

communication and doing business will become easier and more efficient. Also, knowledge of the English language will give Ukrainians access to the international labor market, will allow them to participate in global projects and get high-paying jobs abroad. Increasing the level of English proficiency in the service sector will make Ukraine more attractive to foreign tourists, which will contribute to the development of the tourism industry. Learning a foreign language will contribute to the development of cognitive abilities, improve memory and concentration, and also increase the general level of erudition.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. LAW OF UKRAINE “On the use of the English language in Ukraine”: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3760-20?lang=en>
2. Шляхи забезпечення використання англійської мови у вишах, 2023. URL: <https://osvita.ua/vnz/reform/89639/>
3. The impact of the law on the use of the English language on Ukrainian society, 2024. URL: <https://fact-news.com.ua/en/the-impact-of-the-law-on-the-use-of-the-english-language-on-ukrainian-society/>

*Пантелєєва М.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Сторожук О.**

### **MANAGING THE RETURN OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES: THE MALAYSIAN APPROACH**

The issue of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) has gained significant attention over the past decade due to its impact on national security and international peace. The FTF phenomenon refers to individuals who travel abroad to engage in or support terrorist activity. The UN has implemented key resolutions to address the FTF threat, focusing on border security, information-sharing, judicial cooperation, and the prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of FTFs. In Malaysia, the FTF phenomenon has been a concern since the 1990s, with several waves of citizens joining conflicts abroad. These waves included involvement in the Afghanistan War, the Bosnian conflict, the Mindanao insurgency, and the Maluku sectarian conflict. Many returning fighters established extremist groups, notably Jama'ah Islamiyyah (JI), and contributed to local militant networks. When IS expanded, Malaysian authorities were concerned about the potential formation of local cells by returnees. However, as IS lost territory by 2019, many individuals, including women and children, sought repatriation. Unlike past conflicts, the returnees did not form militant cells due to Malaysia's strict counter-terrorism laws, which led to detentions and prosecutions under the Penal Code. This shift in threat perception led Malaysia to reassess its approach, especially in relation to the repatriation of

women and children. Initially, public opposition to repatriation due to security concerns was strong, but over time, Malaysia's policies evolved to balance national security with humanitarian considerations, ultimately focusing on reintegration and rehabilitation for returnee families.

Several key factors influenced this change:

- Fighters often traveled with families, including wives and children, seeking to settle in the caliphate, marking a departure from earlier conflicts where individuals traveled alone.

- Women began seeking repatriation, especially after their husbands were killed in battle, a situation not seen in past conflicts.

- The anticipated formation of new militant groups did not occur, as returnees were detained and prosecuted under Malaysia's strict anti-terrorism laws, like Penal Code 130J, which allows up to 30 years of imprisonment.

These developments influenced Malaysia's strategies, particularly concerning the welfare of women and children. While there was initially strong public opposition to repatriation, citing security concerns, the government eventually reassessed its position, recognizing the long-term implications for both national security and the affected families. Initially, between 2011 and 2014, only a few Malaysians traveled to Syria. However, after IS declared its caliphate in 2014, more Malaysians, including entire families, joined in response to Abu Bakar al-Baghdadi's call for contributors to IS's "nation-building" efforts. By this time, approximately 122 Malaysians had joined IS, alongside many others from Southeast Asia.

To counter this, the Malaysian police, particularly the Counter-Terrorism Division (CTD), took decisive action. From 2013 to 2020, 558 people were detained for terrorism-related activities, significantly curbing recruitment and migration. Public awareness campaigns and strict enforcement of anti-terrorism laws emphasized severe consequences for any IS affiliation.

The Malaysian Repatriation Policy reflects a nuanced approach. Initially reluctant due to security concerns, the government eventually decided to repatriate citizens detained in Syria's camps and prisons. This operation involves cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and intelligence services.

The justification for repatriation rests on five key points:

1. Humanitarian Considerations: Many returnees are widows and children, victims of circumstance rather than perpetrators, warranting repatriation on humanitarian grounds.

2. Security Concerns: Repatriation helps prevent further travel to join terrorist groups and reduces the risk of illegal return to Malaysia.

3. Radicalization Risks: Prolonged stay in camps or prisons may lead to further radicalisation, as IS influence persists in these areas.

4. Rehabilitation Capacity: Malaysia has a strong legal framework and established rehabilitation programs to effectively reintegrate returnees into society.

In March 2019, Malaysia began repatriating 23 Malaysians from Syria's al-Hol camp, prioritizing women and children for safety. All returnees undergo detention and investigation, followed by either charges or rehabilitation, depending on their involvement

The post-repatriation phase involves a complex process of investigation, assessment, prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration, managed by the Special Branch's Counter-Terrorism Division (CTD) of the Royal Malaysia Police.

Prosecution and Rehabilitation:

- Female Returnees: Typically recommended for rehabilitation due to less active engagement in militancy, but those involved in recruitment or strong ideological motives may face prosecution.

- Male Returnees: Commonly charged under terrorism laws for joining militant groups abroad, with prosecution under Penal Code 130 for leaving to join terrorist organizations.

Legal Challenges:

Prosecuting returnees is challenging due to difficulties in gathering evidence and establishing involvement. Malaysia's laws, such as POTA, SOSMA, and Penal Code 130, provide broad powers for prosecution, with penalties up to 30 years in prison. Cooperation with foreign intelligence, particularly from Turkey, aids investigations, helping verify travel routes and involvement in terrorist activities.

Below is an overview of the key aspects of this process, as well as the balance between national security and human rights:

Rehabilitation Program

- Purpose: Launched in 2005, Malaysia's program addresses the motivations behind extremist ideologies, focusing on radicalization, psychological factors, and vulnerabilities.

Key Components:

- Tailored curriculum based on psychological, ideological, and security assessments.

- Empathetic professionals, including psychologists and counselors.

- Gender-sensitive support for female returnees.

- Continued post-release support for reintegration.

- Reintegration: Supported by family and community, addressing stigma and providing financial and social support.

- Monitoring: Local authorities, especially police, conduct ongoing checks to ensure safety and assess involvement in society.

- Humanitarian Considerations: Protection of returnees, especially women and children, is prioritized

The conclusion from Malaysia's experience includes the importance of:

1. Speedy Repatriation: A quicker repatriation process reduces the risk of further radicalization.

2. Holistic Assessments: Thorough psychological, ideological, and security assessments are essential, particularly for vulnerable groups like women and children.

3. Rehabilitation over Punishment: Focusing on rehabilitation helps address the root causes of radicalization.

4. Collaboration with Civil Society: Non-governmental organizations can support reintegration, particularly in offering psychological assistance.

5. Education for Long-Term Reintegration: Providing education equips returnees and their families with skills for reintegration and reduces the likelihood of recidivism.

In summary, Malaysia's strategy emphasizes rehabilitation, psychological support, and reintegration, while also ensuring national security. The approach requires further focus on gender-sensitive interventions, faster repatriation, and broader collaboration with civil society and educational systems to enhance long-term counter-terrorism efforts.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT). URL: <https://www.icct.nl/sites/default/files/2023-01/El-Muhammady.pdf>

2. International Review of the Red Cross (2021), 103 (916-917), 681–703. Counterterrorism, sanctions and war. URL: <https://international-review.icrc.org/sites/default/files/reviews-pdf/2022-02/unfolding-the-case-of-returnees-eu-and-member-states-return-of-foreign-fighters-916.pdf>

3. Handbook. Children affected by the foreign-fighter phenomenon. URL: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/sites/www.un.org./pdf>

*Парчевська О.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Волик О.**

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FIGHTING CRIME**

Crime at the present stage of development of society poses an extremely serious threat to its further development. Having gone beyond the borders of a particular state, crime has become a dangerous transnational phenomenon. All countries of the world must realize that none of them is immune to transnational crime. That is why, in modern international law, the fight against crime is one of the priority areas of international cooperation of all states and is conditioned by the need for cooperation between states in this important matter.

Ukraine is an active member of international cooperation aimed at promoting peace, human rights and freedoms and combating crime and is a