

COMBATING TERRORISM

Nowadays terrorism is the one of actual world scale problem. In terms of the Ukrainian legislation, terrorism is a socially dangerous activity that is expressed in deliberate, purposeful use of violence by capture of hostages, arson, murder, torture, intimidation people and authorities or committing other encroachments on life, health of innocent people or by threatening of committing criminal acts to achieve criminal goals [1]. Some scientist think that a terrorism is a kind of counteracting from aggressive people, who have no other opportunity to defend their interests in the current gap between the levels of socio-economic status of the underdeveloped countries and the richest countries of the world [2]. We can use many definitions for terrorism, but the main thing is obvious - this phenomenon is one of the most dangerous occurrence of the present, which acquire new forms and scales of committing. Terrorist acts are causing a large number of human sacrifices, strong psychological pressure on most people; provoke hostility between states, distrust and hatred between social and national groups.

The development of terrorism is a consequence of the active demarcation of the population, its ideological delineation, unions of parties that profess different political views and are fighting for power. Also important is scientific and technological progress, the improvement of global information technologies, which helps them stay in the shadows and be more mobile. That is why; if we want to stop them, we must create an effective counter-terrorism system in order to always be one step ahead and to maintain peace on a high level.

Relying on the fact that in Ukraine there is no practice of investigation of crimes connected with terrorist activity, our state mainly works in accordance with its international treaties, cooperates in the field of combating terrorism with foreign states, their law enforcement agencies and special services, as well as with international organizations engaged in combating international terrorism [1].

In the world are many organizations which try to combat with terrorism and we want to say about some of them. One of the most powerful organizations, which try to counteract this phenomenon, is the United Nations. Its General Assembly has adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on September 8, 2006. They review the Strategy every two years, making it a living document attuned to Member States' counter-terrorism priorities. The strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. The Strategy is in the form of a resolution and an annexed Plan of Action composed of four pillars. First is about addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. Secondly, it is about the measures to prevent and combat terrorism. Third is about the measures to enhance the capacity of states to prevent and combat terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard. In addition, the last pillar says about the measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. In addition, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism has established a Global Network of Counter-Terrorism Centres, involving over 30 international, regional and national counter-terrorism institutions and relevant counter-terrorism implementation task force entities. The aim of the network is to address the problems of the development of new terrorism, exchange of experience and experience in building the capacity to fight terrorism, further activities on joint initiatives for cooperation [1].

The Council of Europe develops legal standards to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism through criminal law and other measures, while respecting human rights and in full respect of the rule of law, and is continuously working to improve international co-operation in bringing terrorists to justice. The Committee of Experts on Terrorism follows the implementation of the Council of Europe legal instruments against terrorism and coordinates the Council of Europe activities in combating terrorism. For 2016-2017, the Committee of Experts on Terrorism established three priorities: terrorism and the Internet; links between terrorism and organised crime; assessment of possible gaps in the legal framework provided by Council of Europe international legal instruments in the area of the prevention and suppression of terrorism. Also the Council of Europe is also currently developing research and practical work with regard to the topic of more efficiently combating transnational organised crime [4].

Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is also important in countering terrorism. This organization is an intergovernmental body created in 1989 by the ministers of its jurisdictions. The FATF aims at establishing standards and promoting the effective implementation of legislative, regulatory and operational measures to combat money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF is the basis for a coherent response to these threats to the integrity of the financial system and ensure a level playing field [5].

In conclusion, we want to note that fighting against terrorism is the matter of all humanity, regardless of racial, religious, social affiliation. Moreover, there is also a need for all elements of combating with them: from world scale organizations to ordinary citizen. George W. Bush said, "We must take the battle

to the enemy, disrupt its plans and confront the worst threats before they emerge. In the world we entered, the only path to safety is the path of action. And this nation will act"[3]. That is why, if we want to prepare and combat with terrorism at the highest level, the whole world must act like one nation.

Список використаних джерел

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