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INTERNATIONAL FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

The US Department of Defense defines terrorism as the deliberate use of violent methods or threats of their use in order to create fear, coerce into certain actions or intimidate the government or the public, as a means of achieving political, religious or ideological goals.

Relevance of the research topic. Modern terrorism in any form of its manifestation is a socio-political and moral problem, most dangerous in its scale, unpredictability and consequences, which mankind had to face at the beginning of the 21st century.

In 2014, the leaders of the terrorist organization Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) began to form a caliphate in the territories under its control. The head of the caliphate was Abdallah Ibrahim, who called himself Abu Bakr al Baghdadi. Already on July 1, the newly-minted Caliph delivered a Message addressed to the Mujahideen and the Muslim Ummah (community) in the month of Ramadan.

In his message, al-Baghdadi divided the world community into two camps: the mujahideen and their opponents, who oppress Muslims on the world stage. "The camp of Muslims and mujahideen and the camp of Jews, crusaders - their allies, and with them the rest of the peoples and infidels, led by America and Russia, mobilized by the Jews" - this is how the world community was differentiated by the new caliph. Al Baghdadi called on Muslims to jihad, inviting them to emigrate to the caliphate, identifying the regions from which hijra (emigration) is especially desirable. These regions were represented by: Caucasus, China, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, some European countries and Australia. One of the closest people of all Baghdadi is Umar (Omar) ash-Shishani (referred to by the domestic media as Umar Chechen).

Tarkhan Batirashvili is known by this name (the son of a Georgian and a Kist, as the Chechens inhabiting the Pankisi Gorge are called in Georgia). In 2008 he took part in the "five-day war" in South Ossetia, fighting for Georgia. The Georgian armed forces were abandoned by him for health reasons. In 2010, Batirashvili was convicted of illegal possession of weapons. While serving time, he joined radical Islamists. After his early release in 2012, he traveled to Turkey, joining across some time to ISIS.

Terrorist groups incite individuals, often young people, to leave their communities across the world and travel to conflict zones, primarily in Iraq and Syria and increasingly in Libya. The way recruits are targeted and radicalized has shifted, with a greater focus on social media and other digital channels.

Biometric data is of increasing importance in identifying foreign terrorist fighters and preventing them from crossing borders, while we also promote the exchange of battlefield data between the military and police.

Through INTERPOL, the world's police can share intelligence and alerts on transnational terrorist networks, to better understand their methods, motives and financing and – ultimately – to identify and arrest suspects [1].

Countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism using a multidimensional approach;

- prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism;
- countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;
- promoting dialogue and cooperation on counter-terrorism issues, in particular through public-private partnerships between government agencies and the private sector (business, industry), as well as civil society and the media;
- strengthening national efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- improving the security of travel documents;
- the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of counter-terrorism measures [2].

VERLT- is a complex, multicomponent phenomenon that requires a thoughtful and comprehensive approach. There is no panacea for this phenomenon, and the risk of radicalization and recruitment of citizens for terrorist purposes faced by the state will never be completely eliminated. Interaction of factors, combination which can cause VERLT, policies and measures to combat this threat must be based on the concept information and effectively reduce this risk.

Operational intelligence, research and consultation using a variety of sources of knowledge and experience and can assist in understanding the threat VERLT and in the development of a concept for combating this phenomenon on the basis of proven facts and taking into account the specific conditions and development of the situation.

Eliminating the many conditions conducive to terrorism – especially structural conditions and push factors – depends on measures taken in those areas that are relevant to the fight against terrorism, but not specific to it. Among these areas, the following should be indicated:

- the solution of negatively affecting the situation of socio-economic problems (such as lack of good governance and corruption, as well as a high level of unemployment, especially among young people);
- strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, including the number of democratic foundations for policing; dialogue support between the state and society and ensuring human rights and fundamental freedoms combating intolerance and discrimination, and promoting mutual respect, coexistence and harmonious relationships between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups;
- prevention of violent conflicts, as well as support peaceful settlement of disputes and existing conflicts [3].

Список використаних джерел :

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KRIMINALITÄT IN DEUTSCHLAND: STATISTIKEN UND FAKTEN

Deutschland war viele Jahre eines der sichersten Länder in Europa. Die Besucher haben nicht aufgehört, den gemessenen Lebensrhythmus der Deutschen zu bewundern, fühlen sich auf den Straßen nicht absolut gefährlich und sicher. Doch nun hat sich alles geändert: Seit 2015 stellen die Deutschen eine deutliche Verschlechterung der Kriminalitätsslage im Land fest. Viele führen dies auf den Zustrom von Flüchtlingen zurück.

Zu den häufigsten Straftaten zählen daher:

Gewaltverbrechen - 573 000 Fälle wurden registriert, davon 140 000 gefährliche und schwere Körperverletzungen;

Eigentumsdelikte - insgesamt wurden 2,37 Millionen Fälle registriert, was Diebstahl und Raub zu einem der schwerwiegendsten Probleme macht;