
Views on Possible Developments of Al Qaeda and ISIS

CRISTIAN TRONCOTĂ

“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy
Bucharest, Romania

AMMAR EL BENNI

Doctoral School
“Mihai Viteazul” National Intelligence Academy
Bucharest, Romania

Abstract:

In the context of the new international environment, the causes of terrorism are complex. These are either inheritances of the past, which were short-lived because they could not be manifested during the Cold War, or are determined by the modest economic performance of some states that led to poverty, corruption, unemployment, arms and human trafficking, drugs etc.... We will briefly outline some movements and organizations that have played a role in political Islamism in the 1970s, but we will focus mainly on the two terrorist groups mentioned in the title, which can destabilize the European area, namely Al-Qaida and the Islamic State. The Society of Muslim Brotherhood, appeared in Egypt in 1929 at the instigation of an institute, Hassan el-Bannah (1906-1949).

Key words: Anwar al-Awlaki, Al-Qaida, Abu Bakr al-Bahdadi, Islamic State, terrorist organization, Abu Mohammed al-Jolani.

1. INTRODUCTION

The way of organization and the ideas of work were considered, for that era, revolutionary. The Society is headed by a "supreme

guide", a board of directors, a gathering, and local representatives, active even in urban neighborhoods, anticipating through this type of organization the methods of the FIS (The Islamic Salvation Front) Algeria. The militants practice prayer, study, make the effort of inner conversion. But the Muslim Brotherhood has built the image of a moderate Islamist movement that militates for the democratization of states under autocratic regimes. Based on the intense democratic ideals promoted in the Western media, the Muslim Brotherhood was directly involved in the anarchy that destabilized North Africa and the Middle East between 2010-2011 as well as the Syrian civil war. But the recent schism in the Gulf region between Qatar and Saudi Arabia has revealed information on the Muslim Brotherhood's occult ties with terrorist organizations such as Al Qa'ida, Hamas, Islamic Jihad, Armed Islamic Group, DAESH .

Motto: *Anwar al-Awlaki, leader of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, sent the supporters in November 2010 through the third edition of Inspire magazine, a message that has changed the face of Islamic terrorism and whose consequences continue today: "To Destroy America, we do not need to make a big blow. In a phobic security environment, it is more feasible to organize small attacks involving fewer players and less time. This strategy of small-scale attacks is what some would call death by a thousand cuts. Dear Muslims, hurry and join the mujahedin or build cells to hit the unbelievers in their own countries."*

Al-Qaida expanded terrorist organization

Established during the 1980s during the Afghan War against the Soviets, the organization is also known as Al-Qaida (Base) Maktab al-Khidamat (MAK-Office of Services), the Islamic International Front for Jihad against the Jews and the

Crusaders. The group's core members are Afghan war veterans from across the Muslim world.¹

The main objective of the organization is to overthrow the governments of Muslim states - considered to be corrupt and heretical - and to replace them with Islamic governments that respect Sharia. Al-Qaeda has a deeply anti-Western attitude, perceiving the United States as the greatest enemy of Islam. Al Qaeda is a network of several fundamentalist organizations from different countries. The common factor of all these groups is the use of acts of terrorism to achieve political ends. The organization has as a priority the overthrow of "heretical governments" and the creation of governments to rule on the basis of Islamic law.

Al Qaeda is a multinational support organization that funds and organizes the activities of Islamic militants around the world.² Al-Qaeda has been classified as a terrorist organization by the EU Commission³ by the United States Department of State⁴ by the UN Security Council,⁵ NATO,⁶ but

¹ <http://worldwildewar.3x.ro>. 108 Anghel ANDREESCU, Nicolae RADU

² General Quaestor, Ph.D. Dr. Anghel ANDREESCU Chief of Staff Dr. Nicolae RADU Terrorist Organizations Conceptualization of Terror vs. European Security Bucharest 2008.

<http://www.editura.mai.gov.ro/documente/biblioteca/2008/organizatii%20teroriste/organizatii%20teroriste.pdf>

³ "New ISIS and Al-Qaeda propaganda prioritize US and Jews as targets". Anti-Defamation League.

⁴ "Aden intelligence service building targeted". AFP. Gulf News. August 22, 2015. Retrieved August 22, 2015.- <http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/yemen/aden-intelligence-service-building-targeted-1.1570990>

⁵ Isis Augments Its Threats Against Israel, July 30, 2014, <https://www.adl.org/blog/isis-augments-its-threats-against-israel>

⁶ Evan Centanni (May 31, 2013). "War in Somalia: Map of Al Shabaab Control (June 2013)". Political Geography Now. Retrieved August 18, 2014.- <http://www.polgeonow.com/2013/05/somalia-war-map-al-shabaab-2013.html>

also by governments of member states such as Canada⁷, Israel,⁸Germany⁹, United Kingdom.

While the 2010 Arab Spring Revolution provoked al-Qaida's insistence that only violent jihad could ensure political change, subsequent crackdown and resulting instability provided an opportunity. What followed was a period of extraordinary strategic review. Starting with Ansar al-Sharia in Yemen (in 2010 and 2011) and then with al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM),¹⁰ Ansar al-Din,¹¹ and the MJAI of Mali¹², Qaida began to develop a new strategy focused on the slow cultivation of fragile and vulnerable societies in hosts for an al-Qaeda Islamic state. Although an early taxing of harsh rules Shariah has made projects in Yemen and Mali fail Al-Qaida's activities in Syria and Yemen today seem to have perfected the new "long game" approach. We note that in Syria and Yemen, al-Qaida took advantage of the poorly affected states of acute socio-political instability to embody the popular revolutionary movements. Through a consciously managed process of "controlled pragmatism," al-Qaeda has successfully integrated warriors into a wider dynamic that, with extra manipulation, showed everything, but certainly could not solve everything. Through a temporary renunciation of Islamic hudud (fixed punishments in the Qur'an and Hadis) and a clear

⁷Jump up to: a b "Al-Qaeda map: Isis, Boko Haram and other affiliates' strongholds across Africa and Asia". June 12, 2014. Retrieved August 29, 2014.- [https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/al-qaeda/10893889/Al-Qaeda-map-Isis-Boko-Haram-and-other-affiliates, Strongholds-across-Africa-and-Asia.html](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/al-qaeda/10893889/Al-Qaeda-map-Isis-Boko-Haram-and-other-affiliates-Strongholds-across-Africa-and-Asia.html).

⁸Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). "Council on Foreign Relations March 27, 2015. Retrieved July 2, 2015.- <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/al-qaeda-islamic-maghreb>

⁹ Notorious Extremist Said to Head Al-Qaida West Africa Branch. "August 15, 2015. Retrieved August 19, 2015.- <http://abcnews.go.com/International>

¹⁰What Is Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)? World Jan 24, 2013 2:02 PM EST- <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/what-is-aqim>

¹¹ Component group Harakat Sham al-Islam designated terrorist by the US
Base of operations: Syria <http://jihadintel.meforum.org/group/118/jabhat-ansar-al-din>

¹² <http://www.gandul.info/international/avertizare-franta-a-atacat-islamul-in-numele-lui-allah-noi-vom-lovi-inima-frantei-10462913>

insistence on multilateral populist action, al-Qaida began to socialize the whole community to accept their role in their revolutionary societies. With sustainable roots in these operational areas - "safe bases," as they call it Zawahiri - al-Qaida one day hopes to proclaim durable Islamic elites as individual components of a potentially caliphate.

About ISIS - Al Qaeida affiliated group at ISIS - is an insurgent group active in Iraq and Syria and an unrecognized Islamic state. Since 2010, ISIS is headed by Abu Bakral-Bagdadi, operating in areas in Syria, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon. Its purpose was to create an Islamic state along Sunni areas in Iraq and Syria, but it did not stop here, CNN said for former ISIS militant. The main purpose is to form an Islamic State that will bend the entire Arabic area, and then to other countries.

On October 4, 2011, the State Department of the United States of America listed al-Bahdadi as a specially designated global terrorist, announcing that it provides over \$ 10 million if information is provided that leads to capture or his death. As a military-minded and administratively organized organization, ISIS has gained a strong expansion over parts of Iraq and Syria - such as Raqqa, Deir el-Zour and Mosul - but its roots are superficial in other parts of the country. With effective and representative local partners, the US-led coalition can and will eventually take back much of the ISIS territory, but so far the evidence shows that progress will be slow.¹³

Meanwhile, ISIS has developed an inestimable strategic depth elsewhere in the world by associating allies or "extra" states for its caliphate - in Yemen, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Russia. Although it will strive to expand far beyond the current geographic coverage,

¹³The emergence of the Daesh terrorist organization, the proclamation of the Islamic caliph in central and eastern Syria and northern and western Iraq, as well as the atrocities committed by this group, prompted the US to intervene in Iraq in August 2014 and form the International Coalition against Daesh, late.-
<http://intelligence.sri.ro/mostenirea-lui-awlaki/>

the growing importance of ISIS in Libya, Egypt and Afghanistan-Pakistan will allow the movement to survive the pressures it faces in Syria and Iraq.

The Islamic State (SI, ISIL, ISIS or Daesh) is a Jihadist supraterritorial Sunni group, active mainly in Syria and Iraq, but also in Pakistan, Lebanon and certain areas of North Africa. The name makes a direct reference to Islam, but the Muslim community feels there are no resemblances, their actions being extremely violent, destructive and not in accordance with the Qur'an laws. In the case of the Islamic State, specialists talk about a radicalism inspired by Wahabism. The organization does not pursue any Islamic tradition but gathers fragmented visions that it incorporates into another concept as a justification for their actions. The Islamic state is the expression of a religious fanaticism that wants the reconstruction of an independent Islamic Caliphate to eliminate all foreign interference and to erase all the borders of the Arab world (the dream of jihadists). The objective is to be recognized as a state. Apart from the jihadist label, the Islamic State has very little in common with the group that appears to come, Al-Qaida. It has essentially nothing religious in its actions, strategic planning, changing alliances, and propaganda that has been set up with great precision. Faith remains just one of the many ways the organization pursues its goal of expanding power.

About Organization, Logistics and Finance - Islamic State

The Islamic State is based on an organizational chart, the supreme leader being Abu Bakr al-Bagdadi, self-proclaimed Caliph Ibrahim after SI declared the establishment of an Islamic caliphate in northern Baghdad. He has two deputies, one in charge of operations in Syria, the other in Iraq. Many of the leaders of the Islamic State are former Saddam Hussein army officers who have strengthened their military training

with terrorist techniques learned during the years of fighting the US Army.

The Islamic State also has a group of counselors who arbitrate religious disputes, order executions and ensure that all actions and strategies are in accordance with the doctrine of the Islamic State. The next level of power is occupied by a "cabinet" that oversees departments such as finance, security, media, hostages and recruitment. Then there are the local leaders, at least 12 scattered in Syria and Iraq, former officers in Saddam's army. They report directly to the two deputies of Abu Bakr al-Bagdadi.

Iraqi Samir Abd Muhammad al-Khelifawi was the shadow strategist of the group, former colonel in the secret service of the air forces - Saddam Hussein's regime. Samir died in 2014 in a shootout with the Syrian rebels. He was part of the shadow leadership of the terrorist group without his exact role being known.

The SI core has a commanding cellular structure designed to spread the fear. From the outset, the plan proposed that the Jihadist intelligence services operate in parallel, even at provincial level. A secret intelligence department was structured so that everyone was watching everybody, the only purpose being surveillance and control.

Composition of the Islamic State

The CIA estimates that the Islamic State has between 20,000 and 31,500 fighters in Iraq and Syria. Approximately 15,000 are recruited from abroad (Tunisians, Arabs, Turks, Egyptians and, in smaller numbers, Chechens, Europeans, Americans and Indonesians).¹⁴

¹⁴Elena Dumitru: prav.ro/ncetv4Cum operates the Islamic State. Organization chart of the most dangerous terrorist group in the world, 24 September 2014, 17:03.http://adevarul.ro/international/in-lume/independent-institution-islamic-organism-cele-mai-periculoase-terroriste-lume-1_5422cd080d133766a865229d/index.html

Thanks to its strong social media campaign, SI attracted some 18,000 foreign fighters from around 90 countries. In Syria, most of the combatants on the field are Syrians, but commanders often come from abroad, with experience in Iraq, Chechnya, Afghanistan and other fronts. In Iraq, most of the combatants are Iraqis. According to Islamic specialist Romain Caillet, many military leaders are Iraqi or Libyan, while religious leaders are rather Saudi or Tunisian. The organization also includes hundreds of French-speaking combatants, including French, Belgian or Sub-Saharan African citizens.¹⁵

According to some estimates, the army of the Islamic State appears to have a total of about 200,000 fighters, the organization providing them with food and accommodation. It seems that the Islamic State offers the highest salaries for its fighters from all these groups, but is not sure that everyone is getting their salary. There are also cases of "lonely wolves" working in different parts of the globe on behalf of the Islamic State.¹⁶

Logistics

The Islamic State is a contradictory group, acting violently, as in the Middle Ages, killing various prisoners by decapitation, sword, but on the other hand, it has a modern and efficient communication network, immediately transmitting to the world the committed records. The impact on the media is an important point for terrorism activities, and the State of Israel excels in this respect. SI has an effective communication strategy that uses online media to propagate propaganda, activating on social media platforms and engaging a global network of supporters who articulate, amplify and circulate

¹⁵Irina Alexandru, Islamic State - organization, composition, logistics and financing - <http://geopolitics.com/statul-islamic-organizare-componenta-logistica-si-finantare/21/05/2015>.

¹⁶ George Ivan, Lonely actors and the new extremist theater, Intelligence magazine, <http://intelligence.sri.ro/actorii-singuratici-si-noul-teatru-extremist/>

extremist messages on a global scale. And strategically recruits young men and women around the world using the Internet, online magazines, but especially Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp and AskFM.

The Islamic state changed the way modern terrorism was perceived. Terror is transmitted in real time, SI followers are active users of blogs, video sites, and their media campaign emphasizes that terror can be transmitted and sold through graphic, audio, and music. This strategy is an effective tool for psychological and recruitment operations. Social media allows reaching a young public and sometimes quite naive. Propaganda by the Islamic State is a fabulous mechanism that has succeeded in gathering hundreds of thousands of followers from around the world in a fairly short time (two to three years).

Although physically disrupted by Al Qaeda, the IS continues to take advantage of Al Qaeda's developed communications as a parasitic group that can take advantage of each resource in order to achieve its own goals.

Weapon is procured mainly by catching. After conquering Mosul in Iraq, they were in possession of a huge deposit it's armament. Major armed sources for SI are Saddam's Iraqi stocks in 2003, the weapons of government and opposition forces in the Syrian Civil War, the Iraqi insurgency weapons after the US withdrawal. Captured weapons, including armor, ground-to-air missiles, and even airplanes, allowed rapid territorial growth and facilitated <http://intelligence.sri.ro/actorii-singuratici-si-nul-teatru> extremist/caption of additional equipment. The organization uses trucks and car-traps, suicide bombers, and used chemical weapons in Iraq and Syria. SI captured nuclear material at the University of Mosul in July 2014, but according to specialists it is unlikely to be able to turn them into weapons. The Wall Street Journal estimated in September 2014 that eight million Iraqis and Syrians live in areas controlled by SI. The

organization is distinguished from any other terrorist organization by rebuilding its governance structure in some areas, using officials who have sworn their faith, restored and restructured institutions provided they use their own services for their own benefit. The Ar-Raqqa dam continues to provide electricity and water, maintaining power and water supply in areas controlled by SI. I also support grain production in Iraq because it guarantees them the support of the population and is a source of food for their own fighters. The organization controls prices, imposes taxes on the rich, provides social services, religious courses and repair roads, measures to maintain control and support for the local population. Financing The Islamic State is the richest terrorist group in the world, mainly financing oil and gas smuggling, foreign financing, but also stealing money and goods from institutions it captures. The group presents some contrasts about its practice, acting as a mobbing group that occupies, plunders, smacks, demands taxes and rewards, but it also functions as a rich corporate corporation ranging from the petroleum industry to the antiquity trade. According to the Pentagon data, only a small part of the income available to it comes from donations. The Islamic State does not seem to benefit from open state support and, according to analysts, the group receives financial aid from individual donors, most in the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia and Qatar, but the percentage does not exceed 10% of the total income of the group . SI wealth is estimated somewhere at \$ 2 billion. Grain production, kidnapping, trafficking in human beings, theft, antiquity traffic, redemption, protection, refugee theft, taxes, petroleum and natural gas business in the exploited territories, fundraising through modern communications networks, are the most conspicuous funding sources of the group. According to a study, the organization's active cells were required to send 20% of the profits from blackmail and top echelon abductions. In turn, commanders distributed the funds according to the priorities and needs of

each subsidiary to carry out new terrorist attacks. In view of this, there can be noticed a centralization of money that allows for their subsequent distribution in areas of strategic interest.

Moreover, since 2002, the Islamic State has produced an annual report on the financial situation, similar to those published by large corporations or countries, hoping to attract more donations.¹⁷

An American US Treasury official has estimated that SI earns \$ 1 million a day from oil exports, much of which has been sold illegally in Turkey. In 2014, analysts in Dubai estimated Iraqi-Syrian oil production at \$ 3 million a day. In 2015, after the fall of Tikrit, SI lost control over three oil fields, which means reducing revenues from illegal oil sales. SI also deals with the sale of electricity from power plants captured in northern Syria, some of which are being sold back even to the Syrian government. The sale of artifacts is the second most important source of funding for the Islamic State, with more than a third of Iraq's important archaeological sites under their control. Manuscripts and tablets of the oldest civilizations were stolen and sold on the black market with hundreds of millions of dollars. The Islamic state has been acting differently from any terrorist organization so far, and its impact on the population is much higher, in some areas being so well integrated into local structures that Syrian and Iraqi combatants can not make any gains in their face. SI quickly gained support from a large number of followers and has an efficient communication system designed to spread horror and terror all over the world.

¹⁷. The Islamic State - the richest terrorist organization in the world. Behind the ideology is hidden an impressive fortune [http://adevarul.ro/international/in-lume/statul-islamic-cea-mai-bogata-organizatie-terorista-lume-In-spatele-ideologieise-ascunde-avere-impresionanta-1_53bbb8140d133766a83db1c8 / index.html](http://adevarul.ro/international/in-lume/statul-islamic-cea-mai-bogata-organizatie-terorista-lume-In-spatele-ideologieise-ascunde-avere-impresionanta-1_53bbb8140d133766a83db1c8/index.html),

A first step in limiting their actions would be far greater control over online content, a greater censorship of SI actions, and ways to reduce the impact of strategic messages. Also, finding more effective strategies for discrediting SI on both the battlefield and the virtual space is imperative, and a more intense global collaboration is superfluous. So the world is now faced with threats on the part of two major jihadist transnational movements, using different strategies, make today's challenge of counterterrorism much more difficult. The dramatic expansion of ISIS and media attention has encouraged a US-led obsession with an organization that has minimal roots in conflict societies. Meanwhile, the West has become distracted by its long-standing al-Qaeda enemy, which now has deep roots in places like Syria and Yemen. Al-Qaeda has not disappeared nor been defeated. We continue to keep this policy imbalance at our risk. In the last Syrian sources talk, we have heard that al-Qaida can still adapt its long-term strategy. The Nusra Front has been involved in six weeks of secret talks with at least eight modern Islamist rebel groups after it proposed a large merger with any interested party in early January. Although the talks ended briefly in mid-January on the problematic issue of the Nusra Front's belief over al-Qaeda, Abu Mohammed al-Jolani leader has now placed these links as a mass problem for negotiation. that this sensitive subject is now open for discussion is a significant indicator of how far the Nusra Front is willing to stretch its jihadist death to integrate into the Syrian revolutionary dynamics. However, Al-Nusra Front leader Abu Mohammed al-Jolani is a long-standing Al-Qaeda loyalist and does not fit the profile of the one who wants to break a religious oath exclusively for the sake of an opportunistic power game. It is therefore interesting that this secret debate in Syria takes place in the midst of the whisperings of the Salafi-jihadi and pro-al-Qaida circles, which Zawahiri intends to "free" their affiliates from their loyalty commitments to transform - Qaida in a local

organic network - inspired movements - driven and closely linked to an overall strategic idea. If al-Qaida and its affiliates eventually evolve in this way or not, the threat they pose to local security, regional and international level is clear. As long as ISIS is determined to continue expanding and to lead more frequent and deadly attacks abroad, jihadi militants seem to be well placed to represent a present danger for many years to come.¹⁸

Counter Intelligence of terrorist groups

In the decade before September 11, information activity was mostly focused on federal entities, steering efforts at state level and, on a much smaller scale, on organizations such as Qaeda. Only after that attack attention focused on al-Qaeda and its leader Osama bin Laden.

Internally, the FBI and local law enforcement agencies have begun to expand their informative capabilities. In just a few years, the government set up a new agency at the level of the federal cabinet, the National Security Department (DHS) with a multibillion-dollar budget to distribute it to states and local entities in order to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. The FBI and the DHS have begun to invest in preventive resources of states and localities, expanding Joint Counter-Terrorism Force (JTTF) and creating local and state-owned centers.

As these changes changed, there were mutations in the field of terrorism. Through our overseas operations, Qaeda was weakened and its leadership was largely liquidated, including Osama bin Laden. Instead, ISIS appeared, occupying the vacuum left by Americans after their withdrawal from Iraq. Experts estimate that ISIS has 40,000 to 200,000 adherents in over 20 countries and assets over two billion dollars. ISIS has exploited the refugee crisis to squeeze terrorists into the West.

¹⁸. Europol: ISIS plans new attacks, <http://jurnalul.ro/stiri/externe/europol-isis-planuieste-noi-atacuri-701517.html> -20 Nov 2015 - 17:01.

Some of the difficulties of fighting ISIS stem from the fact that it uses modern technology. Sophisticated social media programs are used to recruit and influence Western Islamists to engage in "single wolf" attacks, as in San Bernardino. The program is effective as it is believed that over six thousand Europeans and hundreds of Americans have gone to the Middle East to train and fight alongside ISIS.¹⁹

But the use of encryption / decryption technology for messages that drive ISIS attacks is a particularly difficult issue, as highlighted by the recent and long-standing confrontation between the FBI and Apple related to the iPhone used by the terrorist who acted in San Bernardino.

So, in this context, the authorities should not capitulate to the terrorist threat under the pretext of "political correctness" or fear of losing money irresponsibly, but it is necessary to avoid unnecessary restrictions on citizens' freedoms, to prevent attacks that are extremely incisive which are, by implication, extremely difficult to anticipate. Moderate security policies (eg, guarding the safety of targets, blocking pedestrian areas with protection pillars), implemented without any excess, can give citizens more sense of security than extreme procedures, which rather induce panic and uncertainty.²⁰

Instead of the conclusions -Al-Qaeda vs ISIS-Possible Conflict?

Al-Qaeda bosses in Pakistan have decided that the future of the organization is in Syria, so they decided to send 12 of the most experienced leaders there to lay the foundations of an "Islamic emirate." It is expected that the new "emirate" will conflict with the Islamic Caliphate, the state founded by ISIS.²¹

¹⁹<http://intelligence.sri.ro/mostenirea-lui-awlaki/>

²⁰PERISCOP Magazine, no. October 4 - December 2016, p. 32.

²¹.

<http://www.aktual24.ro/incepe-macelul-intre-al-qaeda-si-isis-al-qaeda-vrea-propriul-stat-un-emirat-islamic-in-siria/>

According to sources in the US intelligence services, quoted by the New York Times, it is expected to escalate the conflict between the "jihadist brothers", Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Al-Qaeda has already begun setting up an alternative command center along with Al-Nusra Front fighters who broke off ISIS in 2013. Al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahri, in Pakistan, is Al-Qaeda or its subsidiary, the Al-Nusra Front, holds between 5,000 and 10,000 people in Syria. The organization could also benefit from the support of other jihadists, such as Jund al-Aqsa (about 600 people) or the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (over 1,000 people).

It is not clear in what areas Al-Qaeda intends to form the emirate, writes the New York Times.

Therefore, the answers to the initial questions about a possible conflict and the future of the two terrorist organizations are the result of the confrontation between the two geopolitical blocs. Both AQ and SI have the same ideological springs born of hanbalizism, and the fusion of the two movements may be possible.

But the current state of conflict between the two terrorist organizations can and can be a strategy to cover a possible common command structure or maybe there are different orders. In any case, AQ attacked the US and SI destroyed US efforts to take over the second most important strategic objective in the Middle East after Iran.

Military blocking of immigrant invasion by more and more European states and opening debates on European defense capabilities demonstrates the existing danger propagated by the two terrorist organizations. Maybe it will succeed and assimilate AQ and take over the leadership of the global jihadist movements does not seem to have the time but the necessary time Possible to be destroyed military but AQ, will it disappear? It probably will not disappear completely, but it will not have the same force. We are currently witnessing a

fourth wave of terrorism, the one of growing "wolf soldiers"²², and it is very likely that the immediate future will belong to this new wave of jihadism, made up of psychopathic and sociopathic elements from the SI. Let us not forget that SI brought to the surface barbaric forms of exploitation of the type of neo-medievalism that satisfied the inner passions of those with psychological problems that were pushed into the forefront of Islamic terrorism. Is this barbaric solution the beginning of the end of these organizations or a new the stage in transforming organizations and Islamic terrorism?

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²²The so-called "lone wolves" are not really so solitary: they are increasingly trained by 'virtual instructors', independent of the Islamic State (SI), but which causes them to commit on behalf of the assault group small scale, - STUDY Supposedly the "lonely wolves" of the Islamic State are trained by "instructors" on the Internet - See more at: <http://radiochisinau.md/studiu-presupusii-lupi-singuratici-ai-statul-islamic-sun-pregatiti-de-instructori-on-internet---47216.html#sthash.e7g9B8D2.dpuf>

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