

Goals of Terrorist Organizations versus World Peace: Collaborative Counter Terrorism as Panacea

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Abstract: Promotion of world peace is the cardinal purpose of the United Nations. Opposed to the principles of the United Nations are the overall goals of several terrorist organizations which operate all over the world. Today there is a list of some most dangerous terrorist organizations with specified goals and objectives. They parade huge wealth and exhibit forms of criminality, some also have sponsorship and backing of sovereign governments. The terrorist organizations are mostly Islamic extremists operating within specific regions. The paper found that the identified specific goals and objectives of the terrorist organizations are contrary to the purposes of the United Nations. The paper found that the specific goals of the terrorist organizations are connected to Islamic fundamentalist agenda and are therefore selfish in content and parochial in intent. The paper in addition found that the increasing proliferation of Islamic terrorist organizations does in no way indicate a near attainment of world peace. The paper concludes that with the selfish, parochial specific goals of the terrorist organizations which are particularistic with Islamic fundamentalism, world peace is a mirage. The paper therefore suggests a committed collaborative effort to end the remote selfish plan to Islamize the world. The theoretical framework adopted in this research paper is the realism approach.

Keywords: Terrorism, Counter Terrorism, Islamic Fundamentalist, Caliphate, International Organizations.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Charter of the United Nations Organization (UN) since 1945 provides the framework for achieving and maintaining world peace, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, prompt maintenance of justice and respect for international law and to promote better standards of life in larger freedom. The United Nations charter in Article one show its purposes which include: to maintain international peace and security and to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace among others.

Today terrorist organizations mainly Islamic fundamentalists leash pains on world citizens against the standards and collaborative efforts of the United Nations organization. For example, the Islamic State of Iraq (ISIS) was formed in October 2006. From 2015 it witnessed expansion and has continued to create external branches and networks. The ISIS branches in the Caucasus Province and Algeria claim were given Freedom to Operate (FTO) and are designated as SDGTs. The Islamic State in Khorasan Province in 2015 was also designated as FTO and SDGT. There is

ISIL-Libya, in Yemen, in Saudi Arabia which got an FTO and SDGT in 2016. According to the Bureau of Counterterrorism the al-Qa'ida terrorist organization remains a focal point of inspiration for a worldwide network of affiliated groups such as Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al-Nusrah Front, al-Shabaab, and AQIS the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Islamic Jihad Union, Lashkar in Jhangvi, Harakatul-Mujahideen, Jemaah Islamiya, Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan. The Haqqani Network also have ties to al-Qa'ida whose area of operation covers Afghanistan until the collapse of Afghan Taliban government in 2001 (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.433),

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE

The theoretical framework of analysis adopted in this research paper is the theory of realism which offers an alternative perspective on the failure of idealism to curtail problems of terrorism against international peace and security. Realists consider the states as principal actors in the international arena which should be concerned with their own security, pursue their own national interests and struggle for power. The negative side of the emphasis on power and self-interest by the realists is their skepticism over the relevance of ethical norms to relations among states. Korab-Karpowicz explains that national politics is the realm of authority and law, whereas international politics is claimed to be a sphere without justice, and characterized by potential conflict among states. This means that the realist perception underscores the very nature and behaviour of states in international relations (Korab-Karpowicz, 2011:6).

According to Bennet (1984:134) states are where international commitments, values, the national goals and interest compete with the demands of collective security for action. Whereas national security takes precedence over collective security, military, cultural and traditional, trade and investment, alliances and ideology are weighed and balanced against a general commitment to world peace. Thus a major challenge to the success of collective security agenda at the regional and global level is presented by the selfish and competitive aspects of international relations. Korab-Karpowicz (2011:7) quoting Thomas Hobbes in Leviathan XI 2 argued that individuals are like enemies by nature, selfish such that, there is no moral limitation on their behaviour. This greatly challenges the idealist political vision based on collective security formula to solve problems posed by terrorism. It can be assumed that USA, Iran, Pakistan and

Afghanistan have become terrorists themselves because of the perceived benefits of terror.

With regards to fighting terrorism, the individual states do not agree on the solutions and on identifying the perpetrators especially because no universally agreed definition of terrorism stands. The theory of realism answers the question why the states are failing to come together. It is because states are pursuing individual interests first than anything else. Thus, it is very difficult to fight terrorism given the anarchic state of nature.

Slater (1988:1) stated that, “the face of international terrorism is constantly changing as it increases in scale, that is that the number of terrorist groups has multiplied and from the year 2000 to 2010 terrorists have introduced the resurgence of suicidal bombing, developed collaborative networks, have gained better access to international arms, they have refined their planning, intelligence and targeting. Waugh (2000:4-12) observed that, “in 2002, the world witnessed Bali bombing in Indonesia which claimed 202 lives, 2003 Istanbul bombing claimed 57 lives, March 2004 Madrid train bombing claimed 192, Beslan School hostage crisis 334 killed, Mumbai attacks 175 killed, Yemen killing of 17 people, Colombia in 2000, about 27 lost their lives and 145 hostage taking in Nigeria in 2000.”

According to the Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.411, in January 2016, the ISIS-K group claimed it carried out a strike on the Pakistani consulate in Afghanistan, resulting in the deaths of seven Afghan security personnel. In July 2016 the group conducted a bomb attack at a peaceful protest in Kabul, Afghanistan that killed approximately 80 people and wounded another 230. In August 2016 ISIS-K claimed it carried out a shooting and suicide bombing at a hospital in Quetta targeting lawyers, which killed 94. In October 2016 ISIS-K killed 18 worshippers at a shrine in Kabul and in November carried out a suicide bombing at a mosque in Kabul, killing at least 30. It also claimed responsibility in November 2016 for a suicide bombing at the Shah Noonan Shrine in Baluchistan province, Pakistan, killing more than 50 people. All these events are overshadowed by horrific attacks on 11 September 2001 which is the major destructive terrorist effort by the late Osama bin Laden and the Taliban.

Kuppennan (1979:5) pointed out that terrorists possess weapons not just pistol, but submachine and bombs with attempts to use heat seeking surface to air rockets (SA-7s) and Soviet anti-tank weapons (RPG-7s). This highlights the level of massive penetration terrorists used to be in the early 1980s.

III. GOALS AND OVERVIEW OF TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

The list of terrorist organizations mostly Islamic fundamentalists was created by Forbes Israel. It brings to

light estimated numbers behind the top ten wealthiest terrorist organizations as reported by (Itai Zehorai of Forbes Israel).

1. FARC (*the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia*)

1. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The FARC is a Colombian guerrilla organization. The major purpose of FARC is the elimination of the capitalist regime and the establishment of a Marxist-socialist welfare. FARC (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia) is an underground Marxist and anti-imperialist activist and a key player in the bloody struggle that has ravaged Columbia for more than 50 years. It operates in the region of Colombia and has an annual financial turnover recorded as \$600 million. The main funding sources of FARC is drug production and drug trafficking, kidnapping and ransom, mining of minerals especially gold, fees and taxes. FARC the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (Fuerzas Armadas Revolutionaries de Colombia) is an underground Marxist and anti-imperialist activist and a key player in the bloody struggle that has ravaged Columbia for more than 50 years. FARC lost some of its power due to a series of assassination and arrests of senior activists, it is still considered the largest underground organization and strongest in Colombia.

The organization controls approximately 30% of the territory of Colombia, in the jungles of the south-east where it directs one of the largest drug trafficking networks in the world. Report from the US Department of Justice stated that FARC is responsible for over 50% of the global cocaine trade and that 60% of the cocaine smuggled from Colombia to the United States comes from their drug laboratories. FARC generates about \$500 million a year from drug deals. The Colombian guerrilla organization finances its activities in kidnapping and ransom collection, majorly from wealthy businessmen and public personalities as a tactic applied for political purposes. In 2008 Amnesty International estimated that about 700 people are held captive by the organization and other estimates put the number of people who were abducted by FARC from 1997 to 2007 at 6,800. FARC is also involved in the illegal mining of minerals such as mainly gold, the collection of taxes and transfer fees and protection money with a total at tens of millions of dollars annually.

2. Hamas.

The Hamas is another terrorist organization which operates in the region of West Bank and Gaza Strip back in 2007. Hamas is about militant struggle against the state of Israel and the establishment of a Palestinian Islamic state from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River. Hamas has a strong political arm that became one of the major powers in Lebanon.. It has an annual turnover of about \$1 billion. The main funding sources are donations especially from Qatar, taxes, fees and financial aid. Hamas's militant coup and its taking over of the Gaza strip, back in 2007 lifted this organization into big prominence. About 15% of Gaza's economy ends up in Hamas treasury, through taxes and levies

on goods and consumer goods entering the Gaza Strip. These goods include cigarettes and gasoline and licensing fees for cars, motorcycles and carts. Taxes that once went to the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah now go to Hamas.

Hamas also runs hundreds of businesses which control a variety of areas such as from real estate, insurance, banking, hotels and tourism, to fish farms and banquet halls. Hamas uses various Mafia methods to conduct its business and to maximize its income. Hamas took over several banks, and everyone that wishes to do business with the government in Gaza need to certify they are working with the right bank. Hamas's principal backer in recent years is Qatar, which donates hundreds of millions of dollars to the organization annually (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.423).

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3. *Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)*

Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) is an Islamic fundamentalist organization. The declared goal of ISIS is the establishment of an Islamic State in Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine, to sustain the Muslim holy war against the infidels, Crusaders, that is the Christians and the Jews. According to the Bureau of Counterterrorism, ISIS is led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi who declared an Islamic caliphate in the region in June 2014. The estimated membership of ISIS is between 12,000 and 15,000 domiciled in Iraq and Syria. From a variety of businesses and criminal activities within the areas it controls in Iraq and Syria, ISIS receives its funding and external aid. Criminal activities include robbing banks, smuggling oil, looting and selling antiquities and other goods, as well as extortion, human trafficking, and kidnapping-for-ransom” (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.410).

In February 2016, a series of ISIS suicide and car bombs killed at least 129 people in Homs and Damascus and Syria. In March 2016 ISIS carried out a suicide attack at a crowded park in Iskandariya, Iraq at the end of a football match, killing approximately 29 and wounding more than 60 others. Also in March 2016 at least 60 people were killed in an attack claimed by ISIS in Hilla, Iraq when an explosives-laden fuel tanker ran into an Iraqi security checkpoint (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.409). In early May 2016, two suicide car bombs claimed by ISIS killed 32 and wounded another 75 in Samawa, in southern Iraq. In mid-May, ISIS conducted a series of attacks in and around Baghdad, including suicide bombings and a car bombing at a crowded market in Sadr City that killed at least 88 people most of them women and children. In July, ISIS claimed a car bombing at a popular shopping center in Baghdad that killed nearly 300 people, making it the single deadliest bombing in Iraq's capital city since 2003.

In October, it was revealed that ISIS was using hundreds to thousands of Iraqi civilians as human shields. The group reportedly rounded up and massacred 284 men and boys before dumping their bodies in a mass grave in northern Mosul, Iraq. According to the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, acts of terrorism, violence, and armed conflict killed more than 6,000 civilians and injured more than 11,300 in 2016. In 2015 and 2016, ISIS abducted, systematically raped, and abused thousands of women and children, some as young as eight years of age. Women and children were sold and enslaved, distributed to ISIS fighters as spoils of war, forced into marriage and domestic servitude, or subjected to physical and sexual abuse (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.409).

ISIS established “markets” where women and children were sold with price tags attached and has published a list of rules on how to treat female slaves once captured. In November 2015, ISIS carried out a series of coordinated attacks in Paris, France, including at a rock concert at the Bataclan concert hall, killing approximately 130 people and injuring more than 350 others; 23-year-old U.S. citizen Nohemi Gonzalez was among the dead (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.409). In March 2016, ISIS directed two simultaneous attacks in Brussels, Belgium one at the Zaventem Airport and the other at a metro station. The attacks killed 32 people, including four U.S. citizens, and injured more than 250 people. In June 2016, a gunman who pledged allegiance to ISIS killed 49 individuals and injured 53 others at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.409).

In July 2016, ISIS claimed an attack in which a cargo truck drove into a crowd in Nice, France, during Bastille Day celebrations, resulting in 86 deaths, including three U.S. citizens (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.409). In December 2016, ISIS claimed responsibility for a truck attack on a crowded Christmas market in Berlin, Germany that killed 12 people and injured 48 others. The annual financial turnover of ISIS is estimated to about \$2 billion. The main funding source of ISIS is stated as oil trade, kidnapping, ransom collection of protection and taxes, bank robberies and looting.

The ISIS terrorist group according to expert estimates currently controls 60% of oil reserves in Syria and was able to get its hand on the seven major oil and gas reserves in Iraq, including the country's largest oil refinery. Although this oil is sold at 40% to 75% less than the market price, ISIS still gains around \$3 million every day more than a billion dollars a year.. Another capital source prominent for ISIS is looting. In every of their occupation activists they loot everything in their path from banks and armories, food and supplies to the museums and ancient sites. The Syrian city of Al-fought was looted and antiquities dating back 8,000 years ago and worth \$63 million were stolen. A famous robbery took place at the Central Bank of Mosul, Iraq's second largest city during which they plundered half a billion dollars in cash and gold. Other means of raising

capital is kidnapping foreigners and collecting ransom. It is estimated that over the past years, various governments paid a total of approximately \$125 million to release citizens kidnapped by the ISIS organization. The organization also has extensive areas in the five most productive agricultural counties in Iraq, responsible for about 40% of the wheat and various kinds of grain in the country.

Experts estimate that in total, ISIS control 30% of the domestic agricultural market. In addition to the energy reserves, ISIS took over extensive agricultural areas which are important sources of food and water including factories, power plants, dams and other strategic facilities. The Tabqa dam for example on the banks of the Euphrates which is Syria's biggest dam, and which provides electricity to the city of Aleppo, also provides a steady cash stream to ISIS. Lake Assad, the largest water reservoir in the Syria has also fallen into the hands of ISIS. ISIS is the richest terrorist organization the world has known. Their annual turnover amount in 1999 by some analysts is estimated around \$3 billion.

4. Hezbollah

Hezbollah operates in the region of Lebanon. Hezbollah is a terrorist organization established as a militant group fighting for the Shi'ite population in Lebanon and to fight against Israel. The primary purpose of Hezbollah is to raise a militant struggle against the state of Israel and to establish an Islamic state in Lebanon. Hezbollah over the years became a dominant factor in southern Lebanon. The ongoing effect is the creation of a state within a state, a major force in national politics and a key component in the government and military force. Hezbollah's main sponsor is the Iranian regime, which donates an estimated \$250 million a year to the organization. The annual turnover of Hezbollah runs at \$500 million. The main sources of income for the Hezbollah are donations especially from Iran, production and trafficking of drugs. Hezbollah has a network of nursing institutes, which provides relief, welfare, education and livelihood to large segments of the Shi'ite population in need.

Hezbollah's main sponsor is the Iranian regime, which donates an estimated \$250 million a year to the organization. Hezbollah diversifies its sources of capital which ranges from donations from private businessmen, fundraising by charities in disguise spread all over the world, to the real estate and tourism. The highlight of Hezbollah's business portfolio is undoubtedly its organized criminal activity and the jewel is a network of drug manufacturers and smugglers. Hezbollah is involved in criminal activities around the world, from South America through Africa, Europe, the Far East, Australia and the Middle East. Its cells are involved in money laundering, counterfeiting, arms trade, smuggling and the production and trade of drugs, especially heroin and cocaine. Senior DEA agents presented evidence linking the drug trafficking organization of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay to a radical Islamist group led by Hezbollah.

5. Taliban

The Taliban is a terrorist militant political movement that ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. The clearly defined goal of the Taliban is the establishment of an Islamic theocracy in Afghanistan. The origination of Taliban is linked to Pashtun the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan and operates in the region of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Taliban regime insists on the spread and application of the rule of Sunni Islamic Sharia law. The annual turnover of the Taliban is put at \$ 400 million. The Taliban is a terrorist militant political movement that ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. The origination of Taliban is linked to Pashtun the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan and operates in the region of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The annual turnover of the Taliban is put at \$ 400 million. Its main funding sources covers drug trafficking mainly production of opium and heroin, sponsorship fees and taxes, financial assistance and donations. The Taliban regime is seen as a fundamentalist organization which was deposed in September 1996. Immediately taking over power in the country, it declared the rule of Sharia law and enforced it brutally. The Taliban targeted women and the girls where the female gender were imprisoned in their homes and were not allowed to go to school and women were generally forbidden to study and were forced to wear bursas. Women allegedly accused of adultery were taken to the main square or Municipal Stadium and shot to death. It was also strictly forbidden to play music or watch television and men whose beards were too short were flogged in public.

Before the attack on the Twin Towers the Taliban were accused of providing refuge and support to Al Qaeda. The United States invasion of Afghanistan country following September 9, 2011 put an end to the Taliban's regime. The Taliban regained its footing and is now leading the insurgency against United States forces and NATO. The Taliban is spreading rapidly throughout Afghanistan, while challenging and embarrassing the United States administration. It is pointed out that this recovery was possible because of the sophisticated underground financial system built to finance the Taliban's activities. Since the Taliban loss of power and all sources of capital in 2001, the Taliban built a huge drug production and trafficking network. This network generates hundreds of millions of dollars annually and made Afghanistan the world's largest opium exporter. These payments, according to pentagon and the United Nations, amount to 100-300 million dollars annually. According to a leaked confidential report by the CIA, revenue raised from donations can reach up to 100 million yearly. In addition, the Taliban imposes fees and taxes from crop farmers and at various checkpoints under their control.

6. Al-Qa'ida (AQ)

The Al-Qa'ida (AQ) was formed in 1988 in Afghanistan and led by Usama bin Laden. The major identified purpose of Al-Qa'ida is the global jihad against the

Christians and the Jews. The Al-Qaeda insists on the formulation of a unified Islamic front against Western-secular forces. The Al-Qaeda strives to eliminate Western influence and presence from the Muslim world, to topple apostate governments of Muslim countries and to establish a Pan-Islamic caliphate governed by its own interpretation of Sharia law that would ultimately be at the center of a new international order. In February, 1998, the leaders of Al-Qaeda (AQ) issued a statement under the banner of "The World Islamic Front for Jihad against the Jews and Crusaders with a declaration of its "duty of all Muslims to kill United States citizens, civilian and military and their allies everywhere (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.432).

The Al-Qaeda group helped in the financing, recruiting, transportation and training of violent Sunni Islamist extremists for the Afghan confrontation against the former Soviet Union occupation. The sources funding is donations from like-minded supporters and other diverted from Islamic charitable organizations funds. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility for shooting down United States helicopters and killing United States soldiers in Somalia in 1993. Al-Qaeda also carried out the August 1998 bombings of the United States. Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, killing up to 300 individuals and injuring more than 5,000. In October 2000, Al-Qaeda conducted a suicide attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, with an explosive-laden boat, killing 17 United States Navy sailors and injuring 39 others.

On September 11, 2001, 19 Al-Qaeda members hijacked and crashed four United States commercial jets two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon, and the last into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania where nearly 3,000 civilians, police, and first responders were killed. The dead included United States and foreign citizens from at least 77 countries (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.433).

7. Al-Nusrah Front (ANF)

The Al-Nusrah Front is an Islamic fundamentalist organization which operates and controls northwest Syria. The Al-Nusrah Front has the main purpose geared to dethrone President Assad of Syria and run the region with a Sunni Islamic state law. This group is a strong affiliate of al-Qaeda in Syria formed in 2011. The group is led by Abu Muhammad al-Jawlani aka al-Julani. The group in 2013 split from AQI and stands on its. The Al-Nusrah Front purpose of the group is to dethrone President Assad of Syria and set up a Sunni Islamic state. The group operates and controls northwest Syria with membership strength from five to ten thousand. It has varieties of sources of funding which includes kidnapping for-ransom and external donations. The Al-Nusrah Front has conducted several operations against other factions that are participating in Syria conflicts. They include in December 2013, ANF abducted 13 nuns from a Christian monastery in Maaloula and held them until March 9, 2014. In 2014, ANF

also carried out multiple suicide bomb attacks and kidnappings, including the abduction of UN peacekeepers (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.409).

In March 2015, ANF claimed an attack on the intelligence headquarters of Syria's air force in Aleppo, killing an estimated 20 members of the security force. In April 2015, ANF kidnapped and later released, approximately 300 Kurdish civilians from a checkpoint in Syria. In July 2015, the group claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing of an army outpost in Aleppo which killed at least 25 soldiers and allied militia. It has an annual turnover of about \$1 billion. The main funding sources are taxes and fees, financial aid and donations especially from Qatar. The annual turnover of Al-Qaeda is estimated at \$150 million. The main sources of finance for the Al-Qaeda are financial assistance and donations, kidnapping, ransom and drug trafficking (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.432). Kidnapping and ransom are its most lucrative enterprise, generating tens of millions of dollars on the drug trade routes from Latin America to Europe.

8. Boko Haram

Boko Haram operates within the region of Nigeria and Cameroon. The objective of Boko Haram is to fight secularism and Western influences, the overthrow of Christian-secular and the establishment of Islamic law in Nigeria. It was established in 2002 by a union of armed gangs in the suburbs of the city of Maidugori in northeastern Nigeria and it seeks to overthrow the current regime and replace it with a law based on the spirit of Islam and Sharia law. It opposes education according to western values, who it believes contradicts the Islamic faith. The annual turnover of Boko Haram is put at \$25 million and the main funding sources includes kidnappings and ransom, fees and taxes, protection, bank robberies and looting.

Boko Haram operates within the region of Nigeria and Cameroon. The annual turnover of Boko Haram is put at \$25 million and the main funding sources includes kidnappings and ransom, fees and taxes, protection, bank robberies and looting. If there is a group that succeeds in rivaling ISIS brutality, it is the Boko Haram. The Nigerian-Islamic organization known as Boko Haram, means "Western education is a sin". The leadership of its founder, Mohammed Yusuf, a radical cleric and charismatic preacher, made the group to skillfully exploit the severe poverty of the local population and the corruption of the government. After the assassination of Yusuf and under the direction of the new leader, Abu Bakar Macau, the group's barbaric actions of cruelty increased, including random slaughter of civilians and merciless murderous attacks on Christian institutions and religious educational institutions. In other occasions Islamic militants set school dormitories on fire to kill 60 bodies of young men and children. Kidnapping Western citizens and local women is generally the main method by which the group raises millions of dollars for every hostage.

The Cameroon government has announced the release of 27 people kidnapped by the Boko Haram terrorist organization including the wife of the Deputy Prime Minister and ten Chinese citizens after large sums of money changed hands. Since human trafficking thrives in those regions of Africa and the demand for women is higher Boko Haram can receive millions of dollars for the 219 Christian girls kidnapped from their school in the town of Chibouk public school. In a video distributed by the organization's leader, the group announced its intention to sell them as slaves if his demands are not met. In addition, Boko Haram funds itself through robberies, black market trade, arms trade and the taxation of civilians living in areas under its control (Forbes, 2014).

9. Real IRA

The Real IRA (Irish Republican Army) operates within the identified region of Northern Ireland, Ireland and United Kingdom. The Real IRA is a radical faction of the IRA (Irish Republican Army) which was established by terrorist activists who oppose the peace agreement signed in April 1998. The cardinal purpose of the Real IRA is the release of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom. The creation of a united Irish state which should include Northern Ireland and Ireland is critical in their aspiration. This faction is considered to be the strongest resistant organization operating against the British and defined as a terrorist organization by the European Union and the United States of America. The Real IRA has the annual turnover of \$50 million and its main funding sources covers smuggling and illegal trade, aid and donations. The car bomb explosion in Omagh in August 1998, which killed 29 people and wounded 220, was the deadliest terrorist attack in the history of the conflict. The murder of two British soldiers in March 2009, the first to be killed in Ireland since the peace agreement, was also the work of this Real IRA group.

Real IRA was responsible for a number of attacks in central London, such as an RPG rocket assault on the central headquarters of MI6 (British intelligence organization) and the car bomb explosion in front of the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Real IRA Irish terrorist group is based in Dublin, overseeing a global network of smuggling and illegal trade in various goods from electronics and oil barrels to cigarettes and cattle. This arrest revealed the main arteries of the Real IRA organization's funding which generates about \$10 million annually. Other income is derived from fraud and money laundering and bank robberies.

10 Al Shabab

Al-Shabab is the largest militant organization in Somalia and was founded in 2006. The Al Shabab operations are within the region of Somalia, Kenya, and Uganda. The prominent purpose of Al Shabab is to overthrow the government, eliminate foreign forces from Somalia as supported by Ethiopia and Kenya backed by the United States and to establish an Islamic caliphate in Somalia under the

laws of Sharia. One prominent purpose of Al Shabab is the removal of foreign forces from Somalia and the establishment of an Islamic caliphate in Somalia.

Today Al-Shabab has carried out a series of deadly attacks, including blowing up car bombs, shootings and sending suicide bombers to target civilians and military personal in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. The annual turnover of Al Shabab is about 70 million and the main funding sources include kidnappings and ransom, illegal trade and pirate activity, sponsorship fees and taxes. The group was responsible for several attacks outside Somalia, including the attack on the Westgate Mall in Nairobi in 2013 that claimed the lives of more than 60 people, and injuring hundreds.

Al-Shabab operatives, who ruled most parts of the country until 2006, collect taxes and ransom from the population under their control. Until 2011 Al-Shabab held parts of the capital Mogadishu, gaining profits from taxes and ransom. Until 2012 it controlled Makisamui, the third most important port city in the Horn of Africa, taking advantage of one of the world's busiest trade routes. Somali extremist organization holds a number of airports and small ports, which it uses as hubs of illegal trade and pirate activity. Al-Shabab is also involved in mining mainly coal, and enjoys generous donations from Somali expatriates.

11. The Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LeT)

The Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LeT) was formed in the late 1980s from a deadly Islamist extremist organization known as Markazud Dawaul-Irshad, a popularly based Pakistan Islamic fundamentalist organization which was initially formed to oppose the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. The major purpose for the formation of Lashkar-e-Taiba is the immediate release of Kashmir India and integration with Pakistani Kashmir under Islamic rule while applying the Sharia law and establishing a caliphate. Although Lashkar-e-Taiba engages in militant activity and concentrated mainly in the State of Jammu-Kashmir in northern India, the organization's global ambition as declared, is the destruction of the Indian Republic and the complete elimination of Hindus, Christians and the Jews which is considered the greatest enemies of Islam. Lashkar-e-Taiba is described as the "army of the righteous" by its followers (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.422). The Lashkar-e-Taiba is founded as the military wing of the Markaz al-Dawa. The group's membership strength is unknown with several thousand members in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistani Punjab; Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab Provinces in Pakistan; and in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.423).

The groups have global connection and strong operation network which covers the entire South Asia. The group maintains a number of facilities which includes, training camps, medical clinics and schools in Pakistan, and also active in Afghanistan. The sources of funding are donations in Pakistan, Gulf, Middle East, and Europe (United Kingdom). Others included that the group has also attacked

Coalition Forces in Afghanistan. LeT uses assault rifles, machine guns, mortars, explosives, and rocket-propelled grenades and was responsible for the November 2008 attacks in Mumbai against luxury hotels, a Jewish center, a train station, and a popular café that killed 166 people including six U.S. citizens and injured more than 300 (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.423).

LeT was responsible for the May 23, 2014 attack on the Indian consulate in Herat, Afghanistan. Throughout the course of 2014-2015, LeT terrorists also engaged in repeated gun battles with Indian security forces in Jammu and Kashmir. LeT was behind a July 2015 attack in Gurdaspur, Punjab, which killed seven people. In June 2016, LeT conducted an ambush on an Indian security force convoy in Pulwama district, Jammu and Kashmir, killing eight and injuring 20. It has the annual turnover of about \$100 million. Lashkar-e-Taiba is funded heavily by Pakistani expatriates, mainly from communities in the Gulf States and the United Kingdom

12. Islamic State's Khorasan Province

The Islamic State's Khorasan Province was formed in January 2015. The organization is based in Afghanistan, carries its operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Its membership strength is approximately 1,500 to 2,000. It is composed primarily of former members of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan and the Afghan Taliban. Aliza was killed in a U.S. drone strike in February 2015, while Khan was killed in a United States airstrike aka ISIL Khorasan. The group is funded by ISIS. The activities of the ISIS-K have conducted several operations leading to the death of civilians including ISIS-K attacks on civilians in Karachi, Pakistan in May 2015 (Bureau of Counterterrorism, 2017, p.411).

IV. CONCLUSION

Indiscriminate attacks of the terrorist organizations have produced magnitude of destruction, loss of life, injuries and disabilities which have made human kind uncomfortable in their governments as citizens are left vulnerable. The United States-China relations have felt the transformative winds after September 9, 2011. The United States international counter-terrorism co-operation spoke highly of China's efforts. But China had its own problems dealing with radicalized separatists in the Turkic-speaking regions of its far northwest province of Xinjiang, where Islamic fundamentalism has made inroads. China also shared an interest with the United States in assuring the stability of Central and South Asia, especially Pakistan. Beijing had assisted in Pakistan's becoming a nuclear power armed with ballistic missiles and thus China would bear an enormous responsibility as those weapons may fall into the wrong hands. China also had concerns because the United States revitalized and strengthened its alliances with Japan and Australia and renewed defense ties with South East Asian countries.

Therefore victory against terrorism as observed will not occur as a single moment definition. It will not be marked by the likes of the surrender ceremony that ended World War II. The United States and friends and allies should secure a world in which our children can live free from fear and where the threat of terrorist attacks does not define peoples daily lives. This can be done through the sustained effort to compress the scope and capability of terrorist and Islamic fundamentalist organizations. These terrorist organizations should be isolated regionally and be destroyed within state borders. Victory over the terrorist organizations will be recorded and secured only as long as the the international community should maintain effective vigilance to prevent terrorists from inflicting horrors like those of September 11, 2001 in the United States.

In addition the purposes of the United Nations as outlined in the charter should be respected to the end to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors. Nation states should unite to maintain international peace and security and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples. The United Nations should strengthen further an organized way where all members irrespective of religious belief or affiliations shall give every assistance in accordance with the United Nations. While nations are not to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, it is suggested that the individual states should not struggle for international dominance at the expense of cooperation. In advancing their political motives, nations should not use intimidation and induction of fear as means to an end and specifically not as a way to acquire dominance.

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