

UDK 355/359

CODEN SMOOAM

ISSN

1409-8199

МЕЃУНАРОДНО НАУЧНО СПИСАНИЕ

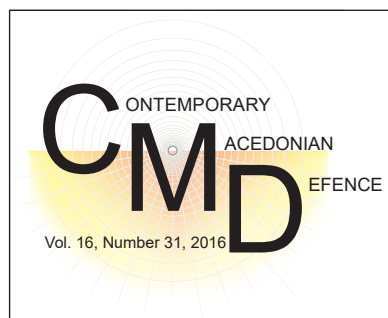
СОВРЕМЕНА МАКЕДОНСКА ОДБРАНА

31

СОВРЕМЕНА МАКЕДОНСКА ОДБРАНА



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



31

VOL. XVI
SKOPJE
DECEMBER 2016

СОВРЕМЕНА МАКЕДОНСКА ОДБРАНА	Год.	Број	Стр.	Скопје
CONTEMPORARY MACEDONIAN DEFENCE	16	31	1-164	2016
	Vol.	No	pp	Skopje



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

СОВРЕМЕНА ОДБРАНА **CONTEMPORARY
MACEDONIAN DEFENCE**

ISSN 1409-8199
e-ISSN 1857-887X

Година 16, бр. 31, декември 2016 / Vol. 16, No. 31, December 2016

Skopje
December 2016



СОВРЕМЕНА МАКЕДОНСКА ОДБРАНА

Издавач:

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗА ОДБРАНА НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

Министерство за одбрана

„СОВРЕМЕНА МАКЕДОНСКА ОДБРАНА“

„Орце Николов“ 116 1000 Скопје

Телефони: 02 3128 276, 02 3113 527

Интернет адреса:

WEB на Министерството за одбрана:

<http://www.morm.gov.mk/sovremena-makedonska-odbrana/>

Списанието излегува два пати годишно.

ISSN 1409-8199

Скопје, декември 2016 година

Сите права се резервирани

Се забранува репродуцирање на публикацијата и нејзините делови, како и нивно трансформирање во разни медиуми: електронски, магнетни ленти, механичко фотокопирање, снимање и друго, без писмено одобрение на издавачот и авторите.

CONTEMPORARY MACEDONIAN DEFENCE

Publisher:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Ministry of Defence

„CONTEMPORARY MACEDONIAN DEFENCE“

„Orce Nikolov“ 116 1000 Skopje

Tel.: 02 3128 276, 02 3113 527

Internet adress:

WEB of the Ministry of Defence:

www.morm.gov.mk/contemporary-macedonian-defence/

The magazine is published twice a year

ISSN 1409-8199

Skopje, December, 2016

All rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, electrostatic, magnetic tape, mechanical photocopying, recording or otherwise, without permission in writing from the publisher and authors.

СОВРЕМЕНА МАКЕДОНСКА ОДБРАНА

МЕЃУНАРОДНО НАУЧНО СПИСАНИЕ НА
МИНИСТЕРСТВОТО ЗА ОДБРАНА НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

Д-р Зоран ЈОЛЕВСКИ, *претседател на Издавачкиот совет*
Вон. проф. Александар ГЛАВИНОВ, полковник, *главен и одговорен уредник*
Вон. проф. Мухамет РАЦАЈ, генерал мајор, *заменик-главен и одговорен уредник*

ИЗДАВАЧКИ СОВЕТ

Проф. д-р Орце ПОПОВСКИ, полковник, *Воена академија, Скопје*
Проф. д-р Росе СМилЕСКИ, полковник, *Воена академија, Скопје*
Проф. д-р Томе БАТКОВСКИ, *Факултет за безбедност, Скопје*
Проф. д-р Билјана ВАНКОВСКА, *Институт за безбедност, одбрана и мир, Филозофски факултет, Скопје*
Вон. проф. д-р Методи ХАЦИ-ЈАНЕВ, полковник, *Воена академија, Скопје*
Проф. д-р Цане МОЈАНОСКИ, *Факултет за безбедност, Скопје*
Доц. д-р Ненад ТАНЕСКИ, *потполковник, Воена академија, Скопје*
Доц. д-р Жанет РИСТОСКА, *Министерство за одбрана на РМ*
Доц. д-р Урим ВЕЈСЕЛИ, *Центар за управување со кризи*

МЕЃУНАРОДЕН УРЕДУВАЧКИ ОДБОР

Проф. д-р Лидија ГЕОРГИЕВА, Република Македонија, *претседател*
Проф. д-р Арта МУСАРАЈ, Република Албанија
Проф. д-р Николај ПАЛАШЕВ, Република Бугарија
Проф. д-р Бејтуш ГАШИ, Република Косово
Проф. д-р Зоран ДРАГИШИЌ, Република Србија
Доц. д-р Абас ЛЕШИ, бригаден генерал, Република Албанија
Доц. д-р Ерик КОПАЧ, Република Словенија
М-р Лоренцо ХИПОНИА, САД
Вон. проф. Ирина ЧУДОСКА БЛАЖЕВСКА, Република Македонија

УРЕДУВАЧКИ ОДБОР

Проф. д-р Зоран НАЦЕВ, *Институт за безбедност, одбрана и мир, Филозофски факултет, Скопје*
Доц. д-р . Билјана КАРОВСКА АНДОНОВСКА, *ФОН Универзитет*
Проф. д-р Ризван СУЛЕЈМАНИ, *Државен универзитет – Тетово*
Проф. д-р Тони МИЛЕСКИ, *Институт за безбедност, одбрана и мир, Филозофски факултет, Скопје*
Проф. д-р Оливер БАКРЕСКИ, *Институт за безбедност, одбрана и мир, Филозофски факултет, Скопје*
Проф. д-р Драге ПЕТРЕСКИ, полковник, *Воена академија, Скопје*
Доц. д-р Ненад ТАНЕСКИ, *потполковник, Воена академија, Скопје*
Вон. проф. Александар ГЛАВИНОВ, полковник, *Воена академија, Скопје*
Доц. д-р Димче ПЕТРОВСКИ, генерал-мајор, *ГШ на АРМ*
Доц. д-р Атанас КОЗАРЕВ, *ЕУРМ, Скопје*
Доц. д-р Жанет РИСТОСКА, *Министерство за одбрана на РМ*
Проф. д-р Методија ДОЈЧИНОВСКИ, полковник, *Воена академија, Скопје*

В.Д. секретар и лектура: доц. д-р Жанет РИСТОСКА
Ликовно-графички уредник: Билјана ИВАНОВА
Технички уредник: Славко ЈОВАНОВСКИ

CONTEMPORARY MACEDONIAN DEFENCE

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Dr. Zoran JOLEVSKI, **President of the Publishing Board**
Assoc. Prof. Aleksandar GLAVINOV, Colonel, **Editor-in-Chief**
Assoc. Prof. Muhamet RACAJ, Major General, **Deputy Editor-in-Chief**

PUBLISHING BOARD

Prof. Dr. Orce POPOVSKI, Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*
Prof. Dr. Rose SMILESKI, Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*
Prof. Dr. Tome BATKOVSKI, *Faculty for Security, Skopje*
Prof. Dr. Biljana VANKOVSKA, Institute for Security, Defence and Peace, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje
Ass. Prof. Metodi HADZI-JANEV, Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*
Prof. Dr. Cane MOJANOSKI, *Faculty for Security, Skopje*
Ass. Prof. Nenad TANESKI, *Lieutenant Colonel, Military Academy, Skopje*
Ass. Prof. Zhanet RISTOSKA, *Ministry Of Defence of RM*
Ass. Prof. Urim VEJSELI, *Crisis Management Center, Skopje*

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Dr. Lidija GEORGIEVA, Republic of Macedonia, **President**
Prof. Dr. Arta MUSARAJ, Republic of Albania
Prof. Dr. Nikolaj PALASHEV, Republic of Bulgaria
Prof. Dr. Bejtush GASHI, Republic of Kosovo
Prof. Dr. Zoran DRAGISHIC, Republic of Serbia
Ass. Prof. Abaz LLESHI, Brigadier General, Republic of Albania
Ass. Prof. Erik KOPAC, Republic of Slovenia
MA Lorenzo HIPONIA, USA
Ass. Prof. Irina CHUDOSKA BLAZHEVSKA, Republic of Macedonia

EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Dr. Zoran NACEV, *Institute for Security, Defence and Peace, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje*
Ass. Prof. Biljana KAROVSKA ANDONOVSKA, *FON University*
Prof. Dr. Rizvan SULEJMANIU, *State University of Tetovo*
Prof. Dr. Toni MILESKI, *Institute for Security, Defence and Peace, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje*
Prof. Dr. Oliver BAKRESKI, *Institute for Security, Defence and Peace, Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje*
Prof. Dr. Drage PETRESKI, Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*
Ass. Prof. Nenad TANESKI, Lieutenant Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*
Assoc. Prof. Aleksandar GLAVINOV, Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*
Ass. Prof. Dimche PETROVSKI, Major-General, *GS of the ARM*
Ass. Prof. Atanas KOZAREV, *EURM, Skopje*
Ass. Prof. Zhanet RISTOSKA, *Ministry Of Defence of RM*
Prof. Dr. Metodija DOJCHINOVSKI, Colonel, *Military Academy, Skopje*

Acting Secretary: Ass. Prof. Zhanet RISTOSKA
Graphic Designer & Editor: Biljana IVANOVA
Technical Editor: Slavko JOVANOVSKI
Proofreading and Editing: MA Elena TRAJANOVSKA

CONTENTS:

H. E. Gjorge IVANOV	
GEOSTRATEGIC AND GEOPOLITICAL POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA DURING THE MIGRANT AND REFUGEE CRISIS	11
Drage PETRESKI Zlatko PAVLOSKI Andrej ILIEV	
MILITARY INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE EVENTS AROUND THE WORLD	31
Oliver BAKRESKI Dragan TRIVAN Sevil MUAREMOSKA	
LEGAL BASIS FOR REGULATION AND CONTROL OF THE PRIVATE SECURITY SECTOR-COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.....	43
Rose SMILESKI Ljupcho SHOSHOLOVSKI	
CREATION, MANAGEMENT AND STORAGE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	53
Aleksandar GLAVINOV Goran KAMCHEV	
THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES	67
Biljana KAROVSKA ANDONOVSKA Rina KIRKOVA	
EUROPEAN REFORM PACKAGE ON DATA PROTECTION - LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND EXPECTATIONS	79
Nazif MANDACI	
STUCK IN POWER-SHARING?	93
Irina CHUDOSKA BLAZHEVSKA	
CONFLICT REDUCTION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF MIGRANT INTEGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	107

Ljupco RISTOVSKI	
THE MORAL STANDARD IN PROFILING	
DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEMS	123
Kire JANEV	
Metodija DOJCINOVSKI	
Nenad TANEVSKI.....
SUICIDE TERRORISM-THREAT FOR NATIONAL	
SECURITY OF MODERN DEMOCRATIC STATES	135
Zlatko KUZMANOV	
EUROPEANIZING BASIC OFFICER EDUCATION	149

SUICIDE TERRORISM-THREAT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY OF MODERN DEMOCRATIC STATES

Kire JANEV¹

Metodija DOJCINOVSKI²

Nenad TANEVSKI³

Abstract: *One of the biggest challenges in the XXI century is the struggle against terrorism. Terrorism is designed to cause fear, panic, and publicity among the masses in order to achieve its goals. The emergence of suicide terrorism is characteristic for terrorist attacks in the early XXI century. If you take the large number of terrorist attacks carried out by suicide bombers, massive human casualties, and material damage, it is clear that suicide terrorism in one of the biggest threats for national security of countries. Suicide terrorism escalates in many fields in which war activities were taken or in the countries with weak political government. However, the last terrorist attacks in France and Belgium show that terrorist organizations are ready to use suicide terrorism as an efficient tool to achieve their geopolitical and economic aims.*

In this paper, the main hypothesis is based on the fact that suicide terrorism, as a global phenomenon causing great number of human casualties, in the absence of a strategy for its neutralization in modern democratic states, is an essential tool for achieving the objectives of global religious militant organizations.

Keywords: *suicide terrorism, national security threat, terrorist organizations*

Introduction

In the past, suicide terrorism was not a frequent method of terrorist attacks. Tamil Tigers were known for suicide terrorism, but this was not a common tactics. At the end of the XX and in the beginning of the XXI century we witnessed the increase of numbers of terrorist attacks in which suicide terrorism has a central role, and it has become one of the main methods of terrorist attacks in Islamic organizations. Terrorist attacks in USA, suicide attacks in Iraq, Afghanistan, attacks by Chechen terrorists, known as the Black Widows, attacks in Turkey, Belgium and France are carried out by terrorist suicide bombers. One of the worst terrorist attacks carried out by bombers was the attack on American and French soldiers in Beirut in 1983. Suicide terrorism is frequently used, whereas the biggest one took place in USA, 2001,

¹ MA, Army of Republic of Macedonia

² PhD, Military Academy „General Mihailo Apostolski“ – Skopje

³ PhD, Military Academy „General Mihailo Apostolski“ – Skopje

it continued in Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, and recently was transferred on the territory of Europe as well. The terrorist attacks in France and Belgium are examples of the latter. Suicide terrorism is an efficient method which cannot be countered with effective defense. Dr. Ramadan Shallah, general secretary of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad said⁴: „**Our enemy possesses the most sophisticated weapons in the world and its army is trained to a very high standard. ... We have nothing with which to repel killing and thuggery against us except the weapon of martyrdom. It is easy and costs us only our lives...human bombs cannot be defeated, not even by nuclear bombs.**”

What is characteristic about this kind of terrorism is that every operation is very simple and cheap, it does not require plans of how and where to attack so that lives of terrorists would be protected, no alternative ways to withdraw are planned; there is no danger of leaking information, should the terrorist is arrested.

Definition and Causes of Suicide Terrorism

Suicide attacks represent a targeted use of self-destructive persons against the perceived enemy for political purposes⁵. Suicide bombing is a deadly violence, which includes a suicide of the perpetrator aimed against a perceived enemy to cause fear and undermine the ability of the country to maintain public order⁶. Death of perpetrators is vital to success, and they know it⁷. Terrorist bombers are super predators. They kill thousands of innocent people in each attack⁸. The definition of suicide killers adapts to the nature of the crime: to kill one's self causing the death of opponents in order to achieve a favourable change in the ratio of material and moral forces within the conflict⁹.

The causes of suicide terrorism are divided in three major groups:

- The first category of suicide terrorism refers to personal characteristics and motives of the perpetrator;
- The second category describes suicide terrorist attacks as instruments and strategic weapons by sponsored organizations that represent the weaker side in asymmetric conflicts. It is beneficial for the political organizations, which they use in two ways: First, to force the opponent, as well as to give advantage to one organization in relation to its rival in terms of support by the electorate;

⁴ Кире Јанев.(2013).Појавни облици на тероризам на глобално ниво, необјавен магистерски труд, ФОН, Скопје, 46.

⁵ Тања Милошевска.(2013). Глобален самоубиствен тероризам, Современа македонска одбрана, бр.24 ,Скопје,74.

⁶ Riaz Hassan.(2011). Suicide bombings, Taylor & Francis e-Library,New York, p.18, available at : <http://sacredartichoke.com/latarsha/Nonfiction%20Ebook%20Pack%20January%202012%20PHC/Suicide.bombings.Riaz.Hassan.9780415588867.pdf> [accessed 26.03.2016].

⁷ Зоран Крстић,Суицидни бомбашки напади исламистичких терористичких организација, достапно на http://www.odbrana.mod.gov.rs/odbrana-stari/vojni_casopisi/arhiva/VD_2014-let0/66-2014-2-17-Krstic.pdf[пристапено на 26.03.2016].

⁸ Robert A. Pape, James K. Feldman.(2010). Cutting the fuse,The university of chicagopress , Chicago, p.7

⁹ Жерар Шалијан, Арно Блин(2009). Историја на тероризмот, Табернакул, Скопје ,422.

- The third category focuses on social conditions. These conditions may include the occupation of the “home country” by a powerful enemy. Occupation is characterized by policies and practices that devalue the culture, the code of honour of the group in question, creating a sense of humiliation. This can encourage the growth of non-institutional social movements, spontaneous social alliances, which express their dissatisfaction¹⁰.

There is a fourth category that refers to the ambitions of certain terrorists to create a world Islamic state. One such example is the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant, (ISIL), which occupied part of Syria, Iraq, recently expanding its activities in parts of Africa, and it also began to carry out attacks on the territory of Europe.

If we analyze terrorist organizations in the period from 1982-2015, we can notice that most of the suicide terrorist attacks are motivated as a response to a military occupation of the territory terrorists consider their home land. For example, Hamas seeks to expel Israeli forces from the occupied territories, Hezbollah was created in response to the invasion by Israeli forces in Lebanon, the Kurdish Workers' Party is struggling to form their own state on the territories of Turkey, Syria and Iraq, Al Qaeda occurred in response to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and then against the American military intervention in this country, ISIS arose upon the military intervention by the United States in Iraq, where the dissolution of the Iraqi security forces resulted in thousands of trained and disgruntled soldiers and police officers being left on the streets¹¹. This chaos has become an ideal place for uniting of radical Sunni groups under the name Islamic State¹².

Socio Psychology of the Leaders and Suicide Terrorists

Self- sacrifice varies not only in different cultures, but also in terms of circumstances. Muslim tradition forbids suicide. It is not even mentioned in the Quran. It is believed that Muhammad said that anyone who would take their own life would test the fire of hell, and the gates of paradise would remain closed forever¹³. The circle of martyrdom and the suicide technique is characteristic of the Shiite branch of Islam, as opposed to Islam, which forbids suicide as an act that leads to hell and damnation¹⁴. - Ariel Merari, a retired professor of Psychology at the University of Tel Aviv conducted a comprehensive study of suicide terrorism. After studying more than 50 Muslim bombers from Hezbollah, Amal and the secular pro-Syrian organizations

¹⁰ Riaz Hassan.(2011). Suicide bombings, Taylor & Francis e-Library, New York, 2011.p.35 available at:<http://sacredartichoke.com/latarsha/Nonfiction%20Ebook%20Pack%20January%202012%20PHC/Suicide.bombings.Riaz.Hassan.9780415588867.pdf> [accessed 26.03.2016].

¹¹ www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/09022015 [accessed 18.03.2016].

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Samoubilacki terorizam available at: <file:///C:/Users/kiro/Downloads/SP%C5%BD%20%20Samoubila%C4%8Dki%20terorizam.pdf>,76 [accessed 17.05.2016]

¹⁴ Митко Котовчевски.(2004). Борба против тероризмот, Македонска цивилизација, Скопје, 72.

in Lebanon, as well as Hamas, and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad in Israel, she came to the conclusion that there is no single psychological or demographic profile of a terrorist bomber¹⁵. Her research results led to the conclusion that intensive conflicts produce several types of people with potential willingness to sacrifice for a greater purpose. Furthermore, Merari claims that no organization can provoke the desire for death. The work of people who recruit suicide terrorists is not to cause such a desire, but to identify the inclination to suicide among recruits and intensify it¹⁶. They often use religious motivation to recruit future bombers, using their convictions for the purpose of increasing the already existing suicide motives. However, other powerful motives also reinforce the inclination to suicide, such as patriotism, hatred of the enemy, as well as the feeling of victimization¹⁷. The psychological profile reveals that suicide terrorists are different, just like the motives behind their actions. The following is a list of several types of psychological profiles¹⁸:

- Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad use martyrs in the fight against Israel. They are men, pilgrims, single and unemployed, with secondary education, between 18 and 27 years of age. Many of them have lost their relatives or friends.
- Members of the Tamil Tigers are young, single and unemployed, socialized in the social and cultural life, where sacrifice is celebrated, as well as the numerous dead heroes.
- Out of fifteen people in the last five years who carried out suicide attacks in the name of the Kurdistan Workers Party, only four employees are not women. These very young girls are between 17 and 27 years of age; they are unemployed, and have low level of education, no real profession, originating from poor and large families from rural, traditional environments.

In the research on suicide terrorists and psychopaths we can notice similarities between the two groups: vanity, emotional numbness, lack of remorse, and inclination to engage in criminal behaviour¹⁹.

There is not much literature on leaders of terrorist organizations. Strenz attempted to create a psychological profile of a terrorist leader. These leaders are firmly committed, suspicious, and highly motivated. They project their own mistakes and flaws to those they disagree with. Leaders are convinced in their righteousness and the inherent evil of those they oppose. They are dedicated, but not as a paranoid person. She or he is

¹⁵ Razumni fanatici available at: <https://www.bhdani.ba/portal/arhiva-67-281/223/t22313.shtml>[accessed 21.05.2016].

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Дојчиновски М. Петрески Д. & Ѓозо Ќ.,(2011). Самоубиствените напади – новото лице на тероризмот, Современа македонска одбрана, бр.20 ,Скопје .

¹⁹ Jordan Maile, Tali K. Walters, J. Martin Ramirez, and Daniel Antonius, Aggression in terrorism, available at: http://eprints.ucm.es/9995/2/353_CSP-Chapter_02.pdf. [accessed 05.07.2016].

not mentally ill²⁰. It is important to realize that collective mobilization almost always evolves under the impulse of a leading group, led by a charismatic or prophetic leader²¹. Charisma can be defined as a talent, ability to entice supporters to follow. They manage to collectively persuade followers to believe in the unbelievable.

According to another interpretation, there are two categories of leaders: inspirers and instructors²². The former are distant, surrounded by a tragic reverence. They incarnate and present the cause. The latter are instructors that come from the vicinity, instructors of volunteers for death. They create an unbroken chain, constantly replaced, which provides the conditions for the existence of voluntary death²³. Leaders seldom ever come from poor background; they mainly belong to the privileged strata of the Third World societies, which are in the process of development for two or three generations. Intelligent and well educated, they belong to liberal professions, such as doctors, teachers, clerical caste²⁴.

Materials and Methods

The demonstration of statistics on suicide terrorism is aimed at obtaining a better understanding of the dynamics of suicide bombings, and their efficiency, i.e. causing major casualties. However, it is difficult to present precise information on the overall number of suicide terrorist attacks and the victims. A great number of these attacks take place in war zones, where we do not have precise information on the killed and injured. This paper presents statistical data from the University of Chicago, by the project for security and terrorism (CPOST)²⁵. The paper makes a presentation and a secondary analysis of the already acquired data, regarding the number of suicide terrorist attacks for the period from 1982 -2015, the number of killed and injured in these terrorist attacks. Data are used as an argumentation of the presumptions that: suicide terrorism takes huge number of human lives, and it is a global phenomenon used by terrorist organizations to achieve their goals.

Results and Discussion

The data analysis starts with a graphic presentation of data on the total number of suicide terrorist attacks for the period from 1982 - 2015, the total number of victims and wounded in these attacks, and the average number of killed and wounded in a single attack. In the period from 1982 -2015, 4,814 suicide terrorist attacks had been carried

²⁰ Randy Borum.(2004).Psychology of Terrorism, University of South Florida,60.

²¹ Joseph L. Soeters.(2005). Ethnic conflict and terrorism, Routledge,94.

²² Жерар Шалијан, Арно Блин.(2009). Историја на тероризмот, Табернакул, Скопје, 448.

²³ Ibid, p.449.

²⁴ Ibid, p.449.

²⁵ Riaz Hassan.(2011). Suicide bombings, Taylor & Francis e-Library,New York,35 available at:<http://sacredartichoke.com/latarsha/Nonfiction%20Ebook%20Pack%20January%202012%20PHC/Suicide.bombings.Riaz.Hassan.9780415588867.pdf> [accessed 26.03.2016].

out, in which 48,465 persons lost their lives, and 122,606 were wounded, 10.1 deaths and 25.5 injured were caused in average by one terrorist attack. The results confirm the assumption that suicide terrorism causes a great number of casualties, as well as material damage.

Total suicidal terrorist attacks	4,814
Total number of deaths	48,465
Total number of wounded	122,606
Average number of deaths in one attack	10.1
Average number of wounded in one attack	25.5

Table 1 Total number of suicide terrorist attacks between 1982 - 2015²⁶

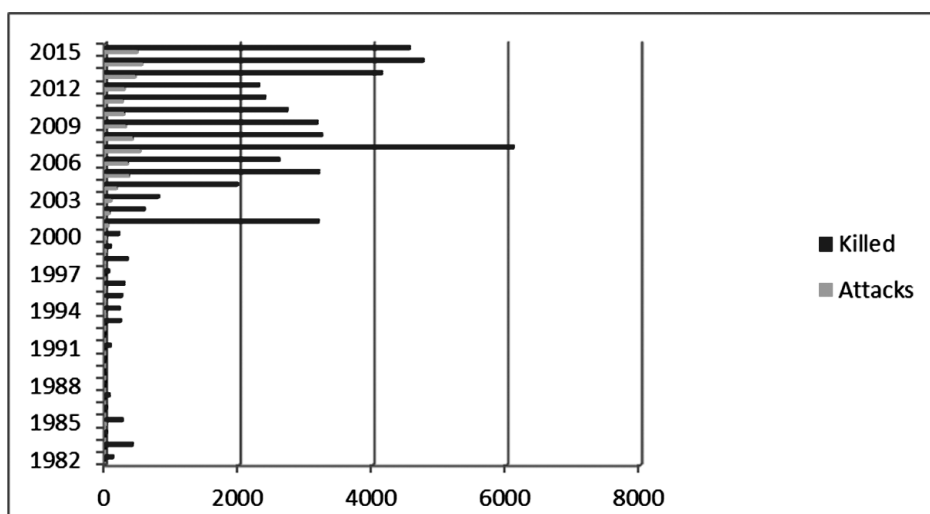


Chart 1 number of suicide terrorist attacks and victims annually in the period 1982-2015

In the period of 34 years, the average number of suicide terrorist attacks is 142 per year, and the average number of deaths is 1,425 per year. The highest number of suicide terrorist attacks in a single year was 551 in 2014, while the most deaths in a single year were 6,105 in 2007.

Terrorist Organizations Using Suicide Terrorism

Due to the effectiveness of suicide terrorism and achieving the main objective of terrorism, i.e. causing panic, fear, and insecurity among people, a great number of

²⁶ Source : http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_results_new.php [пристапено на 24.03.2016]

terrorist organizations use suicide terrorism. Terrorist organizations use suicide terrorism systematically, if their community (in some cases a country - foreign client) approves its use.²⁷ The attack on the World Trade Centre, i.e. the attack on the United States is undoubtedly the most infamous and the biggest suicide terrorist attack in the world. The total number of casualties in these attacks is 2,997²⁸. Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda took the responsibility for the attacks, but this has not been proved. According to the database of the Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism (CPOST)²⁹, out of a total of 103 terrorist organizations, 95 or 92.23% have used suicide terrorism as a method to achieve their goals. These terrorist organizations carried out 2,449 suicide attacks with 27,625 killed and 73,115 injured, whereas the perpetrators of 2,365 suicide terrorist attacks remain unknown. Only eight terrorist organizations or 7.77% did not use suicide terrorism as a method to achieve their goals.

N	group name	attacks	killed	wounded	lethality
1	1920 Revolution Brigade	2	10	19	5
2	Abdullah Azzam Brigades	6	115	860	19.2
3	Aden-Abyan Army	1	1	0	1
4	Ahrarul-Hind	1	9	43	9
5	Aisha Umm-al Mouemeneen	1	27	226	27
6	Al Madina Regiment	1	2	7	2
7	Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade	38	93	973	2.4
8	Al-Haramayn Brigades	1	6	148	6
9	Al-Jaysh al-Islami li Tahrir al Amaken al Muqaddasa	0	0	0	0
10	Al-Mourabitoun	1	3	16	3
11	Al-Qaeda Central	11	344	5871	31.3
12	Al-Qaeda in Iraq	103	1,050	2,273	10.2
13	Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	21	370	454	17.6
14	Al-Qaeda in the Land of the Islamic Maghreb	20	216	1,058	10.8
15	al-Qanoon	1	12	51	12
16	Al-Shabaab	58	566	645	9.8
17	Amal	2	103	101	51.5
18	AmjadFarooqi Group	0	0	0	0
19	Ansar al-Islam	1	5	9	5

²⁷ Rational fanatics available at:<http://foreignpolicy.com/2009/11/20/rational-fanatics/>[accessed 17.05.2016]

²⁸ Адријан Гелке.(2009). Новата ера на тероризмот, Магор, 10.

²⁹ Chicago project on security &terrorism available at:http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_new.php[accessed 24.03.2016].

20	Ansar al-Mujahedin	3	10	36	3.3
21	Ansar al-Sharia	4	158	367	39.5
22	Ansar al-Sunna	27	318	1,376	11.8
23	Ansar Beit al-Maqdis	9	69	345	7.7
24	Arab Egyptian League	1	30	0	30
25	Arab Resistance Movement - Al-Rashid Brigades	0	0	0	0
26	Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party - Lebanon	4	38	32	9.5
27	Armed Struggle Group	1	115	28	115
28	Army of Palestine	0	0	0	0
29	BabbarKhalsa International	1	18	30	18
30	Benghazi Revolutionaries Shura Council	1	0	0	0
31	Boko Haram	17	165	598	9.7
32	Caucasus Emirate	6	116	398	19.3
33	Chechen Republic of Ichkeria	9	59	111	6.6
34	Egyptian Islamic Jihad	1	17	60	17
35	Fatah al-Islam	1	0	2	0
36	Free Sunni Brigade	1	3	4	3
37	Free Syrian Army	1	4	3	4
38	GazotanMurdash group	1	41	120	41
39	Great Eastern Raiders Front	4	56	693	14
40	HAMAS	67	448	2,561	6.7
41	Hezbollah	5	15	69	3
42	Hizb-i-Islami	7	36	93	5.1
43	Hizbal Islam in Somalia	1	0	1	0
44	Hizbul Mujahedin	3	8	45	2.7
45	Iraqi Government	1	4	0	4
46	Islambouli Brigades of Al Qaeda	1	8	48	8
47	Islamic Army in Iraq	0	0	0	0
48	Islamic Front (Syria)	2	35	50	17.5
49	Islamic Jihadist Union	1	2	5	2
50	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan	6	17	121	2.8
51	Islamic Pride Brigades in the Land of the Nile	1	3	18	3
52	Islamic Resistance	2	7	11	3.5
53	Islamic State	181	1,932	3,875	10.7
54	Islamic State - Hijaz Province	1	15	9	15
55	Islamic State of Iraq	103	1,374	3,947	13.3

56	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria	99	928	2,221	9.4
57	Islamic Unity Brigades	2	34	171	17
58	Jabhatah-NuḡḡJrah li-Ahl ash-Shḡḡm	44	539	1,198	12.3
59	JaishAnsar al-Sunnah	5	93	285	18.6
60	Jaish-e-Muhammad	5	70	139	14
61	Jama'at Al-Tawhid Wa'al-Jihad	24	341	1,078	14.2
62	Jamaa Al-Islamiya Al-Alamiya	2	34	171	17
63	JamaatAnsarullah	1	2	25	2
64	Jamaat-ul-Ahrar	4	23	86	5.8
65	JamaatulMujahideen Bangladesh	2	11	67	5.5
66	Jemaah Islamiya	1	10	180	10
67	Jihad Islami	1	3	11	3
68	Jund al-Islam	0	0	0	0
69	Jund al-Sham	1	1	12	1
70	Jundullah (Iran)	4	123	273	30.8
71	Jundullah (Pakistan)	5	129	132	25.8
72	Karwan-e Naimatullah	1	22	50	22
73	Kurdistan Workers Party	9	33	119	3.7
74	Lashkar-e Islam	1	6	52	6
75	Lashkar-e Jhangvi Al-almi	14	259	638	18.5
76	Lashkar-e Taiba	2	0	0	0
77	Lebanese Communist Party	1	0	1	0
78	Lebanese Islamic Jihad (Hezbollah)	6	389	302	64.8
79	Lebanese National Resistance Front	9	155	66	17.2
80	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam	48	463	858	9.6
81	LiwaAhrar al-Sunna	1	4	7	4
82	Movement for the Oneness and Jihad in West Africa	5	4	56	0.8
83	Mujahedi Masr	2	47	400	23.5
84	MujahideenShura Council	9	69	146	7.7
85	Mujahideen Youth Movement	3	10	0	3.3
86	Nusra and Jihad Group in Greater Syria	2	21	120	10.5
87	Palestinian Islamic Jihad	37	135	900	3.6
88	Partisans of the Sunni	1	14	23	14

89	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine	11	26	270	2.4
90	Popular Resistance Committees	1	0	2	0
91	Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front	2	2	7	1
92	RiyadusSalikhiin	11	260	667	23.6
93	Shumukh al-Islam	1	0	2	0
94	Soldiers of the Prophet's Companions Group	1	35	122	35
95	Syrian Social Nationalist Party	8	58	50	7.3
96	TajamoAnsar al Islam	0	0	0	0
97	Taliban (IEA)	601	2,547	6,250	4.2
98	Taliban (Pakistan)	7	80	211	11.4
99	Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan	122	1,628	3,981	13.3
100	TeyrΓEbazΓEηAzadiya Kurdistan	0	0	0	0
101	Turkistan Islamic Party	1	5	38	5
102	Unknown Group	2,365	20,840	49,491	8.8
103	Vanguard of Arab Christians	1	5	24	5
04	YekineyenParastina Gel	1	24	0	24

Table 2 The number of suicide terrorist attacks carried out by terrorist organizations³⁰

Most suicide terrorist attacks have been carried out by Taliban - 601, then ISIS - 384, Al Qaeda-155, HAMAS - 67, Al –Shabaab - 58, Tamil Tigers - 48. The fact that 95 terrorist organizations or 92.23% have used suicide terrorism, the fact that most suicide terrorist attacks have been committed by Taliban, ISIS, Al-Qaeda, Hamas, al-Shabaab, currently the biggest and most active terrorist organizations, confirms our assumption that suicide terrorism has become a global phenomenon, and it is being increasingly used by terrorist organizations to achieve their goals. Methods of using suicide terrorism are different: Hezbollah used car bombs and truck bombs in attacks on well-established targets, Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad sent suicide bombers among civilians³¹. The attacks on the World Trade Centre in USA has proved the range of possibilities these terrorist attacks possess. Recently, and particularly in 2000, the Palestinian Islamist terrorist organization, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and Hamas

³⁰ Source: http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_results_new.php [accessed 24.03.2016].

³¹ Зоран Крстич, Суицидни бомбашки напади исламских терористичких организација available at: <http://scindeks-clanci.ceon.rs/data/pdf/0042-8426/2014/0042-84261402288K.pdf>, стр.292. [accessed 18.05.2016].

recruit women for their suicide bombings³². ISIS use brothers or blood related persons for their suicide terrorist attacks because this has proved to result in successful attacks.³³

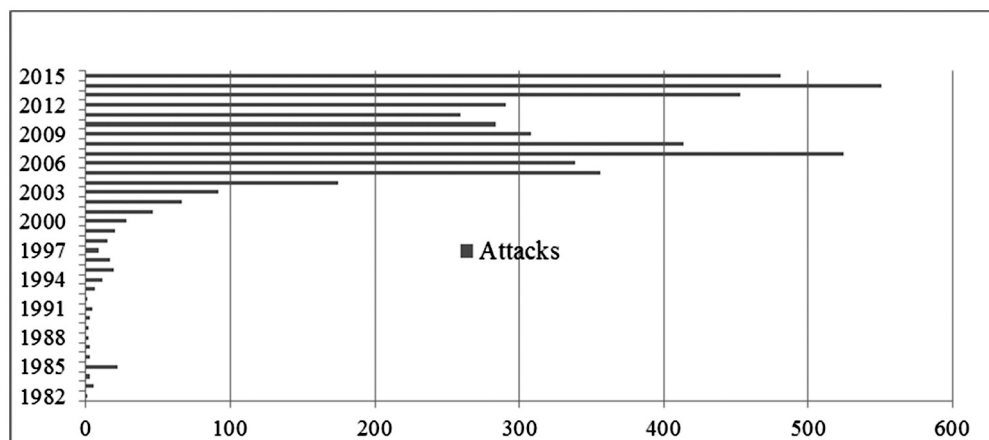


Chart 2 Number of suicide terrorist attacks annually in the period 1982-2015

The chart shows that suicide terrorism has become a serious threat in the XXI century. In addition, the data analysis from Table No. 3 indicates that suicide terrorism is becoming a global phenomenon. Suicide terrorist attacks have taken place in 45 countries in the period from 1982 to 2015.

n	country	attacks	killed	wounded	lethality
1.	Afghanistan	969	4,356	10,881	4.5
2.	Algeria	23	263	1,380	11.4
3.	Argentina	1	0.85	200	85
4.	Bangladesh	2	11	67	5.5
5.	Bolivia	1	2	10	2
6.	Bulgaria	1	6	32	6
7.	Cameroon	4	63	286	
8.	Chad	5	59	263	11.8
9.	China	6	14	115	2.3
10.	Djibouti	1	1	15	1
11.	Egypt	20	218	1,025	10.9

³² Ibid.

³³ Постојат причини зошто ИСИС за самоубиствени напади користи браќа <http://toska.com.mk/1/190862/postojat-precini-zosto-isis-za-samoubistveni-napadi-koristi-braka> [пристапено на 18.05.2016].

12.	Finland	1	6	100	6
13.	India	15	123	243	8.2
14.	Indonesia	7	30	448	4.3
15.	Iran	7	133	295	19
16.	Iraq	1,797	17,758	42,583	9.9
17.	Israel	97	577	3,940	5.9
18.	Jordan	3	57	120	19
19.	Kazakhstan	1	1	0	1
20.	Kenya	1	200	5,000	200
21.	Kuwait	3	36	300	12
22.	Lebanon	60	962	1,572	16
23.	Libya	28	130	238	4.6
24.	Mali	13	25	89	1.9
25.	Mauritania	1	0	3	0
26.	Morocco	6	1	12	0.2
27.	Niger	1	1	14	1
28.	Nigeria	104	1,315	2,471	12.6
29.	Pakistan	433	4,966	11,722	11.5
30.	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	51	64	301	1.3
31.	Qatar	1	1	12	1
32.	Russia	76	726	2,268	9.6
33.	Saudi Arabia	8	48	335	6
34.	Somalia	88	747	888	8.5
35.	Sri Lanka	72	987	3,223	13.7
36.	Sweden	1	0	2	0
37.	Syria	146	1,735	2,887	11.9
38.	Tajikistan	2	6	53	3
39.	Tanzania	1	10	74	10
40.	Tunisia	2	21	0	10.5
41.	Turkey	28	144	1,133	5.1
42.	Ukraine	3	5	7	1.7
43.	United States	1	1	13	1
44.	Uzbekistan	6	12	24	2
45.	Yemen	83	1,028	1,497	12.4

Table 3 Number of suicide terrorist attacks by countries

Most of the suicide terrorist attacks (over twenty) are concentrated in the following fifteen countries: Iraq – 1,797, Afghanistan-969, Pakistan - 433, Syria – 146, Nigeria – 104, Somalia - 88, Russia- 76, Sri Lanka - 72, Lebanon-60, Occupied Palestine (part of Israel) – 51, Turkey- 28, Libya-28 and Algeria- 23. The fact that terrorist organizations expand their activities beyond their areas of interest contributed to the fact that the safest countries are no longer safe and are under a constant threat of terrorist attacks, the main role in which is played by suicide bombers.

Conclusion

Suicide terrorism has become the prevailing method for terrorists, which is constantly on the rise, culminating in the XXI century. Bearing in mind that it fulfils terrorists' goals (huge number of victims, fear among civilians), and is simple and inexpensive, difficult to reveal, without a possibility of attaining information from the perpetrators, this trend of using terrorist bombers by terrorist organizations will certainly continue as one of the most effective methods of achieving their goals. This is also supported by the recent terrorist attacks in France, Germany, Belgium, Turkey, and Pakistan. Based on all indicators of the analysis, we can establish a logical basis for defining a certain degree of validity of the hypothesis. The victory of the present generation of suicide terrorists would obviously be difficult, but research in this area has a serious social validity. First, we can conclude that military action as a temporary measure can break the plans of terrorist organizations, but it cannot completely eliminate the threat. "Building trust" through partial or total concessions in addressing the threat, can cause a delay and an opportunity for regrouping and undermining of the support on both sides. The threat of suicide terrorism against Western democracies has been active for two decades, and current strategies and policies for coping with it obviously have little effect. To cope with it, it is vital to strengthen border control and control over migration, in support of the military action against militant terrorist organizations. Moreover, a long-term strategy should be established to balance the relations of Western allies in the Middle East, and the need of their involvement in the region. These measures are not the perfect solution, but they will definitely reduce the justification of terrorist organizations for committing terrorist attacks in front of their followers.

REFERENCES:

1. Кире Јанев.(2013). Појавни облици на тероризам на глобално ниво, необјавен магистерски труд, ФОН, Скопје.
2. Тања Милошевска.(2013). Глобален самоубиствен тероризам, Современа македонска одбрана, бр.24 ,Скопје.
3. Riaz Hassan.(2011). Suicide bombings, Taylor & Francis e-Library,New York, p.18, available at <http://sacredartichoke.com/latarsha/Nonfiction%20Ebook%20Pack%20January%202012%20PHC/Suicide.bombings.Riaz.Hassan.9780415588867.pdf> [accessed 26.03.2016].
4. *Зоран* Крстић,Суицидни бомбашки напади исламистичких терористичких организација, достапно на http://www.odbrana.mod.gov.rs/odbrana_stari/vojni_casopisi/arhiva/VD_2014-let0/66-2014-2-17-Krstic.pdf[пристапено на 26.03.2016].
5. Robert A. Pape, James K. Feldman.(2010). Cutting the fuse,The university of chicagopress.
6. Жерар Шалијан, Арно Блин(2009). Историја на тероризмот, Табернакул, Скопје .
7. Razumni fanatici available at: <https://www.bhdani.ba/portal/arhiva-67-281/223/t22313.shtml>[accessed 21.05.2016].
8. Дојчиновски М. и Петрески Д. & Ѓозо Ќ.,(2011). Самоубиствените напади – новото лице на тероризмот, Современа македонска одбрана, бр.20 ,Скопје.
9. Jordan Maile, Tali K. Walters, J. Martin Ramirez, and Daniel Antonius, Aggression in terrorism, available at: http://eprints.ucm.es/9995/2/353_CSP-Chapter_02.pdf. [accessed 05.07.2016].
10. Randy Borum.(2004).Psychology of Terrorism, University of South Florida.
11. Joseph L. Soeters.(2005). Ethnic conflict and terrorism, Routledge.
12. Rational fanatics available at:<http://foreignpolicy.com/2009/11/20/rational-fanatics/>[accessed 17.05.2016]
13. Адријан Гелке.(2009) Новата ера на тероризмот, Магор.
14. Chicago project on security &terrorism available at:http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_new.php[accessed 24.03.2016].
15. Постојат причини зошто ИСИС за самоубиствени напади користи браќа <http://tocka.com.mk/1/190862/postojat-privini-zosto-isis-za-samoubistveni-napadi-koristi-braka>[пристапено на 18.05.2016].

The magazine is published twice a year

www.morm.gov.mk/contemporary-macedonian-defence/

**СОВРЕМЕНА
МАКЕДОНСКА
ОДБРАНА** 31
**CONTEMPORARY
MACEDONIAN
DEFENCE**

H. E. GJORGE IVANOV

DRAGE PETRESKI, ZLATKO PAVLOSKI, ANDREJ ILIEV

OLIVER BAKRESKI, DRAGAN TRIVAN, SEVIL MUAREMOSKA

ROSE SMILESKI, LJUPCHO SHOSHOLOVSKI

ALEKSANDAR GLAVINOV, GORAN KAMCHEV

BILJANA KAROVSKA ANDONOVSKA, RINA KIRKOVA

NAZIF MANDACI

IRINA CHUDOSKA BLAZHEVSKA

LJUPCO RISTOVSKI

KIRE JANEV, METODIJA DOJCINOVSKI, NENAD TANEVSKI

ZLATKO KUZMANOV

31

**СОВРЕМЕНА
МАКЕДОНСКА
ОДБРАНА**