The International Efforts to Encounter the Phenomenon of International Terrorism

DR. Mohammad Salim Al-Rawashdeh. (Associated Professor),
International Relations, Al-Balqa Applied University, Princess Alia'a University College, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Amman.
Po.box (942302) Tell: 00962-799109700
ORCID ID- 000-0003-39675112.
Jordanian Academic Database: (12584).
E-mail: jordanresearch@bau.edu.jo   jordanresearch@hotamil.com

Abstract:
Arab collective security must therefore have its own assessments emanating from the regional reality on which Arab collective national security priorities are prioritized. The emergence of transnational terrorist groups poses a great threat to Arab security, and the emergence of a failed or soft state is a very dangerous phenomenon on the Arab national security, as well as illegal immigration due to the prevailing conditions in the Arab region and the neighboring countries of Africa, the illicit drug trafficking and the dangers of using social networks and their use as a means of influencing the Arab youth sector through influence or the birth of the formation of Arab identity comes as an emerging Arab heritage and culture and authentic Arab identity and affiliation account.

The use of the term "security" refers back to the end of the Second World War. A stream of literature began to look at how to achieve security and avoid war. The result was the emergence of theories of deterrence and balance. Then the National Security Council was established. There have been several publications in this field, and concepts have been common in this context under the names of many of them - "American national security" and "European security" and "national security of the Soviet Union" before disintegration, China's security and national security, Indian national security and Arab national security.

Every country or nation is trying to formulate its concept and strategy of security according to what it considers its field as vital security in the surrounding circle, which has the capacity to influence them, or can be a serious threat to their interests and sometimes to exist, and intersect or intertwine some countries and nations in their vital fields Security of its geographic contiguity or its ability to deploy the force crossing its borders economically, culturally or where the range of its missiles, aircraft or warships.

Since the national security: is the state's ability to protect its territory, resources and interests from external military threats and internal threats. In the face of globalization, there have been shifts in the concept of security, most notably power, which is no longer linked to the military factor but rather to politics, technology, education, economic growth and the adoption of information.
Key words: Arab National Security, international Terrorism

Introduction:
The national security is an important issue that is the top priority of the nations, and it is different in its strength and the extent of the dangers it faces. The success of any nation is measured by the security it provides to its people. The expression of national security on the political level has become clear in the modern era and has been associated with military events in particular strategic balances and struggles of powers.

The use of the term national security was common after the Second World War, but its roots date goes back to the seventeenth century, especially after the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which established the birth of the nation-state and formed the era of the Cold War, In which attempts have been made to formulate theoretical and institutional approaches to the tyranny of the use of the term "national security strategy" since the 1990s, with a purely American language that is reproduced globally.

 The year of 1947 can be considered as the station or platform for the launching of the term national security in the American theater and the beginning of its organizational structure by the publication of the National Security Act of 1947 by the USA Congress. The rest of the world countries were late in using this term as a starting point " to formulate arguments in active political planning about future visions, without focusing on providing approaches to formulating answers to what could threaten sovereignty or placing them in independent molds within the bureaucratic structure of the state. Everything that is agreed upon in its subsequent definition of national security falls under the structure of defense or internal security and its organs.

The British Department of Knowledge statesthat the definition of security is "to protect the nation state from the threat of oppression by a foreign power." Henry Kissinger, who occupied national and foreign security positions in the 1970s, presents his view of national security as follows: "Actions taken by society to preserve."the

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara during the Vietnam War said "Security means development, whether economic, social or political, under guaranteed protection. The true security of the state stems from its deep knowledge of sources that threaten its various capabilities and to confront them, to give the opportunity to develop them, real development capabilities in various fields, both in the present or in the future. "

The national security is to secure the state from insideand to protect it from the external threat to ensure its people a stable life that provides them with the reasons for the advancement, development and expression of their identity among the nations and exercise their freedom to exploit their human and mineral and natural resources to reach their goals of progress, prosperity and peace. Its territory, resources and interests from external military threats and internal threats. In the wake of globalization, there have been shifts in the concept of security, most notably power, which is no longer linked to the military factor but rather to politics, technology, education, economic growth and the adoption of information. The first is the strategic school that focuses on the military side and the external threat. The second is the contemporary or developmental school, which believes that the sources of the threat are not limited to external threats but also to the internal threat, which includes Economic, social and cultural dimensions.

The use of the term "security" refersback to the end of the Second World War. A stream of literature began to look at how to achieve security and avoid war. The result was the emergence of theories of deterrence and balance. Then the National Security Council was established. There have been several publications in this field, and concepts have been common in this context under the names of many of them - "American national security" and "European security" and "national security of the Soviet Union" before disintegration, China's security and national security, Indian national security and Arab national security.

- Henry Kissinger, former US Secretary of State believes that national security means actions by which society seeks to preserve its right to survival.

Zakaria Hussein, a professor of strategic studies and former director of the Nasser Military Academy in Egypt, believes that the comprehensive concept of "security" is: the ability of the state to secure the release of its internal and external sources of economic and military resources in various fields in the face of sources threatening them at home and abroad, In peace and in war.

This study examines the threats to the Arab nation and its national security under the new international order and international terrorism which was formed in the beginning of the nineties until 2017 following a series of international changes, especially the emergence of terrorist organizations in the Arab region and the emergence of the US-led unilateral polarity. Political, military and economic development, the end of the cold war and the arms race prevailing in the bipolar phase.

The concept of Arab national security faces ambiguity in itsdefinition and defining its aspects. The source of this confusion is the nature of the national association that brings together the Arab states. This is reflected in the fact that the Arab peoples belong historically to one nation, but at the same time they are divided into independent political entities Sovereign in the world order. 22 Arab countries, different in the political system adopted, and applicable laws, some of which depends on the semi-presidential system, including those who adopt the parliamentary system, including the royal regimes. This has resulted in the growth of the country and the logic of the country, where each country sought to search for its own interests in exchange for diminishing national interests. This has led to the absence of the concept of national security on both its political and military fronts. The historical, social, economic and military factors did not contribute to the creation of an Arab system capable of preserving the national security of the Arab countries, due to a combination of political and international interests in the Arab region.

There are several reasons why Arab collective security capabilities cannot be activated due to three main reasons:
The first factor is due to external regional interventions. This type of intervention carries a serious peculiarity that distinguishes it from international external interventions. The regional interventions have serious consequences in that they always carry the tendency to expand geographical ambitions and spread influence over the national sovereignty of the Arab states. Religious and sectarian tendencies and ethnic and ethnic differences are used as a means to support their interventionist policies and sow the seeds of sectarian strife in the Arab countries. Armed militias are used as spearheads to undermine the sovereignty and stability of the Arab states, especially after the so-called phenomenon of the Arab Spring and the deterioration of the security situation in many of these countries. Therefore, the negative effects of regional interventions and the risks include society

and the state together.

The ability of regional powers to penetrate the Arab ranks has contributed to preventing the establishment of a unified Arab security system capable of addressing these interventions. In particular, the regional foreign intervention exploits the weakness of the Arab side, the conflict of national interests of each Arab country, and the priority of national interests over the supreme national interests of the Arab nation. Therefore, we find that the system of strategic alliances of some Arab countries is based on an alliance with ambitious regional forces, Arab nationalism itself, and contrary to the stability of the Arab states.

The phenomenon of armed militias that have emerged in a number of countries in the Arab world is the result of the factor of external regional interventions. The fact that these armed militias feed on the weakness of the central state and the dissolution of its authority remains the most important factor in providing regional external support to these militias, which are working to implement the agendas of the regional countries that support them.

While there is a tendency of "neutrality" used by some Arab countries in determining their position on the conflicts in the Arab world. Indeed, "neutrality" cannot be a place in situations that threaten the entire Arab national security. For example, the current crisis in Yemen represents a threat to Arab national security, represented by flagrant and overt interference by an expansionist regional state that has exploited the existing conditions in Yemen to build bases of influence and control by supporting armed ideological militias that seek to control power and the state on behalf of an external party. Some Arab parties with a "stand of neutrality" in the Yemeni conflict is in itself a support for the expansionist external party. Therefore, the interests of Arab national security cannot be sacrificed by covering up the "neutral" position.

Second: Adopting the national security of a number of countries in the Arab world (partially or wholly) on external support and external security and defense guarantees, and the continued failure to develop self-defense capabilities. This factor cannot be relied on because external guarantees are a volatile and changeable factor with any change in the circumstances or international political environment, changing priorities, or even changing governments or political leadership in the guarantor country. External security and defense guarantees (from major powers) are not given to "Arab security as a whole", but to individual Arab states.

In our current Arab situation or in reality, there is no mistake in obtaining external security or defense guarantees. This system is widespread in most parts of the world (not only in the Arab world), but the mistake or failure is to rely on these guarantees as a guaranteed or permanent element and not to develop alternatives in the event of the disappearance, reduction or failure of such guarantees. It is also important that these external guarantees do not conflict with the March and objectives of collective Arab national security.

Third, focusing on terrorism as the primary source of threat or risk is an irrational assessment, especially if it is not focused on the causes and motivations of those behind it. The activities of the terrorist organizations are undoubtedly a threat, but terrorism is a containable danger by adopting a chain of security, political and cultural measures. Threats that are facing the Arab nation cannot be reduced by focusing on anti-terrorism in its Western sense and neglecting the dangers and other threats that pose real challenges to the state and society in the Arab world. Iran's interventionist and expansionist policy carries threats and threats of a long-term strategic nature, threatens the Arab world and imposes a policy of regional hegemony, disintegrates our Arab societies and spreads the seeds of sectarian conflicts. Arab collective security must therefore have its own assessments emanating from the regional reality on which Arab collective national security priorities are prioritized. The emergence of transnational terrorist groups poses a great threat to Arab security, and the emergence of a failed or soft state is a very dangerous phenomenon on the Arab national security, as well as illegal immigration due to the prevailing conditions in the Arab region and the neighboring countries of Africa, the illicit drug trafficking and the dangers of using social networks and their use as a means of influencing the Arab youth sector through influence or the birth of the formation of Arab identity comes as an emerging Arab heritage and culture and authentic Arab identity and affiliation account.

All these risks and challenges call on the Arab countries to redraw and develop a comprehensive Arab security strategy to deal with the existing and potential dangers, in order to ensure the continuity of the nationand its presence in this sea of conflict, which targets the modern Arab national states and thus the whole Arab nation, civilization, people and countries.

The term "terrorism" is not mentioned in Arabic dictionaries, but it has already been known fear and panic andis

Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization
www.iiste.org
ISSN 2224-3240 (Paper) ISSN 2224-3259 (Online)
Vol.64, 2017

derivedfrom the act "terrorized"

The term terrorism in the Holy Quran has been mentioned in many ways that benefit fear, fear and fear of God Almighty.

Despite the world's interest in the phenomenon of terrorism, and taking it to a great deal of interest of politicians, leaders and officials in many countries of the world, but they have not yet agreed on the concept and definition of clear and specific terrorism, although many of these countries introduced it in their legislation, including USA and some Arab countries for their terrorist operations.

The phenomenon of terrorism is not a new one .In the first century AD, as mentioned in the Old Testament, a group of zealots terrorized Jews from the rich who cooperated with the Roman occupier in the eastern Mediterranean.

In the Roman era, it was difficult to distinguish between political crimes and terrorism. After the Roman era, the world defined terrorism as a means used by feudal lords to control their province and the slaves they used in feudalism. By the beginning of the seventeenth century, The carrier of trade between East and West and emerged with piracy, which was considered a form of terrorism and continued until the beginning of the twentieth century, and then find that the practice of terrorism over time in various forms depending on the parties and circumstances, it is a social phenomenon develops with the development of society as well as the forms taken by the phenomenon of terrorism in view of scientific and technological development.

Despite the widespread use of the concept of terrorism, there is no agreed definition of this concept at the international or scientific level, due to the different ideological factors associated with this term in addition to the different cultural structures, that is, what is considered a terrorist act from the point of view of a particular State or community is not necessarily that of another State.

The concept of terrorism in the 1937 Geneva Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism was one framework that states that terrorism is the terrorism of individuals against the State. The Convention has defined specific crimes as terrorism. In article 1, terrorism is defined as "criminal acts against a State which can cause panic and terror among certain people or groups of people or the public.

Pillars and the concept of national security:
 Since thenational security: is the state's ability to protect its territory, resources and interests from external military threats and internal threats. In the face of globalization, there have been shifts in the concept of security, most notably power, which is no longer linked to the military factor but rather to politics, technology, education, economic growth and the adoption of information.

One does not need to search for a Super Computer or search libraries to discover the spread use of using some terms in political, intellectual and media discourse. In the foreground, there are such terms as security, terrorism, war, and strategy. The written, audiovisual, Daily newspapers from the reference to it, and despite their association with other common terms , the term of security occupies a top and the importance of the particular objective or desired that other terms are used to serve explanation and research or justification. The war is being waged for security, or so it is claimed, and the strategy is formulated in the interest of security, while "terrorism" is included as a permanent threat to national security.

Every country or nation is trying to formulate its concept and strategy of security according to what it considers its field as vital security in the surrounding circle, which has the capacity to influence them, or can be a serious threat to their interests and sometimes to exist, and intersect or intertwine some countries and nations in their vital fields Security of its geographic contiguity or its ability to deploy the force crossing its borders economically, culturally or where the range of its missiles, aircraft or warships.

In the current Arab situation, one is almost looking for the existence of the vital field or field of security for every entity, let alone seeking a vision of the "crescent" of the vital field of Arab security or what we call Arab national security. I will not make the most blatant examples of absenteeism here. But lately, the level of perception of the term "neighboring countries" of the meeting, which was founded and nurtured by the Western powers, especially Iraq, Syria, Libya and others, has stopped. Serves its occupation by the neighboring countries of Iraq, but the recipe was and is still intended to bypass and ignore any organized Arab regional framework, or recognition of the existence of an Arab dimension or a vital Arab field security. Iraq is not a country that has

fallen from Mars suddenly, despite the American occupation of it and dealing with it as a vital sphere of influence for America, and we deny that it is considered a homeland for the Iraqis, where the Iraqi identity and their Arab identity are replaced by ethnic and denominational recipes. To highlight these affiliations and awaken them with the aim of fragmenting and canceling the fact that Iraq is an Arab country and an organic part of the Arab nation.

Despite its diversity, an overwhelming majority of 80% of the population gives Iraq its Arab identity. The meeting of the neighboring countries instead of being considered an Arab, Turkish and Iranian meeting on Iraq has implications for trying to establish a fait accompli that Turkey has the right to exercise its role as a major regional state with a vital security field of its own, as well as for Iran, and Iraq and other countries (Paradoxically, Washington chooses geography and history on its own behalf, calling on Arab states not to be close to such selective neighborhood meetings). They do not have the right to think about their vital security field, the overall Arab national security that already includes Iraqi security.

This situation tells us that we are living in a situation in which the main regional powers have a vital field for their national security, as we wish, without forgetting the Israeli role that some of its leaders boast about their security reaching Pakistan, while Arab national security remains a default project. The basis that it is a present danger and strongly guided by the incarnate idea. But it is waiting for the Arab right to dare and to reformulate and activate it as a natural right and urgent need ... It is noteworthy that some of those who assume responsibility in some Arab countries are resentful about what they see as expanding the vital security fields for both Muslim neighbors of the Arab world (Iran and Turkey)), Forgetting that they bear the responsibility of neglecting the Arab national security, when they wanted to overcome the most basic elements and its impact at critical turning points such as invasion and occupation of Iraq and their direct and indirect participation in it. Instead of complaining and antagonizing the neighbors, the most useful and useful is to work on building and strengthening the boundaries of the field Vital to Arab national security, and then neither the neighbor nor the non-neighbor will be able to overcome or violate it.

Types of National Security
• Military security: a sense of armed danger and defensive capabilities and future reading of the intentions of States
• Political security is the political stability of the state, and the protection of legitimacy
• Economic security is the protection of wealth, financial resources and development.
• Social security: is the peaceful coexistence of all components of the state through the acceptance of the other party and respect the customs and traditions of the other components regardless of race, religion, or identity and feeling safe.

Among the most important pillars of national security are the following:
1 - Recognizing external and internal threats.
2. Drawing up a strategy for the development of state forces.
3. Securing the ability to face external and internal threats.
4 - Read the intentions of anti-state goals.

National Strategy:
It means the full exploitation of the political, economic, psychological, military and ideological forces of the state in peace and war to achieve the objectives that ensure their safety and security and preserve their sovereignty and independence. The military strategy, which means the full use of military means to achieve the objectives of the national strategy by direct or indirect use of the military forces of the state during the peace and war. Strong preoccupation with and force of power would put competing countries in a bind they cannot get rid of. States are pushed to the arms race for the purpose of defense without regard to any social or economic values. The purpose of the military state is to maintain this system. Thus, the third world's dependence on the major powers is established by creating regional conflicts and internal conflicts that keep the Third World countries in constant need of the military technology of the superpowers.

The rush of States to purchase these weapons leads to social conflicts that today constitute more than 90% of conflicts in the Third World. Where the beginning is the acquisition of weapons in order to resist external threats and dangers, but ends up being used to suppress any social reform or any attempt to channel state funds in the development of social and economic development. The regime's seizure of military capabilities and arms recycling in its favor to strengthen its survival in power and protect it more than Protect the national security of the state, and this is often evident in totalitarian regimes. This means falling into the trap of arms race, which

causes security problems at the expense of cultural, social, health and political development, as well as the military and technical dependence of the arms exporting countries. The plans are drawn up and implemented only after the development of the strategies, i.e., it is not useful to plan before the development of strategies and strategies, as if the plans are the implementation of these strategies on the ground. Under the conditions of success of the plans, there should be a monitoring and evaluation system for each plan.

Economic strategy
Economic strategy oscillates between the securities of biological resources of a strategic nature and is linked to the economic function of the system of war and economic development as a core of security. Developed countries consider any threat to their ability to influence their economic construction as a threat to national security. In the Western countries, especially the industrialized countries, the importance of the energy security issue of securing energy sources, especially oil and gas, has emerged as a cornerstone of national security. This factor pushed some international parties to adopt the policy of creating wars and regional and internal conflicts in order to intervene. In the last decade of the last century and the present decade, the Arab region and the Middle East witnessed many conflicts and "uprisings" fabricated by international and regional parties and forces in the Middle East, most notably the control of energy resources. The 2003 Iraq invasion, Libya 2011 and other countries demonstrate those policies aimed at securing energy resources, which have become a cornerstone of US national security and other industrialized countries.

Thus, the area of foreign intervention in many countries' affairs in the context of globalization became larger, and took pictures and forms disguised under the pretext of "democracy" and help peoples to self-determination and possibly combating terrorism and "jihadist" groups.

It also allowed some social trends and civil society organizations to spread "liberalism" as an alternative to social norms. This policy changed the curricula of education, daily life, customs and traditions of some societies under the door of liberalism.

The implications of globalization on national security
The globalization system allowed of the United States and international powers the adoption of unrestricted US borders policies under the "anti-terrorism" clause, which has provoked much debate and controversy even within the United States and its allies in the European Union and the region to chart a new American concept of US national security. American intelligence or other forms of thousands of miles from American territory.

Regionally, Iran's fears of US threats prompted it to deploy its forces in territorial waters, expand militarily in Syria and the three islands (Abu Musa, Greater Tunb and Lesser Tunb) and conduct many military exercises. It went beyond the territorial waters to hunt down US drone aircraft close to its airspace. Globalization has expanded to encompass cyber warfare in the world. The United States has witnessed, for example, a spying scandal on the European Union and other countries through the Premises and NASA space program. These details were revealed by information engineer Edward Snowden in June 2013, who worked with the national security after becoming a refugee to Russia.

The effects of the state transition
National security cannot be achieved and replaced by military force, because national security is measured by ability and not by force. This confirms the inevitable fact that countries in the stages of democratic transition are at their weakest because there is the dismantling of an old system and the building of a new regime and there is a fierce war of the old regime through the resistance mechanisms pursued by the deep state.

Thus, the longer the transitional period, the greater the danger to national security. In other words, the transitional period is witnessing a political vacuum to the authority of the state. This vacuum is exploited by the al-Jihadist organizations at this stage and by regional and international parties to obstruct the transition project which is not in its service. The Islamic state, al-Qaeda in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan and the banned Muslim Brotherhood have seen an escalation in terrorist operations during the transitional period or the power vacuum, as in Iraq and Syria.

The "jihadist" organizations are active only in anarchy and are fertile breeding grounds. The transition from the central system to the federal system, as in Iraq, Yemen and earlier in Egypt, gives more opportunities to the "jihadist" organizations, including the banned Brotherhood. These groups exploit the space of freedom and political emptiness.

Political and Strategic Challenges Facing the Arab World and Threatening its National Security:
The Arab national security is based on the idea of the ability of the Arab states to protect the Arab nation from the existing and potential external and internal threats and to achieve the idea of Arab nationalism, which exceeds the current reality of the Arab nation and its national security threats,

1. The danger of Israel's existence on Arab national security:
In 1840, the Jewish Baron Rothschild wrote in an address to British Prime Minister Palmerstone showing the danger of Egypt's geographic focal point, linking it with the Arab national dimension and showing the importance of a Jewish state in order to contain the danger of the Arab geographical point of Europe and the West. It is true that if we look at the map of this part of the earth, we will find that Palestine is the bridge that connects Egypt and the Arabs in Asia, and Palestine has always been. Gate of the East and the solution is laying a different force on this bridge in this gate, so that this force serves as a barrier that prevents the Arab threat and prevents it, that is, to continue to isolate the Arab geographical point of focus from the Arab Asian heart. Arab wars in Palestine and became a barrier to natural contact between the Arab countries, not only that, but also fought many wars against Arab countries and interests since the war of 1948, through the 1956 war, the 1967 war, the 1973 war, the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and the Israeli aggression on Lebanon in 2006, On Gaza in 2008, and many other violations and killing, whether in Lebanon or Palestine, and even in Tunisia before on October 1, 1985, and Sudan recently.

In its policy towards the Arab world, Israel has adopted a strategy of siege, namely the encirclement of Arab politics, which is known as the Peripheral Doctrine and then its amputation, as happened in Sudan, which ended with the emergence of South Sudan on July 9, 2011, Where all American, Israeli and even African interests have converged with neighboring countries in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, where they all supported the rebel forces led by John Garang and several SalvaKiir with the aim of actually being present on the land of South Sudan, where Israel and the United States see the best way to control the African depth, General threat to Arab national security, Sudanese and Egyptian, and directly, as well as access to Sudanese oil from the south and its investment.

As in the Israeli-Ethiopian cooperation, which also aims to achieve the Israeli security theory by encircling the Arab countries, especially Egypt, and depriving them of any influence in the countries controlling the Nile waters from its sources, Israel has acquired many military and strategic advantages in Ethiopia, In addition to a military cooperation agreement in which Israel enjoys the specificity of direct military intervention in the event of threat of navigation in the Red Sea or other threats to its commercial interests, especially in the Suez Canal. Israel has also built a military base in northern Ethiopia to prevent any Egyptian-Sudanese action hostile to Ethiopia. The region in the Nile basin will become a protective arc from Sharm el-Sheikh to southern Egypt and the High Dam as a military target, in addition to the Egyptian bases deployed on both sides of the High Dam. In the 1960s, Ethiopia allowed the crossing of Israeli experts to the rebels of southern Sudan who were fighting against the Khartoum government and establishing contacts with them. Israel was thus able to recruit Ethiopia against Egypt at For the Horn of Africa and East Africa, and even the Organization of African Unity.

2. Challenges that the Arab Spring will impose Arab national security:
Some of the Arab countries in this period live their second revolution, having fought their first revolution in the liquidation of the empire and the transition from colonialism to liberation, but its current revolution is not against external colonial powers but against internal injustice that has affected all aspects of economic, social and political life. This new reality has created additional challenges that will positively and negatively affect its national security by:
• Different handling of the Palestinian issue and the path of the settlement, which reached a dead end.
• Deal with the other two central powers in the region, Iran and Turkey, according to a new equation based on strategic cooperation, not as enemies.
• Dealing seriously with the vacuum of power that began withthe regional area of the Arabs is witnessing with the start of the decline of the American control project in this area.

3 - The phenomenon of internationalization of the Arab system and the presence of foreign satisfaction:
In the sense of increasing its penetration from outside, making the files of major Arab issues in non-Arab hands, such as the file of the Moroccan Sahara, which was never the responsibility of any Arab country or organization, as well as the files of Sudan, Lebanon, Iraq and the Arab-Israeli conflict, turning the picture in one way or another into direct intervention in the region , Which is an undeniable fact, which is not new, but a continuous case whose causes are related to the strategic Arab homeland, both in terms of its wealth and in the context of the international conflict. There is no doubt that the occupation of Iraq is a stark example of foreign intervention in

the region, effects of looting of the Arab national security by the foreign presence on its territory, from which the growing Arab dependence on the United States in the areas of security, change the perception of the sources of Arab national security threat, in addition to the decline in the core issues of the Arab nation as a result of destabilizing nationalism will.

4- The variation of challenges facing the Arab countries:
The challenges faced by the Arab countries differ from one place to the other, both internal and external. In theArab Maghreb, we find that the internal challenges are more acute than the external challenges. Terrorism has become a regional problem and has imposed itself as an immediate and medium-term danger for all countries in the region. Unemployment rates ranging between 12%, 14% in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and more than 30% in Mauritania, in addition to the problem of the Moroccan Sahara, which involves all regional and international parties.

In Libya, it is certain that what has happened recently has cost the Libyan people an enormous cost to pay from the blood of their sons and economic capabilities and social unity. In Sudan, however, external challenges precede internal challenges and not prevent them. One of the chapters ended with the separation of southern Sudan and its emergence as an independent state. The remaining chapters of the challenges remain open, especially in Darfur, as well as the traditional challenges of unemployment, low economic income and the consequent deterioration in the level of services.

Somalia is suffering from the most extreme south of the Arab world and with the same external challenges as the ongoing Ethiopian challenge, border problems, and internal challenges that led to the collapse of the state since January 1991 and the outbreak of civil war, leading to the intervention of the United Nations by multinational forces. 1992 to 1994, and the Arab and African efforts are still being made to preserve the unity of Somalia and the safety and independence of its people. Somalia remains one of the hotbeds of conflict in the Arab world and one of the weaknesses of the Arab national security system.

In Egypt, we find ourselves suffering from internal threats, which were the consequences of the January 25 revolution and the consequent disruptions in the Egyptian political scene and the external challenges posed by the existence of Israel on its northeastern borders and the threat to its national security in the Nile basin and perhaps in the near future in South Sudan. Everything that happens in the Sudan directly overshadows Egypt's national security.

In the eastern part of the Arab world, the external challenge is preceded by the challenges posed by Iran and its challenge to the security of the Persian Gulf and its growing influence, especially the Iraqi scene. In addition to the foreign presence in the region where the military and political presence of the United States in the Gulf region, coupled with the strategic alliance with Israel, On the Gulf countries and their peoples, where the United States considered the Gulf region in 1973 as a political, economic and strategic interests. The security of the Gulf and therefore the Arab national security were linked to the security of the United States, The Arab countries are in need of polarization and blocs that are indispensable, and lead to regional conflicts that they do not need. In addition to the security challenges resulting from the foreign military presence and the surrounding threats, they also face other challenges: the predominance of foreigners, national and national identity, and the growing phenomenon of terrorism. In the Levant, the external challenge is the regional pressures of Turkey, Iran, the United States and Israel, as well as the internal challenges of the winds of change in some countries of the region or the so-called Arab Spring.

5- Arab-Arab differences:
In light of the weakness of the Arab regional system represented by the Arab League, and its inability to keep pace with the successive changes in the Arab region, they did not ignore the Arab system and through its stages of development of the phenomenon of Arab-Arab differences, which sometimes reached a degree of intensity that made them explode in an armed form, The Arab countries, which devoted the philosophy of the Qatari state and strengthened its entity and created differences between the Arabs have been resolved, and some of them are still unresolved, as well as the dispute over the border with the neighboring countries of the geographical, and the problem of water and the potential conflicts that may arise in the future, Or between them and the upstream countries.

However, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 was the defining point in Arab-Arab relations. The Arab world was divided into three camps. The first declared its support for Iraq and considered that the war to liberate Kuwait was aggression against the Arab nation, as Jordan and Yemen followed. Mauritania, Sudan and Libya, and a

Camp that supported Kuwait and assisted it such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Syria and Morocco, and the scene deteriorated after the US occupation of Iraq in 2003, and now also do not give up the picture of the growing phenomenon of differences especially in light of the Arab revolutions in some of its countries and the different Arab attitudes towards these revolutions between supporters and supporters of rejectionists, deniers and neutrals who do not interfere in any way. This is what happened during the Arab revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and now in Yemen and Syria. The Arab divisions, both at the level of governments or even at the level of peoples, which negatively affected the projects of Arab integration in all political, economic and cultural fields, and there is no doubt that the continuation of these differences is one of the most important factors that threaten Arab national security.

6 –Division and separation in the Arab world:
The Arab world includes 22 countries on an area of about 14 million km 2, which led to the problems of fragmentation and separation, which have affected and remain in national and national security and constitute an obstacle to its economic and social progress.

7 - The problem of minorities in the Arab world
The existence of minorities in the Arab world is normal in the presence of a large area stretching to the Arab world, in addition to the exposure of this area of the land to migrations from other areas outside its borders through its long history, and with the development of Arab societies and their direction towards greater freedom and democracy, To acknowledge its demands and rights to recognize its independent existence linguistically, ethnically, culturally and religiously.

8 - The Iranian and Israeli Nuclear Threat:
Israel has succeeded in acquiring nuclear weapons and is the only country that possesses such weapons in the Middle East. It is the only country in the region that has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which poses a serious threat to Arab national security. Iranian nuclear experts have speculated that Iran will need at least a decade to be able to produce one nuclear weapon.

 The world is dealing with this issue through several options, including diplomatic as China and Russia do, including economic ones, such as the economic sanctions currently imposed, which Western countries plan to impose through the Security Council in the future, including what is military and also threatens Israel through strikes Of Iranian nuclear sites in Bushehr, Isfahan, Arak and Natanz.

The Gulf States deal with the Iranian nuclear power problem cautiously because they fear of its effects on security and environment of the region, the Gulf States especially andthe rest of the Arab countries, are encouraging a diplomatic solution to Iran's nuclear file and do not welcome any new military intervention in the region.

There must be more than one Arab alternative to deal with the already existing Israeli nuclear file, and Iran in the case of turning from peaceful uses to a nuclear file of a military nature, either through nuclear armament corresponding to achieve the required balance, or work on Israel's accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty , Or to insist on the demand to evacuate the Middle East from weapons of mass destruction, in order to balance the strategic between Arab countries and neighboring countries from outside the Arab world.

United Nations Strategy to encounter Terrorism.
Member States of the United Nations adopted a general strategy to combat terrorism. The strategy is in the form of a resolution and a plan of action with a unique global instrument that will improve national, regional and international efforts to combat terrorism. This is the first time that all member States have agreed on a common strategic approach to combating terrorism, not only by sending a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, but also with the determination to take individual and collective practical steps to prevent and combat it. These practical steps include a wide range of measures ranging from strengthening the capacity of States to combat terrorist threats to better coordination to encounter -terrorism activities that are against the United Nations system. The adoption of the Strategythat fulfills the commitment made by world leaders at the September 2005 Summit and draws on many of the elements proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 2 May 2006, most notably the following.
I. Measures to address the conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism
II. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
III. Measures to build the capacity of States to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard.

IV. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the cornerstone of the fight against terrorism.

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirming the role entrusted to it by the Charter, including its role in matters relating to international peace and security,as well as its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, whatever its purposes, on the ground that it is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

It was agreed that the measures to eliminate international terrorism contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 60/49 of 9 December 1994 and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on measures to eliminate International terrorism, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 210 / 51 of 17 December 1996, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the section on terrorism.

Recalling all the resolutions of the General Assembly on measures to eliminate international terrorism, including resolution 51/46 of 9 December 1991, and the resolutions of the Security Council on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, as well as General Assembly resolutions Relating to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

 The World Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to support all efforts to promote the sovereign equality of all States, to respect their territorial integrity and political independence and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner contrary to the purposes of the United Nations Respect for the right of peoples still under colonial domination or foreign occupation to self-determination, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and Basic mechanisms, respect for the equal rights of all without discrimination on the basis of race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian, and fulfill in good faith the commitments made by States themselves in accordance with the Charter.

Recalling further the mandate set out in the 2005 World Summit outcome that the General Assembly should develop without delay the elements identified by the Secretary-General for the counter-terrorism strategy with a view to adopting and implementing a strategy to promote comprehensive, coordinated and coherent approaches at the national level regional and international levels in countering and combating terrorism, and also taking into account the conducive conditions to the spread of terrorism.

Reaffirming that terrorist acts, methods and practices in all their forms and manifestations are activities aimed at undermining human rights and fundamental freedoms and democracy, threaten the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilize legitimately constituted governments and that the international community should take the necessary steps to strengthen cooperation to prevent terrorism and combat it.

Reaffirming also that terrorism can and should not be linked to any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

The intention of member States to make every effort to reach and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, including through the resolution of outstanding issues related to the legal definition and scope of the work covered by the Convention, to be an effective tool in combating Terrorism.

Considering that the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate an international approach to countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can be considered. Recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are interdependent and mutually reinforcing issues.Bearing in mind the need to address the conducive conditions to the spread of terrorism.

Emphasizing the determination of member States to continue to do everything in their power to resolve conflicts, end foreign occupation, counteract repression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all, the rule of law, improved intercultural understanding and respect for all religions or values of religious beliefs or cultures.

One of the most important strategies that were put forward by the United Nations at its sixty-first session to international anti-terrorism:
• To review progress in implementing the strategy in two years and to consider updating it to respond to changes, recognizing that many of the measures contained in the strategy that can be implemented immediately, some of

which will require sustained action over the next few years, some of which should be considered as long-term goals.
• Invites the Secretary-General to contribute to the future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review and updating of the implementation of the Strategy.
• Encouraging Member States, the United Nations and other relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to support the implementation of the Strategy, including by mobilizing resources and expertise.
• Continue to encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to discuss, as appropriate, how to enhance efforts to implement the Strategy.

The United Nations decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled:
• "United Nations Global anti-Terrorism Strategy" and decides that:
• To condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as a constant, unequivocal and resolute condemnation, wherever and by whomever committed, and whatever its purposes, on the ground that it is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.
Urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in particular: consideration of accession without delay to existing international conventions and protocols on counter-terrorism, their implementation and every effort to reach and conclude agreement on a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.
Implementation of all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism and General Assembly resolutions relating to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.
• Implement all Security Council resolutions on international terrorism and cooperate fully with the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council on counter-terrorism in the discharge of their mandates, recognizing that many States still need assistance in the implementation of these resolutions.
• Recognize that international cooperation and any measures we undertake to prevent and combat terrorism must be consistent with our obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

As for the measures proposed by the United Nations, they are as follows:
I. Measures to address the conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism.
The following measures have been adopted to address the conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism, including, but not limited to:
• The unresolved conflicts and the dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the absence of the rule of law and violations of human rights, discrimination on the basis of ethnic, national and religious affiliation, political exclusion, social and economic marginalization and lack of good governance, none of these circumstances can be a pretext or a justification for acts of terrorism.
• To continue to strengthen and best utilize the capabilities of the United Nations in such areas as conflict prevention, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, judicial settlement, rule of law, peacekeeping and peace-building, in order to contribute to the successful prevention and resolution of long-term conflicts that cannot be resolved and resolved peacefully. The United Nations believes that the peaceful resolution of these conflicts will contribute to strengthening the fight against terrorism at the global level.
• Continue to make arrangements, under United Nations initiatives and programs, to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures, peoples and religions, promote mutual respect for religions, values, religious beliefs and cultures and prevent defamation. In this regard, the Secretary-General has announced the initiative on the alliance of civilizations.
• Promote a culture of peace, justice and human development, racial, national and religious tolerance and respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs or cultures by developing and promoting, as appropriate, public education and awareness programs covering all sectors of society. In this regard, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are urged to play a key role, through interreligious and inter-religious dialogue and dialogue among civilizations.
• Continue to take such measures as may be necessary, appropriate and consistent with the obligations of the United Nations under international law to prevent and prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts.
• Reiterate the determination of the United Nations to ensure that the development goals and targets agreed at major United Nations conferences and summits, including the millennium development goals, are fully and timely achieved. The commitment to address and eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth and achieve sustainable development and universal well-being for all.
• Pursuing and promoting development and social inclusion plans at all levels as goals in their own right,

recognizing that success in this area, particularly with regard to youth unemployment, can reduce marginalization and the consequent sense of injustice that fuels extremism and the recruitment of terrorists.
• Encourage the United Nations system as a whole to increase the level of cooperation and assistance already provided in the areas of the rule of law, human rights and good governance in support of sustained economic and social development.
• Consider establishing, on a voluntary basis, national systems of assistance that meet the needs of victims of terrorism and their families and facilitate the return of their lives to normal.

In this regard,we encourage States to request the competent United Nations entities to assist them in establishing such national systems. We will also seek to promote international solidarity in support of the victims and encourage civil society to participate in and condemn a global campaign against terrorism, which could include exploring in the General Assembly the possibility of establishing practical mechanisms to assist victims.

II. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism.

  The following measures have been taken to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to achieve their objectives and to achieve the intended impact of their attacks:
• refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, participating in, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and taking appropriate practical measures to ensure that our respective territories are not used for the establishment of terrorist training facilities or camps or for the organization or organization of terrorist acts against States Or against its citizens.
• To cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with the obligations of the United Nations under international law, with a view to finding anyone who supports, facilitates, participates in or initiates participation in the financing, planning, planning or perpetration of terrorist acts or providing safe haven and deprivation That person from safe haven and brought to justice on the basis of the principle of extraditing or prosecuting wanted persons.
• Ensure that perpetrators of terrorist acts are arrested, tried or extradited, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law, in particular human rights, refugee law and international humanitarian law. To this end, we will endeavor to conclude and implement agreements for the provision of mutual legal assistance and the extradition of wanted persons and to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement agencies.
• To intensify cooperation, as appropriate, in the exchange of accurate information on the prevention and control of terrorism in a timely manner.
•   Promote coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that may be relevant to terrorism, including drug trafficking in all its aspects, and illicit trafficking in arms, in particular small arms and light weapons, including man-portable air defense systems, money-laundering and smuggling of nuclear and chemical materials Biological, radiological and other potentially deadly materials.
•   Consideration of accession without delay to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the three protocols supplementing and implementing it.

• Take appropriate measures, before granting asylum, to ensure that the asylum seeker has not been involved in terrorist activities, and after granting asylum, to ensure that refugee status is not used contrary to the principles and laws of the United Nations.
• Encourage relevant regional and sub-regional organizations to establish or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms or centers. In the event that such organizations request cooperation or assistance to that end.
• Recognition that the establishment of an international anti-terrorism center could be considered as part of international efforts to strengthen the fight against terrorism.
• Encouraging States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the 40 recommendations on money-laundering and the nine Special Recommendations on the financing of terrorism submitted by the Financial Action Task Force, recognizing that States may need assistance in their application.
• Inviting the United Nations system, together with Member States, to establish a single comprehensive database on biological-related incidents and to ensure their integration into the database of crimes using biological materials that the International Criminal Police Organization intends to establish.
• Support and update the roster of experts and laboratories, as well as the technical guidelines and procedures available to them, for the purpose of timely and effective investigation of any claim to use biological material. In addition, we note the importance of the Secretary-General's proposal to bring together key stakeholders in biotechnology, including industry, science, civil society and Governments, within the framework of the United Nations, in a joint program to ensure that advances in biotechnology are not used For terrorist purposes or for other criminal purposes, but for the public interest, with due respect for the basic international standards relating

to intellectual property rights.

Working with the United Nations, with due regard to the nature of confidentiality, respect for human rights and compliance with other obligations under international law, to explore ways and means of:
* Coordination of efforts at the international and regional levels to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on the Internet.
* Use the Internet as a tool to combat the spread of terrorism, while recognizing that States may need assistance in this regard.
* Intensify national efforts and bilateral, sub-regional, regional and international cooperation, as appropriate, to improve border controls and customs controls in order to prevent and detect terrorist movement and to prevent and detect illicit trafficking, inter alia, small arms and light weapons, conventional ammunition and explosives, Biological or radiological, while recognizing that States may need assistance in this regard.
* Encourage the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to continue to work with States, at their request, to facilitate the adoption of legislation and administrative measures to implement the obligations relating to the travel of terrorists and to identify best practices in this area, taking advantage of practices developed by international technical organizations, Civil Aviation, The World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization.
* Encourage the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) to continue to work to enhance the effectiveness of the travel ban on Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities under the United Nations sanctions regime, as well as to ensure, as a matter of priority, fair procedures And transparent to include individuals and entities on their lists and write off them and grant exemptions for humanitarian reasons. In this regard, we encourage States to exchange information, inter alia, through the distribution of special notifications issued by the International Criminal Police Organization / United Nations to persons under this sanctions regime on a large scale.
* Intensify efforts and cooperation at all levels, as appropriate, to improve security in the preparation and issuance of personal identities and travel documents and to prevent, detect and falsely manipulate or use them, while recognizing that States may need assistance to do so. In this regard, we invite the International Criminal Police Organization to strengthen its database of stolen and lost travel documents and will endeavor to make full use of this tool, as appropriate, in particular through the exchange of relevant information.
* Invite the United Nations to improve coordination in the planning of any terrorist attack using nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons or materials, in particular by reviewing the effectiveness of existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms for assistance, relief operations and support Victims and improve their efficiency so that all States can receive adequate assistance. Furthermore, it calls upon the General Assembly and the Security Council to develop guidelines for the necessary cooperation and assistance in the event of a terrorist attack using weapons of mass destruction.
* To redouble all efforts to improve the security and protection of particularly vulnerable targets such as infrastructure and public places, as well as to respond to terrorist and other disasters, particularly in the area of civil protection, recognizing that States may need assistance in this regard.

III. Measures to build the capacity of States to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in thisrespect.
We recognize that –buildingthe capacities in all States is an essential element in global efforts to combat terrorism and we decide to take the following measures to develop the capacity of States to prevent and combat terrorism and to promote coordination and coherence within the United Nations system in the context of promoting international cooperation in the fight against terrorism:
- To encourage Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to United Nations cooperation and technical assistance projects in the fight against terrorism and to seek additional sources of funding in this regard. We also encourage the United Nations to consider contacting the private sector to solicit contributions for capacity-building programs, particularly in the areas of port security, maritime security and civil aviation security.
- To take advantage of the framework provided by relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations for the exchange of best practices in capacity-building to combat terrorism and to facilitate their contribution to the efforts of the international community in this area.
- To consider the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to rationalize the reporting needs of States in the area of counter-terrorism and to eliminate duplication of reporting requests, taking into account and respecting the various mandates of the General Assembly, the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies on combating terrorism.
- Encouraging measures, including the holding of informal meetings on a regular basis, as appropriate, to promote more frequent exchange of information on cooperation and technical assistance among

Member States, United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, the specialized agencies concerned and international, regional and sub-regional organizations And donors, to develop the capacity of States to implement relevant United Nations resolutions.

- Welcoming the Secretary-General's intention to institutionalize, within existing resources, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation of Force again terrorism within the Secretariat, with a view to ensuring overall coordination and coherence in counter-terrorism efforts by the United Nations system;
- To encourage the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to continue to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the provision of technical assistance in the field of counter-terrorism, in particular by strengthening and working closely with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, including through the exchange of information with all technical assistance providers bilateral and multilateral levels.
- To encourage the United Nations Office on preventing Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to provide, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, the provision of technical assistance to States to facilitate the implementation of conventions and protocols Related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and United Nations resolutions adopted in this regard;
- Encourage the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization to strengthen cooperation with States to assist them in fully complying with international standards and obligations related to combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.
- Encouraging the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue, within their respective mandates, their efforts to assist States in building the capacity to prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear, chemical or radiological materials, that are effective in the event of an attack involving such substances;
- Encourage the World Health Organization to increase its technical assistance to help States improve their public health systems to prevent and prepare for biological attacks by terrorists.
- Continue work within the United Nations system to support the reform and modernization of border management systems, facilities and institutions at the national, regional and international levels.
- Encouraging the International Maritime Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to strengthen their cooperation and work with States to identify any deficiencies in the areas of transport security and to provide assistance, upon request, to address them.
- Encourage the United Nations to work with Member States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to identify and share best practices in the prevention of terrorist attacks against particularly vulnerable targets. We invite Interpol to work with the Secretary-General so that it can make proposals in this regard. We also recognize the importance of establishing public-private partnerships in this area.

IV. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the cornerstone of the fight against terrorism

Reaffirming that the promotion of the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is fundamental to all elements of the Strategy, Recognizing that effective measures of anti-terrorism and protect human rights are mutually exclusive, mutually reinforcing and mutually reinforcing goals, Victims of terrorism, we decide to take the following measures:

Reaffirm that General Assembly resolution 60/158 of 16 December 2005 that provides the basic framework for "the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism".

- Reaffirm that States must ensure in any measures they take to combat terrorism the fulfillment of their obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.
- To consider joining without delay to the principal international instruments on human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law and their implementation, as well as to consider accepting the competence of the relevant international and regional human rights monitoring bodies.
- To spare no effort to establish and maintain an effective and rule-based national criminal justice system that, in accordance with our obligations under international law, that can ensure anyone involved in financing, planning, procuring, committing or supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, On the principle of extraditing or prosecuting persons wanted, with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that domestic laws and regulations state that such terrorist acts constitute serious crimes. We recognize that States may need assistance in the establishment and maintenance of

this effective and rule-based criminal justice system, and we encourage them to seek technical assistance from, among others, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

- Reaffirm the important role played by the United Nations system in strengthening the international legal architecture by promoting the rule of law, respect for human rights and the establishment of effective criminal justice systems, which are the cornerstone of our common fight against terrorism;
- Supporting the Human Rights Council and contributing, in the process of forming, its work on the promotion and protection of human rights for all in the context of combating terrorism;
- Support the strengthening of the operational capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with particular emphasis on field operations and field presence, and UNHCR should continue to play a leading role in the study of the protection of human rights in the context of combating terrorism by making general recommendations on commitments States concerned with human rights and providing assistance and advice to States, in particular in the field of awareness of international human rights law among national law enforcement agencies, at the request of States;
- Supporting the role of the special reporters on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The Special reporter should continue to support States' efforts and provide practical advice by correspondence with governments, country visits and liaison with the United Nations and regional organizations, and to report on these issues.

Conclusion:

I would like to summarize the above that the overall national security of the Arab countries is facing unprecedented and existential challenges, including challenges aimed at the strategic interests of many Arab countries. Arab national security is meant to protect the stability of most national, or regional Arab groups such as the Western Arab countries, the Eastern Arab countries, the GCC, the Nile Valley and the Horn of Africa.

All of these groups are living in an unprecedented state of instability, where the security and strategic challenge varies from region to region. Arab countries on the African continent are at risk from some security disturbances caused by extremist terrorist groups, as well as internal conflicts, such as in Libya, Somalia and Sudan, and some of them are facing significant economic difficulties. The Eastern Arab countries, which include Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, and Iraq, are located on a side of political and security earthquakes that are not normal, and may lead to substantial changes in the map and may lead to wide imbalances in regional power balances.

The Arabian Peninsula, which is mainly Arabism, is facing extraordinary dangers and has never been targeted from the outside in the past as it is today
There is no doubt that one of the most important reasons for the imbalance in Arab national security today is the lack of cohesion among the Arab countries, and the success of those who prey on the interests of the Arab nation in penetrating some Arab squares and creating an unprecedented chaos in a number of countries, especially in Iraq and Syria. In Lebanon, Yemen and Libya. These problems have been added to the basic challenge of "permanent" Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and neighboring countries in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Jordan.
The dialectics of history impose a constant conflict between nations and peoples, or competing for interests at the very least, but this does not prevent the existence of stability within the equation of this conflict.

What we are seeing today, images differ by any measure from the usual competition between countries, or between the major international and regional axes, and the quality of interventions and ambitions and targets, which is a bit of moral decomposition in some countries, as well as some disregard for the Arab personality that has preserved historically recognized traditions that have good neighborliness and respect for each other, regardless of some of the stations where concepts are mixed up by colonial interventions.

There is no doubt that Israel is the main source of danger to Arab national security and its influence on some of the ruling circles in the capitals of the major powers - especially in Washington and Moscow - the fluctuation of the equations in the policy of these countries and always not in the direction of Arab interests, The situation of fragmentation within the Arab world, that increases the chances of external interference in the affairs of Arab countries. What happened in Iraq and Syria is an example of these repercussions, because the policy of the big powers with the understanding with «« Israel »» led to prolong the unrest, and the continuation of killings and destruction, and opened the door to the intervention of regional powers more and more.

The targeting of Arab national security in the Arabian Peninsula is no less important than the targeting of the Levant. Not only did foreign parties encourage terrorist groups and extremists in the face of local governments, but also created a very dangerous situation on the land of Yemen, which led to the usurpation of power in some

areas of Yemen and the overthrow of the state by the Houthi rebel groups, Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The attack on the Emirati cargo ship near the Bab al-Man dab strait by Yemeni armed militias supported by Iran poses the most serious threat to the entire Arab national security, as this aggression poses dangers to the safety of maritime navigation in the most important Arab and international straits. This attack is a clear indication that the rebel groups are evading all moral and legal constraints, and it is necessary to take into account future plans designed to undermine the entire Arab national security. This attack was accompanied by daily breaches by Iranian vessels of Yemeni territorial waters, which confirms the disregard exercised by the neighboring regional states with Arab sovereignty in more than one place. Therefore, it is necessary to take care to face attempts to change the balance in more than one direction in sensitive areas of the Arab Area.

One of the most dangerous and most terrible crimes that have spread in our modern world is the crime of international terrorism, which has become universal in nature. It has clearly affected national security and suffered from the sufferings of the peoples of the world to varying degrees and different forms, especially in our globalized era which has acquired a new dimension in terms of its breadth and influence, which it helped to inform the world about events and developments in the world, including international terrorism, which has gained its share of this global concern.

One of the principles recognized in contemporary international jurisprudence and jurisprudence is that terrorism is an act of violence characterized by excessive brutality and barbaric blindness, and the horror it sends beyond a certain geographical area or the borders of a specific state. The phenomenon of committing terrorist acts in years In the past few years, in a different manner, taking on many forms and images, until the fear that our current century has become known as the "century of terrorism" has begun. Terrorism is a form of violence used by individuals, organizations, states or entities. It takes many forms, such as murder with its worst forms and other crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes, and with various means and tools such as the use of military force to intervene in the affairs of States and the most dangerous use of weapons of mass destruction.

Terrorism is a means of achieving often political objectives. Terrorism is therefore a flagrant violation of human rights, international legality and legal norms, on the one hand, and customary and religious norms on the other, leading to fear, fear and panic among the general public or a group of persons and persons concerned. This poses a threat to international peace and security and presents internal and international stability, human civilization and friendly relations between nations and nations. Today, terrorism has become a weapon used by some countries as an alternative to conventional wars in its struggle and its pursuit of its strategic interests and objectives, regardless of the legitimacy of the means leading to it and sometimes resorting to direct and indirect terrorist acts to achieve its objectives.

The crisis of conscience and the ethics of the international political system, embodied in international conventions, of principles, human values and high political ideals, and between the manifestations of mental behavior that may reach the level of general denial of all these values and ideals, show international terrorism practices, not as a destination or a goal, but as a protest against the blatant contradiction between words and deeds, such as the blatant silence of the violation of the rights of peoples, human rights and the commission of international crimes.

The weakness of the international community in responding to violations and breaches of its charters by comprehensive international sanctions, deterrent and political double standards in international relations and in dealing with global hot issues opens the door for terrorists to encourage them to violate the rules of international law and to attack the sovereignty and legitimate interests of States. This weakness and the lack of cooperation of the international community will end with an international catastrophe with no borders. It is remarkable that state terrorism is not limited to dwarf entities that usually fail to achieve their objectives by diplomatic means or military confrontation like the Zionist entity, but extended to the largest and most powerful military and diplomatic forces, such as the United States of America, taking international legitimacy to intervene in the affairs of States and aggression and even its occupation, as happened in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the crisis of the Arab Spring and the current crisis in Qatar are only signs of a promising future for security in our Arab region.

1- Terrorism is a global and historical community phenomenon that prevailed in different civilizations, and in many different forms and forms, because of the different objectives and ideologies related to the structure of this phenomenon and the evolution of its methods and with the evolution of human life and its different systems.

2- Terrorism is a phenomenon rejected by the entire humanitarian community because it destroys the human

heritage and disrupts the course of life. It aims to raise terror, fear and anxiety among individuals, groups and countries according to the purpose and purpose of the terrorist operation

3-There is no international consensus in the definition of a comprehensive definition of comprehensive and clear prevention of terrorism, but there is a blurring of the process of research on the subject of the definition of terrorism for several reasons, including due to the problem of theory and methodology related to the nature of the structure of the phenomenon of terrorism

4-Terrorism is a relative concept, like most concepts related to social life, so it is in a state of continuous mobility because of its different methods, types and forms, with different time and development of science and human knowledge and different life styles from one society to another

5-The unjust colonial policies of humanity and the suffering of vulnerable peoples have played a major role in providing a suitable environment for the growth of the seeds of terrorism. The primary voices and the changing forms of the international system play a major role in the production and increase of terrorism and terrorism in the post-world order

6-Terrorism is emerging today as a superpower in the new world order and a major player in international relations, which predicts a "hot war" that may be prolonged and whose fuel will cause more destruction, loss and material and human losses.

7. Terrorism has a significant negative impact on human rights, where many countries and governments exploit the issue of human rights to fight terrorism and vice versa, exploiting terrorism with a view to preserving human rights, which ultimately affects human rights and rights.

Military security measures alone cannot reduce terrorism. Rather, it is necessary to look for the reasons for terrorism and its sources, and to work on drying up these sources, the most important of which is the provision of social justice and the true democracy of the peoples because terrorism is inversely proportional to justice and at all levels. In order to maintain a high level of national security as a whole.

In conclusion, we must offer some sacrifices and solutions to combat international terrorism in order to reflect positively on Arab national security, including:
 1. Making international and regional efforts to establish a comprehensive definition of anti-terrorism according to ethical, religious and legal standards that do not conflict with the religious and moral values of the peoples of the land, on the basis of which a distinction is made between the terrorist and the fighter.
2. The major powers of international policy must pursue the objectives of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security rather than inciting wars here and there, as well as through increased mutual security cooperation among them, as well as the establishment of special tribunals Safe.
3 - Lift injustice to peoples and give them the right to choose the political, economic and social system they deem appropriate and to promote the human rights system in a correct and logical manner.
4. To reduce the gap between different civilizations and to promote the values of tolerance, dialogue and peaceful coexistence among human beings and to reject all that calls for conflict and civilization conflict, especially the origin and source of human civilizations.
5. Increase scientific, intellectual and cultural communication between the East and the West through the exchange of scientific visits and various delegations that include elements of intellectuals, researchers, students, politicians, religion, etc., so that each party can identify the culture and religion of the other and reduce the growing contradiction between the Islamic East and between the West.
6. The Arab and Islamic countries should make every effort to exploit the global media potential in the definition of the whole world that the Islamic religion is a religion that calls for mercy, tolerance, affection, moderation and respect for the other and ends with killing, destruction, vandalism and harm. To the East and the West, where they were the best nation brought out to people ordering virtue and forbidding evil.

References:
- Yossef, Amr, Cerami, Joseph, (2015), The Arab Spring and the Geopolitics of the Middle East: Emerging Security Threats and Revolutionary Change, Palgrave Macmillan UK.
- Abdullah Toukan, (1997), "Arab National Security Issues: Perceptions and Policies",inShai Feldman and Abdullah Toukan, Bridging the Gap: A Future Security.Architecture for the Middle East, (Carnegie, N.Y).

- BahgatKorany, Rex Brynen and Paul Noble, "The Analysis of National Security in the Arab Context: Restating the State of the Art", in Korany, Noble and Brynen.
- Janice Stein,(2009), "The Security Dilemma in the Middle East: A Prognosis for the Decade Ahead", in Korany, Noble and Brynen..
- Fred Halliday, (2005),The Middle East in International Relations: Power, Politics and Ideology, Cambridge University Press.
- Anthony H. Cordesman, Security Cooperation in the Middle East (The Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2007.
- F. Gregory Gause III,(1997), "The Political Economy of National Security in the GCC States," The Persian Gulf at the Millennium: Essays in Politics, Economy, Security and Religion, eds. Gary G. Sick and Lawrence G. Potter (Macmillan).
- HennerFurtig, "Conflict and Cooperation in the Persian Gulf: The Interregional Order and U.S. Policy," Middle East Journal, Vol. 61, 2007.
- Keith Krause, "Insecurity and State Formation in the Global Military Order: The Middle Eastern Case," European Journal of International Relations, No. 2, 1996.
- AL Sayed Said, Mohammed.(1991), "Gulf Security and the Arabian Security," Dar Alkhaleej for press and distribution: UAE, November.
- . Al Suwaidi S., Jamal, ed.(1996), "Iran and the Gulf, A Search For Stability," the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research.
- Cordesman, Anthony H. "The Changing Military Balance in the Gulf." Middle East Policy Council, June 1998. ProQuest ISSN: 10611924. U.S. Naval War College Library.(05 December 1999.).
- Cordesman, Anthony H. "The Military Balance in the Middle East: Northern and Southern Gulf, (Washington: CSIS, February 19, 2004).
- Dalia D. Kaye and Frederic M. Wehrey, "A Nuclear Iran: The Reactions of Neighbors," Survival, Vol. 49, 2007.
- UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, Humanitarian Crisis in Iraq: Facts and Figures (United Nations, 2007).
- Arab Human Development Report 2002: Creating Opportunities for Future Generations; Arab Human Development Report 2003: Building a Knowledge Society; Arab Human Development Report 2004: Towards Freedom in the Arab World; and Arab Human Development Report 2005: Towards the Rise of Women in the Arab World.
- Mohammed Ayoob, 'The Security Problematic of the Third World", World Politics, January 1991.
- Ephraim Kam, The Threat Perceptions of the Arab States", in Shai Feldman and Ariel Levite, eds., Arms Control in the New Middle East Security Environment (Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Boulder, Co., 1994).
- Ahmed Hashim, "The State, Society and the Evolution of Warfare in the Middle East: The Rise of Strategic Deterrence?" The Washington Quarterly, vol. 18, No. 4, Autumn 1995.
- Anthony Cordesman, Perilous Prospects, (Westview, 1996).
- Kenneth Pollack, Arabs at War, (University of Nebraska Press, 2004).
- A.M.AL-MASHAT, Arab national security in the 1980's. Threats and strategies.
- Bishara, Marwan (2012): The Invisible Arab: The Promise and Peril of the Arab Revolutions. New York: Nation Books.
- Long E. David "The Anatomy of Terrorism" New York, the Free Press, 1990. LCDR.
- Al Saud S., Sultan, "Saudi Special Forces: The Role of Special Operations in the Saudi Arabian National Defense, " Unpublished Research Paper, US Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Quantico, VA:2003. Sanwick,.
- John A., ed.(1987.), "The Gulf Cooperation Council: Moderation and Stability" Interdependent World. Boulder, Co: Westview Press.
- Filiu, Jean-Pierre (2011): The Arab Revolution: Ten Lessons from the Democratic Uprising. (Comparative Politics and International Studies). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bradley, John R. (2012): After the Arab Spring: How Islamists Hijacked the Middle East Revolts. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Acharya, Arabinda (2013): Impact of Arab Spring. In: Ten Years after 9/11: Rethinking the Jihadist Threat. Oxon: Routledge.

- BahgatKorany, Rex Brynen and Paul Noble, "The Analysis of National Security in the Arab Context: Restating the State of the Art", in Korany, Noble and Brynen.
- Janice Stein, "The Security Dilemma in the Middle East: A Prognosis for the Decade Ahead", in Korany, Noble and Brynen.
- BahgatKorany, 'Alien and Besieged Yet Here to Stay: The Contradictions of the Arab Territorial State', in GhassanSalamé (ed.), The Foundations of the Arab State (London: Croom Helm, 1987).
- Brynen, Rex, Korany, Bahgat, Noble, Paul (Eds.).(1993),The Many Faces of National Security in the Arab World, Palgrave Macmillan UK.
- Al Aswany, Alaa (2011): On the State of Egypt: What Made the Revolution Inevitable. New York: Vintage Books.
- Andersson, Thomas; Djeflat, Abdelkader (Eds.) (2013): The Real Issues of the Middle East and the Arab Spring: Addressing Research, Innovation and Entrepreneurship. (Innovation, Technology, and Knowledge Management). New York: Springer.
- Benjamin Wittes, editor, legislating the War on Terror: An Agenda for Reform (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2009).
- James Cement,(2011), editor, World Terrorism: An Encyclopedia of Political Violence from Ancient Times to the Post-9/11 Era [Three Volumes] [Second Edition] (Armonk, NY: Sharpe Reference.
- Emanuel Gross, The Struggle of Democracy against Terrorism: Lessons from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Israel (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2006).
- Ben Saul, Defining Terrorism in International Law (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008).
- Edward E. Mickolus and Susan I. Simmons, The Terrorist List [Five Volumes: Volume 1: Asia, Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa; Volume 2: Western Europe; Volume 3: Eastern Europe; Volume 4: North America; and Volume 5: South America] (Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger, 2011), 1333 pages.
- Daniela Pisoiu, Islamist Radicalisation in Europe: An Occupational Change Process (New York: Routledge, 2011), 216 pages.
- Alex P. Schmid, editor, The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research (New York: Routledge, 2011), 718 pages.
- Gabriel Weimann, Terror on the Internet (Washington, DC: Potomac Books, 2006).
- Gus Martin, editor, The SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism [Second Edition] (Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Reference, 2011).
- Jodi Vittori, Terrorist Financing and Resourcing (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011)Bruce Hoffman, Inside Terrorism [Second and Expanded Edition] (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006).
- Michael Burleigh, Blood & Rage: A Cultural History of Terrorism (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 2009).
- Udo Steinbach, Sources of Third World Conflict, Adelphi Papers 166 (London: IISS, Summer 1981).
- Brian Michael Jenkins, (2008),Will Terrorists Go Nuclear? (Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books.
- Edward Azar(2012), National Security in the Third World (Aldershot: Elgar).
- AssafMoghadam,(2012), The Globalization of Martyrdom: Al Qaeda, Salafi Jihad, and the Diffusion of Suicide Attacks [Reprint Edition] (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University.
- Martha Crenshaw, (2011),Explaining Terrorism: Causes, Processes and Consequences (New York: Rout ledge.
- John Horgan and Kurt Braddock, (2014), Terrorism Studies: A Reader (New York).
- Gus Martin, (2012),Understanding Terrorism: Challenges, Perspectives, and Issues [Fourth Edition] (Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
- Ely Karmon's (2005),Coalitions Between Terrorist Organizations: Revolutionaries, Nationalists, and Islamists (Leiden: MartinusNijhoff Publishers.
- Walter Enders and Todd Sandler, (2006),The Political Economy of Terrorism (New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Al-Rainews paper.Jordan-Amman.
- Al-Bayiannews paper. UAE.
- AL-Kaleejnews paper. Bahrai.
- AL-Qabas .Kuwait.
- AL-JAZEERAH NEWS AGENCY,Qater.
- Al-DoustoorNews paper. Jordan.
- Al-Ahram News paper, Egypt.