

Literature Review: Analyzing Global Developments and Challenges in Counter Terrorism Strategies

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To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v15-i2/24700>

DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v15-i2/24700

Published Date: 24 February 2025

Abstract

This systematic literature review critically examines global counter-terrorism strategies, highlighting the dynamic interplay between geopolitical diversity, human rights concerns, and technological adaptations. By synthesizing findings from numerous studies, this review explores how different regions implement counter-terrorism measures and the effectiveness of these strategies in the face of evolving terrorist tactics. Central themes such as the balance between security and human rights, the impact of technological advances in both perpetrating and preventing terrorism, and the implications of financial constraints on effective counter-terrorism efforts are discussed. The review also addresses the challenges posed by nationalism and isolationism, which hinder international cooperation essential for combating transnational terrorism. Limitations of current literature, including publication bias and the predominance of English-language sources, suggest the need for more inclusive research approaches and continuous updates to the review. Future research directions emphasize the importance of multi-language studies, primary data collection, and the exploration of long-term impacts on diverse populations. This review contributes to a deeper understanding of global counter-terrorism efforts and underscores the necessity for policies that harmonize security measures with respect for human rights and international collaboration.

Keywords: Counter-Terrorism Strategies, Geopolitical Diversity, Human Rights and Security, Technological Adaptation in Terrorism, International Cooperation in Security

Introduction

Terrorism, a complex and dynamic global phenomenon, poses significant security challenges to nations around the world. Masyhar and Emovwodo, (2023) defined terrorism generally as the use of violence or threat of violence to instill fear and achieve religious, or ideological

aims, terrorism has evolved substantially in its methods, motivations, and impacts over the centuries. The modern understanding of terrorism became particularly prominent following pivotal global events such as the attacks of September 11, 2001, which not only reshaped international security landscapes but also brought terrorism to the forefront of global policy agendas (Levitt, 2021). Empirical research on terrorism and counterterrorism strategies has proliferated, exploring various aspects of the issue from historical, political, and social perspectives (Blair et al., 2013; Ackerman and Burnham, 2021). Existing studies such as Montasari, (2024) have explored the causes of international terrorism and the responses to it under both international laws. Their findings indicate varying levels of success and challenges, influenced heavily by geopolitical, economic, and cultural factors.

Despite the breadth of research, significant gaps remain in understanding the efficacy of counterterrorism measures, the integration of these strategies within different legal and cultural frameworks, and the evolving nature of terrorist tactics (Montasari, 2024). This study seeks to bridge these gaps by providing an in-depth analysis of the development of counterterrorism strategies, particularly within the context of Islamic jurisprudence and international cooperation using of systematic literature review approach (SLRs). The aim of this study is to trace the historical evolution of terrorism, understand the shifts in counterterrorism strategies, and examine the role of international coalitions like the Global Counter-Terrorism Coalition. By focusing on the interaction between Sharia law and counterterrorism efforts, this research contributes to a nuanced understanding of how different nations and cultures confront the challenges posed by terrorism.

The landscape of global counterterrorism has seen significant developments over the years, shaped by evolving threats and the international community's response to these challenges. This section of the literature review focuses on the key developments in counterterrorism strategies at a global level, examining both the effectiveness and the complexities of these approaches.

The definition and interpretation of terrorism have evolved, influenced by momentous events such as the French Revolution and more modern incidents like the 9/11 attacks in the United States (Madej, 2022). These events have not only redefined terrorism but have also reshaped global security policies and counterterrorism strategies (Levin, 2021). In response to the global nature of terrorism, international cooperation has become a cornerstone of effective counterterrorism strategies. Organizations such as the United Nations have played pivotal roles in fostering collaboration among countries (Ward, 2003). The UN's adoption of various counterterrorism treaties and the establishment of its Counter-Terrorism Committee have been crucial in setting global standards and facilitating coordinated efforts (Demirci, 2019). However, the global counterterrorism approach has shifted from reactive to more proactive measures. Initially focused primarily on military and security-based responses, there is now a growing emphasis on addressing the underlying causes of terrorism, such as economic disparities disenfranchisement (Maltsev, 2023). This shift acknowledges the complexity of terrorism and the need for a multifaceted approach that includes social, economic, and cultural dimensions (Tiwari and Kashyap, 2020). Recently, advancements in technology and intelligence gathering have significantly influenced global counterterrorism strategies. The use of big data, artificial intelligence, and cyber surveillance has enhanced the ability to predict and prevent terrorist activities (Xi et al., 2021). However, these technologies also raise

ethical and legal concerns, particularly regarding privacy and civil liberties (Harris and Monaghan, 2018). Therefore, the formation of global counterterrorism coalitions, such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Coalition, has enhanced international cooperation. These coalitions facilitate the sharing of best practices, resources, and intelligence across borders. However, the effectiveness of these coalitions often depends on the political, economic, and cultural alignments among member countries, which can vary widely (Jarvis, 2019).

Literature Review

Counter-terrorism strategies globally face a myriad of challenges that hinder their effectiveness and efficiency. These obstacles stem from various legal, social, and technological factors that complicate the implementation of coherent and unified responses to terrorism. One of the primary challenges is the geopolitical diversity of states, which leads to differing priorities and capacities in addressing terrorism. Countries vary in their political stability, legal frameworks, resources, and willingness to cooperate internationally (Montasari et al., 2024). This disparity often results in inconsistent counter-terrorism policies and practices that can impede collaborative efforts such as intelligence sharing and joint operations (Agarwal et al., 2021). Furthermore, the lack of a universally accepted definition of terrorism complicates international legal proceedings and the enforcement of global counter-terrorism measures (Sanders, 2022). Another significant challenge is the balance between ensuring security and upholding human rights. Counter-terrorism measures, especially those involving surveillance and detention, can infringe on individual rights and civil liberties (Jarvis, 2019). This tension is exacerbated in democratic societies where the need for security must be weighed against the preservation of fundamental freedoms. Overly aggressive security measures can lead to alienation and stigmatization of certain communities, particularly ethnic and religious minorities.

However, technological advancements, while beneficial in enhancing counter-terrorism efforts, also present unique challenges (Song et al., 2023). Terrorists continually adapt to modern technologies, utilizing encrypted communications, social media, and other digital platforms to plan attacks, recruit members, and spread propaganda (Blair et al., 2013). The rapid pace of technological change often outstrips the ability of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to keep up (Adigwe et al., 2024). Additionally, the use of technology raises ethical questions about privacy and the extent to which governments should monitor their citizens' activities. The evolving nature of terrorism itself is a challenge. As counter-terrorism strategies adapt, so too do terrorist methodologies. The shift from large-scale, high-profile attacks to smaller, more frequent acts of violence, often carried out by lone actors or decentralized cells, complicates detection and prevention efforts. These "lone wolf" attacks require less coordination and fewer resources, making them harder to predict and prevent using traditional intelligence and military tactics.

Notably, financial constraints also pose a significant challenge to implementing effective counter-terrorism strategies. Comprehensive counter-terrorism efforts require substantial investment in security infrastructure, intelligence capabilities, and public safety measures (Agarwal et al., 2021). However, economic limitations can restrict a country's ability to fund these necessary initiatives adequately. This is particularly true for developing nations, which may lack the financial resources to invest in extensive counter-terrorism operations without compromising other critical areas of public expenditure (Eckert, 2021). Moreover,

international cooperation is essential for effective counterterrorism but is often hindered by political tensions and conflicting interests among countries. While global coalitions and treaties aim to facilitate cooperation, disagreements over policies, territorial disputes, and sovereignty issues can lead to fragmented efforts (Bukhari et al., 2024). Additionally, the rise of nationalist and isolationist sentiments in various parts of the world can lead to a reduction in international collaboration, further complicating global counter-terrorism endeavors (Ward, 2003).

Counter-terrorism strategies face complex challenges that are as diverse as the threats they aim to combat. Addressing these challenges requires a nuanced approach that considers the social, economic, and technological landscapes of each country. Moreover, fostering international cooperation and maintaining a delicate balance between security and civil liberties are crucial to developing effective and sustainable counter-terrorism measures. These strategies must continually evolve to adapt to the changing nature of terrorism and the global context in which they operate. Therefore, present study addressed challenges in counter-terrorism strategies are presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Challenges in counter-terrorism strategies

Source: Demonstrated by authors

Methodology

The research method utilizing a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach is a structured and comprehensive method for collecting and synthesizing relevant academic literature to address specific research questions, objectives, or hypotheses. The SLR approach involves several systematic steps to ensure the review is exhaustive and bias is minimized (Lum, 2006). Here is a detailed breakdown of the SLR process:

Formulating the Research Question: Clearly define the research question(s) that the SLR aims to address. This step involves specifying the scope and objectives of the literature review.

Defining Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria: Set criteria that determine which studies are relevant for inclusion in the review. This includes factors like time frame, publication type, language, and subject matter relevance.

Identifying Sources and Searches: Determine which databases and sources will be searched to find relevant literature. This typically includes academic databases like PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science.

Literature Search: Conduct a thorough search using predefined keywords and search strings across selected databases to gather potentially relevant studies.

Screening of Studies: Screen the gathered studies based on the title and abstract, applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria to identify studies that warrant a full-text review.

Eligibility Assessment: Read the full texts of the screened studies to confirm their eligibility based on the defined criteria.

Data Extraction: Extract relevant data from the included studies for analysis. This data can include study methods, populations, outcomes, and findings.

Quality Assessment: Evaluate the quality of the included studies, assessing factors like methodological rigor, risk of bias, and the relevance and reliability of the findings.

Data Synthesis: Synthesize the data extracted from the studies, which can be qualitative, quantitative, or a mix of both, depending on the nature of the review and the available data.

Reporting and Recommendations: Compile the findings into a coherent report, discussing the implications of the findings, limitations of the study, and recommendations for future research.

Importantly, the SLR process is presented in Figure 2.

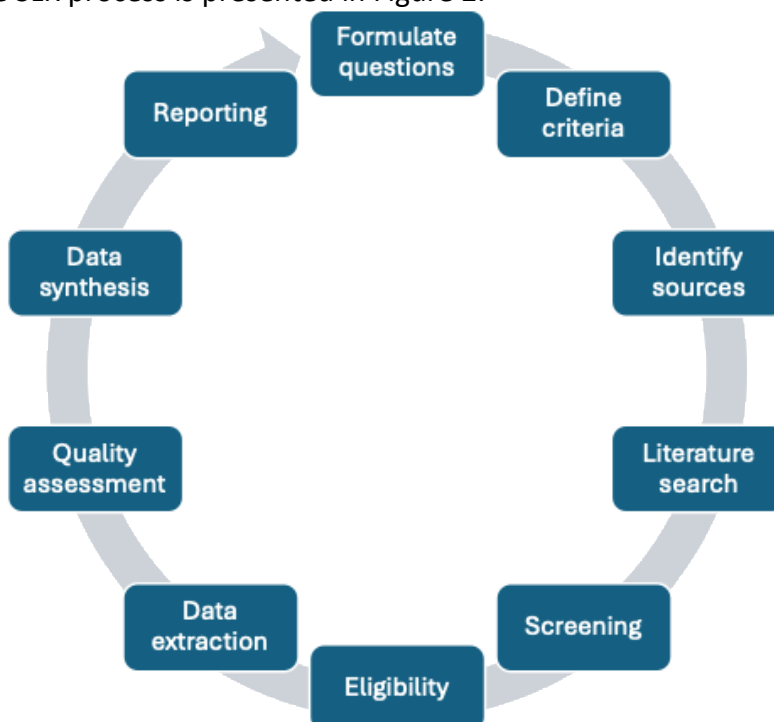


Figure 2. Systematic literature review process

Source: demonstrated by authors

The diagram above illustrates the structured process of conducting a Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Each step is sequentially connected, representing the flow from formulating the research question to reporting the findings. This visual representation helps clarify the comprehensive nature of the SLR approach, emphasizing the systematic progression through each phase to ensure rigorous and unbiased research outcomes.

Findings

This study found several findings, the most important significant of which are:

Theme 1: Geopolitical Diversity

Geopolitical diversity significantly impacts counter-terrorism efforts across different regions. Countries vary in their political stability, governance structures, and legal frameworks, which influences their approach to terrorism and counterterrorism (Eissa et al., 2024). In regions where political instability is rife, such as parts of Africa, terrorism often finds fertile ground (Maltsev, 2023). Conversely, in politically stable regions, counter-terrorism measures are typically more systematic and supported by robust legal frameworks (Bukhari et al., 2024). Furthermore, geopolitical alliances and rivalries also shape counter-terrorism strategies, as countries may prioritize regional threats differently based on their geopolitical interests and relationships. For instance, the strategic priorities in combating terrorism in the United States and Europe focus significantly on preventing external attacks and improving homeland security, while countries like Afghanistan or Iraq deal with both external threats and internal insurgencies (Eissa et al., 2024; Bukhari et al., 2024). Understanding the nuances of geopolitical diversity is crucial for formulating effective global counter-terrorism policies that accommodate the varied needs and capabilities of different countries (Ide, 2020).

Theme 2: Human Rights vs. Security

The balance between human rights and security is a core issue in counter-terrorism strategies. Governments face the challenge of implementing measures that effectively prevent and respond to terrorism while safeguarding civil liberties (Morris et al., 2021). The use of surveillance, detention without trial, and other intrusive measures can lead to significant human rights violations if not carefully managed (Adebayo, 2021). The debate often centers on the extent to which it is acceptable to curtail individual freedoms in the interest of national security (Kryshchanovych et al., 2022). Critics argue that compromising human rights can undermine democratic values and potentially fuel further radicalization by marginalizing specific groups (Sanders, 2022). Successful counter-terrorism strategies require a delicate balance that protects the public while respecting human rights, necessitating transparent governance and accountability in the deployment of security measures (Masyhar and Emovwodo, 2023).

Theme 3: Legal and Ethical Dilemmas

Counter-terrorism efforts are fraught with legal and ethical dilemmas that challenge traditional norms of justice and international law (Montasari, 2024). Issues such as the use of drone strikes, the detention of suspects without trial, and the profiling of individuals based on race or ethnicity raise significant ethical questions (Reding et al., 2014). Legally, nations must navigate complex international laws and the sovereignty of states, often leading to contentious debates over jurisdiction and the appropriate use of force (Kennedy et al., 2011). Ethical concerns also extend to the collection and use of intelligence, where the methods of

gathering information may infringe on privacy rights. Addressing these dilemmas requires a framework that not only seeks to prevent terrorism but also adheres to international human rights standards and ethical considerations, ensuring that counter-terrorism policies do not become counterproductive (Harris and Monaghan, 2018).

Theme 4: Technological Adaptation

Technological adaptation in counterterrorism reflects the increasing use of digital technology to both perpetrate and prevent terrorist acts (Song et al., 2023). Terrorists utilize advanced technologies for recruitment, planning, and executing attacks, often exploiting encrypted communications and the dark web (Singh and Lin, 2021). In response, governments and international organizations invest in cyber-surveillance, artificial intelligence, and data analytics to detect and disrupt terrorist networks (Hunt et al., 2021). However, this rapid technological evolution presents challenges in maintaining privacy and security, requiring ongoing updates to legal frameworks and operational tactics (Blair et al., 2013). The effective use of technology in counter-terrorism efforts also depends on the ability of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to stay ahead of technological advancements by terrorists (Xi et al., 2021).

Theme 5: Nature of Terrorism

The nature of terrorism has evolved significantly, impacting the strategic planning of counter-terrorism measures (Ackerman and Burnham, 2021). Modern terrorism is characterized by its asymmetry, with non-state actors able to exert substantial impact through small-scale but highly symbolic acts of violence (Agarwal et al., 2021). This shift has required a reassessment of traditional security measures which were primarily state-centric (Doering and Davies, 2021). Today's terrorist threats are more decentralized and often ideologically motivated, transcending national borders and complicating the global response (Doering and Davies, 2021). Understanding the dynamic nature of terrorism is essential for developing adaptive counter-terrorism strategies that address the root causes and manifestations of terrorist activities (Morrison et al., 2021).

Theme 6: Evolution of Terrorist Tactics

Terrorist tactics have evolved in sophistication and impact, reflecting changes in technology and communication (Makarenko, 2021). Modern terrorists have moved beyond traditional hijackings and bombings to embrace methods that include cyber-attacks, the use of drones, and lone-wolf attacks inspired by online propaganda (Adigwe et al., 2024). This evolution demands a corresponding shift in counter-terrorism approaches, which must now address a broader spectrum of potential threats, including those in cyberspace (Lubrano, 2023). The adaptability and innovation in terrorist tactics necessitate a proactive and innovative response strategy that incorporates the latest technological advancements and intelligence capabilities (Madej, 2022).

Theme 7: Limited Resources for Counterterrorism

Limited resources pose a significant challenge to effective counter-terrorism strategies, particularly in less developed countries (Bast, 2018). The prohibitive cost of security infrastructure, technology, and personnel training can strain national budgets, leading to gaps in security and response capabilities (Udoh and Oladejo, 2019). Additionally, the allocation of resources often must be balanced against other critical needs such as education and

healthcare (Lum, 2006). International aid and cooperation become essential in such contexts, helping to bolster the counter-terrorism capabilities of resource-limited countries through financial support, training, and technology transfer (Freese, 2014).

Theme 8: Nationalism Reducing Collaboration

Rising nationalism can impede global counter-terrorism efforts by prioritizing national over international interests (Eckert, 2021). This trend can lead to a reluctance to share intelligence, cooperate in multinational operations, or adhere to international agreements if they are perceived to compromise national sovereignty (Levitt, 2021). In an era where terrorism is increasingly transnational, the reduction in collaboration due to nationalist policies undermines the collective ability to respond to threats (Levin, 2021). Building and maintaining strong international partnerships are crucial in countering terrorism effectively, necessitating a move towards more inclusive and cooperative global strategies (Mutisya, 2024).

Based on the findings previous, the systematic literature review on global counter-terrorism strategies reveals a multifaceted landscape of challenges and adaptations shaped by geopolitical, legal, ethical, and technological factors. At its core, the review underscores the profound impact of geopolitical diversity, which influences how different nations conceptualize and respond to terrorism. This diversity not only reflects varying priorities and resources but also manifests in differing capabilities to address terrorist threats effectively. One of the pivotal findings from the review is the ongoing tension between ensuring national security and upholding human rights. This tension is a critical issue in counter-terrorism strategies, as efforts to enhance security often encroach upon civil liberties (Morris et al., 2021). The discourse around security versus privacy and the potential for human rights violations is especially pronounced in strategies that involve surveillance and data collection. Such measures, while necessary for identifying and preventing terrorist activities, can lead to ethical dilemmas and legal challenges if not managed with stringent oversight and clear ethical guidelines (Sanders, 2022).

Moreover, the evolution of terrorist tactics has necessitated continual adaptation in counter-terrorism approaches. Terrorist groups have become adept at leveraging advanced technologies, including the internet and encrypted communication tools, to plan and execute attacks (Xi et al., 2021). This shift has forced governments and international bodies to enhance their technological capabilities (Hunt et al., 2021). However, these technological arms race also raise concerns about privacy, with the potential for surveillance measures to infringe on individual rights (Kryshtanovych et al., 2022). Financial constraints represent another significant barrier, particularly for less affluent countries (Doering and Davies, 2021). Effective counterterrorism requires substantial investment in technology, intelligence infrastructure, and personnel training—resources that are not uniformly available across all nations (Masyhar and Emovwodo, 2023). This disparity highlights the need for enhanced international cooperation and aid to ensure that less resourced countries are not left vulnerable. Moreover, nationalism and rising isolationist sentiments pose additional challenges to international counter-terrorism efforts (Blair et al., 2013). As countries prioritize national over collective security, collaboration across borders becomes more difficult, undermining efforts to combat terrorism, which is inherently transnational in nature (Singh and Lin, 2021). This trend towards nationalism can impede the sharing of intelligence and resources, critical components of effective global counter-terrorism strategies.

The insights garnered from the systematic literature review on global counter-terrorism strategies have significant implications for policymakers around the world. First, the interplay between human rights and security necessitates policies that are not only effective in combating terrorism but also protect individual freedoms and uphold democratic values. Policymakers should ensure that counter-terrorism laws and practices are transparent and subject to judicial review. Establishing oversight mechanisms to monitor the actions of security agencies can help mitigate the risk of human rights violations and maintain public trust. Given the geopolitical diversity revealed in the review, there is a clear need for policies that are adaptable to various political and social contexts. International policies should be flexible enough to accommodate the needs and capabilities of diverse countries, especially those with limited resources. This might involve tailored approaches that provide specific support, such as capacity-building initiatives and technology transfer, to countries lacking the necessary infrastructure to combat terrorism effectively. The rapid evolution of terrorist tactics, particularly the use of digital platforms, demands policies that enhance digital security and cyber intelligence capabilities. However, such policies must also consider privacy concerns, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach that respects personal data protection. Legislations that govern surveillance and data collection should be regularly updated to keep pace with technological advancements, ensuring that they remain effective without overreaching.

Moreover, the finding that nationalism and isolationist tendencies reduce international cooperation calls for policies that promote global collaboration. Strengthening international alliances and partnerships is essential for a cohesive response to terrorism. Policymakers should work towards reinforcing the mechanisms of international law and cooperation frameworks to ensure more streamlined and effective cross-border responses to terrorism. Financial constraints highlighted in the review underscore the necessity for policies that allocate sufficient budgetary resources to counterterrorism without neglecting other critical areas of public welfare. Policymakers should consider creating funding mechanisms that allow for sustainable investment in counter-terrorism efforts, potentially including international financial aid programs for resource-limited countries. Overall, the policy implications derived from the review suggest a need for a sophisticated blend of local responsiveness and global cooperation, underpinned by a commitment to human rights and technological adeptness. Such a policy framework can enhance the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies while fostering a just and equitable global society.

The systematic literature review on global counter-terrorism strategies, while comprehensive, presents several limitations that necessitate future research directions. One primary limitation is the potential for publication bias, where studies that report significant or positive results are more likely to be published than those with negative or inconclusive outcomes. This bias could skew the understanding of the effectiveness of certain counter-terrorism measures, suggesting a need for more transparent reporting and inclusion of diverse study results in future reviews. Another limitation is the focus primarily on available English-language literature, which may exclude relevant research conducted in other languages. This restricts the scope of the review and potentially overlooks valuable insights from non-English speaking regions that are significant in the context of global terrorism. Future research should aim to include multilingual studies to provide a more global perspective. The evolving nature of terrorism itself presents a continuous challenge, as the

strategies and tactics employed by terrorist groups can change more rapidly than the pace at which systematic reviews are conducted. This dynamic necessitates ongoing updates to the literature review and continuous monitoring of new counter-terrorism approaches and technologies. Furthermore, most existing research relies on secondary data, which may not fully capture the complexities and nuances of counter-terrorism efforts in different contexts. There is a significant need for primary research that involves direct data collection from the field, including interviews with security experts, policymakers, and affected communities. This approach would provide deeper insights into the practical challenges and effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies. Future research should also explore the impact of counter-terrorism strategies on different population segments, particularly minority and marginalized groups who might be disproportionately affected by security measures. Studies examining the long-term social, psychological, and economic impacts of these strategies would contribute valuable knowledge to the field.

Additionally, given the critical role of technology in both perpetrating and combating terrorism, more research is needed to explore the ethical implications of surveillance and data collection technologies. Future studies should investigate the balance between security enhancements and privacy rights, developing guidelines and best practices for ethical counter-terrorism practices. In summary, while the systematic literature review provides significant insights into global counter-terrorism strategies, its limitations highlight the need for ongoing and diversified research. Addressing these gaps will enhance the understanding of counter-terrorism effectiveness and contribute to the development of more equitable and effective global security policies.

Conclusion

This systematic literature review has provided a comprehensive analysis of global counter-terrorism strategies, highlighting the complexities and challenges that shape their effectiveness. The findings underscore the dynamic interplay between geopolitical diversity, human rights concerns, technological advancements, and financial constraints in counter-terrorism efforts. A key takeaway from the review is the necessity of balancing security measures with fundamental human rights, ensuring that counter-terrorism policies do not inadvertently fuel further radicalization or undermine democratic values.

Additionally, the study reveals the significant impact of technological adaptation in both perpetrating and preventing terrorism. While advancements such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics enhance counter-terrorism capabilities, they also pose ethical and legal dilemmas regarding surveillance and privacy. The review further emphasizes that financial disparities among nations influence the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts, particularly in resource-limited countries. International cooperation remains crucial in addressing these challenges yet rising nationalism and isolationist tendencies threaten the collective response needed to combat transnational terrorism.

Effective counter-terrorism strategies require a multidimensional approach that harmonizes security measures with ethical considerations, international collaboration, and continuous technological advancements. By addressing the challenges identified in this review and implementing policies that foster global cooperation, the international community can work towards more sustainable and human rights-conscious counter-terrorism frameworks.

Based on the above, we can clarify the theoretical and contextual contribution of the study as follows:

1. This study provides a comprehensive systematic review of global counter-terrorism strategies, making it a valuable contribution to the academic field of international security and legal studies. Below are some key aspects of its theoretical contribution:
2. Enhance the theoretical understanding of the impact of security measures on human rights. It demonstrates that strict security policies may lead to unintended human rights violations, necessitating the development of a balanced approach that aligns with democratic values. It highlights the need for counter-terrorism policies that do not lead to further radicalization due to repression or discrimination. The dynamic interaction between geopolitical factors and international cooperation.
3. Indicate that the effectiveness of counter-terrorism strategies depends on the geopolitical diversity and various economic and legal considerations among countries. It highlights the importance of international cooperation in combating transnational terrorism and examines the challenges facing this cooperation, such as rising nationalism and political conflicts.
4. The study presents an analysis of the extent to which technological developments such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics impact counter-terrorism efforts. It discusses the ethical and legal risks arising from the use of technology in surveillance and the detection of terrorist threats, such as issues of privacy and government oversight.
5. The importance of the study lies in its global and regional context, as it addresses several critical issues in the field of counterterrorism: The study adds new insights to the existing literature regarding the evolution of counter-terrorism strategies and the impact of political and technological changes on them.

It addresses the study gap in understanding how various laws and regulations affect the effectiveness of counter-terrorism measures. It contributes to analyzing the economic disparities between countries and their impact on the implementation of counter-terrorism policies, thereby assisting in providing more accurate recommendations for decision-makers. The study findings can be used to design more efficient strategies for combating terrorism that adapt to technological and political changes. The study encourages the development of counter-terrorism policies based on scientific foundations and reliable evidence rather than short-term repressive security solutions. It provides an analytical framework that can be useful for study institutions and security centers studying terrorism and its countermeasures. This study is an important addition to the academic literature on counterterrorism, as it provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing counter-terrorism strategies from a multidimensional perspective that includes security, human rights, technology, and international cooperation. It also offers valuable insights that can assist governments and security institutions in developing effective and sustainable counter-terrorism policies, considering legal, economic, and ethical challenges.

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