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Islamic State, Is It a Downfall or Spread?: Focused on TERRORIST Attacks in Western Europe

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Abstract

It is analyzed that the followers of the IS have abandoned their base as the bases that the IS built in Syria and Iraq is about to collapse. As a result, there is a growing possibility of so-called "homegrown terrorism" in the country of origin, where the number of IS members entering Europe is increasing.

It is also expected that the "transition effect" of the IS supporters and followers are scattered around the world and terrorist attacks may appear when the allied attack threatens to collapse the Middle East base.

The IS, which has lost its influence in Iraq and Syria, is scattered all over the world in order to demonstrate its presence and is trying to encourage local 'lone wolves' to conduct terrorist attacks. Also, it is reported that the IS members from Western Europe who had participated the organization in Syria, Iraq or Libya returned to their country and conducted terrorist attacks, which made terrorist activities more proliferate. It is estimated that nearly 5,000 European Union citizens are participating in the extremist militant groups including the IS.

Recently in Europe, there has been a new kind of terrorism called 'Truck Terror' or 'Rush Terror.' In addition to this, traditional terrorist attacks of using small arms and bombs are still in use.

Britain, which is experiencing more frequent terrorism in recent years, is in shock. The country did not concern about the terrorist attacks by the jihadists or the IS so far because the British government had taken a variety of communication policies for Muslims and Mr. Sadiq Khan has been elected a mayor of the City of London. Because London was a friendly city for Islam and Muslims, the impact of recent terrorism is even greater.

As seen in recent terrorist attacks, fear of terrorism is getting bigger as terrorism occurs in places where tourist attractions, theaters, markets, restaurants and other soft targets are gathering in daily life.

It seems to be very challenging to prevent and control the terrorist attacks in spite of the counterterrorism policies and activities by Europol and its member States.

What Koreans are concerned about is that Koreans may get damaged from terrorist attacks in Western Europe and other countries. Yet it is an assumption, the matter will be more serious if the terrorist attacks target citizens and facilities in Korea. Thus, it is time to minimize damage through international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Parliament, and the sharing and cooperation of information with foreign governments.

[Keywords] *Islamic State, Jihadist, Homegrown Terror, Lone Wolf, ECTC*

1. Introduction

In the past few years, large or small terrorist attacks have occurred in Europe, including France, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Turkey and Russia. In addition, the IS have conducted terrorist attacks from Western Europe to Iran and the Philippines. What is more, terrorist attacks by nationalism, separatist extremism, and violent radicalization and extremism including the IS are widespread in the Euro zone. Britain is not an exception. Three terrorist attacks targeted civilians have occurred in 2017, which has brought tremendous level of fear of terrorist

attacks and growing concerns on security. France has experienced terrorist attacks with small arms and lethal weapons in February and April, respectively. Unfortunately, it seems that this kind of so-called new terrorist attacks will continue as signs of terrorism are witnessed around European countries.

Recent terrorist attacks in Europe are characterized by the features that they are soft-targeted, homegrown, and lone wolf terrorism. As the IS has been losing its base in the Middle East, the IS seems to prioritize the terrorist attacks toward western Europe so as to convince its power to its supporters. As one of its strategies, the IS has focused on its attacks toward NATO, which has participated in the military operation against the IS, therefore, Western Europe has been targeted in attacks. In 2014 military operation to repulse the IS in Iraq and Syria, seven countries participated in the operation led by France. What is remarkable is the fact that there has been a series of terrorist attacks in France since 2015.

In this context, the IS, which feels threatened by the destruction of its base, is likely to strategically expand its territory to secure new bases and to show the strength of its forces. Also, constant increase both in new IS followers and terrorists should be noted. Central Asia is emerging as a new source of recruiting terrorists, and the attention to the terrorist activities of the Philippine Muslim extremist group called ‘Maute’ that declared its support for the IS should be paid in this context.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Islamism and emergence of the IS

There is a claim that the collapse of socialist realism in Eastern Europe and the Western's indifference to the region have provided new impetus to terrorism. It is also argued that the primary goal of political violence is not the Western countries themselves, but pro-Islamic Muslim governments and Muslim nations[1].

The IS is a group called Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad which started in 1999 and was founded by Abu Musab al-Zarkawi, the leader of the organization, in 2004 when al-Zarkawi pledged allegiance to Osama bin Laden of al-Qaida. And he changed its name to Al Qaeda in Iraq. After the death of al-Zarqawi, the leader of the group changed to Abu Ayyub al-Masri, and Abu Omar al-Bagdadi took over the organization's power as the organization was renamed the Islamic nation in 2006.

The IS declared Baqubah to be the capital city of the Islamic State, gaining total control of the regions like Baghdad Governorate and Al Anbar Governorate where the Sunni live. However, its influence on the regions has shrunk since the U.S. troops in Iraq increased, which resulted in some of leading members including Abu Omar al - Baghdadi were shot dead during the operations. In 2010, Abu Bakr al-Bagdadi was nominated as a new leader and attempted to form a new Islamic community, including a battle for the reclamation of central Iraq and intervention in Syrian civil war. In 2014, al-Raqqa, the northeastern province of Syria, was declared as a capital city, and nine regional and seven Iraqi regional committees were set up to form a militant group of "sub-national forms aimed at building an Islamic state".

The IS has been strengthening its power and influence aiming to establish a divine nation(dawla Islamiyya, Islamic State) presented in Islamism. The IS has been conducting genocide against religiously minorities and Christians from Alepp, Syria to all over Iraq to establish Islamic nations since 2014. The massacre is still going on against innocent civilians[2].

The violence against its opposing forces and minorities in Islam is indiscriminately brutal, and it is getting more fanatical than before to spread and stabilize its influence[3].

2.2. Strategies of the IS: establishment of the Islamic state and extremism

The Syrian outbreak in 2011 created an opportunity for IS to grow. While Jasmine Revolution, a pro-democracy movement in Tunisia in 2010, spread all over the Middle East, pro-democracy protests started in March, 2011,

resulting in civil war because of the bloody suppression[4].

To make the matter worse, al-Assad granted an amnesty for Islamic extremists and the freed extremists joined the IS, which made the Syrian civil war the battles between the government forces and the IS.

Al-Bagdadi sent Abu Mohammad al-Golani and eight IS militants to Syria, and they established the "Jabhat al-Nusrah front" in Syria by organizing the freed extremists. On the other hand, the front implemented a strategy of securing the support from the local people, who were not the Sunni, by providing social services for Syrians and by not excluding Christians[4].

This strategy became the driving force of expanding its influence, making foreign Jihadists join the IS[5].

In May 2014, they dominated the Raqqa, the home base of the al-Nusrah front. After the occupation of Raqqa, the brutal nature of extremism began to be revealed. The Shi'ites and Christians were asked to convert, and if they did not respond, they were imposed pagan taxes or executed. The ideological philosophy of the IS is Salafy Jihadism, which adheres to Al Qaeda's hard-line Islamic extremism principle. The IS has established an organization of forming a State and promoted its activities through a variety of media. In this context, it was possible to stabilize the organization by securing funds. The IS secured the funds by the support from the Sunni, illegal economic activities such as trafficking in illegal arms and oil, and even by the hostage negotiations.

It is claimed that the line of the IS is different from that of al Qaeda. While al Qaeda uses global terrorism against the world, the IS prioritizes the establishment of theocratic state and aims to conquer the foreign countries by degrees[6].

In the case of al Qaeda, the establishment of an Islamic state after the 'Jihad' was the basis for its operations[7].

There are few cases in which Islamic extremists or extremist groups declared the establishment of a State and pursued a strategy similar to establishing the State. Politically separatist movements in specific regions like Khawariji movement in the seventh century were attempted at times[8].

The IS has used extreme cruelty and fear far beyond the adherence to religious norm as a means of governance. Civilians who were nonresistant have been beheaded and nailed to a cross in public places frequently. The IS used this kind of brutality as a propaganda to draw attention from the international community and promote itself as hostile representatives from the Islamic community as well[7].

3. Terrorist Attacks in Western Europe and Response by the Europol

3.1. Terrorist activities in Western Europe, 2017

According to Europol, it is reported that the total number of terrorist attacks across the EU in 2016 was 142 cases including attempted or failed terrorist activities, and the attacks occurred in eight member States in EU. Britain takes up most of the attacks(76 cases) followed by France(23), Italy(17), Spain(10), Greece(6), Germany(5), Belgium(4) and the Netherlands(1) in order of frequency. 142 victims were killed and 379 victims were injured from the attacks[9]. Even though not every terrorist attack was driven by the Jihad, terrorist attacks conducted by the Jihadists have been the most deadly ones[8].

In the analysis of terrorism in Europe, it is noted that terrorist attacks by the nationalist and separatist extremists were the most common. Attacks by left-wing violently radicalized ones have increased since 2014, and the number of jihad terrorist attacks has declined slightly from 17 in 2015 to 13 in 2016, six of which are related to the IS. In Western Europe, 135 were killed in 13 attacks, including five in France, four in Belgium and four in Germany in 2016.

With the exception of terrorist attacks by jihadists, nationalists, and the left radicalized, violent attacks by the far-right extremist indi-

viduals and groups have increased throughout Europe, especially for the last two years. Asylum seekers and ethnic minorities were selected as the target of the attacks, which brought attention by Europe. In addition, terrorist attacks

In 2017, terrorist activities which were considered to be conducted by the IS or its supporters are consistently occurred. At a Louvre museum in Paris, France, on February 3, a man wielded a weapon against a soldier who was on the guard and was seriously wounded by other soldiers. On April 7, four people were killed and fifteen injured when a truck rushed for passengers at the street of Drottningggatan, Stockholm, Sweden. On April 20, a police officer was killed and two officers were injured in a shooting accident between a man armed with an automatic rifle and the police in the center of the Champs-Elysees street, which is the biggest shopping street in Paris. The offender was shot dead by the police at the scene.

In Britain, a series of terrorist attacks occurred. On March 22, a car driven by a man rushed to the Westminster Bridge near the Capitol, damaging a large number of passengers at the scene. The car stopped at the fence outside the Captiol, and the driver took off with a weapon trying to enter the Capitol. He was shot dead by the police while trying to enter the Capitol with a weapon. Five people were killed and fifty people were injured from the attack.

On May 22, dozens of audience who were enjoying the concert at the Manchester Arena in northern England were killed or injured from the suicide bombing attack at the entrance of the stadium. The terrorist attack resulted in killing 22 people, including children, and injuring 50 people. On June 3, terrorist attacks using vehicles and weapons occurred at the London Bridge and Borough market in London nearly at the same time, respectively. The attacks resulted in killing seven people and injuring more than fifty people. All of three suspects were killed at the scene[10].

3.2. Establishment of ECTC and its response to terrorism

Europol established the European Counter Terrorism Center(ECTC) in January 2016 to combat terrorism and deal with related issues. The ECTC serves as a counter-terrorism operation center and a professional technology hub to reflect the need for strengthening response to terrorism. More specifically, ECTC is committed to sharing information and expertise on terrorist financing, countering online terrorist propaganda and extremism, responding to trafficking in illegal arms, and building international cooperation with governments to counter terrorism[11].

ECTC conducted support for counter-terrorism operations to the countries after the terrorist attacks in Paris, Nice and Brussels and cross-checked Europol's existing data and real-time operational data.

After the Paris attack, Europol founded Taskforce Fraternité and appointed up to 60 officers to support the investigation in France and Belgium. With the help of Europol, two countries were able to identify 800 cases of suspicious financial transactions and 1,600 cases of suspicious financial information, by the early 2016[11].

ECTC is working closely with Europol's other operations centers, such as the European Cyber Crime Center(EC3) and the European Migrants' Smuggling Center(EMSC).

In 2016, the number of arrested terrorists was 1002 in partnership with Europol. The majority of arrested terrorists were Jihad terrorists who were closely related to IS. 395 terrorists were arrested in 2014, 687 in 2015, and 718 in 2016[11].

Despite the response of Europol and its member states, the lonely wolf terrorism has not lost its influence yet. The IS is still encouraging and motivating its supporters and followers living in Europe to conduct terrorist activities.

4. Conclusion

A total number of 718 people were arrested for alleged crimes related to jihadist terrorism in 2016. In France, the number increased from 188 in 2014 to 377 in 2015 and

to 429 in 2016. The number in the Netherlands also increased from 20 in 2015 to 36 in 2016. Comparing to two countries, the number of arrested tended to be at about the same level or slightly declining in other EU member States. According to an analysis of the terrorists, it reported that one-third of the arrested terrorists were under 25 years of age and that women's participation increased, reaching 26% in 2016 compared to 18% in 2015.

The United Nations Counterterrorism Office warned that "40-50% of the foreign fighters who have participated in the IS have left the regions dominated by the IS and, thus, Europe will be in a more dangerous situation if they return to Europe."

It is estimated that nearly 5,000 European Union citizens are currently participating in the extremist organizations or militant groups, including the IS[12].

In Europe, the 'lone wolf terrorists' who follow and support the IS conduct the low-intensity terrorist attacks, aiming to spread the fear of daily life. It is argued that the IS is looking for a new survival strategy with different terrorist modes in different regions.

In general, homegrown terrorism refers to indigenous terrorism. Homegrown was originally meant to eat local food grown in my home garden, but it was also used as a term for criminal activity because of 7/7 terrorism in London, 2005. The 7/7 terrorism brought some changes in the UK. The number of Muslim is 4.6 percent. The UK government has implemented a "communication policy" to harmonize them, and has opened 300 cultural communication offices nationwide, and the school has educated students to understand Islamic culture. In addition, the UK's National Intelligence Service(MI5) is known to have worked to prevent "homegrown terrorist attacks" by preemptively intervening in 500 to 600 cases linked to terrorism[13].

Terrorism has been on the rise for eight years since 7/7 terrorism, but terrorist attacks are occurring more frequently this year than ever.

It is known that European terrorist groups raised 40% of their funds through crime, especially drug trafficking, theft, robbery, counterfeit sales, and loan fraud. Video and social networks are used as the major means for recruiting and propaganda of the IS. As producing of video materials peaked in mid-2015 and then declined, the IS launched a social media campaign to promote its followers and encourage terrorist attacks and violent extremism. The joint efforts of Europol's Internet Referral Unit(IRU) and the private sector have reduced the IS's social media activities, but the IS is still using it as a major propaganda medium.

According to Cho, Yong-Man, terrorism is characterized by first generation 'anarchist terrorism', second generation 'anti-colonial terrorism', third generation 'New Left Terrorism', fourth generation 'religious terrorism' Is classified as the fifth generation of terrorism[14].

The characteristics of the 5th generation group are internal violence, the use of force to stand up against internal dissensions, the uncompensable use of violence, the use of violent violence, dictatorship, the revelatory campaign of violence, and the chiliastic utopia of human creation. The current IS is a 5th generation group features by these characteristics.

About 40% of the main means of terrorist attacks were the use of explosive devices. It is reported that terrorists use a variety of weapons that are readily available, but explosive devices, such as home-made explosives, have shown a high preference for them. 'Low Tech Terrorism' refers to terrorism using weapons or explosive devices that do not require special skills. Because explosive devices manufactured by military-related companies are likely to be caught in transit, terrorists are made to make home-made bombs at shelters not far from the targeted place[15].

The most common explosive device used in recent IS terrorist attacks is the Home-made Explosives(HME), which in most cases is triacetone triperoxide(TATP). Learning to make explosives was done through the Internet websites, social networks and Darknet.

And most of the terrorist attacks in Europe are characterized by low-tech terrorism in soft target terrorism, which is mostly aimed at an unspecified number of people. This approach is becoming more fearful in the sense that it may be virtually impossible for the terrorist authorities to prevent them in advance.

IS terror is no longer a problem only in Europe and the Middle East. IS terrorism began in the Middle East and spreads to the US, Europe and Southeast Asia, and global cooperation is needed to prevent IS terrorism.

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Response to Soft Target TERRORISM: Recommendations for Mega Event Security

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Abstract

Homegrown terrorism and lone wolf terrorism are important terms for the rapidly changing pattern of terrorist attacks since 9/11. Considering that terrorism is intended to terrorize others and spread fear and destruction, entities that terrorist groups can do as much damage as they can are selected as a target of terrorism.

A recent research suggested that terrorist attacks against soft targets including business entities and private and non-governmental facilities have increased while terrorist attacks against hard targets including military and governmental facilities have decreased in general.

The activities of terrorist groups have shown new trends since 9/11. First, it is changing from group-oriented activities to the distributed network by using the Internet and advanced communication technologies. They are recruiting members through the Internet and social media, teaching them how to conduct terrorist attacks, and even raising money for terrorism. Secondly, terrorist targets are changing into soft targets such as skyscrapers and public facilities since 9/11. 7/7 terrorist attacks in London, 2005 and Mumbai attacks in 2008 are typical examples of this trend. Facilities referring to soft targets are crowded with many unspecified people, which makes it important to prevent and counter terrorism at the national level because it can cause a lot of casualties and danger in case of terrorist attacks.

This article introduced the discussion about soft target terrorism and examined characteristics and vulnerabilities of facilities related to mega sports event. It also tried to suggest countermeasures based on these vulnerabilities. This article is meaningful as an exploratory study introducing the terrorist target of soft target which is rarely introduced in Korea. Studies on the possibility of terrorism in Korea have mainly discussed the possibility of terrorist attacks by North Korea or international terrorism. Since South Korea is ahead of the PyeongChang Olympic Games in 2018 and has been on the list of countries for possible terrorist attacks by the IS, both hard and soft target should be considered together to prevent terrorist attacks.

For these reasons, it is meaningful to introduce the discussion about soft target terrorism which can cause massive damage as Korea is ahead of the sports mega event, Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games in 2018.

[Keywords] Soft Target Terrorism, Homegrown Terrorism, lone Wolf Terrorism, Countering Soft Target Terrorism, Target Hardening

1. Introduction

Considering that terrorism is intended to terrorize others and spread fear and destruction[1], entities that terrorist groups can do as much damage as they can are selected as a target of terrorism[2][3].

A recent research suggested that terrorist attacks against soft targets including business entities and private and non-governmental facilities have increased while terrorist attacks against hard targets including military and governmental facilities have decreased in general[4].

The activities of terrorist groups have shown new trends since 9/11. First, it is changing from group-oriented activities to the distributed network by using the Internet and advanced communication technologies. They are recruiting members through the Internet and social media, teaching them how to conduct terrorist attacks, and even raising money for terrorism[5].

Secondly, terrorist targets are changing into soft targets such as skyscrapers and public facilities since 9/11. 7/7 terrorist attacks in London, 2005 and Mumbai attacks in 2008 are typical examples of this trend[6]. Facilities referring to soft targets are crowded with many unspecified people, which makes it important to prevent and counter terrorism at the national level because it can cause a lot of casualties and danger in case of terrorist attacks.

For this reason, it is meaningful to introduce the discussion about soft target terrorism which can cause massive damage as Korea is ahead of the sports mega event, Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games in 2018.

2. Theoretical Backgrounds

2.1. Concept of soft target

A soft target is a major facility or major resource that lacks adequate levels of security or is difficult to protect or defend against, because it is open to the general public for its intended purpose[1].

Soft targets are not security-intensified places because they are generally civic centers, which makes them vulnerable to terrorist attacks for their insufficient protection and defense. Due to the nature of soft targets, there are a large number of private-owned facilities, the resources available for security are limited, and security is not the primary mission of the facility[7].

For this reason, terrorists who want to attack soft targets can access large crowded areas without any limitations. This is because the major multi-use facilities corresponding to the soft targets are not designed to limit access to the public, but are designed to be freely and easily accessible. Strengthening security or restricting access may rather confuse the daily activities of people seeking the facility or may lead to negative perception of the facility. As a result, soft targets are relatively unprotected or difficult to ensure safety effectively. Soft targets are often unprotected private assets because they are considered to be at low risk of being subjected to unlawful acts such as terrorism. Shopping centers or malls, hotels, religious facilities, public transportations, nightclubs and restaurants are examples of soft targets[1].

2.2. Why do terrorists soft targets to attack?

First and foremost, as soft targets are relatively unprotected private assets against terrorism, it is easier to conduct and succeed terrorist attacks. And terrorists do not need much funds to prepare for terrorist attacks. Second, due to the above-mentioned security reasons, the possibility of success in terrorist attacks is relatively high. Third, if the terrorist attacks against soft targets, it will raise the credibility of those who have prepared and conducted terrorist attacks. In other words, their arguments and propaganda will get paid attention. Fourth, as the credibility of the terrorist group that committed soft target terrorism increases, the recruitment of the group becomes easier. It also proves the feasibility of future terrorism. Fifth, terrorism targeting soft targets is also a way for the terrorist groups with a dead end to survive as an organization. Moreover, it can draw attention from the news media worldwide. Sixth, it is used to test new strategies, tactics or weapons. Seventh, soft target terrorism can quickly damage legitimate markets and raise necessary money for terrorist activities[7].

2.3. Characteristics of facilities for mega sports event

1) Sports complex and arena

Sports stadiums are places where a variety of visitors such as competition participants, staffs, news reporters, audience, and cheerleaders come to visit. Therefore, according to the purpose of entering and leaving the

venue, various levels of inspection and retrieval are performed. As there is no restriction on the search or retrieval of the goods held by the competitors or the employees of the stores in the stadium or the seller of other goods, security problems can be caused. Also, access control at the entrance to the stadium may result in a security gap that restricts vehicle control for the convenience of game visitors. Above all, sporting events have a symbolic meaning in that the time, place and contents of the event are publicly known and that an unspecified crowd is gathering in order to perform the event at the appointed time[8][9].

2) Convention center

The Convention Center, which is a multipurpose facility including events and exhibitions, is located in urban areas for accessibility. Therefore, open access to the public is permitted depending on the nature and duration of the event and the object of the event. Like the shopping center, the convention center is also a part of the center for shopping. There are limited background checks on the employees working in the store and the operating staff in the convention center. In addition, customers who use the convention center do not perform inspections or searches at all, and internal intrusion detection systems are rarely used.

For convenience of transportation, the facilities and the parking lot are located close to each other. It is a security feature that there is often no management and supervision of the goods delivered to the convention center and stores, and the deliveries to and from the convention center[9].

3) Hotel

The hotel is an unlimited access to various public facilities for the purpose of staying, as well as various memorial events. Public access is allowed indefinitely in the vicinity of the facility. Employees working in hotels and facilities are generally limited in background checks in addition to the usual identity surveys, and security personnel are also relatively limited in their use for the convenience of hotel guests. In addition, the hotel's HVAC

system is rarely equipped with protective devices, and the design of the building is not security-oriented. In hotels and other facilities, there are many places where explosives or hazardous materials are required to be placed[8].

3. Case Studies and Implications

3.1. Boston marathon terrorist attack

Two explosions occurred near the finish line of the Boston Marathon on April 15, 2013, resulting in at least three deaths and more than 170 injuries. The bombing of the Boston Marathon was concluded to be the sole crime of the Tsarnaeva brothers. And the case was concluded to be independent terrorism without the support of external Islamic forces. Although the Tsarnaeva brothers, who were identified as suspects of the Boston Marathon terrorist attack, had a background of the Chechen, most of their growth was in the United States, so this terrorist attack was not linked to terrorist organizations outside the United States, but rather to the grievance from multiracial societies of the United States. It can be seen in the form of 'lone wolf' terrorism caused by individuals with conflicts and problems. In other words, this terrorist attack was a result of anger and frustration when the second generation immigrant families failed to adapt to the social system in the United States. Second, it should be noted that the diffusion and dissemination of the Internet has made it possible to conduct terrorist activities not only by specialized terrorist organizations that have been organized and trained on a large scale, but also by individuals.

Korea is ahead of big sports events in 2018. It should be noted that there is a possibility of terrorism similar to that of the Boston Marathon, considering that the isolated individuals in Korea's developed Internet network and social relations are likely to use this as a link to terrorism.

3.2. 7/14 nice terrorist attack

On July 14, 2016, a festival celebrating French national holiday was taking place in

Nice, France's leading resort. At the end of the last event, Muhammad Bouhlel who is Tunisian nationality, drove a large truck to a crowd gathering at the event, shouting "Allahu Akbar(Allah is Great)". At least 84 people were killed and 300 were wounded from the incident. As a result of the police crackdown, the terrorist was killed at the scene, and the French police arrested a supporter who has been supporting terrorists and preparing for terrorism for months with him. This terrorist attack is analyzed as a new way of terrorism following the IS without any help from terrorist groups.

This means that followers who are not directly connected conduct a stand-alone terrorist attack in accordance with the IS policy. Terrorists were involved in assault and theft previously, but they were not on the list of radicals to be monitored by law enforcement authorities. The terrorist methods of using cars followed the instruction by the IS.

3.3. How to respond to soft target terrorism?

Most of soft target terrorism takes place in private facilities that are used by an unspecified people. Like fire and other disasters, it is necessary to create scenarios for virtual situations in which soft-target terrorism occurs and to plan response plans accordingly. In particular, the purpose of this scenario technique is to predict the future of a specific phenomenon and analyze strategic and risk factors and opportunities[10][11].

In addition, the established plans should be continuously simulated. In particular, mock drills should provide training on the handling of all hazardous materials, including explosive devices, to promote awareness of soft target terrorism among employees at the facility. The focus of the simulation exercise should be on how to ensure the smooth functioning of emergency tools, including all emergency networks, and measures for emergency communication.

Applying the target hardening techniques and the surveillance techniques for the prevention of situational crime can be a countermeasure to prevent the soft target terrorism[12].

First, all internal and external doors and safety locks and protective devices should installed. For security reasons, newly installed safety locks and safeguards should be difficult to penetrate from the outside to the inside, but must be available so that they can quickly escape from the inside.

Second, the introduction of CCTV system, internal intrusion detection system, and the installation of lighting for security purpose should be considered.

Third, it is highly recommended to secure a safe area with a reception facility for personnel who can safely evacuate the users in the facility during a terrorist attack, and who can search for visitors who have disappeared during the crisis, in the event of a terrorist attack.

Fourth, if a suspicious activity, for example, working tools, weapons or uniforms are lost or stolen all of a sudden, occurs in a facility corresponding to a soft target, it should be immediately reported to the authorities.

Fifth, security personnel should be trained to look carefully at the following:

• Is there a parked vehicle or a suspected vehicle parked in or near the facilities?

• Is there a continuing access by visitors or outsiders who seem to have no special purpose in the areas that are not open to the general public?

• Are there packages, clothes bags, backpacks or luggage that someone has left?

• Are there other unusual behaviors that attract attention?

Sixth, as for the matters that the security staff should pay attention to, it is highly recommended to remove the parked vehicle from the spot during unusual times, check the main area of the building and adjacent area, and prohibit parking in the area. It should also be able to provide adequate signaling to limit access to areas that are not open to the general public.

Lastly, all background checks on all employees should be investigated thoroughly, and staff training programs should include in-

creased awareness of security and appropriate response procedures in preparation for terrorist situations. It should also ensure that security personnel are adequately sized, have the necessary equipment properly, and are able to operate trained personnel[8][9].

4. Conclusion

Homegrown terrorism and lone wolf terrorism are important terms for the rapidly changing pattern of terrorist attacks since 9/11. So-called ‘Mr. Kim with the IS’ reminds us that Korea is no longer free of terrorist attacks. Since South Korea is ahead of the PyeongChang Olympic Games in 2018 and has been on the list of countries for possible terrorist attacks by the IS, both hard and soft target should be considered together to prevent terrorist attacks.

This article introduced the discussion about soft target terrorism and examined characteristics and vulnerabilities of facilities related to mega sports event. It also tried to suggest countermeasures based on these vulnerabilities. This article is meaningful as an exploratory study introducing the terrorist target of soft target which is rarely introduced in Korea. However, since the research in this field is still unfamiliar, based on empirical and empirical data, it can not reach a full-scale study. The author expects more research to be produced in these fields in the future.

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Prospects of TERRORIST Organization in the Middle East: Recommendations for KOREA

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Abstract

In recent years, terrorist organizations and activities in the Middle East have been led by Al-Qaeda and its following terrorist organizations. However, the Islamic countries(IS), the Islamic extremist Sunni militant group, takes the lead as a new leading terrorist groups. In other words, many terrorist organizations that followed Al Qaeda are no longer under command of Al Qaeda, but tend to rely on IS organizations for financial and technical support and exchanges. The IS, which emerged as a new leader, is making radical changes such as securing terrorist organizations to take over the ideals of Islam fundamentalism and Jihad against the Western world.

As the al Qaeda couldn't sustain the leading position after the death of Bin Laden, the al Qaeda lost its directions in terrorist groups. The IS declared the establishment of the Islamic State, dominating the regions in Iraq and Syrian territory.

In Africa, a new terrorist organization, Boco Haram, emerged as a terrorist group in the world in April 2015, when 276 Nigerian girls were kidnapped. In a word, bin Laden who was the leader of the Islamic terrorist group in the Middle East, had died, but the activities of the new terrorist groups are even more arousing and threatening the international community. Therefore, in order to understand the trends of international terrorist organizations, it is necessary to examine the domestic and international situation in the Middle East. Dynamics in terrorist groups including al Qaeda and the IS organizations are complex and the conflicts and stances between Sunni and Shi'a have been more increasing than ever.

In particular, Syrian civil war, a center of the Middle East terrorist activity, and terrorist organizations based in the region should be studied. It seems to be different for each group, but in the end, the terrorist groups share the same religious objective and are characterized mainly by each region for the construction of a united Islamic empire.

Korea is also expected to be exposed to changes and activities of terrorist organizations due to the turmoil in the Middle East because many Koreans live in the Middle East such as dispatching troops to the Middle East. Thus, it is very important to take measures in advance.

[Keywords] *Turmoil in Middle East, Islamic State, Al Qaeda, Dispatched Korean Military Units, Counterterrorism*

1. Introduction

After the death of Osama bin Laden in 2011, the change in the terrorist organization in the Middle East has been shown to be diverging from various sects in line with the regional and political environment. This meant that the centralized control of Bin Laden had changed in the past, but on the other side it was a signal that the forces of Al Qaeda were dispersed and weakened. Since bin Laden's death, al Qaeda has pursued terrorist activities through the so-called 'strategy of franchised terrorism', but the terrorist groups, once again fragmented in their respective

12

branches, are turning their backs on each other as they form their own influence[1].

Boko Haram, an African al-Qaeda branch, has also been criticized by Islamic terrorist groups for its brutal counter-terrorism. In the Middle East, the activities of new international terrorist organizations on behalf of al Qaeda are becoming more active. The main reason for this phenomenon is the civil war in Syria and political confusion in Iraq. As a result of the civil war to overthrow the Syrian government, many Muslim militants have been gathered around northern Syria. The control of the government has been insufficient while the activities of terrorist organizations have become relatively free and proliferated than ever[2].

So as to understand the recent Middle East situation, we should look at the rise and falls of major Islamic fundamentalist groups. These organizations have shared the same goal, the construction of integrated Islamic empire. Also, conflicts between Sunni and Shi'a should be discussed in dealing with turmoil in the Middle East.

In Libya, Syria, Tunisia, and Egypt, dictators have long been ruled the countries, and the regime has weakened in the spring of Arabia. In other words, in a country where the dictatorial regime has weakened by the spring of Arabia, Islamic jihad organizations are revived, and anti-government organizations are revived as jihadist organizations as well.

The turmoil in the Middle East is a big concern of the international community. This essay focuses on international trends in terrorism and terrorist organizations in the Middle East.

2. Domestic and Foreign Situation in the Middle East

The democratization wave of the Arab Spring movement, which began in December 2010 in Tunisia with the demolition of the Ben Ali dictatorship, gradually spread to all Arab countries around, thus greatly altering the Arab political environment. In recent years, Syria has suffered civil war between the government and rebels, and about 60,000 people have died and 2 million refugees have been killed. In particular, it is a religious sectarian dispute that shows Iran and Saudi Arabia. Moreover, Russia and China are supporting the Syrian government and the Syrian civil war can spread to the other regions in the Middle East[3].

On the other hand, there has been a sudden increase in armed robbery cases against foreign residents in Libya after the Jasmine Revolution. In addition, U.S. diplomatic facilities were attacked in Benghazi in 2012. This shows that the Libiyan civil war ended but it shows that al Qaeda still has an influence on the region. In recent years, the western part of Libya has emerged as a new front for the Sunni militant group, the Islamic State(IS).

Moreover, Libya is now divided by two forces. The IS is expanding its influence by tapping into the gap between the two forces in Libya. For this reason, the Mediterranean coast of Libya drew attention from Europe for the "Mediterranean Refugees", but the expectation that the IS supporters pretending refugees will head to Europe brings the increase level of terrorism alert around the area[4].

In addition, Lebanon is the base of Hezbollah 3, and on August 23, 2013, there were car bombing attacks in two Lebanese Sunni Islamic mosques, killing 42 people and injuring hundreds. The Hezbollah militant group, Hezbollah, has been designated as a terrorist group by the European Union, and the Hezbollah regime has been supporting Syria's Assad regime.

Next, South Sudan won independence from Sudan in 2011, but there are many political, economic, and social problems such as tension between the North and South Sudan and internal racial conflicts, which may lead to instability and insurgence. In particular, regional conflicts surrounding the precise boundaries of territory, import and distribution of oil, refugee issues, and armed rebels are quite challenging[5]. The current situation in the Middle East is causing serious internal and external challenges to be solved.

On June 12, 2015, Nasser Al Wahshi, the second leader of al Qaeda and the top leader

of the Yemeni Al Qaeda(AQAP), was killed in an air strike by a US military drone attacks. He served as personal secretary for Osama bin Laden, who led the September 11 attacks in 2001, and has been leading AQAP since 2009. Mokhtar Bel Mokhtar, leader of Al Qaeda's North Africa branch(AQIM), also died in Libya on May 13, 2015, after U.S. air strikes and drone attacks. Belmokhtar is known to be the main suspect behind the killings of 38 hostages in the Algerian natural gas facility in January 2013. Al Qaeda leaders are being removed in succession. Moreover, it is also getting out of competition with the IS. Al Qaeda's top leaders are increasingly isolated and the organization is assessed to be on the brink of collapse. Al Qaeda, which once tied the Jihadist around the world with the emergence of Islamic countries, was in a crisis of decline[6].

3. Changes in the Middle East Conflict

3.1. Intensification of disputes between sunni and shi'a

The modern conflicts in Middle East that began with the foundation of Israel in 1948 have changed due to the 1979 Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel, which made the relationship between the Arab state and Israel change. The Muslim forces who opposed peace talks with Israel began to expand their opposition to Arab regimes. The Islamic Revolution, which succeeded in the majority of Shi'a in Iran in 1979, had fundamentally shaken not only the proliferation of Islamic forces but also the relations and sectarianism of the existing Middle Eastern countries. The conflict between Iran and the Arab states was expressed by the conflict between Sunni and Shiite. The Iraqi regime has brutally suppressed the Shiite insurgents by using chemical weapons. This was the beginning of the Sunni-Shiite conflict in the modern world[7].

In 2003, the US invasion of Iraq and the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime caused a massive change of power in the Middle East. As the regime of Saddam Hussein, which had played a role of deterrence, collapsed and the state of power became vacant, Sunni Muslim

militants began to emerge in the region. Sunni Muslim militants have gathered Sunni people alienated from Iraq, raising sectarian strife against Shi'a. The Shi'ite Assad regime in Syria also released Islamic militants who had been imprisoned and helped the Islamic State grow. It was an attempt to establish the legitimacy of secularism by making the composition of Syrian civil war into secularism and Islamism[8].

3.2. The suffering of palestine refugees

The tragedy of the Middle East conflict, which began with Arab-Israeli conflicts and turned into sectarian disputes, is evident in the suffering of Palestinian refugees in Syria [9]. The Islamic State has launched an attack on the refugee camps since April 2015[10][11]. The 18,000 Palestinian refugees have lived in the blockade of Syrian troops for the past two years and have been invaded by Islamic States. The Islamic State attacked Palestinian secular militants and refugees who did not support them. Alliances and confrontations in the Middle East are also changing. The controversy between the Sunni National Solidarity and the Shi'a coalition is getting harder. In the past, the confrontation between Arab-Israeli, secularist and Islamic forces has faded, and Islamic sectarian The Muslim sectarian dispute seems to predict more bloodshed[12].

4. Recommendations and Conclusion

The international community's attention to the recent events in the Middle East, including Syria, is to what extent the expansion of the forces of the radical Sunni-militant Islamic States(IS) invading Syria and Iraq and the invasion of Iraq and Syria to a new dispute in the Middle East will be. Moreover, the IS has recently gained additional evidence that it is recruiting members in Afghanistan as an initial exploration phase to expand its power to Afghanistan. It is expected that IS will expand its influence to Afghanistan in the near future and will compete with the Taliban and other former militants in Afghanistan.

Moreover, radicalized Islamic militant groups working in Egypt, Libya and Nigeria

have turned their backs on al Qaeda and pledged allegiance to IS, increasing their influence even beyond the Middle East. It once occupied half of the territory of Iraq and Syria through the gap of al Qaeda and advancing to Africa, and constructing 'Empire of Islamic terrorism'.

The terrorist organizations in the Middle East and North Africa claim to be the "IS branch", and the foreign jihadist or foreign fighters, who the IS calls them "Muhajeerun", comes from nearly 100 countries. These changes and events in the Middle East are not only a matter for the Middle East, but they also show the possibility of global security risks and, in the worst case, there is a potential for global war and conflict. In addition, the bigger problem is that it is difficult to solve the problem because the countries or the dialogue channels that will check the newly emerging terrorist organizations have been lost.

It is realistic that the role of the United States has become increasingly obscure to militant groups that have grown rapidly in the region after the fall of the dictatorship in the Arab Spring of 2011. The political situation in the Middle East is also complex. Although the dictatorial regime of Yemen and Libya collapsed in the Arab Spring of 2011, the civil war continued due to geographical and ideological clashes and the intricate interdiction of fundamentalist factions.

Korea is also not safe from the terrorist attacks in the Middle East. Many construction workers and residents currently live in the Middle East. Approximately, 1,100 people have been dispatched to 17 areas in 15 countries around the world where our troops are deployed. In the Middle East, there is a peacekeeping force in Lebanon, and a reconstruction support team in South Sudan and a military training cooperation team in the United Arab Emirates. Because they are in charge of security and support work, they are likely to be attacked by terrorist groups.

Especially, as Korea is an ally to the United States, the possibility of terrorism against our Korean people and dispatched troops as well as recent changes in the Middle East situation is more worrisome than ever. Since the Korean troops can be directly or indirectly subject to terrorism at any time, it is important to consider the terrorist environment of the Middle East. The convergence management of information with prosecutors, police, and intelligence agencies of the NIS is more closely related. It is also necessary to establish terrorist and terrorist organization profiling system such as organization information management of major terrorist organizations in the overseas[13].

In addition, it is necessary to anticipate the demands of the hostages when kidnapping incident of the troopers occurs. Also, it is necessary to establish a dialogue technique and a cooperation system with the media to build a systematic hostage negotiation strategy. Korea has been demanding the participation of military measures in the West such as the United States. The IS and Islamic militant groups will not directly attack Koreans and Korean troops as a terrorist target. However, it is necessary to carefully examine whether such passive measure is appropriate and effective.

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