

## Terrorism Paper

"The aim of the Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) project is to understand lone-actor terrorism in a European context. The project will develop a database of lone-actor cases from across Europe. Its overall objective is to see if it is possible to discern any trends or patterns that could be translated into useful observations or recommendations for practitioners and policy-makers. This is the second of two toolkit papers in the CLAT series. This paper focuses on the practical implications of the research project and provides guidance for law enforcement agencies and security officials. It aims to offer insights that may be of use to practitioners in Europe (and beyond), supporting the development of strategies to detect and deal with potential lone-actor terrorists and to understand the possible risk posed by persons of interest. This paper is presented in two sections. The first offers guidance on improving the initial detection of potential indicators of extremist behaviour and subsequently for determining whether persons of interest are exhibiting behaviour typical of lone-actor terrorists. The second condenses this advice into two practical toolkits.

Essay from the year 2020 in the subject Sociology - Law, Delinquency, Abnormal Behavior, grade: 75, University of Bradford, course: Terrorism and Political Violence, language: English, abstract: The relationship between narco-trafficking and terrorism remains a contentious issue. While some assert that narco-trafficking may be a strong predictor of terrorism, others contest this observation. In this research paper the focus lies on the impact of the Afghan opioid trade on terrorist violence in Central Asia, an area of drug transit states. This research paper and the findings lend support to the argument that narco-trafficking facilitates terrorism, although the substantive impact of the drug trade on terrorist activity is comparatively small. However, it suggests that the drug-terror relationship is multifaceted, complex, and in detail related to the state. The research paper also finds that the links between narco-trafficking and terrorist violence are quite varied, with some defined by direct intersections of violent and criminal non-state actors, while others shaped by deep involvement of the state in the drug trade. Violent non-state entities, including extremist organisations and resistance forces, try to collaborate with criminal networks in order to fund acts of aggression and procure materials for devastation and assassination. Such organisations are involved in the legal economy through real estate, corporations, and other institutions. The drug-terror thesis points out to the ideological shift between the two organisations but establishes that they mutually benefit from the sheer profit. This research paper supports the claim that drug trafficking induces terrorism, while the direct impact of drug trafficking on terrorist activity is comparatively limited and under-researched.

Nonprofit Financing and the Combatting of Terrorism Financing is part of the World Bank World Bank Working Paper series. These papers are published to communicate the results of the Bank's ongoing research and to stimulate public discussion. One of the ways in which terrorist organizations raise and transfer funds is by using nonprofit organizations (NPOs); however NPOs are also an important way to deal with the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In trying to address one problem---terrorism financing---it is important not to diminish the important work of NPOs. This paper discusses the threat and how to address it without tainting the entire NPO sector and concludes that it is inefficient and counterproductive to devise an entirely new regulatory framework. The ultimate objective is to enhance the transparency of the NPO sector---the people in charge of NPOs, NPO funding sources, and how funds are spent. The NPO sector has a stake in being clean and being regarded as such by others, thus NPOs are indispensable partners in drawing up regulatory policies, including self-regulatory policies. World Bank Working Papers are available individually or on standing order. The World Bank Working Paper series is also available online through the World Bank e-library ([www.worldbank.org/elibrary](http://www.worldbank.org/elibrary)).

"Attacks on computer systems for both criminal and political purposes are on the rise in both the United States and around the world. Foreign terrorist organizations are also developing information technology skills to advance their goals. Looking at the convergence of these two phenomena, many prominent security experts in both government and private industry have rung an alarm bell regarding the potential for acts of cyber-terrorism. However, there is no precise definition of cyber-terrorism under United States law or in practice among cyber-security academicians. The lack of a common starting point is one of the reasons existing law fails to directly address cyber-terrorism. This paper furnishes a lexicon of cyber-related malicious activities and argues for a common working definition of cyber-terrorism. This definition can be both incorporated into current counter-terror legislation and used by government agencies to combat cyber-terrorism. This paper arrives at that definition by analyzing the various definitions proposed by security experts and those in use by governmental organizations. This paper builds on these definitions to arrive at a new definition that is at once broad enough to cover the potentially unique effects of a weapon of cyber-terrorism, while narrow enough to exclude computer network attacks that are relatively minor in nature. Second, analyzing several recent cyber attacks, this paper finds that, while we have not yet faced a "cyber 9/11," computer network attacks for political purposes are on the rise and becoming increasingly complex. Third, this paper analyzes current law related to both cyber-crimes and terrorism, finding that while these laws are applicable in many instances, they fall short in adequately focusing on the most important factor when addressing cyber-terrorism: prevention. This paper concludes by recommending that cyber-terrorism, as defined in this paper, be incorporated into some of our most frequently used laws to combat terrorism"--Leaves iv-v.

Lone-actor Terrorism

The Psychology of Terrorism

Cyber-terrorism

Nonprofit Organizations and the Combatting of Terrorism Financing

Media and Terrorism

Nuclear Weapons Proliferation and Terrorism

International Terrorism in 1978

The purpose of this paper is to explore how a copycat effect--established within the field of suicide studies--may manifest itself in terrorist suicide attacks, and takes an exploratory approach in evaluating the prospect of incorporating open-data resources in future counter-terrorism research. This paper explores a possible 'copycat effect' in cases of suicide terrorism, which entails a perpetrator being inspired by a preceding attack to carry out a similar attack not long after the original. In the wake of mounting risks of lone wolf terrorist attacks today and due to the general difficulties faced in preventing such attacks, in this paper we explore a potential area of future prevention in media reporting, security and anti-terrorism policies today. Using the START Global Terrorism Database (GTD), this paper investigates terrorist suicide-attack clusters and analyses the relationship between attacks found within the same cluster. Using a mixed-method approach, our analyses did not uncover clear evidence supporting a copycat effect among the studied attacks. These and other findings have numerous policy and future research implications.

Essay from the year 2021 in the subject Sociology - Miscellaneous, grade: 1,0, University of Wrocław, language: English, abstract: This essay deals with a culture of fear in the West, which provides a perfect breeding ground for the fear of terrorism. Terrorism is a global phenomenon and omnipresent in Western societies, such as the European Union or the United States. The goal of terrorism is to produce a climate of fear and to disrupt the social cohesion. Since the attacks on the World Trade Center on 11 September 2001, terrorism has been attracting more and more attention within Western society and their mass media. It gave rise to a universal awareness of vulnerability of the West (Beck, 2009, p. 14).

After Islamic terrorist attacks on Germany and France in 2015 (Charlie Hebdo attack, Bataclan attack, Berlin attack), 44% of the people surveyed stated that terrorism was the greatest threat within the European Union, according to Eurobarometer 87 in the following spring (Eurobarometer, 2017). In the United States, the public concern about Islamic terrorism was even higher, half of the US population were worried about themselves or a family member becoming the victim of terrorism after the attacks (OWD, 2019). These surveys illustrate that terrorism is perceived by the Western public as a major threat to social life. In this essay I will argue that we have established a culture of fear in the West, which provides a perfect breeding ground for the fear of terrorism. Terrorism in fact is dangerous, but my point is that the danger is massively exaggerated, and we fear the wrong things. I will deal with the culture of fear and how it influences the perception of risk in terms of terrorism. Furthermore, I argue that media and terror maintain a symbiotic relationship that benefits from each other and this leads to a reinforced distortion of perception in the public. The excessive coverage of terrorism in the mass media is disproportionate to the numbers of death and leads to a staged threat. To put it in the words of Ulrich Beck: "Whether it be the mass media broadcasting the images of bloodstained victims across the world, or American President Bush declaring war on terrorism, or NATO declaring a case of legitimate defence after 9/11: only when such reactions follow the deed does every terrorist's dream of a meteoric rise from obscure petty criminality to the "number one enemy", the "global danger" – in short, to "terrorist world stardom" – become a reality." (Beck, 2009).

This Research Paper presents results from the study of media usage by convicted terrorists in the UK. The purpose is to shed light on the nature of the media environment in which individuals convicted of participation in terrorist plots operated in the weeks and months prior to their arrest. The Paper concentrates on those media publications that convey religious, political, or other ideological sentiments and describes the analytical tools developed to dissect this material. The Research Paper is directed towards practitioners, scholars and students interested in the sources of influence that help shape the perspectives of those planning to carry out terrorist attacks. The Research Paper is also intended to facilitate further comparative research within this field of study.

Traces the recent evolution of international terrorism against civilian and U.S. military targets, looks ahead to where terrorism is going, and assesses how it might be contained. The authors consider the threat of information-based terrorism and of weapons of mass destruction, with an emphasis on how changes in the sources and nature of terrorism may affect the use of unconventional terror. The authors propose counterterrorism strategies that address the growing problem of homeland defense.

What Types of Media Do Terrorists Collect?

A Public Health Strategy

EU Counterterrorism Policy

USAWC (U.S. Army War College) Military Studies Program Paper. Terrorism: The Challenge and the Response

Global War on Terrorism

A Working Paper

An Analysis of Religious, Political and Ideological Publications Found in Terrorism Investigations in the UK

***Terrorism Opposing Viewpoints Greenhaven Press, Incorporated***

*Provides essays offering varying opinions on terrorism, covering such topics as the causes of terrorism, antiterrorism legislation, war, and the United Nations.*

*Pre-University Paper from the year 2013 in the subject English - Miscellaneous, grade: 2,7, , language: English, abstract: I limited my topic onto US because a world-wide overview would go beyond the constraints of the term paper. The topic "The change of terrorism" belongs to the issue value change because it is about the change of the kind of terrorist acts in the US since the colonial era. Furthermore, I deal with the different definitions of terrorism that exist in different U.S. federal authorities and compare them with each other. At the end of my term paper I will describe the change of the various approaches against terrorism since the first terrorist acts.*

*This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Examines terrorists' involvement in a variety of crimes ranging from motor vehicle violations, immigration fraud, and mfg. illegal firearms to counterfeiting, armed bank robbery, and smuggling weapons of mass destruction. There are 3 parts: (1) Compares the criminality of internat. jihad groups with domestic right-wing groups. (2) Six case studies of crimes includes trial transcripts, official reports, previous scholarship, and interviews with law enforce. officials and former terrorists are used to explore skills that made crimes possible; or events and lack of skill that the prevented crimes. Includes brief bio. of the terrorists along with descriptions of their org., strategies, and plots. (3) Analysis of the themes in closing arguments of the transcripts in Part 2. Illus.*

*The change of terrorism in the USA*

*Analysing Threats from Terrorism*

*A Research Paper*

*Sharp End of Terrorism and Narco-trafficking*

***Analyzing the Strategic Threat (Discussion Paper Number Thirteen)***

***A Paper Tiger?***

ABSTRACT The 2015 migration crisis and the sudden rise of terror attacks between 2015 and 2017 resulted in the rise of xenophobic sentiments and in associating refugees and asylum seekers with terrorists. This paper investigates the relationship between migration and terrorism, treading in the path of the 2015 migration crisis and seeks to prove that refugees are not terrorists. However, the paper also sustains that right-wing political ideologies, right-wing extremism, ill-treatment of asylum seekers, or restrictive policies could contribute to the radicalisation of refugees in the long term. The paper gives an overview of the 2015 migration crisis and re-examines the most important milestones, such as the Arab Spring, which is considered to be one of the main triggers of the migration influx in Europe. The relationship between migration and terrorism will be analysed along the lines of state terrorism and non-state terrorism, which phenomena's significance increased after the Arab Spring. While the main aim is to discredit the xenophobic and Islamophobic sentiments, the research reveals that the declaration of the Caliphate – and the resulting migration crisis – indeed contributed to the rise of terror attacks, although not in the form of refugee terrorism. Furthermore, the research also shows that one of the key reasons behind the rising number of terror attacks in Europe is the inadequate social integration that created the breeding ground for homegrown terrorists. Henceforth, the investigation supports the theory that the rise in radicalisation is the key factor behind the growing number of terror attacks; thus, its prevention is the greatest security challenge Europe nowadays, since xenophobic attitude, ill-treatment in refugee camps, and right-wing extremism could lead to the radicalisation of newly arriving refugees.

Do piracy and maritime terrorism, individually or together, present a threat to international security, and what relationship if any exists between them? Piracy may be a marginal problem in itself, but the connections between organised piracy and wider criminal networks and corruption on land make it an element of a phenomenon that can have a weakening effect on states and a destabilising one on the regions in which it operates. Furthermore, it is also an aspect of a broader problem of disorder at sea that, exacerbated by the increasing pressure on littoral waters and growing numbers of people and organisations seeking to exploit maritime resources, encourages maritime criminality and gives insurgents and terrorists the freedom to operate. In this context, maritime terrorism, though currently only a low-level threat, has the potential to spread

become more effective in the event of political change on land. It is only by addressing the issue of generalised maritime disorder that of piracy and maritime terrorism may be controlled in the long term.

"Lone-actor terrorism is rising in Europe. Given that current global events, such as civil wars in Syria, Libya and Yemen, and the spread of effectiveness of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) propaganda, all represent potential sources of inspiration for lone-actor terrorist policy-makers in Europe must be adequately equipped to respond. Crucially, the response should be commensurate with the threat posed; however, the threat has hitherto tended to be framed using hypotheses rather than empirical analysis relevant to Europe. The perceived that lone-actor terrorists have in designing and implementing their plots without interacting with individuals or groups that might alert security services to their activities is a commonly cited concern. However, as the Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) Analysis Paper other fundamental factors should be considered in terms of attack methodology and logistics. In particular, the diversity in casualty rate preferences for certain types of weapons that are relatively available in Europe, the ethnographic nature of lone-actor terrorist targeting range of actors' competencies have all highlighted in the Analysis Paper. The need to identify these other trends led to the formation of Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism (CLAT) consortium. Following an extensive data-collection phase with the Royal United Services Institute for Strategic Dialogue, and Leiden University, Chatham House was allocated nine variables from the completed dataset to analyse in order to help develop a more nuanced understanding of the lone-actor terrorism threat in Europe. These variables are: Injuries, Fatalities, type, Target details, Weapon type, Weapon details, Legal gun possession, Reported military experience, Indication of a safe space. This paper expands upon those findings and suggests policy recommendations based on that analysis."--Page [1]

This dissertation is about nuclear weapons proliferation by states and threat of nuclear terrorism arising from non-state actors. It comprises three distinct papers. Paper 1 (Chapter 1) discusses applicability of international law of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons to non-state actors. Specifically, it focusses on the ability of international law to constrain non-state actors' activities that can potentially lead to nuclear terrorism to punish non-state actors if they commit nuclear terrorism. Paper 2 (Chapter 2) is about causes of nuclear weapons proliferation by states. Using the methodology of case studies, it focuses on Iran, North Korea, and South Korea to comprehend whether Scott Sagan's security model, politics model, and normative model apply in these states' attempts to acquire nuclear weapons. Paper 3 (Chapter 3) studies theories of terrorism in light on terrorists' motivation to acquire nuclear weapons for perpetrating nuclear terrorism. The specific focus in this paper is on three case studies of Aum Shinrikyo, Al Qaeda, and ISIS, examined in light of Dumas' taxonomy of terrorist groups' characteristics. Together, these three papers view the issue of nuclear weapons proliferation from three different angles.

High-level Meeting Victims of Terrorism

Prevailing Against Terrorism

Policy Paper 3: Motivations, Political Engagement and Online Activity

How to Deal with International Terrorism

Reexamining U.S. National Approaches to Addressing the Threat of Ideologically Motivated Violence

Can a Copycat Effect be Observed in Terrorist Suicide Attacks?

Finding a Common Starting Point

*Although there is a vast body of literature covering the ongoing debates concerning the novelty and gravity of the contemporary terrorist threat, as well as the most appropriate response to it, few authors have thus far analysed the complex set of counterterrorism measures that both the individual Member States and the European Union (EU) have attempted to develop. This volume offers a critical analysis of the measures the European Union has taken to combat terrorism and how, in a number of key areas, EU counterterrorism policy is more of a paper tiger than an effective counterterrorism device. Several legal EU counterterrorism instruments have not been properly implemented at the national level and questions have been raised regarding their effectiveness, appropriateness, and proportionality. The capabilities of EU agencies in the area of counterterrorism remain rather weak and the EU Counterterrorism Coordinator does not have any real powers apart from persuasion. However, this does not mean that EU level action cannot offer any value-added in the fight against terrorism. There are several areas where the EU can provide genuine value-added in the fight against terrorism due to the transnational nature of the contemporary terrorist threat and the nature of a borderless Europe. International terrorism is a complex and increasingly lethal challenge to international order, to the United States and to the community of democratic nations. This essay reviews the definitional problems and nature of terrorism. The act of terrorism has been practiced for centuries for many reasons with varying degrees of success. In recent years, terrorism has emerged as a sophisticated strategy for use as a political weapon. It is essential to recognize that terrorism has purposes and goals; it is a relatively new mode of warfare which poses a significant threat to the American system of government and way of life. The inability of a government to respond effectively to terrorist incidents undermines the confidence of both its citizens and its allies. Terrorists attempt to inspire and manipulate fear to achieve their purposes. The last two decades have seen a dramatic increase in international terrorism; this trend is likely to continue. The terrorist incidents of 1985 illustrate that terrorism is increasingly directed against the U.S. has a clearly stated antiterrorism policy and an effective governmental structure to deal with terrorism. Our national strategy must embrace the whole range of threats to American citizens, property and interests. The strategy can be divided into three broad categories: defensive, managerial and long-term. Terrorism can be managed and controlled, but not eliminated. (Author).*

*Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2018 im Fachbereich Politik - Internationale Politik - Thema: Frieden und Konflikte, Sicherheit, , Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: This paper deals with terrorism in Lake Chad Basin. Since 2011, Nigeria has been facing Boko Haram terrorists activities. The trend is multidimensional: from complex security challenges, ranging from transnational organized crime, terrorism and proliferation of advanced and light weapons, to the simple and common security challenges. More disturbing was the protracted and internationalized insurgent activities of Boko Haram elements of north-eastern areas of Nigeria. Over the course of less than two decades Boko Haram has morphed from a terrorists group operating within Nigeria to a regional terror group with a regional presence across multiple countries in West Africa and beyond but also gradually spreading to a large portion of the Lake Chad Basin. Taking into cognizance that Nigeria is the main victim of the insurgency, has been the center piece upon which the regional security framework performs or operates. The main issue addressed in this paper is to appraise how the countries of the region approached security challenges collectively. The paper further, analyses the modus operandi of the Nigerian state through regional*

cooperation to tackle terrorist activities in the Lake Chad Basin region of West Africa. To do this, the paper looks at the bases for security cooperation between Nigeria and her neighbors in line with the ECOWAS security framework. Using the ECOWAS, we intend to interrogate the following questions; What is the nature of Nigeria's cooperation with her neighbors in tackling terrorism especially in the Chad Basin area? What are the mechanisms put in place in the fight against terrorists activities and, why is it that there are increases in these attacks in spite of the presence of numerous regional and sub-regional joint task forces in the area?

This new edition of John Horgan's critically acclaimed book is fully revised and expanded. The book presents a critical analysis of our existing knowledge and understanding of terrorist psychology. Despite the on-going search for a terrorist pathology, the most insightful and evidence-based research to date not only illustrates the lack of any identifiable psychopathology in terrorists, but demonstrates how frighteningly 'normal' and unremarkable in psychological terms are those who engage in terrorist activity. By producing a clearer map of the processes that impinge upon the individual terrorist, a different type of terrorist psychology emerges, one which has clearer implications for efforts at countering and disrupting violent extremism in today's world. In this 2nd edition, Horgan further develops his approach to the arc of terrorism by delving deeper into his IED model of Involvement, Engagement and Disengagement - the three phases of terrorism experienced by every single terrorist. Drawing on new and exciting research from the past decade, with new details from interviews with terrorists ranging from al-Qaeda to left-wing revolutionaries, biographies and autobiographies of former terrorists, and insights from historic and contemporary terrorist attacks since 2005, Horgan presents a fully revised and expanded edition of his signature text. This new edition of *The Psychology of Terrorism* will be essential reading for students of terrorism and political violence, and counterterrorism studies, and recommended for forensic psychology, criminology, international security and IR in general.

Contemporary Piracy and Maritime Terrorism

Dying to Win

The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes

Practical Terrorism Prevention

Law, Politics and Theory

TERRORISM FORECASTING: A WEB-BASED METHODOLOGY, OCCASIONAL PAPER NUMBER ELEVEN, NOVEMBER 2004, \*

Theory, Research, and Prevention

**Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Communications - Media and Politics, Politic Communications, grade: AA, T.C. Yeditepe University Istanbul, course: Terrorism in Context, language: English, abstract: Terrorism is an extremely complex phenomenon which can involve a multitude of motives, strategies and actors. Even if terrorism is not an invention of the modern age but it has its roots in the ancient times, the contemporary forms of terrorism display special features. One of them is the "media-oriented terrorism" (Martin 2003: 281). It is linked to the emergence of mass media that allow a global and life coverage of terrorist acts. This paper will examine which role the media play for terrorism. How do the media treat the phenomenon of terrorism (chapter 2)? After a brief summary of guidelines of news media the major focus will lie on the coverage of terrorist incidents in reality. As another feature of the media's perspective the governmental attempts to restrict the freedom of reporting will be described. The second part of this paper will deal with the media's role for terrorist strategies (chapter 3). What does media-oriented terrorism mean concretely? Chapter 5 draws a conclusion from the precedent analysis, after chapter 4 has dealt with the delicate: What are the effects of the media's involvement in terrorism?**

**Since the 9/11 attacks more attention has been given to the question why the United States is a major target for transnational terrorism. What conditions motivate these terrorist activities? Are there specific characteristics in the terrorists home countries that provide a breeding ground for anti-US terrorism? In particular, we ask whether oppressive and bad governments in these countries and/or close connections with the US encourage attacks against the US. Oppressive and bad government behavior, such as human rights violations or poor governance, may provoke resistance against the authorities, including violent attacks. Attacking the United States instead of one's own government may be a promising option, especially if the government's capacity seems dependent on US support. In a count data approach we use panel data for 149 countries from 1981 to 2005. We measure governmental oppressiveness using the physical integrity rights index, and measure a government's closeness to the US with a range of measures. Controlling for a variety of variables, our findings indicate that both oppressiveness and US closeness are important determinants of anti-US terrorism. Furthermore, both effects do not seem completely independent. Sorting into groups, US closeness seems to relate to more attacks the greater the oppressiveness of one's home government's.**

**Suicide terrorism is rising around the world, but there is great confusion as to why. In this paradigm-shifting analysis, University of Chicago political scientist Robert Pape has collected groundbreaking evidence to explain the strategic, social, and individual factors responsible for this growing threat. One of the world's foremost authorities on the subject, Professor Pape has created the first comprehensive database of every suicide terrorist attack in the world from 1980 until today. With striking clarity and precision, Professor Pape uses this unprecedented research to debunk widely held misconceptions about the nature of suicide terrorism and provide a new lens that makes sense of the threat we face. FACT: Suicide terrorism is not primarily a product of Islamic fundamentalism. FACT: The world's leading practitioners of suicide terrorism are the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka-a secular, Marxist-Leninist group drawn from Hindu families. FACT: Ninety-five percent of suicide terrorist attacks occur as part of coherent campaigns organized by large militant organizations with significant public support. FACT: Every suicide terrorist campaign has had a clear goal that is secular and political: to compel a modern democracy to withdraw military forces from the territory that the terrorists view as their homeland. FACT: Al-Qaeda fits the above pattern. Although Saudi Arabia is not under American military occupation per se, one major objective of al-Qaeda is the expulsion of U.S. troops from the Persian Gulf region, and as a result there have been repeated attacks by terrorists loyal to Osama bin Laden against American troops in Saudi Arabia and the region as a whole. FACT: Despite their rhetoric, democracies-including the United States-have routinely made concessions to suicide terrorists. Suicide terrorism is on the rise because terrorists have learned that it's effective. In this wide-ranging analysis, Professor Pape offers the essential tools to forecast when some groups are likely to resort to suicide terrorism and when they are not. He also provides the first comprehensive demographic profile of modern suicide**

**terrorist attackers. With data from more than 460 such attackers—including the names of 333—we now know that these individuals are not mainly poor, desperate criminals or uneducated religious fanatics but are often well-educated, middle-class political activists. More than simply advancing new theory and facts, these pages also answer key questions about the war on terror: • Are we safer now than we were before September 11? • Was the invasion of Iraq a good counterterrorist move? • Is al-Qaeda stronger now than it was before September 11? Professor Pape answers these questions with analysis grounded in fact, not politics, and recommends concrete ways for today's states to fight and prevent terrorist attacks. Military options may disrupt terrorist operations in the short term, but a lasting solution to suicide terrorism will require a comprehensive, long-term approach—one that abandons visions of empire and relies on a combined strategy of vigorous homeland security, nation building in troubled states, and greater energy independence. For both policy makers and the general public, *Dying to Win* transcends speculation with systematic scholarship, making it one of the most important political studies of recent time.**

**"The Institute for Strategic Dialogue analysed two main sections of the CLAT dataset that pertain to the motivations of Lone Actor Terrorists (LATs), as well as their political engagement and online activity. In this paper, we provide recommendations for policymakers, police and social media companies based on our findings. We recommend that European policymakers and police: 1. Give greater consideration to the threat from far-right lone actors, particularly in light of the refugee crisis. 2. Develop a more coordinated approach to infiltrating, monitoring and proscribing violent extremist groups, particularly violent far-right groups. Encourage non-violent extremist groups to report individuals who leave their parties or communities because their views are too extreme or because of a confrontation. We also recommend that social media companies: 3. Continue to improve user-based reporting systems to account for individuals that pose an immediate risk, and establish closer links with the police to expedite responses in these cases. They should also trial new methods such as online one2one interventions for less urgent cases. Preventing every single instance of lone actor terrorism is impossible. This is particularly true in countries where freedom of thought, speech and privacy are highly valued and must be protected. Our recommendations are an attempt to provide practical suggestions for preventing instances of lone actor terrorism--based on our findings relating to their motivations, political engagement and online activity--that adhere to these principles."--Page [1]**

**Paper Presented at the Travemünde Symposium on the Economic Analysis of Law ; International Law and the Rule of Law Under Extreme Conditions, March 27-29, 2014**

**Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism**

**Fear of Terrorism in Western Societies. An Essay**

**Psychology of Terrorism**

**Oppressive Governments, US Closeness, and Anti-US Terrorism**

**The Strategic Logic of Suicide Terrorism**

**Conference Paper**

Lo scopo del libro è quello di presentare i risultati di una survey che ha visto coinvolti i membri di alcune Law Enforcement Agency europee e un gruppo di esperti in materia di terrorismo e radicalizzazione che sono stati interrogati sul presente e il futuro della radicalizzazione violenta in Europa. Questa ricerca è stata condotta nell'ambito del progetto TRIVALENT. Dopo una descrizione del background teorico della ricerca e della metodologia utilizzata, saranno presentati i risultati delle interviste qualitative e del questionario Delphi. La principale conclusione di questo studio è l'idea che la radicalizzazione e il terrorismo siano processi complessi e articolati in più livelli che coinvolgono sia i singoli individui sia le macro-strutture.

"This policy paper looks into the characteristics of lone actor terrorists in the European Union (2000-2015). It is part of the Countering Lone Actor Terrorism (CLAT) project that looks into this phenomenon through analysis of data pertaining to plots and cases of lone actor terrorism within the EU. This paper will focus on the personal characteristics of lone actor terrorists, resulting in a number of policy recommendations. First of all, some of the key findings from the previous analysis paper are highlighted. Subsequently, the authors outline the following recommendations based on the findings: 1. Although overall data metrics are useful, specifically focusing on certain sub-groups could provide more insight into shared characteristics of certain groups. In order to accurately interpret results, it is necessary to have appropriate benchmarks. For instance, we found that 35% of the perpetrators reportedly suffered from some kind of mental health disorder. The estimated percentage for the general population is 27%. It is relevant to look into certain combinations of variables and characteristics, rather than single ones, such as legal gun possession and mental health problems. 2. Lowering barriers to mental health services should be key. Part of this effort should be focused on removing taboos on speaking about mental health problems in certain communities. Trust and openness play a crucial role in this regard. 3. A multi-agency approach is recommended, in light of identifying as well as assessing the risks posed by potential lone actors."--Executive summary.

The Oklahoma City bombing, intentional crashing of airliners on September 11, 2001, and anthrax attacks in the fall of 2001 have made Americans acutely aware of the impacts of terrorism. These events and continued threats of terrorism have raised questions about the impact on the psychological health of the nation and how well the public health infrastructure is able to meet the psychological needs that will likely result. *Preparing for the Psychological Consequences of Terrorism* highlights some of the critical issues in responding to the psychological needs that result from terrorism and provides possible options for intervention. The committee offers an example for a public health strategy that may serve as a base from which plans to prevent and respond to the psychological consequences of a variety of terrorism events can be formulated. The report includes recommendations for the training and education of service providers, ensuring appropriate guidelines for the protection of service providers, and developing public health surveillance for preevent, event, and postevent factors related to psychological consequences.

In compiling this annotated bibliography on the psychology of terrorism, the author has defined terrorism as "acts of violence intentionally perpetrated on civilian noncombatants with the goal of furthering some ideological, religious or political objective." The principal focus is on nonstate actors. The task was to identify and analyze the scientific and

professional social science literature pertaining to the psychological and/or behavioral dimensions of terrorist behavior (not on victimization or effects). The objectives were to explore what questions pertaining to terrorist groups and behavior had been asked by social science researchers; to identify the main findings from that research; and attempt to distill and summarize them within a framework of operationally relevant questions. To identify the relevant social science literature, the author began by searching a series of major academic databases using a systematic, iterative keyword strategy, mapping, where possible, onto existing subject headings. The focus was on locating professional social science literature published in major books or in peer-reviewed journals. Searches were conducted of the following databases October 2003: Sociofile/Sociological Abstracts, Criminal Justice Abstracts (CJ Abstracts), Criminal Justice Periodical Index (CJPI), National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts (NCJRS), PsycInfo, Medline, and Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS). Three types of annotations were provided for works in this bibliography: Author's Abstract -- this is the abstract of the work as provided (and often published) by the author; Editor's Annotation -- this is an annotation written by the editor of this bibliography; and Key Quote Summary -- this is an annotation composed of "key quotes" from the original work, edited to provide a cogent overview of its main points.

*Terrorism in the Lake Chad Basin Region. Reasons and Solution Attempts*

*Working Papers In Terrorism Studies: The Present And The Future Of Violent Radicalization In Europe.*

*Toolkit Paper 2: Practical Guidance for Security Practitioners*

*Countering the New Terrorism*

*The Black Paper on the Jewish Agency and Zionist Terrorism*

*Opposing Viewpoints*

*Cyberterrorism*

*Cyberterrorism and the misuse of Internet for terrorist purposes represents a serious threat, since many essential aspects of today's society are completely dependent upon the functioning of computer systems and the Internet. Further to the adoption by the Council of Europe of the Cybercrime Convention (2001) and the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005), its Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) has been studying this matter and surveying the situation in member states to evaluate whether existing legal instruments are sufficient to combat this emerging form of crime. This publication contains an expert report prepared by the Max Planck Institute, which evaluates the main problems that arise in the context of cyberterrorism and provides recommendations, together with reports on the situation in the member and observer states of the Council of Europe and the relevant Council of Europe conventions*

*Since the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington D.C., the fight against international terrorism has been a dominant issue in the political arena. Policy-makers (still) face the challenge to develop sound strategies for fighting this type of terrorist activity.*

*Unfortunately, there is no universal strategy to counter terrorism. This is partly due to the diverse and clandestine nature of terrorist groups, and partly due to misperceptions, lack of precise knowledge as well as divergent interests and prioritization on part of policy-makers. The present chapter aims at providing a systematic overview on how to deal with (international) terrorism, taking on a law and economics perspective. More specifically, we will examine how the rule of law - both nationally and internationally (i.e., in terms of the international law) - interacts with international terrorism and how it can be sustained under the extreme conditions of terrorism.*

*Researchers examined past U.S. countering violent extremism and terrorism prevention efforts and explored policy options to strengthen terrorism prevention in the future. They found that current terrorism prevention capabilities are relatively limited and that there is a perceived need for federal efforts to help strengthen local capacity. However, any federal efforts will need to focus on building community trust to be successful.*

*International Terrorism in 1977*

*Patterns of International Terrorism, 1980*

*Policy Paper 2: Attack Methodology and Logistics*

*A Proportionate Response*

*Investigating the Relationship between Migration and Terrorism*

*Crimes Committed by Terrorist Groups*

*Background Paper*