

Subject card

Subject name and code	Terrorism - lecture, PG_00132869						
Field of study	Criminology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject				2027/2028	
Education level	Master's studies	Subject group				Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study	
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery				at the university	
Year of study	2	Language of instruction				Polish	
Semester of study	3	ECTS credits				2.0	
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form				credit	
Conducting unit							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Marcin Lech				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	20		0.0		30.0	50
Subject objectives	<p>Today, the international community, and international law in particular, faces new challenges in its relationship with international security, which establishes guarantees for the existence, development, and activity of participants in international relations due to international terrorism. Due to differences of opinion among states, international law has not introduced a uniform definition of terrorism or a comprehensive and universally applicable convention on combating terrorism. During the Cold War, when fundamental international agreements on this issue were being developed, the lack of a legal definition of terrorism was convenient for some states, as it allowed for different treatment of terrorist organizations depending on their ideology. The close relationship between international law and the phenomenon of terrorism has also not been established. Two comprehensive analyses are essential for proper consideration of these issues: the essence of terrorism as a phenomenon that influences the shaping of the contemporary international system, and the relationship between international security and international law. Given the increasing globalization of terrorist activities and specific terrorist arrangements, states that are potential targets of murderous attacks must address these problems through the mechanisms of well-functioning international law, primarily developed by UN bodies. The importance of the United Nations Charter, the large number of international conventions, protocols, and resolutions adopted and ratified by the UN over the past forty years at the universal level, undoubtedly demonstrates not only the effectiveness of this international organization in the fight against terrorism but, above all, the evolution of international law in this field. The rapid ratification and effective implementation of universal legal instruments by member states is currently the UN's highest priority. International counterterrorism law currently provides a sufficient formal basis for state cooperation in prosecuting perpetrators of the most frequently committed and most dangerous types of terrorist acts. However, its limited effectiveness stems primarily from some states' support or tolerance of terrorist organizations or the involvement of state officials in terrorist acts. Significant progress has been made in this area. However, universal ratification of all legal instruments has not yet been achieved. The adoption of international terrorism law norms depends on the sovereign will of states, the most important subjects of international law.</p>						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYMMU2_KK01] Is aware of the level of his knowledge and skills, and understands the need for lifelong learning	Student develops the knowledge based on lectures and literature.	[SK5] implementation of a problem task
	[KRYMMU2_WG05] Has an in-depth knowledge of methods and tools, including data and information extraction techniques, specific to criminology and forensic science	The theoretical knowledge of a student makes easier understanding of criminology not only in frames of legal sciences.	[SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion
	[KRYMMU2_WG01] Has an in-depth knowledge of the nature of legal and related penal sciences, their place in the system of sciences and their interrelationships	Student understands mutual relations functioning in frames of international antiterrorist law and other branches of legal sciences.	[SW2] presentation/project/paper/report

Subject contents

1. The impact of the globalization process on international terrorism in terms of protection of the international community.
 - 1.1 The multifaceted process of globalization and the diversity of participants' activities contemporary international relations .
 - 1.2 The impact of international terrorism on the security situation in a globalizing world the world.
 - 1.3 Ensuring the external and internal security of states in a globalizing world.
 - 1.4 Terrorism as an institution of postmodern reality.
 - 1.5 Terrorism and the national liberation struggle a contribution to the discussion.
 - 1.6 Cultural, religious, civilizational and political conditions of fundamentalism in the Arab world as sources of Muslim terrorism.
 - 1.7 Definition and perception of contemporary international terrorism sources and roots.
 - 1.8 The concept of new international terrorism - between determination and fragmentation.
 - 1.9 State and non-state cyberterrorism origins, effects and forms.
 - 1.10 Nuclear terrorism a threat to international security.
 - 1.11 New terrorism as an asymmetric response to the expansion and deepening European integration.
 - 1.12 International suicide terrorism is the main concept of warfare by Al-Qaeda.
1. Legal protection of the individual based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, the basis for the creation of international and European anti-terrorism law.
 - 2.1 The interdisciplinary nature of the principle of equality and non-discrimination.

2.2 Application of the principle of equality and non-discrimination in basic legal acts
international and European law.

1. Legal protection of the international community in the subject-matter criterion of the scope of regulations of international and national anti-terrorism law through guarantees of international security.

3.1 Terrorism as a category of international law.

3.2 Guaranteeing international security through effective legal mechanisms

international in the modern world.

3.3 The objective criterion of the scope of regulation of international law

anti-terrorism.

3.4 Polish law on terrorism.

3.5 Terrorism in the Polish penal code.

3.6 Operational reconnaissance of terrorism in relation to selected constitutional issues

activities of state institutions.

3.7 Other anti-terrorist legal regulations.

1. Legal protection of the international community under the provisions of United Nations international counter-terrorism law.

4.1 The primary role of the United Nations (UN) in creating legal acts

international in the fight against terrorism.

4.2 The importance of the United Nations Charter and its Article 51, Chapter VII in the fight

with international terrorism in terms of self-defense.

4.3 UN law-making activity in the preparation of subsequent international instruments

anti-terrorism law.

4.4 The role of the UN Security Council and its resolutions in creating legal acts

anti-terrorism.

4.5 Contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Organized Crime

Office of Drugs and Crime) in anti-terrorism legislation.

1. Legal protection of the international community against terrorism

in the provisions of international humanitarian law.

5.1 International humanitarian law and the development trends of the contemporary era towards

terrorism.

5.2 Coherence and systemic nature of the general principles of international law

humanitarian law and the importance of the legal norms *jus ad bellum and jus in bello* .

5.3 Conventionalism, Customarism and the Implications of International Law

humanitarian in the aspect of terrorist acts.

5.4 Classification of terrorists under international humanitarian law and

the need to verify legal regulations.

5.5 The importance of the 1937 *Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the Convention*

Geneva from 1949.

5.6 State terrorism and parallelism with wars of national liberation and

international armed conflicts.

5.7 The importance of legal acts of the United Nations and the European Union.

5.8 The future of regulations based on international humanitarian law.

1. Legal protection of the international community in the context of selected regulations of European Union law.

6.1 The European Union in the face of terrorism.

6.2 From European police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters to the space

freedom, security and justice.

6.3 The importance of the Framework Decisions of the Council of the European Union and the most important acts

legal provisions of other EU institutions in the evolution of anti-terrorism law.

6.4 The European Union's activity in the fight against international terrorism in the face of contemporary challenges.

1. Antiterrorism and counterterrorism .

7.1 Geostrategy and terrorism.

7.2 Deterrence against threats from non-state actors.

7.3 Special services in the fight against Muslim terrorism.

7.4 Functioning of the Police anti-terrorist unit system and the evolution of the situation

hostages .

7.5 Operational reconnaissance of terrorism in the context of selected constitutional issues

activities of state institutions.

7.6 Challenges of security pedagogy: the problem of resentment terrorism .

7.7 Maritime aspects of international terrorism.

7.8 The issue of compensation for damages resulting from a terrorist attack, as exemplified by

unlawful seizure of an aircraft.

1. Terrorism movements and organizations.

8.1 Jihadism as a global armed social movement.

8.2 The expansion of al-Qaeda after September 11, 2001.

8.3 The transformation of Northern Irish terrorist organisations into political parties.

8.4 Combat 18 terrorists or hooligans?

8.5 Hezbollah after the "July War." Prospects for the organization's activity.

8.6 Hizb ut Tahrir between violence and politics.

8.7 Behind the scenes of the terrorist attack on the UN mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte .

8.8 Outline of Wahhabi activity in the Caucasus.

	8.9 Links between organised crime and terrorist groups example of Afghanistan.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
		60.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>T. R. Aleksandrowicz, <i>Terroryzm międzynarodowy</i>, Editions Publishing House Spotkania 2015.</p> <p>Th. Badey, Defining international terrorism: A pragmatic approach [w:] <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i>, vol. 10, 1998, Issue 1,</p> <p>http://tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09546559808427445?journalCode=ftpv20</p> <p>Ł. Czabotar, S. Hyps, K. Wiak, <i>Środki przeciwdziałania terroryzmowi w prawie karnym</i>,</p> <p>Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski Publishing House 2016.</p> <p>K. Danielewicz (red.), <i>Państwo islamskie (ISIS). Historia powstania i taktyka działania</i>.</p> <p>Napoleon Publishing House V 2019.</p> <p><i>Introducing the Global Terrorism Database</i>, http://tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09546550701246817</p> <p>E. Kacperska, <i>Terroryzm międzynarodowy jako problem globalny współczesnej gospodarki</i>,</p> <p>Scientific Papers Of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, nr 120, 2017, http://researchgate.net/publication/323681429 <i>Terroryzm międzynarodowy jako problem globalny wspo</i></p> <p>W. Kapica, <i>Przeciwdziałanie praniu pieniędzy i finansowaniu terroryzmu. Praktyczny przewodnik</i>,</p> <p>Wolters Kluwer Business Publishing House 2018.</p> <p>J. Kardaś, <i>Federacja Rosyjska wobec północnokaukaskiego terroryzmu</i>, Publishing House FNCE</p> <p>2019.</p> <p>S. Koper, <i>Polscy terroryści i zamachowcy</i>, Harde Publishing House 2019.</p> <p>M. Lech, <i>Ochrona prawna społeczności międzynarodowej wobec zagrożenia terroryzmem</i>.</p> <p><i>Studium międzynarodowego prawa antyterrorystycznego</i>, Publishing House of the University of Gdańsk 2014.</p> <p>M. Lech, <i>New security strategies and development of international cooperation against</i></p>
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terrorism in the light of the legal order of the United Nations, The Polish Journal

of Criminology, vol. 1, 2015, <http://www.pjoc.pl>, DOI: 10.5604/1.1208589.

M. Lech, *Security of the Republic of Poland in the context of international anti-terrorist*

regulations, Gdańskie Studia Międzynarodowe, vol.13, nr 1-2, 2015,

University of Gdańsk Publishing House, Gdańsk 2015 (publication in internet).

M. J. Malinowski, R. Ożarowski, W. Grabowski, *Ewolucja terroryzmu na przełomie XX i XXI*

wieku, Publishing House of the University of Gdańsk 2009.

T. Michalczak, *Europa w obliczu islamskiego terroryzmu. Dlaczego dochodzi do ataków*

terrorystycznych i jak im przeciwdziałać, Difin Publishing House 2019.

A. Nowakowska-Krystman, W. Zubrzycki, P. Daniluk, E. Mazur-Cieślak, *Terroryzm w ujęciu*

analiz strategicznych, Difin Publishing House 2015.

P. Polko, R. Polko, *Bezpiecznie już było. Jak żyć w świecie sieci terrorystów i ciągłej niepewności*,

Helion Publishing House 2018.

I. Szkurlat, *Terroryzm a polityka bezpieczeństwa państw Europy Zachodniej na przełomie*

XX i XXI wieku. Scientific Publishing House of the Pommeranian Academy in Słupsk 2018.

P. Wilkinson, *International Terrorism: the changing threat and the EUs response*, Challoi Paper,

No. 84, October 2005,

http://peacepalacelibrary.nl/bodes/files/ISS_EU_chai84e.pdf

Websites

<http://www.antyterroryzm.gov.pl>

<http://www.osce.org/atu/171387/download=true> (Status of the Universal Anti-Terrorism

Conventions and Protocols as well as other International and Regional Legal Instruments

related to Terrorism and Co-operation in Criminal Matters in the OSCE Area)

https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/terrorism/explanatory_english.pdf (UN Legislative

Guide to the Universal Anti-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols)

<https://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/legal-instruments.shtml> (United Nations Office

of Counter-Terrorism)

<https://www.un.org/SC/ctc/resources/international-legal-instruments/> (Security Council,

Counter-Terrorism Committee, International Legal Instruments)

<https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx> (United Nations Treaty Collection,

Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General)

<https://www.un-library.org/international-law-and-justice/international-instruments-related-to-the->

prevention-and-suppression...(International Instruments Related to the Prevention and

Suppression of International Terrorism, Fourth Edition, Volume I)

<http://www.ae.krakow.pl-ekte.konf/pach.doc>

<http://www.iaea.org>

http://im.org.pl/ins/news/rozpoz_terr.pdf

<http://www.bbn.gov.pl>

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/USAWC/Parameters.Articles/04spring/morgan.htm>

		http://www.ce.uw.edu.pl/pliki/pw/1-2008_Ziewiec.pdf http://europol.en.int/ http://prawaczlowieka.edu.pl http://www.unic.un.org.pl/terroryzm/dzialania_sekr.php/ http://www.terroryzm.com/normy-prawa-miedzynarodowego-dotyczace-zwalczania-terroryzmu/
	Supplementary literature	-----
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. The role of the United Nations in the fight with international terrorism. 2. Contemporary antiterrorist conventions. 3. The role of international community in the fight with international terrorism.	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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