Evaluating the Legitimacy of Military Actions of International Coalition in Iraq and Syria against the International Terrorism

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ABSTRACT: Since the attacks of September 11th, 2001, which immediately two resolutions on terrorism on 11 and 28 September, 1373-1368 were approved by the Security Council, as well as two great nations of Afghanistan and Iraq were occupied by the international coalition, the world witnessed the creation of the global alliance against terrorism led by the United States. The following year, Arab countries, the US and Turkey participated in the meeting in Jeddah again. At the end of the meeting, a statement by the United States and six countries in the Persian Gulf exported commitment that common efforts to combat the Islamic State terrorist group would be justified. The aim of this study is to investigate the conflict or compliance of international military coalition with international standards and in particular with fundamental principles of international law by answering the question of whether the formation of an international coalition to fight terrorism within the framework of international standards can be justified? In this study it is assumed that the international coalition fighting terrorism in stopping violence, keeping the peace and international security and international human rights law are justified or not.

KEYWORDS: military action, terrorism, international coalition, Iraq, Syria

1. INTRODUCTION

The international community is made up of units that are called international law followers. In this regard, international law followers, including states having their idiosyncrasies and fundamental characteristics stated that any aggression against it is considered as a declaration of war to the international community, like breaking sovereignty and territorial integrity and removing the concrete situation like borders which are as same as committing an international crime. On the other hand, fundamental
violations of human rights in times of war and resort to acts of genocide, torture, and violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention are parts of jus cogens too which against them not only the affected government, but other governments can raise against the violations of jus cogens to resort any action that this type of argument is listed in the 2001 draft of international governments responsibility in articles 40-41-42V 48. (Draft of international governments' responsibility 2001).

According to the above introduction, it can be said that the international coalition against international terrorism (ISIL, ANF, etc.) is the collective action of a group of states, which do this reaction outside of the framework of the United Nations and the Security Council. However, the nature of the so called governments and their membership in organizations such as NATO, the Arab League and the other Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and issuing the 2170Resolution of the Security Council indicated that " According to the hypothesis, the majority of the international community in Iraq and Syria confirm the international coalition against violation based on the fundamental rules of international law. The text of the resolution calls the destructive actions of extremist Al Qaeda and AFN institutions the worst ones that lead to the displacement of millions of people, destruction of religious sites which their historical threats are crucial for the stability of the countries mentioned [27].

On the other hand, despite the fact that the resolution has not been expressly authorized military action, but the UK Secretary of State said that the resolution provides a more military humanitarian actions and reactions to the crisis in Iraq and Syria. The central government of Syria support the resolution formally and called for help to the international coalition to fight terrorist group. The government of America has a long-term strategic military pact with the central Iraqi government and the Iraqi government had not been removed from Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. According to Resolution 2170 of the Security Council approving the resolution by the Syrian government is depends on the presence of the regional governments that are members of regional organizations such as the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League and attendant of prominent members of NATO and the adoption of Resolution 2170 by consensus and the risk and violation of fundamental rules of jus cogens by foreign fighters all show the evidence. Although the international coalition has acted outside the framework of the United Nations Charter, international public law confirms it.

Many innocent people killed in Syria by ISIL. After failure in Syria, attacks this group returned Iraq, namely its origin and made irregular or sometimes regular operations in Anbar province within a few months. It actually has expanded the scope of possessions by taking Isis Mosul, Iraq's second largest city and making invasion to Iraq's Saladin Province and other cities, and reached such an extremist group that has come to rare
possessions. The border control area of ISIL is now in Aleppo in Syria and its violence starts to spread to come on to Baghdad and seven relatively important area of Deir ez-Zor, Raqqa, Fallujah and Mosul. In this article we will to identify strategies to deal with international terrorism with a special focus on international coalition to combat terrorism and put the legitimacy of such measures under legal scrutiny.

2. WHAT IS TERRORISM?

Terrorism is a simple and impossible concept. It is a controversial concept to define and study scientifically because there is no consensus definition about the terrorism [13, 14]. In general it can be said Despite the passage of more than seventy years of introducing terrorism at the international level and the creation of dozens of conventions, protocols, resolutions, declarations and statements on various aspects of this phenomenon, There exists no crucial point about the concept of terrorism within the United Nations system, but anti-terrorism conventions (both global and regional) have provided a strong legal basis for actions against terrorism. Given the above, it can be confirm the result that because of a number of reasons, including differences in political interests and national and ideological differences, no universally accepted definition of international law is achieved. (Ibid, 233). Terrorism is not the only concept in international law which has no definition. The term minority has many document applications the International Human Rights and the case law, but the definition of that term is not widely accepted internationally yet.

The words terrorism, terrorists and terror has a single and specific meaning, namely murder and terror in society: the origin of word terror is Terrore (scare) and Deterror (fear of), which is derived from the Latin Ters [18] terrorism is called, "Arhab" in Arabic and the action (Rahb,Yarhab, Rahaba) means fear and panic. The word in Persian means unusual and unexpected extreme fear, horror, fear and threat [12]. Today, terrorism means the use of violence and terror among common people. Based on this idea, the terrorist is who performs violence or the threat to achieve his objectives [9] as well as terrorism is considered as criminal acts accused against persons or businesses in order to create fear in certain classes or an entire country [22].

Terrorism is defined by many countries and international actors formally [20]. The law No. 13 of 2005 on Iraq as the fight against terrorism, defined terrorism in its article as: "Every criminal act taking place on behalf of an individual or an organized group against an individual or group of individuals or groups or formal and informal institutions... and to disrupt the security situation, the deployment of national unity, or intimidation and panic
among the people or create riot and uproar to achieve terrorist goals [12]. Article 304 of the Syrian Penal Code 1949 defines terrorism as follows: "The purpose of terrorist acts are those done with the aim of suspense, horror and issues such as the use of explosives, weapon, biological materials, poisonous or incendiary products, which cause public danger "(ibid: 70).

The fight against terrorism has continued without a definitive definition of it [10]. An important issue related to what is usually called "terrorism" is to determine the basis of what appears to be a word, a criminal track. No action may seem heroic freedom to a fighter’ [24], the international community has not agreed with the definition of terrorism as a comprehensive one. As Rosalin Heginiz The judge of Justice Court states, Terrorism is a term that already has a legal burden on terror effectively and is not only a good phrase to describe the activities that can be done by individuals or on behalf of the Government which are not approved by international law (Jalali,1384:61). In "Black" Glossary the definition of "terrorism is the threat of violence to intimidate or cause fear, especially as a means to influence political behavior. It is said that the definition of "terrorism is a complex form of political violence. It is not accidental nor without purpose ... did strategy and tools of who reject all areas of civilize norms and values."

Resolution 3034 of UN in November 1972 defines terrorism as a "efforts aimed at making changes in government, disrupting public services, poisoning international relations with the murder of heads of state or government representatives, demolition of buildings, facilities and public communication , food or water pollution and stimulate infectious diseases" [24].

International Law Commission on Article 24 of the provisions related to international crimes has defined terrorism as "terrorism is making possible to create terror in the minds of the public nature and human groups" [12]. According to the UN Prevention convention and Punishment Terrorism is defined as "terrorism is a crime that is applied to cope with the political system and create fear in certain individuals or groups or the general public and is committed by terrorist groups" [12].

In the definition of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1984 terrorism are those violent criminal activities of organized groups who do them to create fear and terror to achieve their goals [12] of the Security Council gave a general definition of terrorism by resolution 1566 in October 2004, under the above resolution some acts are not justified in any way, which are: "criminal acts against civilians to murder or inflicting corporal injury. Hostage in order to provoke a state, terror in public places or terror a group of people. Intimidate a population or put pressure on a government or an international organization to act or not to do an act and.... " [18].

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3. STRATEGIES AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

In this section we want to answer the fundamental question of how to combat terrorism and which model should we follow? On how to deal with terrorism three strategies can be identified globally. Each of these three strategies had a longer range at a special time of penetration and consequently in each period often specific measures to combat terrorism have been chosen.

3.1. Prevention Strategy

Preventive strategies are one of the oldest existing strategies that form the basis of resolutions of the 13 United Nations Conventions until the early 90s. In other words, all countries and organizations were in the course of prevention of terrorism and terrorist acts and aimed to reach hence actions (political, cultural, legal, etc.) generally in this framework. The word Prevention in its ordinary sense means "fore stall, prevent overtaking and to rush things," as well as "alert, aware and alert of what is done".

More proactive strategy seeks the roots of terrorism and always been in disagreement with it. The difference is mostly on the terrorist acts and acts of liberation. The first resolution issued within the framework of this strategy, is the Resolution 3034 of United Nations in which relations of states with each other, the illegitimacy of colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign considerations in other countries are mentioned. The provision of this resolution indicates that its supporters want fight the roots of terrorism in the first place, and secondly they have tried to distinguish between terrorism and other acts, including acts of liberation movements. (Abdullah Khani, 1386: 221-223).

One of the other branches of the Terrorism Prevention- Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - in late 2002, has begun legal assistance program for the implementation of anti-terrorism conventions and protocols 1373 (2001) on the prevention of terrorism. Since the beginning of his legal counseling in terrorism Prevention Branch, it has prepared legal advice and educational services almost 100 governments for their request. Strategy for the prevention of terrorism is done through the provision of technical assistance in international law to governments. Proving technical assistance to states according to their request would provide the implementation of anti-terrorism conventions and protocols to strengthen the preventeds and the fight against terrorism.

3.2. Suppress Strategy

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September 11th incident described as a war by the US government against which the armed self-defense strategy to deal with is considered a legal one. US president officially calls the attacks of September 11th as military acts against the freedom which had been committed by the enemies of the country. So, the armed conflict is achieved. Just a day after the attack, on September 12th United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1368 on terrorist attacks. Although the resolution enjoyed a clear point it is also ambiguous and sometimes includes conflicting tasks. It is not clear exactly how the Council has described the September terrorist attacks. In the preamble of the resolution, the Security Council emphasizes the inherent right of individual and collective defense.

The first paragraph of the Security Council, condemned the attack, calling it a terrorist attack and considered it a terrible threat to peace and international security. It is interesting that the Council proceeded a terrorist organization to a state on being a threat to peace and international security. More important is that the Council did not describe the attack as an armed attack so the victim government can seek within the framework of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations to resort to self-defense. Is it because the council has recognized individual and collective self-defense in the introduction, so if a military attack is described as a real attack?

Most important are the vindications of the right to self-defense and the conditions of the military campaign with a terrorist organization provided? In addition, the field available in this way is sufficient to follow the paradigm of war and to fight with this phenomenon? Or whether by seeding the violence seed could we sow the fruits of peace and wait for tranquility and security?

In response it can be said that the outbreak of terrorism has begun in the US war on terror.

3.3. Legal Strategy and Treaty Responses

The rule of law in the face of terrorism, particularly the implementation of criminal laws to deal with it, is another way to combat terrorism, as well as international initiatives have been agreed with this approach. The strategy emerged in the period 1993 to 2000 in the Third meeting of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. Rather than being concerned about terrorism and terrorist acts, it focuses on violation of fundamental human rights on the area of counter-terrorism measures. Advocates of this approach believe that combating terrorism is primarily harmed the freedom of citizens. Governments have limited freedom and especially freedom of expression and information in the name of combating terrorism. On the other hand the government tarnished intervention over the private lives of the people under the pretext of fighting terrorism.
While the fight against terrorism has caused rights of prisoners and those accused of terrorism be trampled. So the aim of this strategy is focused on such concerns. (Abdullah Khani, 1386: 224) anti-terrorist legislation by the developed countries and numerous international conventions signify the importance of this method. Convention relating to crimes and other acts in the plane (1963), the Convention on the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft (1971), the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of civil aviation (1971), the Convention on prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including representatives diplomats (1973) and the International Convention on kidnapping (1979) are considered as such commitments [3].

3.3.1. UN action

With developing agencies and international organizations in the nineteenth century, their number, scope, functions and activities are increasing too. At the global level the League of Nations and the United Nations as the world organization are considered as a turning point in the history of international organizations (Karimifard, 1392: 178). International organizations have tried suppressing international terrorism with the measures and strategies as possible as they can. The work of the institutions in this regard has been approved by numerous international conventions [16]. Although the United Nations is not the center of global governance, but at the same time it is a unique organization in fight against international terrorism. It has demonstrated that UN has can effective potential to play adorable role as a key player in the issue of terrorism in the twenty-first century in the creation of new policies and to be effective in providing international coordination and cooperation against terrorism [20].

United Nations General Assembly considered international terrorism in two ways: the creation of a normative framework for defining terrorism as a common issue for governments and encourage them to take action to develop legal rules to encounter international terrorism. These measures are remarkable through adopted resolutions by the Assembly. United Nations General Assembly for the first time issued terrorism as an independent subject in September 1972, upon the initiative of the Secretary-General at the time, "Kurt Waldheim" Lad airport in Israel and following events and hosteling Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Summer Olympic Games are considered. (Peterson, 2004: 147. Quoted from: Bozorgmehri, 1390: 185) in 1996, a special committee was established by the UN General Assembly to take the necessary follow-ups regarding the development of a comprehensive convention on the Insert ways took place to deal with international terrorism. (General Assembly Res, 1996). The Secretary-General established the office monitoring and prevention of drug crimes and the terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) in
1999, And the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled Action to eliminate international terrorism, based on the report of the Committee on Legal (Sixth) in February 2000 (Res 54/110 of 20 Feb 2000).

The origin of the UN Security Council on the issue of international terrorism is according to the UN Charter tasks have set on it [19]. According to Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security which has been applied in various forms in this regard of giving refuge to people and refuse to pay to exchange information on terrorist groups [21], the first UN Security Council resolution that referred to the term terrorism is the resolution 579 in 1985 of the incident issued at the Vienna airport and several Palestinian citizens hostage some people. Resolution 579 condemned all acts of hostage-taking, kidnapping as international terrorism in all its forms. Hostage-taking and kidnapping (and also terrorism) are considered dangerous crimes that threaten humanitarian law. Resolution 618 condemned the abduction of a UN military observer in Lebanon in 1988 and issued the immediate demand for his release. Soon after Resolution 638 was approved by the council which condemned the hostage-taking and kidnapping in general was demanding the release of all hostages. In 1989, Security Council called the President's assassination in Beirut Lebanon as a terrorist act and condemned the assassination. In 1989, in Security Council Resolution 635, the use of plastic explosives as a security threat called an international terrorism which was issued on in the wake of an attack on a civilian aircraft in sahara country where 400 people were killed [18].

Terror events of September 11 in the United States of America opened a new chapter for the Security Council in the face of international terrorism. Once again, any act of terrorism as a threat to international peace and security in mind, and their readiness to use any means to fight all forms of terrorism in accordance with its responsibilities in the UN Charter declared. The most important resolution of the Security Council on international terrorism, especially after the events of September 11, 2001 was the issued Resolution 1373 of the Council on 28 September 2001, 17 days after the mentioned incident. Security Council in Resolution 1373 emphasizes the all-round and all the features mentions in the UN Charter and calls the international terrorism as a serious threat to international peace and security.

3.4. International Treaties against Terrorism

In an effort to combat terrorism, the international community has provided international conventions. Most of these conventions have been developed within the framework of international organizations and consider the effective cooperation of governments with

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each other as the core element to fight against terrorism. The first international convention on terrorism was signed before World War II and during the rule of former League of Nations in 1937. Although the so-called convention does not take practical aspect, but became the founder of the concepts that has been preserved in the realm of international law of criminal terrorism. In 1996, UN General Assembly appointed a special committee to prepare a "comprehensive convention on international terrorism," the (Res. 51/210, 17 December 1996) that continue their efforts in this area. (Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, 2001). In 2002 the Organization of American States adopted a second treaty on terrorism which has used the same approach. American Convention on Counterterrorism has defined a set of obligations for Member States in terms of offenses in the Convention which provides that: Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the 1999 Convention are listed in Annex 9 of the International Covenant on it. European Convention on Combating Terrorism (1977), as amended by the Protocol of 2003, while adopting a similar approach, a series of obligations in relation to terrorist acts set forth in 10 international treaties requires. Resolution 1566 of the UN Security Council have backed the idea and put forth it in international instruments of crime and part of a terrorist crime laws.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO FIGHT TERRORISM

After the murder of "James Foley," an American journalist, the White House has tried to fight against ISIL started to look for the international coalition, attacking terrorist targets in Syria and Iraq. Coalition of governments in fighting terrorism reflects the real support of global public interest in the suppression of terrorism and the role of international law and theory of common and collective security is guaranteed by them. These further measures have been carried out by certain states in the territory of other states to fight terrorism. In the final struggle against terrorism in addition to the efforts of any government rule of law at the domestic level must also work together in the International level. Proposal of creating a consensus against terrorism by the Spanish prime minister on Tuesday, 19 December 2006 in the UN and the support of some countries, including Turkey and especially and the support of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard is remarkable. (Beigzadeh, 1387: 31).

September 11th incident was an aggravating factor for the political elite of America and NATO and a huge war machine launched for this purpose. From the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to regional organizations such as the Arab League and all the so-called organizations war against terrorism were lined. NATO's considered a pre-emptive war

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policy in order to counter-terrorism. NATO treaty's enabled Article 5 to attack terrorist and called terrorist acts as military action and placed it under the scope of Article 5. This shows the commitment of European countries to NATO in the fight against terrorism. (Neuers, 2007: 57. quoted Abbasi, 1392: 50)

4.1. Global Alliance against Iraq

Relations of Saddam-Hossein regime with terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda and the possibility of mass transfer of weapons to them from this country were considered a deadly threat by the United States of America and Britain [17].

Following the threat of the Iraqi regime who announced that will use foreign nationals as human shields in order to prevent possible attacks by coalition forces [24], Security Council resolutions 664, 666, 667 and 674 paid concern to the health and well-being of foreign nationals in Kuwait and Iraq and called for their withdrawal from these countries. In resolutions 666, 667 and 674 paragraph 3 of the resolution the Security Council to hold Iraq to its obligations, the provisions of the UN Charter, the Fourth Geneva Convention, international humanitarian law and the general principles of international law, Iraq was the focus of attention and emphasis [2].

Security Council in Introduction of Resolution 674 and paragraph 13 of resolution 670 dated September 25, 1990, condemning the behavior of Iraqi forces imposed on Kuwaiti nationals, including measures to force them to leave the country and the Iraqi government to implement the provisions of the Charter and realize the Fourth Geneva Convention on the treatment of civilians in war. Resolution No. 674, October 29, 1990 on the issues of international humanitarian law included more explicit demand that wants Iraq to stop hostage nationals of third countries, ill-treatment of residents and citizens of third states in Kuwait and do any other activity in the conflict and violation of the Geneva Convention. The resolution notes that some violations may have punishment [15].

During the Security Council Resolution 678, November 29, 1990 in a key phrase it was announced to all member states if Iraq was not fully applied the previous until 15 January 1991 or not using all necessary means for the implementation and observance of resolution 660 (1990) and do all subsequent relevant to restore peace and international security in cooperation with the Kuwaiti government and participate in it, thus the coalition force will be formed. (Ibid: 339).

4.2. Global Alliance against ISIL in Syria
Now, after 13 years, once again, America and its allies who these days their number does not exceed the number of fingers aspires to form a coalition in the head are same as in 2001. The goal is to destroy a terrorist organization under the name of ISIL. So far, two meetings have been held with the theme of acting against the ISIL which are meeting in Jeddah and Paris meeting. Obama's speech, announcing America's strategy of attacking the Islamic State in Iraq, and also Syria, the meeting in Jeddah with Arabic countries in the region and Wales meeting meeting also attended by NATO members of the coalition revealed more details. England and Wales, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Australia, Turkey, Canada and the Netherlands joined the coalition of America against ISIL at the Wales meeting and NATO stressed on in final statement on the fight against ISIL.

According to the American anti-ISIL coalition that is called as "international coalition", United States of America with its regional allies, including the United Arabic Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Bahrain launched aerial bombardments by use of equipment such as fighter F-16, F-18, F-22 and drone MQ-1 against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria on 22 September (31 September), (journal-neo: 2014/09/24) The attacks began when Islamic Republic of Iran described them as an act of demonstration and was not willing to cooperate with the coalition. On the other hand Russia criticized this action for opposing it by international laws.

5. VERIFYING THE LEGITIMACY OF THE ACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION

5.1. Contradict of the International Coalition with Non-Military Force Principle

After the end of World War II, the UN Charter create a new legal system as a document of contemporary international orderin which the use of force was prohibited in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 2 and the basic principles underpinning international security post War entitled "Prohibition of use of force in international relations" was founded [25].

Two exceptions are listed to the general rule in the United Nations Charter in prohibiting the use of force, the first one is the system of collective security under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations related to the use of military force and the second principle of self-defense is Article 51 of the Charter respectively.

In other words, according to international law, the principle of prohibition of the use of force in relations between the governments is applied and sanctions governing war and any armed force, including rape or war of aggression against another country is forbidden,
and the persisted country has permitted to arise against the aggressor and make suppress reaction against the aggressor which is considered as "legal defense" (Ziaee Bigdeli, Ibid: 27).

Entitled to resort to self-defense in Article 51 of the Charter, in addition to "armed attack" is related to the terms "necessary", "balance", "urgency" and "respect for the fundamental principles of humanitarian law", although the conditions for individual self-defense is due to other two conditions which are necessary for collective self-defense; (Kadkhodaie and Zarneshan, 1386: 93-97).

(A) Victim government's announcement about the formation of the assault against it.

(B) The official request of victim government for assistance request from other countries.

5.2. The Contradiction of Principle of the Rule of International Military Alliances with Territorial Integrity

"The right to be independent and rule him" is one of the most fundamental rights of countries to warrant the country the right to be a state in international affairs and has a choice of a certain scale to take advantage of the freedom of their country's foreign policy. As a result, this right of self-satisfaction is the key to national sovereignty of the government which signs or ratifies the international treaties freely and will be a member of international organizations and diplomatic and consular relations on the basis of its own national interests. The purpose of the right of self-rule in classical law arises as the "principle of non-interference in the affairs of a State" (Ahmadiania, 1385: 150-148) on the legality of the actions of the coalition it should be said that targeting positions in other countries, must be done in a certain context and without questioning the targeted country or without air strikes which all are in contrary to the rules of international law.

6. CONCLUSION

By extending war and crimes of ISIL terrorist group in areas of Syria and Iraq, the United States of America would deal with the global coalition against them in a demonstration project and in the form of his key aim with about 54 countries, including 10 countries in the coalition led Arabic America who have pledged to confront this common threat. During the formation of the issues that military coalition led by America and its

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military attacks in Iraq and Syria, experts and governments disputed the concept of "legality" and "true purpose". If governments act arbitrarily to define the status of international crises and humanitarian pretexts to launch military intervention, it will not be stone on stone dam and chaos and will prevail on the international scene. Security Council resolutions have made international cooperation in controlling the threat of certain terrorist groups including al-Nusra and the ISIS related to the situation in Iraq and especially the Islamic States. But for the military as well as police and security action against these groups, only the national measures must be taken to account and international military action will not issue permits. If this angle of the legal foundations of the international coalition military action in Syria by America will be addressed, it seems that contrary to what the Secretary-General of the United Nations does, military action in Syria requires a legal basis prescribing the use of force in contemporary international law.

In this regard, as long as the Syrian government does not allow such operations, any action will be possible only with the permission of the Security Council and now such a license has not been issued. In the case of military action against Iraq, this action will be dine based on the request, and also the approval of the Iraqi government and the same as ever, however, ineffective and illegitimate marginal assessment not to be included in international law of the UN Charter, and international military action in other territories is forbidden unless the action or call coordination with the host government, administration and the Security Council in self-defense matters.

As mentioned above, despite Security Council resolutions against the ISIL, the legal basis for military action in Syria cannot be inferred from those resolutions. Therefore, military action against them will be legitimate only with the consent of the Syrian government.

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28. UN Security Council Resolution, 2001, para 1
30. Res. 51/210, 17 December 1996

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Endnotes

1. Charter of the United Nations, Article
2. Prevention Approach
3. President Bush announced officially: on September 11th enemies of freedom committed an act of war against our country ”. He also declared war on terrorism:” global war on terror”.
4. Inherent Right to Individual or Collective Self Defense
5. Horrifying Terrorist Attacks
6. Sc Res579(1985), paras 1 and 5; see also sc pres stat (90cetober1985)
7. Sc res 579(1985), preamble; see also res 638 (1989), preamble
8. Sc res 618(1988), preamble and paras 1-2, respectively.
11. Article 2 (1). (Article 2 (2), like Article 2(2) of the convention against the financing of terrorism, allows reservations with regard to the crimes defined in unratified treaties
12. Reform commitments set out in the European Convention are applicable only to the extent that Member States shall accept or counter-terrorism ratified treaties are listed. Parties can interact largely accepted the specific obligations imposed on the two masses adopt it without reference to other treaties which have been defined and specified, ie serious abusive practices against life, physical integrity or liberty of a person and dangerous actions against the property of the collective risk to humans (Article 2). Convention on the Organisation of Islamic Conference and Convention Association of South East Asian regional cooperation set out in international treaties with respect to the above definitions, in addition to the comprehensive definition of terrorism which also is included.

13. Some of these cases are America and coalition forces attack in Iraq and America's invasion of Afghanistan and Pakistan.
14. Charter of the United Nations, Article 2(4): All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations