## Abstract

In the subject of this research paper, I shed light on the terrorist organizations and the reasons for their spread in addition to the forms of the terrorist crimes as their approaches and means of terrorist operations are numerous. The importance of the application of technology to facilitate terrorist acts and financial support provided for them, whether with money, weapons, or logistic support as well as ways to confront terrorism, were also discussed.

I have also discussed the legal measures adopted for combating the terrorist crimes from the international aspect, from the substantive aspect and procedural aspect. Regarding the initial investigation, we noticed that The Emirati legislator went beyond the general rule by increasing the period of pretrial imprisonment and conferring the public prosecutor the authority to check the banking accounts in order to confront the danger of the terrorist crimes.

## Introduction:

Throughout History, the Phenomenon of extremism, violence and terrorism is one of the most serious challenges facing the entire world. Terrorist groups are widespread in many countries of the world. No religion is spared from ascribing terrorism to it and no nation is free from it. Extremism and violence are not new behaviors to humanity. Since the murder of Abel by his brother Cain, terrorism and violence have appeared on the earth. Perhaps this is what prompted the angels to say, "Will You place in it someone who will cause corruption in it and shed blood, while we declare your praises and sanctify you<sup>(1)</sup>".

Although the World has focused in recent years on the terror of extremist Islamic groups, we find that all the heavenly religions suffer from the existence of terrorist groups, as evidenced by the existence of extremist groups in New Zealand, where an extremist attacked two mosques and killed a large number of worshipers in the current year (2019), as well in the United states, where a militant group carried out the Oklahoma City bombing in the year (1995).

There are neo-Nazi and fascist group in some Western European countries, notably France, Germany, and Italy. These group target some foreign immigrant communities to Western Europe. In the year (1995), "the Ohm Sherco sect emerged", which left behind horrors among the Japanese when they practiced terrorism against the population in Tokyo through the use of some toxic gases in the underground stations.

There are also some extremist groups and organizations in some Islamic and Arab countries, such as Daesh, Al-Qaeda, Ansar Al-Sunna, and others, <sup>(2)</sup> Thus, terrorism has no religion and no homeland.

## Definition of Terrorism:

There are many definitions of the term terrorism, where a terrorist for a group of people is at the same time a freedom fighter for others. The lexicon of Al Waseet defined it as "a description applied on those who take the path of violence and terrorism to achieve their political goals"<sup>(3)</sup>.

The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism 1998 defines in article 1 that: (Any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs in the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda and seeking to sow panic among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, Liberty or security in danger, or seeking to cause damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupying or seizing them, or seeking to jeopardize a national resource).

Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Convention stated what is meant by terrorist offense that: (Any offence or attempted offence committed in furtherance of a terrorist objective in any of the Contracting states, or against their nationals, property or interests, which is punishable by their domestic law).

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Surah Al-Baqarah (Verse 18)

<sup>(2)</sup> Dr. Moataz Mahi Abdul Hamid – Terrorism and the renewal of security thought – Dar Zahran Publishing – Jordan – 2014 – p.16.

<sup>(3)</sup> Dr. Mohammed Awad, Dr. Agadir Arafat-the science of terrorism and the intellectual, psychological and social foundations for the study of terrorism - al – Hamid presses – Jordan - first edition-2006 p.35.

The French Act No.86/1020 of 1986 defined terrorism as: (a violation of the law by an individual or collective organization aimed at causing serious disturbance in public order by threatening intimidation).

From these definitions, we can define terrorism as: (criminal acts by an individual or organization against persons, places or mean of public transport using innovative devices and methods and may at times be primitive to carry out the crime with the utmost destruction, murder and intimidation to achieve).

### **Forms of Terrorist Crimes:**

The methods and means of terrorist operations are varied according to the specific objectives of these operations. Terrorists use a high degree of violence to attract attention and may consume drugs during the course of these operations to achieve maximum destruction and murder in the worst way and most important forms of terrorist crimes can be presented in the following:

#### **1. Explosions:**

It is one of the most common and widespread methods used methods in terrorist operations, whether land, air or sea, because it gives the terrorist the opportunity to successfully complete the terrorist operation with the possibility of withdrawing from the crime scene without being arrested, as well as this method leads to a large number of victims and attracting media attention.

#### **2. Kidnapping & Hostage- taking:**

It is another from of terrorist crime, which means the detention or capture of a person in a secret place. It is directed at political figures, policemen and the army, with the aim of bargaining in the release of those arrested from terrorist elements.

Kidnapping may include means of transport, whether land, air or sea.

#### **3. Assassination:**

It is the premeditated murder and is directed at important figures in the state, clergy, army and police.

Their aim from this is to influence public opinion and create panic and terror among the political leadership of the state.

#### **4. Destruction of Important Installations:**

It is from of terrorist crimes against strategic and vital facilities, where such facilities are destroyed. It may include bridges, hotels, embassies and others.

This method leaves a large number of victims with no fault other than their presence in this place where the vandalism took place. The main objective of such terrorist operations is to destabilize the political system and to terrorize and frighten the citizens.

These terrorist attacks are carried out by planting explosive in places where they are to be destroyed. It may be caused by car bombs or carrying explosive materials and detonating explosives in place where they are to be destroyed<sup>(4)</sup>.

### **Technology & Terrorism:**

Indeed, there is a systematic difficulty in studying the technological dimensions of terrorism, stemming from the absence of the basic information needed to analyze this phenomenon, But technology has, undoubted, helped terrorism to a great extent century, given the high importance of modem technology to the world, including the Internet, as it transcended the impact of distance and time, rather it cancelled this impact and it has become an easy way to transfer information, jihadist ideas and political trends across the network in record time.

These characteristics have been exploited by terrorists to improve communication between each other in order to flow the financial and intellectual support, coordination with their followers and recruiting new member from all countries of the world, as well as assisting them in the implementation of terrorist operations by issuing instructions to its members to carry out the terrorist act and how to manufacture the explosive materials.

The internet is one of the most common means of communication that terrorists use their crimes, in view of what they achieve through it the characteristics, including: the lack of clarity of their crimes, difficulty of uncovering the criminal used, the difficulty of obtaining physical evidence of their occurrence, the ease of getting opportunities to such crimes, difficulty of identifying the perpetrators of such crimes or subject them to the law of a state, specially when terrorists are located in remote places beyond political and geographical barriers.

---

<sup>(4)</sup> Dr. Mohammed Aziz Shoukry – international terrorism and the current world order-Damascus press-without Year of issue- P. 96.

Crimes committed by computer and the internet fall under the category of “Cybercrime”<sup>(5)</sup>.

The impact of transport technology on terrorist groups is manifested through the use of such means by terrorists to carry out their operations, taking advantage of the speed of movement between locations within the state or between States and by placing explosives and highly explosive materials in those means (cars and motorcycles), exploding it in human assemblies, or to target the important figures in the state, whether the bombing is a remote or a person detonated it, or through the kidnapping of those means with passengers (aircraft and ships), or by blowing up those means with passengers on it to put pressure on governments and removing the trust of the citizens of the citizens on the political authority.

### **Terrorism & Financial Support:**

Where there is terrorism, there is financial support, whether by money, arms or logistical support. Financial support is the cornerstone of terrorist groups. Without it, there will be no such terrorist entities, but there may appear individual acts of terrorism, whether due to misinterpretation of religion and lack of religious values or because of the social situation, unemployment, poverty, the need for money, lack of educational level, persecution or sense of injustice, social corruption, whether administrative or political. Such individual terrorist acts could become terrorist group if financial support is found. These are the main reasons for the formation of terrorist group.

Extremist organizations and terrorist groups do not rely on internal sources of funding. Terrorist organizations are dependent on members outside the state and on the support of states and organizations with enmities or goals that they want to achieve in those targeted countries.

### **War on Terror:**

The security confrontation declaring to enter continuous battles with the terrorist organizations is an urgent necessity imposed by the terrorist crimes. However, it is one of the most sensitive and dangerous issues at the same time. The security authorities deal with ghosts who possess deadly weapons and are based on a strong doctrine from their point of view. Their goal is to execute the tasks assigned to them by their leadership, and the sacrifice of their lives for the success of the process is a noble goal that will lead them to paradise, and this calls for a strict, rigorous and effective security confrontation.<sup>(6)</sup>

### **Ways to counter Terrorism:**

Our goal here is to try to develop some general ideas to confront the phenomenon of terrorism, namely:

#### **1. Renewal of religious Discourse:**

The purpose of renewing the religious discourse is to understand the legal texts in a way that suits the reality of the people and achieves their hopes in life as well as enables them to win the Hereafter. It also means renewing the methods, formulas without affecting the certainties and peremptories<sup>(7)</sup>.

The renewal of religious discourse is an absolute necessity, because the rapid development of life, the growing problems and the proliferation of extremist and terrorist religious ideas make the renewal of religious discourse imperative, the need for Muslim and the inevitable and indispensable for living in peace and security.

#### **2. Renewing Security Thought:**

Economic, social, cultural and technological developments, the spread of extremist thought and terrorism in all countries of the world require new security visions and ideas that are more responsive to security challenges.

In this context, the concept of community security must be reconsidered, so that the responsibility for achieving security rests with the security services on the one hand, and on social security on the other.

Social security refers to the relations between many social institutions and associations. They are found in several institutions, the most important of which are: mosques and educational. Social security is embodied in the modern security is embodied in the modern security strategy, which means the responsibility of everyone, including citizens, to maintain the security.

#### **3. Supporting regional and international cooperation in the field of security and combating terrorism:**

Terrorism and extremist thought are among the problem that most countries in the world, especially the Arab countries, suffer from at present. In this context, there is no alternative to strengthening regional and international cooperation efforts

---

<sup>(5)</sup> Dr. Hussein Abu Dames – The impact of Technological Development on Terrorism – Dar Alam Al Kitab – Jordan – 2005 – P. 42.

<sup>(6)</sup> Dr. Moataz Mahi Abdel Hamid - the previous reference - p. 8.

<sup>(7)</sup> Dr. Ibrahim Salah Al-Hudhud– Manar Al-Islam Magazine – Issue 495 – p20.

in various fields of security work. It is certain that the ability of States to confront these problems individually is Limited, which necessitates for Arab and international cooperation in various security fields, especially with regard to the exchange of experiences and security information.

#### **4. Supporting regional cooperation to address economic and social problems:**

Cooperation among countries is essential. No country in the world can isolate itself from economic exchange and developments and changes in its external environment, whether regional or international.

In view of the regional and global problems and challenges that constitute a source of global instability and the limited capacity of any country to address these problems on its own, it is imperative to strengthen regional and international cooperation to address those problem, particularly those related to the deteriorating economic and social conditions in Arab countries, and the consequent illegal immigration.

In this context, the concepts and policies of security cooperation, especially the fight against terrorism and violence at level of the Arab world, need to be reviewed and developed in the light of the major setbacks passed by the experiences of cooperation under the Arab league during the past decades.

#### **Terrorist Crimes Combating Measures**

The United Arab Emirates considers terrorism an international phenomenon necessitating the cooperation between the international and regional efforts to combat it by holding international conferences to combat terrorism under the supervision of the United Nations to achieve national and international peace, security and stability with taking into account the lofty principles approved by the United Nations including combating terrorism<sup>(8)</sup>.

The United Arab Emirates issued Ordinance with Law No. (1) of 2004 to combat terrorism. Then, it was repealed with Law No. (7) of 2014 concerning combating terrorism. Such law included a statement of the acts constituting a terrorist crime. For such crime, the law specified special procedures and penalties for its perpetrators. The law also ordered the formation of a national committee to combat terrorist crimes and specified its powers and authorities. Furthermore, both United Arab Emirates and the Arab Republic of Egypt signed agreements to combat terrorist crimes, the most important of which is the Arab Convention for the suppression of Terrorism dated 22/08/1998.

The measures taken to combat terrorist crimes are divided into measures from the international, substantive, and procedural aspects. Such measures shall be discussed as follows:

#### **First: Combating Terrorist Crimes from the International Aspect**

Both United Arab Emirates and the Arab Republic of Egypt signed some measures to prevent the terrorist crimes represented in the Arab Convention for the suppression of Terrorism stipulating the following measures:

##### **1- Terrorist Crimes Prevention Measures:**

- Preventing its territories from being used as a scene for planning, organizing or carrying out terrorist crimes or initiating or participating in them at anyway including working on prevented the terrorists from sneaking into it or being implanted as individuals or groups on its territories or receiving, harboring, training, arming, financing, or providing any facilities to them.
- Cooperation and coordination among the signing countries, especially the neighboring ones, suffering from terrorist crimes in a similar or common manner.
- Developing systems related to detecting the transfer, import, export, storage and the use of weapons, ammunition, explosives and other means of assault, killing and destruction as well as the procedures applied for monitoring them across customs and borders to prevent their movement and transportation among the signing countries or to other countries except for legitimate purposes.
- Strengthening and enhancing systems for securing and protecting persons, vital facilities and public means of transport.
- Strengthening and enhancing the protection, security and safety of persons, diplomatic and consular missions, regional and international organizations approved at the signing countries in accordance with the international agreements.
- Strengthening and enhancing security media activities and coordinating them with media activities in each country in accordance with its media policy in order to reveal the goals of terrorist groups and organizations, thwart their plans and demonstrate the extent of their danger to security and stability<sup>(9)</sup>.

##### **2. Terrorist Crimes Combating Measures:**

---

<sup>(8)</sup> Dr. Hameed Mohamed Salem Alshamsy – Procedural Provisions for the terrorist crimes – Alnahda Alarabiya Press House, Egypt, 2015, Page : 234.

<sup>(9)</sup> Dr. Hameed Mohamed Salem Alshamsy – The Previous Reference – Page : 237

- Arresting perpetrators of terrorist crimes and prosecuting them pursuant to the provisions of the National Law or handing them over according to the provisions of international agreements.
- Ensuring effective protection for the staff working in the field of criminal justice.
- Ensuring effective protection for the information sources about terrorist crimes and their witnesses.
- Providing the necessary assistance to terrorism victims.
- Establishing effective cooperation between the relevant agencies and citizens to confront terrorism including the provision of the appropriate guarantees and incentives to encourage reporting of terrorist acts and providing information helping in revealing the same and cooperating in arresting their perpetrators.

### **Second: Combating Terrorist Crimes from the Substantive Aspect**

Both Emirati legislator and the Egyptian legislator laid down some measures to combat terrorist crimes from the substantive aspect as follows:

#### **1. Augmentation of Penalty issued for the terrorist crimes:**

This crime is considered one of the most severely committed criminal acts due to its consequences harming the state public interest and national security and threatening communities and individuals. Therefore, the legislator imposes the death penalty on the perpetrators of some acts stipulated in the fifth article of Federal Law No. 7 of 2014 regarding combating terrorist crimes. Provided that:

- A) Anyone hijacking an air, land or sea means of transport for a terrorist purpose shall be punished with life imprisonment.
- B) If the act mentioned in the previous clause results in an injury to any person or if the criminal resists by using force or violence against the public authorities during carrying out their tasks and duties to get back the hijacked means of transport from his possession and control, the criminal shall be punished with death penalty or life imprisonment.
- C) The penalty shall be death penalty if the perpetrator's act results in the death of a person.

In Article No. 90 – Repeated – clause (B) of Penal Law, The Egyptian Legislator stipulates: (Whoever enters the headquarters of one of the diplomatic or consular missions or international or regional bodies in Egypt or abroad by force or resistance with the aim of committing a terrorist crime shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment for a period not less than ten years.)

#### **2. Exemption or Decreasing the Penalty:**

Article No. 47 of Federal Law No. 7 of 2014 regarding Combating Terrorist Crimes stipulates that: “The court shall issue its judgment, upon a request from the Public Prosecutor or according to its own decision, with reducing the penalty or exempting from it for any of the perpetrators who provided the judicial or administrative authorities with information related to any terrorist crime, whenever this leads to revealing the crime and its perpetrators, proving their commitment for such crime or arresting anyone of them.”

This exemption or mitigation has conditions concluded from the text of the previous article as follows:

- a. Issuance of a ruling with exemption from the penalty or its mitigation by the court.
- b. The request must be submitted by the Public Prosecutor or by the court itself.
- c. The perpetrator provides the judicial or administrative authorities with information related to the terrorist crime.
- d. This testimony must help in revealing the crime or its perpetrators or arresting one of them.
- e. The position of the Emirati legislator is like the position of the Egyptian legislator and the position of modern penal legislation, adopting a special policy in treating the repentant criminal to encourage him to withdraw or separate from the organization to which he belongs.

#### **3. Non-Prescription of lawsuits arising from a terrorist crime:**

One of the substantive aspects of combating terrorist crimes is that the lawsuits arising from them do not expire with prescription. Such matter has been stipulated by the Emirati and Egyptian legislators.

#### **4. Establishing a counseling center for perpetrators of terrorist crimes:**

The Emirati law stipulates in Article 40 of Anti-Terrorist Crime Law the necessity of establishing a counseling center for perpetrators of terrorist crimes in order to reform them and to rehabilitate them in community again since the perpetrator of these crimes has great criminal danger. The court of subject has the authority to determine the matter of the availability of the criminal danger in the report of the criminal need of the criminal to enter this center or at the request of the Public Prosecutor.

The Counseling Center submits periodic reports to the Public Prosecution every three months about the person put at the center. In turn, the public prosecution shall submit the reports to the court along with its opinion. The court has the

jurisdiction to issue its order the release such person if his qualification is proven with proving the absence of the terrorist danger from him<sup>(10)</sup>.

### **5. Application of measures to the perpetrator of terrorist crimes:**

In Article No. 41 of Anti-Terrorist Crime Law, the Emirati legislator stipulated a set of measures by stipulating that: “1. The court, upon a request submitted by the prosecution, may order the subsection of a person deemed to be a terrorist threat, for such period determined by the court, to one or more measures of the following measures:

- A) Travel ban.
- B) Surveillance.
- C) Banning his residence in a specific place or area.
- D) Restricting his residence in a specific place.
- E) Prohibiting him from going to certain places or shops.
- F) Preventing contact with a specific person or persons.

2. The court shall supervise the implementation of the measures it ordered. The prosecution shall submit reports to the court regarding the conduct of such person subjected to such measures at periodic intervals not exceeding three months.

3- The court has the jurisdiction to issue its order ending such a measure, amending it or decreasing its period pursuant to a request provided by the prosecution or the person subjected to the measure. If the request submitted by the person subjected to the measure, he may not submit any new request except after the lapse of three months from the rejection date.

4- The person subjected to the measure shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year if he violates the measure ordered by the court.

### **Third: Combating Terrorist Crimes from the Procedural Aspect**

In Federal Law No. 7 of 2014 regarding the combating of the terrorist crimes the Emirati legislator stipulates the procedural aspects for combating the terrorist crimes as follows:

#### **First: Determining the exceptional authorities conferred to the investigation agencies represented by the period of pretrial detention:**

One of the procedural aspects of combating terrorist crimes is the exceptions stipulated by the Egyptian and Emirati legislators regarding the periods of pretrial detention. In Article No. 49, the Emirati legislator stipulates: “As an exception to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law, the order for pretrial detention issued by the prosecution shall be for a period of fourteen days after interrogating the accused. Such a period may be extended for other similar periods if the interest of the investigation requires so provided that such period may not exceed three months. Such period may not be extended for more than such period except with a ruling issued by the court.”

#### **Second: Giving the Public Prosecutor the authority to check the accounts at banks:**

Such authority was stipulated by the Egyptian and Emirati legislators regarding the procedural aspects of combating terrorist crimes. The Emirati legislator stipulated in clause No. 1 of Article No. 54 of Anti-Terrorist Crime Law that: “The Public Prosecutor, or whomever he delegates among the public attorneys, may directly order to check, to inspect or to get any data or information related to accounts, deposits, trusts, safes, transfers or movements of funds for which there are no sufficient evidences provided to the prosecution that they are related to the financing of a terrorist organization, a terrorist person, or a terrorist crime or that they were the subject of a terrorist crime or were obtained from it, used in it, or that would have been used and the matter of revealing the truth necessitated such access, check or getting of such data or information held by the Central Bank or any financial institution or other financial, commercial or economic institution.”

#### **Third: The jurisdiction of the court ruling the terrorist crimes to freeze funds or proceeds and prevent travel during the trial period:**

The Emirati law gives the court the jurisdiction in terrorist crimes to freeze any funds or proceeds related to the committed terrorist crime and to prevent the owners of these frozen funds from traveling until the trial is completed. In this regard, clause No. 2 of Article No. 54 of Anti-Terrorism Law stipulates that: “The Public Prosecutor or any of his authorized attorney generals, when necessary, may issue his order with preventing a terrorist person from travelling.”

Article 58 of the same law also stipulates: “The court may order the freezing of funds or proceeds or order a travel ban until the completion of the trial.”

---

<sup>(10)</sup> Dr. Said Ali Elnakby – Criminal Facing of Terrorism – Comparative Study – Alnahda Al-Arabiya Press House – Egypt 2001, Page : 238.

It is worthy to mention that such freezing can only be done by the Emirati Central Bank in accordance with Article No. 59 of the same law stipulating that: “In all cases, decisions to freeze funds existed at the financial institutions shall only be implemented by the Central Bank.”

**Fourth: The penalty of terrorist crimes shall not expire or prescribed except with by full execution, comprehensive amnesty, or special amnesty<sup>(11)</sup> :**

Terrorist crimes do not expire except with the full execution, a comprehensive amnesty, or a special amnesty. Such rule was confirmed by clause No. 1 of Article No. 53 of the Emirati Anti - Terrorist Crime Law by stipulating that: “1. The adjudicated penalty issued in terrorist crimes shall not expire or prescribe except with the full execution or with comprehensive amnesty or with special amnesty.

The comprehensive amnesty, in accordance with Article No. 143 of the Emirati Penal law, is an amnesty for a specific crime or crimes issued by law and resulting in the prescription and expiry of the criminal lawsuit or cancelling the conviction ruling issued therein with considering these crimes or such crime as inexistent. Such amnesty shall have no effect on such previously executed penalties or criminal measures.

The special amnesty, according to the provisions of Article No. 145 of the Emirati Penal Law, is an amnesty issued with an ordinance including the cancellation of all or part of the penalty adjudicated by a federal judicial authority or replacing it with a less penalty than the legally prescribed penalty. The special amnesty does not entail the cancellation of subsidiary penalties, other criminal consequences, or criminal measures unless the ordinance stipulates otherwise.

**Fifth: Canceling the conditional release adjudicated for the terrorist crimes:**

The exception from the general provisions regarding conditional release or conditional release is from among the procedural aspects of combating terrorist crimes. In this regard, such conditional release is stipulated by the Emirati legislator stipulates in Article 302 of Emirati Criminal Procedure Law. The legislator stipulated in Article No. 44 of the Penal Facility Law that: “Every convict sentence with a freedom limiting penalty for one month or more shall be released if he has served three-quarters of the sentence and his behavior while in the facility provides confidence in his self-correction and self-reform and his release does not pose a threat to public security.

The Emirati legislator went beyond the rule of conditional release as it stipulated in Article No. 53 – Clause No. 2 of Anti-Terrorist Crime Law, that: “Freedom-restricting penalties imposed for a terrorist crime are not subject to early release stipulated in any applicable law.” Perhaps this departure from general rules is due to the seriousness of terrorist crimes and their perpetrators.

**Sixth: Compliance with the confidentiality of the information regarding terrorist crimes at all stages of the case:**

The Emirati legislator stipulated that the application of penalties on anyone revealing information related to any terrorist crime at any stage of the lawsuit with temporary prison sentence as Article No. 60 of the Emirati Anti-Terrorist Crime Law stipulates that: “1. All competent authorities are committed to execute the provisions of this law stipulating that the obtained information as an execution to its provisions shall be confidential. Its confidentiality shall not be disclosed except to the extent necessary to provide evidence or to investigate terrorist crimes. 2. Anyone working for any of these agencies and discloses to any person any of the notification, inference, or examination procedures taken regarding those crimes or the data related to them shall be punished with temporary imprisonment.”

**Results:**

- (1) Terrorism issues are considered from among the most critical issues in various countries of the world at the present time. The approach of most comparative legislation, including the Emirati and Egyptian law, is to expand the scope of criminalizing and combating the same. There has been a change in the international position regarding issues of terrorism and extremism, considering that they are sources of instability inside and outside countries.
- (2) The difficulty of providing a clear definition among the various different legal legislations of the concept of terrorism, in a way that is far from ambiguity as whoever is considered a terrorist act for a group of people is considered at the same time a freedom struggler for others.
- (3) Neither the Emirati legislator nor the Egyptian legislator provides a clear definition of terrorism in Law No. 7 of 2014. Rather, it was stated that it is a criminal act under this law. Every act or omission constitutes a felony or misdemeanor mentioned in any other law if it is committed for a terrorist purpose.
- (4) There are separating lines between terrorist crime and other forms of violence, such as political crime, organized crime, and acts of popular resistance so that images of terrorist crime cannot be confused with other images.
- (5) There is no statute of limitations (prescription) for the criminal lawsuit arising from a terrorist crime. The adjudicated penalties issued for terrorist crimes do not expire or prescribed except with the full execution or with comprehensive amnesty or special amnesty and on condition that the person convicted with terrorist crimes does not benefit from conditional release.

---

<sup>(11)</sup> See articles No. (143 – 146) of Emirati Federal Penal Law

- (6) Laying down legal protection for the parties to the criminal lawsuit, whether the victims, the expert or other persons proven to be connected to the lawsuit and those who help in revealing the truth.

**Recommendations:**

- (1) It is necessary to develop a comprehensive and specific definition for the concept of terrorism to be adopted by all countries and international and regional organizations.
- (2) All community agencies, not just the security agencies, must unite to combat terrorist crimes, to spread correct religious awareness among the community, and to eliminate its causes in addition to the media confrontation for the extremist ideology.
- (3) All the world countries must unite to fight terrorist crimes. There must be security cooperation and disclosure of information and data about terrorist organizations to other countries.
- (4) Amending the provisions of the articles of the Emirati Federal Law No. 7 of 2014 regarding combating terrorist crimes and regulating the rights of the victim in addition to what was stipulated in Article No. 51 of the same law regarding taking the necessary measures to protect the victim.

**List of Sources and Bibliographies:**

1. Dr. Hameed Mohamed Salem Alshamsy – Procedural Provisions for the terrorist crimes – Alnahda Alarabiya Press House, Egypt, 2015.
2. Dr. Hussein Abu Dames – The impact of Technological Development on Terrorism – Dar Alam Al Kitab – Jordan – 2005.
3. Dr. Ibrahim Salah Al-Hudhud– Manar Al-Islam Magazine – Issue 495 - 2016.
4. Dr. Moataz Mahi Abdul Hamid – Terrorism and the renewal of security thought – Dar Zahran Publishing – Jordan – 2014.
5. Dr. Mohammed Awad, Dr. Agadir Arafat-the science of terrorism and the intellectual, psychological and social foundations for the study of terrorism - al – Hamid presses – Jordan - first edition-2006.
6. Dr. Mohammed Aziz Shoukry – international terrorism and the current world order - Damascus press - without Year of issue.
7. Dr. Said Ali Elnakby – Criminal Facing of Terrorism – Comparative Study – Alnahda Al-Arabiya Press House – Egypt 2001