

both governments and private enterprises end the money laundering epidemic.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

International terrorism is a specific form of terrorism, defined as a socially dangerous activity, which involves the targeted use of violence by taking hostages, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and authorities, or committing other threats to the life or health of people or threatening to commit crimes in order to achieve criminal goals. [1]

Terrorism is a serious crime:

- related to encroachment on the life, physical integrity or freedom of persons under international protection, including diplomatic agents;

- related to kidnapping, hostage-taking, or severe unlawful detention;

- using bombs, grenades, rockets, automatic firearms, or blasting letters or parcels, if this would endanger persons;

- Attempting to commit any of the above crimes or participating as an accomplice to the person committing or attempting to commit such a crime. [3] There are such types of terrorist acts. Diversion (explosions, spraying of poisonous substances, etc.). Capture buildings. Political killings. Cyberterrorism. [2] An important feature of modern terrorism is the widespread use of the media. Terrorists continue to use the legal media to disseminate information about terrorist acts, their meanings, make demands on actors and more. Terrorist organizations very often create their own media in controlled territories (radio, television, newspapers), through

which they spread their ideology, engage the population in terrorist activity. The media also influence the choice of targets of terrorist acts and provide terrorists with detailed information. Internet resources are also widely used in terrorist activity, including forums, blogs, social networks, where terrorists are looking for accomplices and mercenaries and more. [4] Terrorist activity is an activity that has such a range of activities as:

- 1) planning, organizing, implementing terrorist acts;
- 2) incitement to commit terrorist acts;
- 3) organization of illegal armed groups, criminal groups, organizations organized by criminal groups;
- 4) the propaganda and propagation of the ideology of terrorism;
- 5) financing terrorist groups and the terrorist act as a whole. [3]

States that actively support terrorist movements and use them as a tool in international politics. These include the states on whose territory terrorists are recruited and trained, the leaders and members of terrorist organizations are hiding. States providing financial assistance to terrorist organizations; States that assist in arming terrorists; States that provide terrorists with other types of support - political and propaganda.

Countries that create favorable conditions for the use of their financial system for terrorist financing. The purpose of this may be to attract additional funds to their financial system, regardless of their origin. Sometimes, states may find themselves financially dependent on terrorist organizations. In this case, States do not participate in international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, they are not parties to international agreements and arrangements to combat terrorist financing and money laundering. [5] The lack of universal, well-established definitions of the concepts of “terrorism”, “international terrorism”, “terrorist activity” in global international political, legal and regulatory legal documents and acts, unified approaches to the interpretation of these concepts in national documents and acts is significant, although in many respects objective, requiring a solution to the urgent problem in the political and legal support of countering modern terrorism. The solution to this problem relates to the conditions and prerequisites for increasing the effectiveness of counter- and anti-terrorist struggle in modern conditions, its coordination and determination.[6] As for the ways of combating international terrorism, it is now widely acknowledged that an effective fight against it is possible only through the joint efforts of all members of the world community. Since the 1970s, at each session of the UN Committee, the issue of combating terrorism has been raised and more than a dozen anti-terrorism instruments have been adopted. These include: the Geneva Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1937; The Washington Convention on the

Prevention and Punishment of the Acts of Terrorism, 1971; An important step towards increasing cooperation in the fight against terrorism the adoption of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977 was also adopted. According to many experts, one measure against terrorists cannot be solved because it gives rise to reasons such as global inequality and mass poverty in third world countries, as well as protest against globalization. An important further step should be the improvement of contractual cooperation mechanisms, which includes both the drafting of new treaties and the increase in the number of parties to existing anti-terrorist conventions.[1]

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