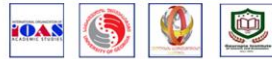


# 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Legal and Judicial Studies



## Terrorist crimes and their control using criminal law

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### Abstract

Under the influence of religious extremism, terrorists in China have used crime and violence as a means of creating terror and spreading panic in order to achieve the goal of splitting China. While criminal law could be an effective instrument for fighting against terrorism, the essential characteristics of terrorism in China require a reconstruction of the criminal legal system around the *Absichtsdelikte* model by introducing terrorist motivation into the constitutive elements of terrorist crimes. This article argues that this rather innovative legislative model can help to align the crime with the punishment in the field of counter-terrorism legislation and would be helpful for crime prevention as well. The UN Security Council is the only body that has the legal authority to use force in international interactions, while expanding its powers and responsibilities in the fight against terrorism, yet no effort has been made by countries claiming responsibility. They have a world in the fight against international terrorism, and none of its institutions has been designed to provide a clear, inclusive, and inclusive definition that is consistent with international consensus. The 1937 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism (Geneva Convention 1937) can be considered the first international convention on terrorism. Since then, not only has the concept of terrorism undergone many changes, but also international mechanisms that have similarly laid the foundations for independent yet more pervasive areas and issues. Nevertheless, it seems that the evolutionary process of establishing the necessary mechanisms and mechanisms to define, explain, delineate and counter international terrorism in international law has been relatively slow compared to other areas.

**Keywords:** *Absichtsdelikte*, China, Criminal law, Crime motivation, Terrorist crimes.