US efforts to deter terrorism, including through nuclear policy, can only succeed if they gain widespread and wholehearted international support. The United States cannot hope to make itself terrorism-proof unless it can convince others that the terrorist danger is urgent and requires many parties to work together. It is here that US policy runs into hurdles. Sometimes the United States finds itself unable to follow through on its own policy. For example, certain operational aspects of combating terrorism through nuclear deterrence are very unclear: how would the United States establish that a state was complicit in an act of nuclear terrorism? How would miscalculation and misjudgment be guarded against?

Broader definitions of deterrence could include anything that deters terrorists from undertaking attacks. Whilst not losing the potential for coercive measures, these policies could range from the provision of inducements to join the political process to attempts to tackle the root causes of terrorism. Secondly, the definitional difficulties of terrorism and deterrence are made no easier by the continual evolution of terrorism typologies, methodologies and perceived meaning. Even when a broad and subjective definition of terrorism is adopted, as for instance by the United States and its allies in launching the Global War on Terror (GWOT), the continual metamorphosis of the phenomenon renders attempts to deter or counter it eternally one step behind.

Definition of global terrorism and terrorism. What is terrorism? In fact, the definition of terrorism is difficult as it is simple. Today that number with the emergence of a new kind of terrorism, such as cyber-terrorism is certainly the increase. Many descriptions made about terrorism can be summarized as follows: The concept of violence and terrorism are acts of use of force. Terrorism is often political purposes. The aim of terror to frighten, to intimidate, to intimidate; the terrorist threat is one method. The expectation of the terrorists, the result is mainly psychological envisaged. The aim of terrorism is not necessary to have a connection between the victims of terrorism. In human history, terrorism is widely recognized as the world most famous enemy of the humanity. We should not underestimate this threat: terrorism is annihilation with far-reaching and destructive effects; it is the cruellest of crimes against humanity. It is able to turn neighbors into enemies and to make our societies and the whole world unsafe for living. Its aims and applications are global and uncompromising (Michael 2003: 7). Neither terrorism, nor perpetrators are new. The forces of international terrorism can operate in any country only if there are internal conditions for the emergence of the terrorist threat that means an introduced terrorism must find a fertile soil for itself and thus may strengthen (Baudrillard 2008: 165).