

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

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Abstract

The research deals with the issue of terrorism and combating it, and it is one of the topics that preoccupied jurists of international and national law because of the great danger it causes to all segments of society and the violation of security and sanctities, desecration of sanctities, kidnapping and killing of innocents, and thus threatens the security and stability of the state, because the phenomenon of terrorism was born with the emergence of societies Humanity has developed, taking advantage of scientific development to activate the methods and means of carrying out terrorist operations, and then the geographical area has expanded to include the entire world. Therefore, the United Nations has sought to provide international support to countries that are exposed to terrorism by concluding agreements and treaties and abiding by them to enable the international community to take the necessary means and measures by countries to combat terrorism.

Introduction

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and may God's peace and blessings be upon Muhammad and his good family. The issue of terrorism has occupied the attention of legal scholars because of the danger that this phenomenon poses to the security of society, violating sanctities, and desecrating sanctities, represented by killing innocents and threatening the lives, achievements and civilization of citizens. The phenomenon of terrorism is an old phenomenon that was born with human existence, but the means and methods of carrying out terrorist acts have developed rapidly due to the continuous scientific development, and accordingly terrorist acts have crossed their geographical borders to reach all countries of the world without exception, and rich and poor countries alike have been exposed to it. Terrorist action in any country is possible, and the state's high capabilities are no longer an obstacle to its occurrence, in addition to the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism or extremism that has increased with the spread of social and media, as well as some religious lectures and educational curricula that exude the toxins of extremism in the minds of its recipients. It became the right of all states to preserve their public security from all threats, including the threat of terrorism and extremism, as it disturbs public order and causes chaos and turmoil prevails in it. Therefore, it is imperative for the state to exercise the function of maintaining public order and combating terrorism and extremism by all means and within the constitutional and legal framework. Because of the seriousness of the acts carried out by terrorist organizations, we decided to search the international and national efforts to combat terrorism and

extremism, as they are closely and inextricably linked with each other, so that we may light a lamp for those who follow to complete the process of legal research, and to investigate to find solutions to this problem that has no parallel with it at all. Therefore, we will divide this research into two demands, the first of which is international efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, while we dealt with in the second requirement the national efforts to combat terrorism and extremism in Iraq, ending with a conclusion that included the most important results and recommendations that emerged from this research.

The first requirement: international efforts to combat terrorism and extremism

Terrorism is one of the most heinous forms of aggression criminalized by the Charter of the United Nations, which necessitates states to take measures to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law to be an essential pillar in combating terrorism and extremism by fulfilling the obligations entrusted to them in accordance with human rights law and international humanitarian law. Therefore, terrorism has become an alternative to conventional war, with some countries resorting to the use of terrorist acts against each other. International terrorism has witnessed an important development due to many transformations in the global system and technological and military development, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, terrorism is a criminal phenomenon. It is old, but its danger has worsened with the increase in scientific development. It is a phenomenon rejected in all monotheistic religions. Therefore, international efforts have joined forces to combat terrorism and extremism. We will discuss it in two branches, the first of which is the efforts of the United Nations General Assembly in combating terrorism and extremism, and the second is the efforts of the UN Security Council in combating terrorism and extremism, as follows:

Section one: The efforts of the United Nations General Assembly in combating terrorism and extremism

Because of the horrific and accelerating spread of terrorist operations throughout history, violence has become the most dangerous phenomenon that threatens international peace and security, and endangers stability. Therefore, international efforts have contributed to combating the dangerous phenomenon of terrorism, especially after terrorist acts have moved from the local to the international to cross the borders of a country. To another, which prompted the United Nations to urge and intensify efforts within the framework of a strategy aimed at eliminating terrorism, as the organization developed, through its specialized agencies, the conclusion of many international agreements to enable the international community to fight terrorism, curb terrorist activities and prosecute their perpetrators, and this is evidence of the international community's determination To combat the growing threat of terrorism and extremism.

After the catastrophes that humanity was subjected to during the Second World War, and the crimes committed against humanity, including in the form of killing and torture on a large scale, the United Nations was established as a global organization that seeks to achieve international peace and security and to criminalize the use of force or threats as stated in its charter. The international community adopted the Convention on the Prevention of Genocide and the Punishment of Genocide in 1948, then successive agreements followed in this regard, including

the War Crimes Convention of 1968, to punish those who commit war crimes against humanity, despite their discovery after an unlimited period of committing them, and many other agreements that are international guarantees To protect human rights.

The declarations of the General Assembly of the United Nations continued in relation to the principles of international law in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including the declaration issued on October 24, 1970, where this declaration included the duty of states to refrain from encouraging terrorist acts on the territory of another state or providing assistance to terrorists or allowing them to work on its territory or through it. The meetings of the Special Committee on the issue of terrorism, consisting of (thirty-five countries), continued, but it was unable to reach a common agreement on the problem of terrorism, its causes and definition, and the failure to reach is due to the committee's failure in the conflicting opinions among its members .

However, the contents of these resolutions changed in a more severe direction after the events of 9/11/2001, when the General Assembly of the United Nations issued several resolutions on the issue of combating terrorism, including Resolution (56/1) on 9/12/2001, which condemned the terrorist acts that caused The massive loss of life and destruction in the cities of New York, Washington and Pennsylvania in the United States of America, where the resolution called for international cooperation to bring the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 to justice, to prevent terrorist acts and uproot their roots. They will be held responsible and accountable for it. By following the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, we see that they are more independent than the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council because of the weakness of American hegemony in the voting sessions, which take place in full equality among the members of the General Assembly, in contrast to the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, which are limited to the five permanent members of the Council and their political influence. And the importance of the international consensus increased under the umbrella of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, and this was achieved in Resolution No. (60/288) on 9/8/2006, which stipulated a series of pledges that the member states committed themselves to, and successive resolutions which stressed the necessity of Continuing to increase cooperation between states and international and regional organizations in order to prevent terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed under the relevant conventions.

It is not possible to combat terrorism and extremism without cooperation between countries in concluding agreements and treaties that include combating terrorism and stopping funding and support for terrorist organizations and groups. Although some countries refuse to join or sign such agreements that seek to combat terrorism and extremism under the pretext of violating human rights, however Indeed, it has been proven that it does not consider these agreements when the threat of terrorism is directed at it .Because of the confusion between the concept of struggle, liberation movements, and terrorism, the United Nations General Assembly issued a resolution in which the definitive affirmation of the invalidity and illegitimacy of attributing the national and liberation struggle to terrorism and thus the international community reached an agreement on the

definition of terrorist acts and its codification in international conventions and treaties especially since terrorism in some cases is more dangerous than conventional wars after it achieved superiority in the elements of surprise, accuracy, planning and implementation, and accordingly No country can possess complete immunity against terrorism. and it must cooperate with other countries in the field of combating terrorism and extremism. Although most countries of the world have joined the conventions and treaties on combating terrorism and extremism, they have contributed in various directions to the spread of terrorist phenomena and feeding extremist ideas that threaten the security of other countries, by supporting terrorist organizations to carry out their criminal acts by harboring them and providing them with money, equipment and weapon.

Although some international agreements to combat terrorism are often motivated by the interests of some major countries that suffer from this phenomenon, capacity building in all countries is an essential element in strengthening international efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, by taking many measures to develop the capabilities of countries to prevent terrorism. Combating it and strengthening coordination within the United Nations system and benefiting from the experiences owned by some countries and exchanging them to limit the phenomenon of terrorism and combat it in its infancy before its expansion and spread. A person is sick with his body and dies alone, but when his disease is in his thinking, it causes the poisoning of society, and for the above, we suggest amending national legislation in line with international and regional agreements and in line with the principles of international humanitarian law to produce international efforts in combating terrorism and extremism.

Section Two: The efforts of the UN Security Council in combating terrorism and extremism

The UN Security Council dealt with the issue of international terrorism after its aggravation at the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties of the last century through the resolutions issued by the Council to combat terrorism in general and comprehensively. After that, UN Security Council resolutions followed that dealt with the issue of international terrorism, as it began criminalizing terrorist acts against civil aviation as a result of the repercussions of the bombing of the Boeing (747) of the Pan American Airlines, which was shot down over the town of Lockerbie in southern Scotland in Britain In which he condemned the incident that affected international peace and security, and referred to the Libyan authorities' urging of requests for cooperation from the United States of America, Britain and France due to the accusation of two Libyan national employees in the bombing operation . and indeed Libya handed them over on April 6, 1999, when they were tried in the Netherlands.

The efforts of the UN Security Council continued to be issued, successively, to keep pace with the seriousness of terrorist acts, including resolution (1269) of October 19, 1999, which condemned all terrorist acts and their methods as criminal acts that cannot be justified, and called on all states to fully implement the international conventions against which they are a party. It is a legal basis for states to legislate or amend their national laws to ensure the implementation of international obligations and authorize its judicial and executive authorities to combat terrorism and extremism, and the resolution calls upon all states to exchange information in accordance with national and international law and cooperate to prevent and combat terrorism. After the pace of terrorist acts

escalated, the Security Council responded to them in its resolutions in accordance with its competence to maintain international peace and security, especially after the terrorist attacks on the United States of America on September 11, 2001, which targeted the World Trade Center, where it penetrated the stronghold of the major superpowers and caused the fall of more than (5000) victims, in addition to the mass destruction caused by these attacks. The right to political asylum for terrorists, as well as the refusal to grant them refugee status, and to ensure the implementation of this resolution, the Security Council established the Anti-Terrorism Committee, which includes all members of the Security Council to follow up the implementation of resolution (1373 of 2001). Strengthening the readiness of countries for dialogue and cooperation in the field of combating international terrorism, and that their work is of objective importance for countries that have the desire to cooperate but lack the necessary means. A crisis to combat terrorism and then the UN Security Council issued in 2002 a resolution on the Taliban movement and Al-Qaeda which imposed on all countries participating in the campaign against terrorism to cut off the sources of funding that benefit Al-Qaeda in Africa, Asia and the Middle East and the bodies that take Charitable works as a means of financing, and the resolution specified a list of (400) people whose assets in various banks had been confiscated on the grounds that they were ready to finance terrorism.

Despite the efforts made by the UN Security Council in issuing decisions and measures taken in maintaining international peace and security, the US influence and influence on the Security Council made it deviate from the goal for which it was established. After the occupation of Iraq in 2003, the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1483 (2003) to give legitimacy to the Anglo-American occupation of Iraq, and this confirms the emergence of a dangerous type of international terrorism practiced against the peoples of the third world countries in the name of international legitimacy and under the umbrella of the UN Security Council and United Nations resolutions. The UN Security Council has continued resolutions aimed at maintaining international peace and security, including Resolution (1735) issued on December 22, 2006, which stated that terrorism can only be confronted by following an advanced and comprehensive approach that involves the cooperation and effective cooperation of international and regional organizations to prevent terrorist threats. Weakening it and paralyzing its ability, which is an explicit recognition of the importance of international cooperation. Crown in the fight against terrorism. It is noticeable on the UN Security Council resolutions that they are unfair and not impartial, but are issued according to the interests and strength of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which made the Council lose the confidence granted to it by the international community in maintaining global peace and security. Whatever the criticism directed at the UN Security Council resolutions, we see that they keep pace with terrorist acts and their expansion that affected most countries of the world and their interests, as these resolutions condemn and criminalize all terrorist acts, extremism and fanaticism.

The second requirement: national efforts to combat terrorism and extremism in Iraq

Over the years, Iraq has witnessed armed conflicts and various terrorist acts whose negative and painful effects are still negative and painful, whether those affecting individuals or public and

private properties. It has not been spared from the effects of terrorist crimes, even the holy shrines and archaeological and cultural sites that are the heritage of all humanity, and this matter became clear after The year 2003 became an exceptional circumstance represented by the increased activity of extremist terrorist organizations coming from outside the borders, as well as the mobilization of some citizens to join these organizations to carry out their criminal acts under the influence of external support, ideological extremism or criminal behavior. Therefore, we will discuss in this demand the national efforts to combat terrorism and extremism in Iraq, and divide it into two branches, the first of which is the legal basis for combating terrorism and extremism in Iraq, while the second section will be to discuss the obstacles and means of combating terrorism and extremism in Iraq, and as follows:

Section one: The legal basis for combating terrorism and extremism in Iraq

The legal basis adopted by the Iraqi legislator in enacting special laws to combat terrorism and intellectual extremism is the constitutional texts, the first of which is the text (prohibiting every entity or approach that adopts racism, terrorism, infidelity, or sectarian cleansing, or incites, glorifies or justifies it) as well as the other text on a commitment The state fights terrorism in all its forms and works to protect its lands from being a headquarters, corridor, or mediator for its activity as it ranged from the text on combating terrorism and intellectual extremism, to compensation that finds its support in Article (132) of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq for the year 2005, and based on From this text, the Iraqi legislator legislated laws that deal with terrorist crimes and the material and moral effects that they have, including the Anti-Terrorism Law where the Iraqi legislator defined it in the first article of this law as “every criminal act committed by an individual or an organized group that targets an individual, group, or Official or unofficial groups or institutions, or damage to public or private property, or with the aim of disturbing the security situation, stability and national unity, or introducing terror, fear and panic among people, or provoking chaos to achieve terrorist goals.

In the same vein, the legislator in Kurdistan proceeded with the Anti-Terrorism Law and although most national legislation and international covenants stray from mentioning a specific definition of terrorism, we support what the Iraqi legislator went to in setting a definition of terrorism so that everyone would be able to know the acts that are considered terrorism by others. Acts, to intensify the penalties for the perpetrators of terrorist crimes, which is a preventive law to deal with terrorist crimes before they occur, and then followed it by enacting the Compensation Law for Terrorism Victims which is a remedial law to redress the harm that individuals suffer as a result of terrorist acts, which was issued in accordance with the constitutional text that stipulated (guaranteeing The state compensates the families of the martyrs and the injured as a result of terrorist acts) and these laws are of a special nature to combat terrorism and extremism to fill the legislative deficiency in general laws (civil law and penal code), and the reason for issuing these exceptional laws by the Iraqi legislator is because of the increase in terrorist acts, in which all victims have become members of society without exception, in addition to the gravity and seriousness of terrorist acts

and the breadth of their scope, which extended to include destruction, looting and theft of public and private property in the country hey.

The national legislator is required to implement the international obligations that the state owes as a result of joining international conventions and treaties, including the Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the protocols annexed to them of 1977, where the first common article of the Geneva Conventions and the First Protocol stipulates that (The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect these The agreement and ensures its respect in all cases), and the commitment contained in this article is not a peaceful obligation to refrain from everything that would constitute a violation of the provisions and rules of this agreement, but rather it is a positive respect that requires action to make others respect its provisions, and it follows that everyone has the right to A state party to the four conventions and the first protocol may require violators of the rules of these conventions to cease violations if it is proven that they have occurred, and to provide assistance to the international community.

A question may arise: what if the implementation of the international treaty contradicts the internal legislation of the state, as the agreement may contain cases that are not mentioned in the national legislation, and there may be cases regulated by the internal law, and there may be a conflict between them with the provisions of the agreement, and this conflict depends on the existence of a constitutional text that prescribes the primacy of agreements or Treaties depend on internal law or not but the political reality often casts a shadow over these agreements, which violates the principle of commitment contained in the Vienna Treaty of Treaties And because the protection of society is one of the most important functions of the modern state by all means, if the state is not responsible for damage in accordance with the rules of civil responsibility for all disasters and damages that affect individuals, there is an obligation on the state to enact laws and legislation to ensure compensation for the victims of terrorist crime because The offender is unknown or insolvent. As for the issue of compensation for damages caused by terrorism, the legal jurisprudence varied between supporters and opponents of the state's responsibility to compensate the damages that afflict individuals due to terrorist acts. that inflicted on others without them being the perpetrators, and that this obligation weighs on the state budget, and deciding that responsibility on the shoulders of the state leads to wasting the principle of individual responsibility and contradicts the principle of the personality of the worker This leads to the loss of the philosophy of punishment represented in deterring the offender and reprimanding others, in addition to this obligation leading to discrimination between victims of terrorism and other victims of natural disasters

While the supportive trend of legal scholars went to respond to the trend opposed to the responsibility of the state and its obligation to compensate for the damage caused by terrorist acts, as they respond to the arguments of the opposition that state compensation is of a precautionary nature, which is only in the case of failure to reach the perpetrator of the terrorist act. Innocent individuals the burden of compensating the damage inflicted on others without being the perpetrators of it falls within the door of social solidarity among members of society and we support the juristic trend that supports the idea of the state's obligation to compensate because it

is the most likely trend and is followed in most contemporary legislation, and it is possible to respond to the issue of discrimination between the damages that result. Regarding terrorist acts from other crimes and acts, it is an analogy with the difference, given the difference between these two types of damage, because the damages of accidents and disasters are accidental, while terrorist crimes almost occur constantly and every day and target all countries of the world, including the countries that are fortified security and militarily, as happened in the United States America as a result of the events of September 11, 2001.

Therefore, the issue of compensation for those affected by terrorist acts is one of the important issues on the international and national side, since the phenomenon of terrorism is a global phenomenon, and the affected individuals need to compensate for the damage they have suffered, even if relatively.), where it came in the second article of it on (the compensation stipulated in the law includes the damages represented by martyrdom, loss, total or partial disability, damage to property or damage related to job or study) to expressly decide to compensate every natural person who was harmed as a result of terrorist acts, and despite the fact that The law is one of the special laws, but it was tainted with some loopholes that the Iraqi legislator must redress, including that it excluded compensation for damages to a moral person as a result of terrorist acts, such as damages to companies and private institutions as a result of terrorist acts, and the compensation procedures are associated with a series of The long and complicated routine makes the compensation lose its value, since the disbursement of compensation amounts is based on controls that depend on the availability of financial credit. A provision is made for compensation in the budget of the state institutions specialized in this regard, which are often not available at the time of the issuance of the compensation decision, in addition to the fact that the amount of compensation is very small and is not commensurate with the gravity of the damage. Therefore, we suggest to the honorable legislator to increase the amount of compensation for the affected people first, and to ease the procedures for disbursing the amounts secondly, By adopting a quick and accurate mechanism to keep it away from administrative and financial corruption, which is one of the tributaries of supporting terrorism and its products, to reach the desired goal of compensation.

The second section: Obstacles and means of combating terrorism and extremism in Iraq

The state authorities in maintaining public security and combating terrorism and extremism face many internal and external obstacles, most notably the multiplicity of political parties and non-governmental organizations that often lead to chaos and political instability. He supports maintaining what was, and the second trend is a modern trend that looks forward to what should be according to the data of the new stage and this caused a state of disharmony and incompatibility between the political trends, which created an incubating environment for terrorism in different regions of the country, and this was manifested in the The growth and increase of sectarian and political influence at the expense of the weak role of the state and its noticeable decline, which resulted in the fall of a third of the state's area from its authority, and its subjection for more than two years to the control of terrorist organizations

Efforts to combat terrorism in Iraq face internal and external obstacles. The internal obstacles are numerous, including the increasing negative role of clans, contrary to what the constitution

intended for them (), which emphasizes the state's keenness to advance the role of clans in line with religion and law, and prevent customs that are inconsistent with human rights. Its negative was manifested in the presence of terrorist groups among the clans, the provision of safe havens and facilities to them, and even the participation of members of the clans themselves in terrorist acts as well as the spread of unlicensed weapons in the hands of citizens in violation of the Weapons Law following the unfair decision to dissolve the security institutions in Iraq and the transformation of The arsenal of weapons and equipment is in the hands of traders locally and regionally, thus exacerbating the negative clan role with the proliferation of weapons, which hampered national efforts in combating terrorism, which posed a threat to the security and stability of the state (), and this is what made the clan role one of the internal reasons that impede the fight against terrorism at the national level. It is necessary to abandon negative customs, abide by the law, and contribute to all segments of the people in the fight against terrorism, especially the tribal forces, to be the main The permanence and strength of the contemporary state From the foregoing, we see the necessity of consolidating the concept of good citizenship in order to enjoy security and get rid of terrorism and extremism, and this matter can only be done by enacting court laws that restrain anyone who adopts clan customs that are in violation of Islamic Sharia and the law, which violates established social values and threatens public security and makes it an incubator for terrorism. The other internal obstacle is the spread of extremist ideas through the media, which excessively promoted and nourished these ideas to be a cause that led to the expansion of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism because of its influence on souls and minds and the polarization of weak minds. Extremist ideas manifest themselves in incitement to violence and force, as well as abuse. To religions, sects and religious symbols, and we see that terrorism in its meaning Materialism is the result of ideas of extremism and the use of force, so terrorist organizations promote the idea that everything in society is invalid and must be changed, and that there is no way to change except by force of arms and the practice of terrorism in society

As for the external reasons that impede the fight against terrorism in Iraq, they are manifested in the extradition of terrorists first, and external support for terrorist organizations secondly, as the issue of non-extradition of terrorists is due to the non-compliance of many countries with this system, according to which the state abandons someone who is on its territory to another country based on Her request to take charge of his trial for a crime he is accused of committing or to enforce a ruling issued by its courts, based on the fact that the state requesting extradition has the original jurisdiction in that trial and these relations between states are regulated by international agreements to be binding on their parties, which may be bilateral agreements or Regional, and Iraq has approved it by ratifying it in Law No. (53) of 1956, and states are keen to include this paragraph in national legislation to be binding on the state authorities after ratification according to the provisions of the Constitution by the competent authority, and in view of the urgent need to enter Iraq for such With these agreements, a law has been issued ratifying the agreement on the transfer of convicts between the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran

And the non-compliance of states in implementing the agreements related to the extradition of the perpetrators of terrorist crimes when demanding their extradition on the grounds that their crimes

are political or military and may not be extradited, or some groups that are not extradited, including members of the diplomatic corps and nationals of the requested state, and this matter does not achieve the desired goal of concluding Agreements to extradite terrorists, and the matter has happened repeatedly in Iraq when many terrorist crimes are committed and their perpetrators flee to other countries that refuse to extradite them, and these may be from diplomatic missions who enjoy exemption from legal responsibility with the guarantee of the provisions of international law, which makes their activities a source of danger to the Public security in the country requires intelligent and continuous monitoring of their activities throughout their presence in Iraq

As for the second external obstacle to combating terrorism in Iraq, it was manifested in the external support for terrorist organizations that carry out their terrorist acts in Iraq, especially after the growth of sectarian or national trends, which made Iraq a popular market for the circulation of various types of weapons and equipment(), which negatively affected the maintenance of public security in Iraq because of the systematic terrorist crimes that caused huge losses in lives and exhausted the economy with huge debts because of what is spent on the war machine against terrorist organizations, combating and limiting them. It is no secret to anyone the extent of the impact of external support for terrorist organizations, especially from Iraq's neighboring countries, which made these countries an incubator for terrorist groups and outlaw individuals in their countries. Communications for their departure towards the goals set for them in other countries, and this is what Iraq was exposed to after 2003 when the neighboring countries of Iraq became a corridor and headquarters for the training of terrorist groups and their launch within the Iraqi borders after they remained open to them for a long time after the decision to dissolve the Iraqi army and border forces

And all state authorities must cooperate in combating terrorism and intellectual extremism by applying effective methods in confronting crises and terrorist acts by activating security cooperation, as well as the need to improve relations with the neighborhood circle and major countries to dry up the sources of terrorism and legal and material means must be used in the country that is represented in preserving the borders Preventing the smuggling of weapons and the infiltration of individuals within the borders to maintain public security, relying on modern technology in border protection and monitoring with thermal cameras and drones, and the rehabilitation of qualified and trained personnel commensurate with the seriousness of terrorist acts.

One of the obstacles facing the fight against terrorism in Iraq in which internal and external parties participate is the establishment of armed groups outside the authority of the state, because this matter may lead to the commission of terrorist acts to implement a political agenda first and then weaken the state's security institutions secondly, especially after the decision of the administrative director of the authority The Interim Coalition (General Paul Bremer) in June 2003, when the Ministries of Defense and Interior and all security institutions were abolished, which led to the demobilization of hundreds of thousands of security and armed forces and border forces without reference to the status of alternative forces, which caused the collapse of the dam that prevents the entry and spread of terrorists Within the state, because the borders were wide open for terrorist

groups to enter Iraq through its open borders with neighboring countries, and what increased the weakness of the security institutions after their dissolution was the formula in which the institutions were built, which was represented in the formula of restructuring them, as it produced the quota system according to the political influence of the power parties. Thus, the purpose of forming the Iraqi army vanished, as it kept it away from the professionalism and military doctrine that it enjoyed, and this is what prompted the neighboring and non-neighboring countries to interfere in the affairs of the Iraqi people. Iraq and supporting terrorist groups and facilitating their entry into Iraq(), and other obstacles and reasons that contributed to the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism are the religious reasons that were represented by the spread of the phenomenon of extremism and extremism with the spread of ideas characterized by extremism, extremism and misunderstanding of religion, which resulted in extremist and sectarian ideas (), Which was considered the most important obstacle facing the fight against terrorism, so we propose to establish a culture of good citizenship among the ranks of society to build a system of moral and religious values to ensure harmony and compatibility to contribute to the fight against terrorism and extremism, by placing oversight on educational curricula and extremism. Human rights and the deepening of the culture of citizenship and a sense of humanity is what reduces the risks of terrorism and extremism, and we also suggest moderating religious discourse and giving it great capabilities to influence, which makes it contribute to combating extremism that sows hostility and hatred between sects and members of society and paves the way for terrorism.

Conclusion

After we finished our research entitled "International and National Efforts to Combat Terrorism and Extremism", we reached a number of results and recommendations, as follows:

First: the results

1. The ineffectiveness of international efforts in combating terrorism and extremism due to the influence and interests of global powers, and the discrepancy in the implementation of their decisions to combat terrorism.
2. Terrorist organizations often target innocent victims who have nothing to do with the two sides of the conflict between terrorist organizations and their opponents in order to destabilize security and stability.
3. Terrorist organizations use the most lethal weapons and drones, which are the most common and easy to use because they are easy to manufacture and conceal because they do not require the presence of the owner of the crime scene, and their adoption of the method of covert action to prevent the perpetrator of the terrorist operation from being known.
4. Terrorism and intellectual extremism are closely linked, relying on the integrity of human thought when affected by extremism and violence.
5. The spread and development of the media led to the expansion of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism because of its influence on the souls and minds.
6. Educational curricula and extremist religious discourse are among the methods through which signs of terrorism and extremism begin.

Second: Recommendations

1. Strengthening international cooperation with neighboring countries to dry up the sources of terrorism, stop funding and support for terrorist organizations, and hand over terrorists in accordance with the principle of reciprocity or international norms.
2. Consolidating the military doctrine among the members of the security institutions, establishing control over education curricula, and promoting a culture of human rights, citizenship and a sense of humanity to reduce the risks of terrorism and extremism.
3. Amending national legislation to ensure the implementation of international and regional decisions and agreements, and to achieve international peace and security, and in line with the principles of international humanitarian law.
4. Consolidating a culture of good citizenship among all segments of society by directing the social, political and religious elites to moderation in discourse and to stay away from sectarian and national animosity, to build a system of moral and religious values to ensure harmony and compatibility to contribute to the fight against terrorism and extremism.
5. We suggest regulating the work of the media of all kinds by placing restrictions and censorship and imposing severe penalties on radio stations and channels that incite sectarianism and violence to ensure moderate discourse away from extremism and encourage violence and terrorism.
6. We recommend amending Law No. 20 of 2009 to include those affected by terrorist acts with privileges represented in increasing the amounts of compensation, simplifying procedures to ensure speedy access to them, and exempting or reducing some wages for basic public utility services such as education, health and transportation.

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