

*Ковальова Д. К., студентка групи ПБі 14-1
Університет ДФС України
Консультант з мови: Дружченко Т. П.*

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: WORLDWIDE CHALLENGE

Terrorism will spill over, if you don't speak up (Malala Yousafzai).

The political map of the world abides the extensive deformation in today's conditions. Unfortunately, this process is coercive and it uses harsh methods of independency extermination. The individual rights and freedoms, which are inalienable and inviolable, are ignored absolutely. Here comes the significant violation of the right to life, which finds its expression in homicide or terrorism. Terrorism is, in its broadest sense, the use of intentionally indiscriminate violence, terror, in order to achieve a political, religious, or ideological aim. It is classified as fourth-

generation warfare and as a violent crime and that is why the terrorism is a worldwide challenge.

The relevance of this global problem can be justified by the statement, that in modern times, terrorism is considered to be a major threat to society and therefore illegal under anti-terrorism laws in most jurisdictions. Terrorism can consist of threats, violence or intimidation to coerce a government, group or society in general. It is also considered as a war crime under the laws of war when used to target non-combatants, such as civilians, neutral military personnel, or enemy prisoners of war. [1] There are political, social, ideological, economic and territorial controversies among the causes of terrorism.

The leading aim of this article is to emphasize the importance of participating against terrorism and to determine the level of social and international danger of that certain crime.

The definition of terrorism has proven to be controversial. Various legal systems and government agencies use different definitions of terrorism in their national legislation. Moreover, the international community has been slow to formulate a universally agreed, legally binding definition of this crime. These difficulties arise from the fact that the term "terrorism" is politically and emotionally charged. In this regard, Angus Martyn, briefing the Australian Parliament, stated, that "the international community has never succeeded in developing an accepted comprehensive definition of terrorism. During the 1970s and 1980s, the United Nations attempts to define the term floundered mainly due to differences of opinion between various members about the use of violence in the context of conflicts over national liberation and self-determination." [2] In fact, the nation's deadliest terrorist acts are attacks designed to achieve a political goal.

The level of the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism is very low all over the world. It is well known, that criminal activity is generally very profitable: minimum effort and maximum benefit (unless you consider "lottery" criminal responsibility). The success of the international terrorist activity is several times higher than antiterrorism. Terrorism has been used for centuries as a weapon in the struggle against political and other opponents. With limited forces and means it can achieve significant political, ideological or

economic objectives and the possibility of responsibility for its implementation equals almost zero.

Logically, the internationalization of crime should have the effect of internationalization measures to combat it. This entails the urgency of realization of the following measures:

the effective coordination and cooperation of law enforcement agencies of different countries to search for, arrest and punish international criminals; approval of the system of agreements between all Member States of the United Nations on mutual assistance in the fight against international crime, including organized; continuous exchange of experience in this field;

adoption of an international criminal code and the revitalization of the International Criminal Court (Cour Pénale Internationale) activity with the aim to punish terrorists and other criminals operating in all countries and those that violated both national and international standards.

A terrorist uses a variety of means that can cause death or injury to health, destruction and damage to property. This is mainly explosives and devices for industrial or military purposes. Here comes, that the security measures should also be directed at protecting the sources of such funds. Moreover, the attention of the law enforcement agencies should be also paid to the acquisition and source materials for improvised explosive devices. There is no need to emphasize the special role of health institutions and enterprises with implied radioactive, biological or chemical hazardous substances.

The proper use of the above mentioned technical and organizational measures is able to frustrate even the most thoroughly prepared terrorist acts. However, the sources of terrorism should be sought in the specific socio-cultural environment that forms the identity of a potential terrorist and motivates his criminal behavior.

According to the data from the Global Terrorism Database, more than 61,000 incidents of non-state terrorism claiming over 140,000 lives have been recorded from 2000 to 2014. [3] It surely makes sense for the international community and each of us to continue righteous and impartial fight against international terrorism.

Список використаних джерел:

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2. Angus Martyn, The Right of Self-Defence under International Law, 12 February 2002. Archived February 16, 2012, at the Wayback Machine.
3. "Global Terrorism Index 2015" (PDF). Institute for Economics and Peace. p. 33.