

THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN THE WORLD

The dynamic development of international terrorism in recent years forces the scholars to begin to streamline the norms of international law in order to resolve this form of armed conflict. The necessity of existence and constant improvement of such norms is dictated by the realities of public life. An example of a diverse range of international terrorism is a lot. Hence, the problems of international terrorism and the legal mechanisms for resolving such a threat to humanity require serious study.

The problem of international terrorism in the modern world has been the subject of research by many scholars, in particular, such as R. Adelkhanyan, I. Blishchenko, V. Glushkov, O. Hubarenko, V. Yemelyanov, M. Karpenko, I. Karpets, A. Kapta, A. Kidalnik, V. Kyrichko, I. Lukashuk, V. Navrotsky, A. Naumov, V. Nikityk, V. Panov, A. Piontkovsky, A. Poltorak, P. Romashkin, L. Savinsky, I. Solomonenko, A. Trainin, P. Fris, V. Furkalo, M. Khavronyuk and others. However, some points around this issue remain researched rather superficially, indicating the need to study international terrorism in the modern world and its settlement.

Among the global problems of the present, which attracted the attention of reputable international organizations and political leaders, scholars, the general public, there is the problem of the objective complication of the structure of international relations, the penetrating contacts of civilizations and the problem of global international security, the maintenance of sustainable peace, the prevention of conflicts, first of all international terrorism.

The problems of global security, the counteraction to international terrorism are a special place in the structure of international politics, determine the contradictions of the current stage of international development. Global security as a factor in international relations, the impact of which is universal in nature and which takes into account the activities of the international community and the foreign policy of individual states leads to radical changes in the behavior of subjects of international relations, the transformation of the essence of the security issue after the end of the Cold War and the collapse bipolar international system, requires a conceptual review of the functioning of the international and national institutions responsible for security, as well as taking into account new their doctrines of the information component of international cooperation [1, c. 224].

Terrorism as a dangerous phenomenon in the political, socio-economic life, international relations of the world community was the subject of active attention, research by political scientists, lawyers, historians, psychologists and other scientists. However, despite the considerable public interest, a clear theory of terrorism, which, from the point of view of criminological science, would reveal the essential characteristics of this danger and thus indicate the ways of its localization, the creation of possibilities of counteraction, has not yet been developed [2, c. 46].

Terrorism is defined as the threat of the use and direct use of violence for political purposes by individuals or groups of individuals acting against or against the government in the country when such actions are aimed at striking or intimidating a larger group than the direct victim in relation to which violence was used.

In the XX century world terrorism has evolved - if during the transitional period of the existence of the "bipolar world", characterized by the emergence of the so-called "state terrorism", then at the present stage, when the world became unipolar in conditions of instability, a network of regional structures of global terrorism [3, c. 16].

In fact, terrorism is an objective reality for many states. However, human sacrifices and destruction are the consequence of not so much terrorism as such, but the state's inability to prevent it, minimizing the damage from the practical manifestation of terrorist acts. Therefore, preventing terrorism is the goal of progress in a state where the difference in economic conditions, the difference in the political significance of the centers of power and the rest of the country, the difference in the political activity of individuals and political parties can always disrupt dissatisfaction [4, c. 196].

The fight against terrorism must be adequate to its current manifestations and rely on the solidarity of the international community. As a task for the future, the following should be emphasized: coordination of international anti-terrorist activities; the merger of the two most well-established world-class structures: the United Nations, with its well-developed international legal base, and NATO, which has capable information, special and military forces. The system of cooperation of the Islamic countries for the ideological disarmament of Islamism is of paramount importance. [3, c. 16].

The repeated efforts of the international community have not, at the moment, resulted in the development and adoption of a universal convention on the fight against terrorism. As you know, international legal practice has gone through the creation of conventions on combating individual manifestations of terrorism.

Undoubtedly, the United Nations (UN), which in 2006 approved the Global Counter-Terrorism Concept, plays a significant role in the fight against international terrorism. At the universal level, thirteen agreements and three protocols have been developed against international terrorism and certain types of terrorist activities. In addition, since 2001, the United Nations Anti-Terrorism Committee has been operating.

The adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Bombing Terrorism of 1997 was a significant step towards creating a comprehensive, conventional anti-terrorist mechanism in modern international law. With its adoption, there are fourteen global and regional treaties relating to international terrorism. In addition, numerous bilateral and multilateral international mutual assistance agreements, including the extradition of offenders, should be included in the international legal framework for the fight against terrorism.

One of the few legitimate and effective means of ensuring the inevitability of responsibility for terrorism is extradition today. Almost all existing counter-terrorism conventions contain extradition norms.

Thus, for a more effective counteraction to international terrorism, close cooperation between the agencies directly involved in counter-terrorism issues is needed [5, c. 155-156].

Thus, for any society, the phenomenon of a political conflict, including international terrorism, in the majority negatively affects state-building processes. The reason is not in the very essence of this phenomenon, but in the inability of its democratic solution by the parties.

Current research draws attention to the underdeveloped problem of resolving armed conflicts, including international terrorism, and their management, the ratio of rivalry and cooperation. All this leads to further study of the issues related to the regulation and prevention of international terrorism in order to identify the main ways and means of solving this kind of threat to humanity.

Список використаних джерел

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