

In the recent years, international terrorism, in particular way, of Islamic terrorism has affected extensively all continents. There is an area, however, that, at least until now, has not been touched by these terrorist events: Latin America. This does not mean that, in Latin America, there is no perception or no debate on the terrorist subject. Frankly, in fact, the Global Terroristic Index – published last November by the Institute for Economics and Peace, elaborating data relating to 2015 – pointed out an intense terrorist activity in Colombia, where terrorism has a well different matrix from that Islamic.<sup>1</sup> The terrorism in Colombia, in fact, originates from the controversial era of the 'guerrilla war' that, from the second half of the Sixties of the XX Century, has raged in Latin America for the whole following decades. It deals, it is clear, with revolutionary phenomena whose roots must be sought in the experience of Castro in Cuba, but that during the years have changed its skin: from the ambiguous relationship with the drug trafficking, to the process of peace initialled last year, the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Farc) currently are gradually entering in the political arena, thanks to the political representation. It means that they are turning into a political party letting the weapons and the aspiration of revolution of the constituted order into disuse. Partially a different discourse must have done for other revolutionary movement, numerically smaller in comparison to the Farcs, that has not signed the accord of peace. For this reason, it is extremely probable that the index of the global terrorism, for this year in Colombia, will be very lower.

And the Colombian case has not been the only one: the last spring, in fact, the trial to the three Chilean boys involved in the attacks of a (very probably) anarchic matrix -happened in September 2014, near the Subcentro of the station of the subway "Escuela Militar" of the capital, Santiago-began. In that occasion fifteen people involved, with various degree of injury. It deals with the most serious terrorist attack that democratic Chile has suffered in the last thirty years.<sup>2</sup> A terrorism completely different from that Islamic, spread him in these last years.

The lack of an Islamic terrorist phenomena, however, has not engraved on the political reforms in this subject and applied all over the world in the last years. Latin American Countries, in the facts, have approved an antiterrorist legislation in particular way since 2010. Latin American Countries, in fact, were forced to approve laws specifications on the theme by the Inter-American Convention against the Terrorism, signed in 2002 by the Organization of American States. In 2011 Argentina and, then, in 2012 Venezuela have adopted legislative measures to the purpose to limit and to eradicate the terrorist actions, defining them in a very ample way, as those actions able «to seriously destabilize or to destroy the fundamental, constitutional, economic or social political structures of a Country».<sup>3</sup>

From that moment, Mexico in February of 2014, Chile in the June of the same year and Brazil in 2016 have approved a legislation that make possible that many movements would enter in the group of the terrorist practices. This has involved the to rise up of a series of protests.<sup>4</sup>

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1 Institute for Economics and Peace, *Global Terrorism Index, 2016*, November 2016 [available on line at <http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2017/02/Global-Terrorism-Index-2016.pdf>, last access 15/08/2017].

2 F. Delgado, «Comenzó juicio contra acusados de terrorismo por atentados en Metro: durará varios meses», in *biobiochile.cl*, 24/03/2017 [available on line at <http://www.biobiochile.cl/lista/autor/fdelgado#/p?n=0&o=desc&r=all&cat=all&cont=no>, last access 15/08/2017].

3 The quotation comes from the text of the Venezuelan law that caused a lot of debate. As one can read in: «Ley antiterrorista divide a chavistas y opositores en la AN», in *El Universal*, 31/01/2012 [available on line at <http://www.eluniversal.com/nacional-y-politica/120131/ley-antiterrorista-divide-a-chavistas-y-opositores-en-la-an>, last access 15/08/2017].

4 For the Chilean case, as an example, one can see: P. Molina, «Los problemas de Chile y su ley antiterrorista», in *BBCmundo*, 1/08/2014 [available on line at [http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2014/08/140801\\_chile\\_ley\\_antiterrorista\\_nc](http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2014/08/140801_chile_ley_antiterrorista_nc), last access 15/08/2017].

In the last two years, then, many experts have told of economic bonds and not only between the Islamic terrorism and Latin America. In 2015, in fact, the Argentinian portal «Infobae» has put a new light on the use of money coming from drug trafficking, whose leaders are installed on the Triple Frontera (among Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina), by Islamic movements as Hezbollah. A connection that has grown, «Infobae» argue, «thanks to the 'generosity' of Hugo Chávez that has allowed the Islamic extremists to comfortably expand in the region. It has been the ex Caribbean soldier that has opened the doors of Latin America to Iran and the branch of Hezbollah, granting great levels of impunity in comparison to those that they had in the past».<sup>5</sup> Latin America, today, seems to be a sub-continent of passage for the Islamic terrorism. As the political scientist, Rut Diamint, claimed «none bound to the Arabic world is radicalized in Latin America, in such way to organize concrete activity in the region».<sup>6</sup> A situation, this, that show uncertainty and many grey areas especially in Countries that are suffering a particular radicalization of the politics.

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5 «Terrorismo islámico en América Latina: el narcotráfico, su principal fuente de financiamiento», in *Infobae*, 11/05/2015 [available on line at <http://www.infobae.com/2015/05/11/1727986-terrorismo-islamico-america-latina-el-narcotrafico-su-principal-fuente-financiamiento/>, last access 15/08/2017].

6 «América Latina, ¿indemne o incauta ante el terrorismo yihadista?», in *Sputniknews*, 15/04/2017 [available on line at <https://mundo.sputniknews.com/americalatina/201704151068396411-daesh-latinoamerica-riesgo/>, last access 15/08/2017].