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LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The word «terrorism» is controversial. Definitions of «terrorism» generally involve some or all of the following: 1) a terrorist act is generally unlawful; 2) it is violent and may be life

threatening; 3) the violence is politically motivated; 4) the direct targets are civilians; 5) the direct targets may not be the main targets; 6) the main targets may be one or more nation-states, governments, or societies; or a political, ethnic, or religious group, or an industry or commercial operation, within those societies; 7) the objective is usually to frighten the main targets; 8) there may or may not be a claim of responsibility.

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups. The most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause. Terrorists often seek to demoralize and paralyze their enemy with fear, using their acts as a form of blackmail to apply pressure on governments to achieve goals the terrorists could not achieve by other means.

There are a number of definitions of terrorism, including the one that views it as: a type of political crime that emphasizes violence as a mechanism to promote change. Whereas, other political criminals may engage in acts such as demonstrating, counterfeiting, selling secrets, spying, and the like terrorists make systematic use of murder and destruction or the threat of such violence to terrorize individuals, groups, communities, or governments into conceding to the terrorists' political demands.

But the matter of a definition of terrorism is not simple. David Long, in his "The Anatomy of Terrorism", points out quite correctly that although scores of definitions of terrorism have been created, we are still nowhere close to a universally accepted definition of term. There are many definitions of terrorism such as: terrorism is the systematic use of violence (terror) as a means of coercion for political purposes. Terrorism is a criminal act that influences an audience beyond the immediate victim.

The EU legal framework provides Member States with a number of tools to help coordinate all law-enforcement actors who intervene in the fight against terrorism. These tools are already used every day by police and judiciary authorities and have proven their worth.

Since January 2004, the European Arrest Warrant has proven to be an effective tool for fighting crime: it has ensured the swift return of numerous suspects who may not otherwise have faced justice. It now takes on average around 16 days to hand over a

wanted person who consents to his/her surrender, and 48 days where he/she does not. It is notably thanks to the European Arrest Warrant that the perpetrator who killed four people at the Jewish Museum in Brussels in 2014 was surrendered by French judges to Belgium in less than six weeks.

Judges and policemen across the EU use ECRIS - the European Criminal Records Information System - regularly. Since April 2012 this system serves as an electronic interconnection of criminal records databases to ensure that information on convictions is exchanged between EU countries in a uniform, speedy and easily computer-transferable way. French policemen used it to find information on the two brothers implicated in the Charlie Hebdo attack.

Another tool is Mutual Legal Assistance with third countries, either through agreements or exchange of liaison prosecutors, which consists of cooperation between different countries for the purpose of gathering and exchanging information, and requesting and providing assistance in obtaining evidence located in one country to assist in criminal investigations or proceedings in another. EU prosecutors obtain information for instance from the U.S. through the existing EU-US Mutual Legal Assistance agreement. This activity is carried out: in Ukraine - The Security Service of Ukraine, in Russia - The Federal Security Service, in the USA - The Federal Bureau of Investigation and other services. Terrorism is carried out by individuals, groups, expressing the interests of certain political movements or representing the country. It can be used as a means to meet the ambitions of individual politicians, as well as an instrument of its objectives mafias, criminal world.

To identify possible terrorism as a policy of intimidation, oppression enemy force means. There are three main types of terrorism: political, religious and criminal. Comment on classification of terrorist acts include: 1) attack on public or industrial facilities, leading to material damage, as well as an effective deterrent and demonstrations of force; 2) seizure of government offices or embassies (accompanied hostage-taking, causing serious public resonance); 3) seizure of aircraft or other transport equipment (political motivation - release from prison comrades in the party; criminal motivation - a requirement redemption); 4) violence against the individual victim (to intimidate or propaganda purposes);

5) abduction (to political blackmail to achieve certain political concessions or the release of prisoners; shape self-financing);
6) political killing - assassination (one of the most radical means veining terrorist struggle; murder, within the meaning of terrorists must liberate the people from tyrants); 7) bombings or massacres (calculated on the psychological effect, fear and uncertainty people).

According to the many experts, one of the main reasons for this terrible reality is the discrepancy of opposition from countries antiterrorist coalition real terrorist threat. Mass and geographical spread of terrorist manifestations, their access to the most cases beyond one particular country, and as the availability of sustainable and carefully conspiratorial network connection between various terrorist groups that operate even in different world regions to characterize modern terrorism as a phenomenon that has an international character.

On this basis, the experts concluded that the implementation of effective combating international terrorism and must be joined coordination of all countries under interstate antiterrorist coalition. At the same time as the first and most effective steps to practical implementation of this task is considered by coordinated the activities of several states that are part of existing international or regional political, economic and military alliances.

Thus, along with the political, economic, humanitarian and other measures proposed to improve activate the efficiency of anti-terrorist activities, stressed the need greater involvement of special services capabilities as a key tool whose primary purpose in the fight against terrorism is in today's conditions, early detection of terrorist threats, their localization and suppression using specific methods and means with the "armed" security services.

Given the relative novelty and relevance of attraction intelligence services to fight terrorism, as well as a complexity in the organization intelligence cooperation and the implementation of two or more, even "friendly" between other, because of the specificity and sensitivity of forms and methods used by them in practice, a certain theoretical and practical important analysis of the experience of international structures coordinated use of national intelligence in this area.

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