

Travel Documents in use by Terrorists

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Abstract. *How does globalization affect the world? Terrorism in the XXI century is a global phenomenon, most frequently encountered in developed Western countries, although it is gaining in importance in developing countries. In order to prepare for this phenomenon and to take appropriate preventive measures, necessary for accurate identification, the following actions should be carried out: tracking, mapping, recognition, re-establishment of networks and even the apprehension of the perpetrator of a crime. Unfortunately, not only citizens and law enforcement authorities but also terrorist organisations can benefit from new technological inventions. According to the author, identifying, observing and disclosing persons crossing the border who are perpetrators of terrorist crimes is becoming an increasingly difficult task, as criminals can recruit new members in several countries and the recruiter does not even have to be in the same place as the new „candidate“. In future, the fight against terrorism will not be carried out primarily on the battlefields of crisis-stricken areas, but on the borders of protected areas, with the use of computer monitors and in cooperation of intelligence services with other countries. Adequate EU legislation is needed to restrict the free movement of persons committing terrorist offences. EU countries must guarantee the security of their citizens and fight terrorism effectively.*

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Introduction

„The globalization contains such process, that if one part of the world makes actions, decisions, and events it has a serious impact to the other part of the world for some individuals or communities.“¹ The globalization’s true beneficial owner is international terrorism because they conform to the given age technical acquis; use communicational opportunities, channels, and the financial system. The effects of the globalization as time goes by gradually decreases, in everyday life, they lead to various changes. Unfortunately, the changes from the perspective of security challenges (for example terrorism, cyber-attack, organized crime, demographic (population) boom, migration, climate change, freshwater, mineral resources, infectious diseases, energy security) after researching the results are mostly going in a negative direction.

Main Part

We face new challenges, due to information technology, transport, commerce, finances, and public health got on a level, which is resulting in new types of risks. It is a fact that the countries of the world are unequally benefiting from the positive effects of globalization. The consequence is a well-perceived social, economic and political gap among countries. Developing regions and ineffective states can

¹ Kis-Bendek J, Dzsihadizmus, radikalizmus, terrorizmus. Budapest: Zrínyi kiadó, 2016, p. 151.

easily become the focal point for organized crime across borders, it may allow terrorist organizations to gain ground, enhance migration challenges, and the dangers of arms and drug trafficking. Part of the misuse of passports is linked to terrorism, which is confirmed by FRONTEX, and EUROPOL reports from 2016. Of course, I do not assume that all passport abuses are related to terrorist activity, but it is a fact that the international terrorist movement is great bits of help, supports the illegal use of passports for this purpose. As stated by the United States National Commission on Terrorist Attacks, the travel documents (at all stages of the attacks) are as important as weapons or explosives. Travels must be conspicuous, so terrorist activists want to travel by hiding the target, the route and activity unidentifiable. Not all members of the referenced groups are involved, and the specific personality profile of terrorists is typically deeply committed, extremist, and militant. Ethnic, religious, and cultural features do not mean that all members of these groups are involved or in contact with terrorism. Terrorist attacks are still taking their victims around the world today; almost daily, you can see such things in news reports. The threat occurs are not only in remote countries but also in Europe as an increasing and worrying trend. We cannot talk about only isolated terrorist organizations, because they may have established international relations with a well-organized structure. The members of the networks, supporting each other, either provide tools, people to their actions, exchange information or provide training.² The intention of terrorists to conceal journeys can be achieved through the illegal use of identity documents, travel documents and replacing them in time. Illegally acquired and used passports may allow them to infiltrate to a country for terrorist attacks or terrorist acts. Similar was the Venezuelan national Iljic Ramírez Sanchez, known as Carlos, the “Jackal”. His unusual name was given by his communist father; he was an obsessed fan of the Soviet Union and Lenin.³ Sanchez entered the youth part of the Venezuelan Communist Party at a young age and went to Patrice Lumum in Moscow, but he had to leave in 1970 due to his behavioural problems. Then joined the Palestinian People’s Liberation Front, where he was well trained for terrorist acts to succeed. Sánchez considered the western imperialism as an enemy therefore as a political terrorist; he was getting hostages and killed people with bombs⁴, especially in France and the United Kingdom. During his travels, he used numerous aliases, passports and by the end of the eighties, directly or indirectly he was responsible for a total of 24 deaths.⁵

Carlos started to use a fake Yemeni diplomat passport in 1979 and the name on it was Ahmed Ali Faváz as an alias and with that, he came to Budapest several times and rented apartments. The Hungarian State Security Services were informed by foreign secret services about Carlos activities, and after that, the political leadership started to observe The Jackal. After a while, Carlos’s self-imposed behaviour became a burden for political leadership, so he had to leave permanently in 1985.⁶

² Vajda A, *Küzdelem a terrorizmus ellen*. Budapest: Rendőrtiszti Főiskola, 2003, pp. 5–6.

³ Follain J.J, *The Complete Story of the Legendary Terrorist, Carlos the Jackal*. New York: Arcade Publishing. 1998, pp. 1–4.

⁴ Superphénix-nuclear power plant, against TGV trains.

⁵ Carlos condamné à la réclusion criminelle à perpétuité et 18 ans de sûreté. *Le Monde*. Electronic source: <http://www.lemonde.fr>, accessed: 01.30. 2017.

⁶ Beke J, Hegyes G, *A terrorelhárítás kezdetei Magyarországon — A C-79-es dosszié. (T) error & Elhárítás*, 2015, Vol. 1. Budapest: Terrorelhárítási Központ, 2015, pp. 144–203.

I would point out that the success of The Jackal travelling between countries was greatly contributed by political reasons, several Middle Eastern countries (and even Romania) provided support for weapons, explosives and travel documents. This is, therefore, an example of terror that is not familiar with the national borders, where they have secured mobility with the help of disguised state support for political purposes.

The European Police Office's 2016 report ⁷ (hereinafter referred to as EUROPOL), is closely linked to the examination of travel documents and terrorism. EUROPOL states that there is no solid evidence that terrorists systematically use the flow of refugees, so that „they could come in Europe without any notice, but it is undisputed that some have come to disguise as refugees. Those jihadists who are using migration waves are likely to be just >>sacrificed<< soldiers, while highly trained people can have real or fake travel documents and come in in more sophisticated routes. Illegal travel involves the possibility of detention or being displaced to another country. This form of illicit travel is also preferable to sleep cells, or simply to suppress their movement.”⁸

I would like to focus on three key issues regarding the illegal use of passports:

- The role of illegal use of passports in the operations of international terrorist networks;
- Methods of obtaining passports;

The various international treaties, conventions and related action plans that limit the border crossing movement of terrorists.

The United States' "The National Strategy of the National Counterterrorism Centre" (NCTC), "Combating Terrorism Trips" notes: "the detection of the tools to allow the international movement of terrorists greatly hinders their mobility and effectiveness". In border traffic, verification of the existence and authenticity of passports, visas is a "security point" where international terrorism is directly confronted with a country's authority.⁹

International terrorism has created support, supply, logistical and military-oriented groups whose activities are indispensable for the desired result, possibly for the success of a terrorist act. The task of these facilitators is to:

- the recruitment of activists and agents,
- communication,
- collecting funds and money transfers,
- purchase and delivery of materials (travel documents, visas)
- training,

⁷ Europol can assist law enforcement authorities in the member states to combat serious international crime and terrorism. Provides on-site support for law enforcement operations, acts as an information platform for offences and plays a role in the EU headquarters of law enforcement expertise. *Electronic source:* https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/agencies/europol_hu, accessed: 01.10. 2017.

⁸ EUROPOL, Changes in Modus Operandi of Islamic State Revisited. *Electronic source:* <https://www.EUROPOL.europa.eu/publications-documents/changesin,modus-operandi-of-islamic-state-revisited>, accessed: 01.29.2017.

⁹ Best R.A, Jr.: The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)—Responsibilities and Potential Congressional Concerns. CRS Report R41022, Washington DC: Congressional Research Service, 2010, pp. 3–6.

- persuasion, propaganda, and incitement,
- the infrastructure of „safe houses”, sleeping cells,
- tactical planning and preparation,
- detecting targets,
- attacks.

The conspiratorial travel of persons belonging to a terrorist network is extremely important. The travel is primarily to maintain hidden networks that characterize international terrorism, and changing the tactical capabilities/toolbox into strategic benefits: falsification passports, cross-border hidden movement by exchanging people. The training of activists and agents is a precondition for the existence and functioning of the terrorist group. The Danish Ministry of Justice’s study “Recruiting Islamic Terrorists” points out that recruitment is a bridge between personal faith and violent activism. The amount of person can be mobilized by terrorist networks depends on the success of recruiting activists and agents. They need activists to carry out tasks related to the future viability of a terrorist organization such as money collection, logistics or communication. Agents are properly trained after recruiting and are involved in executing real terrorist attacks.¹⁰

The evidence available shows that the recruitment process is usually called “bottom-up”. Local cells typically develop around friends or relatives, often inspired by local religious preachers (imams) or teachers, which are further radicalized by internet propaganda. Terror organizations are trying to gather as many supporters (covered agents) near to important industrial and economic elite of the target country, whose help greatly increases the chances of success in operations. Daesh and Al-Quaeda, and some related terrorist organizations have refocused their aspirations: they recruit young people from the United States, Canada and various European countries. From these places, they are hoping that newcomers can go through official inspections and border controls without problems, but at the same time, they can perform much more operationally through terrorist action through their contacts and local knowledge. Terrorist networks and cells rely on specific, sufficiently conspired communication.¹¹ Terrorist networks and cells rely on specific, sufficiently conspired communication. Their purpose is to convey operational information to each other, to coordinate between the terrorist apparatus and to disseminate strategic, tactical and operational information. Any terrorist organization whose location goes beyond its territorial jurisdiction places the greatest emphasis is on secure communication. According to their order, communication is secret, meaningful (short) and well-timed. Public services are also available for this, but the sensitive data is transported by trusted messengers. Messengers are telling information from memory, excluding the possibility of physical, technical reconnaissance. Of course, the messengers are hidden as well, using appropriate cover documents. They are selected because of their trustworthiness and dedication. The jihadist terrorist groups typically money collecting and money laundering

¹⁰ Taarnby, M, Recruitment of Islamist Terrorists in Europe. Trends and Perspectives, Research Report funded by the Danish Ministry of Justice. *Electronic source:* <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.176.2718&rep=rep1&type=pdf>, accessed: 02.14.2017.

¹¹ Rudner M, Misuse of passports: identity fraud, the propensity of travel, and international terrorism. *Studies in conflict & terrorism*, 2008, Vol. 31, Issue 2, pp. 95–110.

to fund their extensive networks, cells, and helpers. They also have to spend considerable sums on travel, which can be extremely high due to the purchase of high quality fake/counterfeit documents. Terrorist organizations also collect private donations: incoming funds come from semi-legal deals or civilian organizations.

Militant Islamist groups often attempt to take advantage of Islam's charitable connections as well, to receive donations, thus gaining access to financial resources directly, either through religious establishments or national cultural organizations.¹² To increase their proceeds, terrorist groups frequently perpetrate various criminal offences. There were several examples of such occurrences throughout Europe even decades ago. Consequently, their income can either come from legal or illegal trade, organized crime, not-for-profit or non-government organizations operating as cover organizations, or even from State aid. A good example of the latter is the US's support of the Taliban in Afghanistan to help them in their fight against Soviet military forces.

The activities of terrorist organizations are quite similar to those of international criminal organizations in various aspects. On the one hand, they supplement their financial resources, and, on the other hand, they support their actions with classic criminal activities such as buying and selling forged or falsified passports and identification documents; people smuggling; human trafficking; drug abuse; credit card fraud; marketing of smuggled goods; or either stealing or smuggling automobiles of great worth. Since funding terrorism is a criminal offence in most countries, terrorist organizations have figured out their ways of money laundering, including bank operations and product movements. Hawala¹³, which is traditional in the Arab world, is widely applied, too.¹⁴ In the course of commercial transactions, they prefer goods of great worth, which can also be easily converted into cash, such as precious stones. As opposed to the conventional banking system, Islam prohibits interests, because in their view, the subject matter of buying and selling, time is not saleable. The rules of Islam only allow the flow of money into processes where money does not make money; it makes goods instead. Although the transactions can either happen via formal or informal channels, terrorist organizations often commission messengers, equipped with forged or falsified travel documents, to transport cash or other assets where the organization needs them. Terrorists greatly depend on acquiring basic materials that are necessary for their operations such as weaponry, explosives, passports and special equipment. In the absence of traditional industrial background, terrorists have no other alternative but to seek and acquire these resources from somewhere else.

An intercepted Al Qaeda phone call, recorded by the Italians, emphasized their logistics in the following way: '...if our brothers want to hide, we hide them; if our brothers need papers, we take care of these papers; if our brothers want to travel, we help them travel... if they need weapons, we get weapons for them...'

¹² Al-Qaeda is known for establishing charitable organizations to collect and transfer money to fund terrorist activities, e.g. Benevolence International Foundation.

¹³ A popular method of transferring money in the Arab world. It is based on trust, without any money movement.

¹⁴ Jost P.M, Harjit S.S, The Hawala Alternative Remittance System and its Role in Money Laundering. *Electronic source*: <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/terrorist-illicit-finance/Documents/FinCEN-Hawala-rpt.pdf>, accessed: 09.23.2017.

The necessary tools are obtained secretly. One particular example of this is when terrorist activists or agents borrow valid passports and they 'rent' them or they simply steal the documents they need.

The acquiring of raw material available in free trade (such as chemicals) ensures conspiracy because, with the adequate combination of certain chemicals, destructive weapons are created. This is evidenced by several successful police actions in Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Spain where chemicals needed for the manufacturing of explosives were collared in the possession of jihadist groups. Therefore, travelling in a highly relevant element of terrorist purchase activities. According to a witness' statement, the terrorist, who was convicted for plotting the bomb attack in Great Britain in 2004, regularly travelled to Canada, England and Pakistan to obtain explosives, equipment and other accessories. Presumably, the terrorists are recruiting agents in universities and research institutions in different countries to carry out certain tasks under laboratory conditions commissioned by the organization. The method of mistaken identity or the use of forged passports tends to occur in these cases, too. To strengthen modern terrorism's effectiveness, these places also need to operate as technical recruiting agencies. The organization amplifies its operating and executive abilities in the fields of finances, information technology, chemistry, biology and transportation (aeroplanes, utility trucks, trains) that is similar to the consistency of an enterprise. During the Taliban,¹⁵ approximately 70 thousand jihadists travelled to Afghanistan from all around the world to receive military training in different camps. Since then, they have found secret locations as well; therefore, there is no specifically typical preparatory country, since such boot camps are now created secretly worldwide.

The infrastructure of safe houses¹⁶ and sleeper cells are for accommodating the agent carrying out the mission and for maintaining conspiracy for later missions. Safe houses serve as shelters for terrorist agents after crossing the border either legally or illegally, on an operational action. The activity of safe houses is sometimes rested or even leased to an unknowing third party as long as it is not needed for another mission. There is a whole chain of such safe houses and shelters maintained by international terrorists throughout the world in different cities of different countries. They are chosen carefully each time when they are planning a new operation, thus minimizing the chance of exposure.¹⁷

Preparations for action take a lot of time, as its success depends on the quality of execution. First, they usually look for target places where a large number of casualties are expected because such cases always put the population in a panic-like state and are most likely to get mass-media coverage as well. When the optimal target place is singled out, terrorist executives design a detailed plan of the attack. During the preparations, it is made sure that the members involved are properly prepared and informed, and they are provided with everything necessary (travel documents, cash, weapons, explosives, etc.). Occasionally, the terrorist travel with their

¹⁵ Taliban (students studying in religious schools) movement. *Electronic source*: <http://konfliktus.index.hu/taliban.htm>, accessed: 14.11.2010.

¹⁶ They copy secret intelligence services, see: hidden objects.

¹⁷ Algerian militant organizations — e.g. Salafist groups, the Armed Islamist Group — smuggled jihadists to Spain using false passports and visas. The network was liquidated by Algerian security forces on April 2006.

documents. A good example of this is 9/11 when the perpetrators used their Saudi Arabian passports with which they received visa-free entrance to the USA at the time.

The illegally obtained or falsified documents help terrorist activists to travel incognito; therefore, they can create a strategic surprise. The passports, especially the seemingly real documents are exceptionally valuable for international terrorists and the criminal organizations they are supported by. Andrew Clarke, former British Home Secretary once noted that in one-third of the terror attacks, forged documents were involved. Agents commissioned with special duties can even possess more than one passport; however, there is one important rule, which states that the agent travelling with a forged or falsified passport must not enter a country with documents that were issued by that particular country. Otherwise, the usage of illegal documents can be easily exposed. There are some countries whose passports are especially favoured by terrorist groups. These are mainly multicultural Western European countries (e.g. France and Germany) whose population is heterogeneous in the sense of demography and religion, who travel a lot compared to others, and whose passports are well known among the world's border guards and the authorities performing border management. It is not a negligible circumstance that a foreign terrorist agent travelling with such passport enjoys visa-free entrance to several countries throughout the world that also provides significant advantages when crossing a border: control is less thorough; passengers travelling with these passports are not at the focus of attention. After crossing the external border of the Schengen Area, terrorists are allowed to travel freely and easily between the member states. Although, nowadays-modern passports are both difficult and costly to falsify (due to their modern security features), previously lost or stolen passports still have fair chances of success.

Even if the abuse unravels, such occurrence is not likely to have serious consequences for the user of the forged or falsified passport (unless the person is identified as a terrorist), in this case the authorities refuse admission of the person, may confiscate the passport (also send it to the country that issued it) and, in case of inland or at air borders detection return the person. In the case of inland detection, the act is also often prosecuted as a crime.¹⁸

Common methods for obtaining documents for terrorists:

1. Accessing original passports fraudulently: genuine passports can be obtained by a terrorist group if a member presents a forged identification document when claiming the passport.
2. Stealing passports: terrorist groups may obtain the documents by stealing them from their legal owner.
3. Renting or purchasing original passports: international terrorist organizations come into the possession of valid or original documents by renting or buying them.
4. Forging passports, producing counterfeit passports: international terrorist groups are actively involved in the production of forged and falsified passports.
5. Gaining access to blank documents.
6. Using documents issued by semi-legal offices of crisis areas.

¹⁸ Székely Z, A légi határforgalom ellenőrzése, [in:] Csupor Z, Molnár Á, Nagy S, Székely Z, Varga J, (Eds), *Határrendészeti esettanulmányok gyűjteménye: Feladatok és példák a határellenőrzés végrehajtásáról*, Budapest: NKE Szolgáltató Kft., 2015, p. 139.

Detection and control of movements in crisis areas are a special challenge

At the moment (according to 2015 data) there are at least 42 places where an armed conflict is present, while violent atrocities are taking place in numberless other places. One-fifth of the world's population, which means broadly one and a half billion people, are directly affected by violence and uncertainty¹⁹. There are unstable countries in almost all continents that contain significant security risks. In low-intensity conflicts, it is the people moving in disguise who represent the biggest threats, whereas the army of refugees fleeing from heated crisis zones has to be treated as virtually unidentifiable masses. In most cases, there is no database available of the masses, or if there is, its reliability is highly precarious.

The measures taken by international authorities to prevent terrorists from travelling can be summarized in the following ways. In developed countries, it is not only the entry of terrorists that is posing a serious threat but the outflow of militants identifying with extremist views. Therefore, the competent national authorities do everything they can to block outward journeys on the borders and prevent radical ideologies from spreading. For instance, the USA has called for close cooperation of partner services on an international level. It has become apparent that the monitoring of people sympathizing with terrorist organizations is of major importance and has to be treated with the highest priority. It is inevitable to block or remove all content spreading invitation or information on social media sites that can be related to recruiting activities. Besides, it is essential to uncover the people from developed Western countries who are intended to travel to specific crisis-affected areas especially when it appears relatively straightforward that they also show signs of interest in joining the operations or combat actions of an extremist terrorist organization. Consequently, it is a common objective to prevent mobility; however, its implementation is a significant challenge and duty at national levels. For example, the authorities of Great Britain have been authorized to revoke the passports of Islamist militants who intend to join and fight in the Middle East. In Singapore, people with radical views can be detained in a similar case. According to statistical summaries, only in recent years, nearly 20.000 sympathizers travelled to Iraq and Syria of which 25% came from Europe or North America. The involvement of foreigners is no longer a new phenomenon, as during the intense periods of the war in Iraq (2005–2007) nearly 4.000 foreigners arrived from Syria to fight against the local Shias.²⁰

The international efforts to combat terrorism include extending intergovernmental co-operation, enhancing the security of travel documents²¹, and increasing the efficiency of border control. Over the last decade, several international organizations have established counter-terrorism conventions, made decisions and action plans. These include the United Nations Security Council, G-8 Leadership Forum²²,

¹⁹ Kis-Benedek J, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

²⁰ Kis-Benedek J, *op. cit.*, pp. 86–91.

²¹ Council Regulation (EC) No. 2252/2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by member states. L 385, 29.12., 2004, pp. 1–6. The purpose of the Regulation is to provide the legal background necessary for biometric elements of passports and travel documents issued by member states. It includes passports issued by member states and valid for more than 12 months.

²² The G8 is the forum for cooperation between the most economically advanced seven countries in the world and Russia.

European Union, Organization of American States (OAS), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), FRONTEX and NATO.

The UN has adopted not less than 12 international conventions to strengthen intergovernmental efforts to suppress terrorism and bring it closer to justice. The Hague Program of the European Union provides for a separate chapter (Chapter 2) to strengthen security and subheading (subheading 2.2) has taken on the tasks of combating terrorism.²³ The European Council drew the attention of member states to "limit their actions not only to safeguard their security but to keep the Union secure as a whole.

In May 2006, the American National Counterterrorism Centre issued a government strategy to fight terrorist trips, thus further expand the global movement to control the movements of terrorists. The US strategy lists nine tactical elements deemed necessary:

1. identifying known or suspected terrorists,
2. providing broad data exchange between countries,
3. effective filtering of passengers before their entry into the country,
4. increasing international capacities to restrict and filter terrorist travellers,
5. detecting and capturing terrorist passengers,
6. eliminating the infrastructure that helps terrorist travellers,
7. strengthening the security elements of travel documents,
8. gathering, analysing and spreading the information of every suspicious person who might be a terrorist.

The role of professional and effective authority cannot be emphasized enough. In the light of terrorist acts in Europe, it is clear that law enforcement agencies have to prevent illegal acts, to practice preventive control. It is a prerequisite for increasing people's sense of security to make the controls visible, as civilians do not see into background processes. With the proliferation of international criminal and terrorist organizations and the related document counterfeiting, it is, in any case, justified that official control is legitimate, continuous and developed not only in Hungary but also in the rest of the world.

As for fighting against terrorism, EU states, including Hungary, must guarantee the safety of citizens while the freedom of movement and residence is only restricted when justified. The situation is paradoxical because while goods, services and capital are free to move between member states, at the same time, perpetrators of violent terrorist acts can usually approach the location of the crime through regular migration.²⁴ The terrorist acts in Paris in 2015 have shown that cooperation between European secret services has failed. Even at a bilateral level (Belgian-French), the quality of the flow of information can be heavily criticized, since in many cases the authorities did not share the list of suspects, names, assumed or verified contact systems.

Forged Syrian passports have been discovered throughout Europe before too. It is worrying enough that in the passport of the terrorist who carried out the terror attack that took place in Paris in 2015 on the 13th November contained information

²³ The Hague Programme: strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union. *Official Journal of the European Union*, p. C 53/8.

²⁴ Hautzinger Z, A terrorizmus elleni küzdelem idegenjogi eszközei, Modernkori veszélyek rendészeti aspektusai, Pécs: Pécsi Határőr Tudományos Közlemények XVI, 2015, p. 205.

of fallen Syrian soldiers. A few days later a passport was discovered in Serbia, which matched the same personal data what the earlier mentioned terrorist had. The image was different only. The official reports suggest that the living or fallen soldiers' data were used to create official passports for those who regard themselves as refugees, but in reality, they belong to Jihadist groups who try to get into Europe through legal way.²⁵

In the so-called post-Al-Qaeda era, religious ideology is more important than ever, even more important than the organization itself. Islamic fundamentalist groups are not influenced by the physical and political boundaries and rules that characterize democratic states. They are not responsible for their actions. Autonomous groups with extreme ideals are unpredictable and are committed to a high level of initiative and conspiracy in the perpetration of their violent acts.²⁶ Thus, the fight against future terrorism will not primarily occur on the battlefields of crisis areas, but at the borders of protected areas, states, computer monitors. It is a key issue for security (law enforcement, secret intelligence services) professionals to have adequate professional knowledge, fast and relevant information, and a modern IT and technical background including such new technologies as artificial intelligence, augmented reality and robotics.²⁷ Besides, it is particularly important that law enforcement bodies, both at a national and international level, are professionally and effectively supportive of each other's activities.

Conclusions

Terrorism in the 21st century is a global phenomenon; it is most common in Western countries and the crisis zones. In order to carry out successful operations and frightening terror attacks (transactions, violent terror crimes) one must have the ability to be able to move flexible and be able to hide on the "enemy" territory. The terrorists are attempting to build a professional circle that is financed and try to recruit potentials to ensure the future of the organisation. In order to accomplish their goals, they will need access to travel documents that can misguide the authorities. That is why it is extremely important to observe all the members and potential members of the terrorists as that is the only way we will be able to spot their forged and false travel documents.

For terrorists, the travel documents (at all stages of the attacks) are just as important as weapons or explosives. Travels must be conspicuous, so terrorist activists want to travel by hiding the target, the route and activity unidentifiable. The intention of terrorists to conceal journeys can be achieved through the illegal use of identity documents, travel documents and replacing them in time. Illegally

²⁵ Faiola A, The mystery surrounding the Paris bomber with a fake Syrian passport. The Washington Post. *Electronic source:* https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/the-mystery-surrounding-the-paris-bomber-with-a-fake-syrian-passport/2015/11/17/88adf3f4-8d53-11e5-934c-a369c80822c2_story.html?noredirect=on, accessed: 30.01.2017.

²⁶ Kis-Benedek J, *op. cit.*, p. 158.

²⁷ Székely Z, Application of Robotics for Enhanced Security: European Research on Security Robots, [in:] Korondi P (Ed.), Proceedings of ARES'14: Workshop on Application of Robotics for Enhanced Security. Budapest: BUTE, 2014.

acquired and used passports may allow them to infiltrate to a country for terrorist attacks or terrorist acts.

In border traffic, verification of the existence and authenticity of passports and — if needed — visas is a “checkpoint” where international terrorism is directly confronted with a country’s authority and may be a key detection point. The activities of terrorist organizations are quite similar to those of international criminal organizations in various aspects. Since funding terrorism is a criminal offence in most countries, terrorist organizations have figured out their ways of money laundering, including bank operations and product movements. Although the transactions can either happen via formal or informal channels, terrorist organizations often commission messengers, equipped with forged or falsified travel documents, to transport cash or other assets where the organization needs them. There are some countries whose passports are especially favoured by terrorist groups. These are mainly multicultural Western European countries whose population is heterogeneous in the sense of demography and religion, who travel a lot compared to others, and whose passports are well known among the world’s border guards and the authorities performing border management. Although, nowadays-modern passports are both difficult and costly to falsify, previously lost or stolen passports still have fair chances of success. In developed countries, it is not only the entry of terrorists that is posing a serious threat but the outflow of militants identifying with extremist views. Consequently, it is a common objective to prevent mobility; however, its implementation is a significant challenge and duty at national levels. The international efforts to combat terrorism include extending intergovernmental co-operation, enhancing the security of travel documents, and increasing the efficiency of border control.

With the proliferation of international criminal and terrorist organizations and the related document counterfeiting, it is, in any case, justified that official control is legitimate, continuous and developed not only in Hungary but also in the rest of the world.

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Streszczenie. Jak globalizacja wpływa na świat? Terroryzm w XXI wieku jest zjawiskiem globalnym, najczęściej spotykanym w rozwiniętych krajach zachodnich, choć zyskuje on na znaczeniu w krajach rozwijających się. By przygotować się na to zjawisko i zastosować odpowiednie środki zapobiegawcze, niezbędne do dokładnej identyfikacji należy przeprowadzić następujące działania: śledzenie, mapowanie, rozpoznanie, odzyskiwanie sieci kontaktów, a nawet zatrzymanie sprawcy przestępstwa. Niestety, nie tylko obywatele i organy ścigania, ale także organizacje terrorystyczne mogą korzystać z nowych wynalazków technologicznych. Identyfikacja, obserwacja i ujawnianie osób przekraczających granicę, będących sprawcami przestępstw terrorystycznych staje się zdaniem autora coraz trudniejszym zadaniem, ponieważ przestępcy mogą werbować nowych członków w kilku krajach, a rekrutujący nie musi się nawet znajdować w tym samym miejscu, co nowy "kandydat". Walka z terroryzmem w przyszłości nie będzie prowadzona przede wszystkim na polach bitewnych obszarów ogarniętych kryzysem, ale na granicach obszarów chronionych, z wykorzystaniem monitorów komputerów i przy współpracy służb wywiadowczych z innymi państwami. Niezbędne jest dobre ustawodawstwo UE w zakresie ograniczenia swobodnego przemieszczania się osób popełniających przestępstwa terrorystyczne. Państwa UE muszą zagwarantować bezpieczeństwo obywateli i skutecznie walczyć z terroryzmem.

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Резюме. Как глобализация влияет на мир? Терроризм в XXI веке — это глобальное явление, чаще всего встречаемое в развитых западных государствах, хотя оно приобретает все более широкое распространение и в развивающихся странах. Для того, чтобы подготовиться к решению проблемы и принять соответствующие меры по предупреждению, которые требуются для точного определения преступников, необходимо предпринять следующие действия: отслеживание, мапирование, обнаружение, восстановление сети контактов и даже задержание лица, совершившего преступление. К сожалению, новые технологические разработки могут использоваться не только гражданами и правоохранительными органами, но и террористическими организациями. По мнению автора, выявление, наблюдение и раскрытие информации о лицах, пересекающих границу и совершающих террористические преступления, становится труднейшей задачей, поскольку во многих странах преступники могут вербовать новых членов и вербовщик даже не должен находиться в том же месте, что и новый „кандидат“. В будущем борьба с терроризмом будет проводиться не только на полях сражений в зонах конфликтов, но и на границах охраняемых территорий, с использованием компьютерных экранов и при сотрудничестве с разведывательными службами других стран. Для ограничения свободы передвижения лиц, совершающих террористические преступления, необходимо ввести соответствующее законодательство ЕС. Страны ЕС должны гарантировать безопасность своих граждан и эффективно бороться с терроризмом.

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