

COMBATING TERRORISM. CLASSIFICATION OF TERRORIST ACTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the fight against terrorism and the classification of terrorist attacks. Mass and geographic prevalence of terrorist acts and their output in most cases beyond one particular country, as well as the availability of sustainable and carefully conspiratorial network connection between different terrorist groups that operate even in different regions of the world to characterize contemporary terrorism as a phenomenon having an international character.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the phenomenon of terrorism is quite common. If until recently resort to terror as a means of resolving political or religious issues was exceptional, extraordinary phenomenon, nowadays almost daily reports about terrorist attacks are seen as inevitable. Terror has become an integral part of modern life and became global.

Terrorism (from Latin terror - fear, intimidation) - a form of political extremism, using the strictest methods of violence, including physical destruction of people to achieve certain goals.

Terrorism carried out by individuals, groups that represent the interests of certain political movements or represent the country. Where terrorism is raised to the rank of state policy. Terrorism - inhumane way to solve the political problems in terms of confrontation, conflict of interest between different forces, manifestations of inequality in international, inter-religious relations. It can be used as a means of satisfying the ambitions of

individual politicians, as well as an instrument of their goals mafias, criminal world.

Analysis of recent research. Define terrorism can be as a policy of intimidation, suppression of enemy force means. There are three main types of terrorism: political, religious and criminal. It should give a little commentary on the legal classification of acts of terrorism. They are:

- Attack on government or industrial facilities that result in property damage, as well as an effective deterrent and a show of force;
- The seizure of government offices or embassies (accompanied hostage-taking, causing a serious public outcry);
- Seizure of aircraft or other vehicles (political motivation - liberation from prison party comrades, criminal motivation - ransom);
- Violence against the individual victim (for intimidation or propaganda purposes);

- Kidnapping (to political blackmail to achieve certain political concessions or release prisoners form of self-financing);
- Political murder (this is one of the most radical means of fighting terrorism, murder, within the meaning of terrorists should free people from tyranny);
- Explosions or mass murder (based on the psychological effect of fear and uncertainty people).

It should be noted that in Ukraine have been identified terrorist organizations aimed at overthrowing the state system. The problem of terrorism in Ukraine is on a different plane, we can mention "criminal terrorism" in the country and the activities of foreign terrorist organizations in Ukraine.

The main material. It is difficult to draw a clear between terrorism and ordinary criminal gang. It is believed that the terrorist acts carried out by reference to law enforcement officers. And the number of such acts in our country in recent years is increasing.

The attacks in Istanbul, Madrid, last series of terrorist attacks in Russia (Moscow, Beslan, explosions, aircraft), continuous bombings in Iraq, and numerous threats of new terrorist attacks on different states, distributed through the media, especially the serious consequences of terrorist attacks, manifested primarily in the death of a huge number of innocent innocent people, rage and cynicism criminal actions give reason to believe that, despite the measures taken by the governments of the anti-terrorist coalition, the level of terrorist activity remains high and tends to increase.

Given the fact that fundamental changes in the political situation in the world has happened (the main catalysts of terrorist activity, still remain unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict, activism anti-terrorist coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq, instability in the North Caucasus and a number of other factors), the

trend of strengthening of terrorist activity is a particular danger.

According to the many experts, one of the main causes of this terrible reality is a discrepancy level of opposition from the anti-terrorist coalition real extent of the terrorist threat. Mass and geographic prevalence of terrorist acts and their output in most cases beyond one particular country, as well as the availability of sustainable and carefully conspiratorial network connection between different terrorist groups that operate even in different regions of the world to characterize contemporary terrorism as a phenomenon having an international character.

On this basis, the experts concluded that for effective struggle against terrorism must be joined and coordination of all countries in the framework of intergovernmental coalition against terrorism. At the same time as the first and most effective steps towards the practical realization of this task is considered by coordinated activity 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 activities that are offered to step to improve the effectiveness of counterterrorist activities, emphasizes the need for greater involvement opportunities for special services 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 termination with specific methods and tools that have the "arms" special services.

Given the relative novelty and relevance of the involvement of intelligence agencies to combat terrorism, as well as some complexity in the organization and implementation of the interaction of two or more intelligence agencies, even "friendly" with each other, because of the specificity and sensitivity of the

forms and methods used by them in practice, certain theoretical and practical importance analysis of the experience of international structures with coordinated use of national intelligence services in this area.

The growth of terrorist attacks, the unpredictability of the consequences of these acts causing great concern of the world community, which is increasingly intensify its efforts to combat terrorism. Since XXVII Session of United Nations General Assembly annually discussing measures to prevent terrorism. In December 1972, the special committee on international terrorism, which included representatives from 34 countries. In early 1995, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism. In recent years produced more than ten conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism. But the complexity and diversity of the forms of its manifestations difficult to solve this problem.

In this regard, we consider it appropriate to consider some aspects of the European Union as the most influential intergovernmental union in Europe to attract special of the Member States to combat terrorism.

It should be noted that the cooperation of special services in some European countries, in particular in the fight against international terrorism, is the beginning of the 80th 20th century. The main content of the cooperation is to exchange information bilaterally to the mentioned problems.

In 1975 he established the so-called group TREVI (Terrorism, Radicalism, Extremism and International Violence), which brought together Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs Ministers of the EU to strengthen the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking. Now the group has given way to cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs (JHA) in the EU so-called K4 Committee, consisting of senior functionaries and prepare solutions in

JHA and is responsible for their implementation.

Bernese club was founded in 1965 and brings together 18 countries to date. It meets at the level of special services every 6 months and make a decision only unanimously. It is composed of the heads of intelligence agencies of the member states

Group kilowatt (Kilowatt Group) since its inception in 1977, brings together 15 members (9 Member States of the European Economic Community (now the EU -) as well as Canada, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the US and Israel.

Special Committee alliance of security of NATO member states. His expertise includes counter-intelligence and counter-terrorism, particularly to ensure the safety of troops stationed abroad [1].

Existing cooperation structures may also include the Conference of the Interior Ministers of the Western Mediterranean, which was formed in 1982 at the initiative of France, whose members include France, Spain, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. The goal - the fight against Islamic fundamentalism and organized crime. In the same series is the Conference of Central Europe (Middle European Conference - MEC), which brings together heads of intelligence and security in Eastern and Central Europe.

Seminars ILETS (International Law Enforcement Communication Seminars) are intended for informal meetings of representatives of special services based on legal interception of telecommunications.

In 2000, during the Finnish presidency of the EU, in order to coordinate the activities of police departments EU member states and candidate countries was formed Council of heads of police organizations - Police Chiefs Task Force (EPCTF).

The nature of the interaction between the EU Member States in the functioning of these structures was limited mainly to exchange the information available at the

bilateral level and conducting various seminars and meetings. General recommendations are taken on them, mostly generic, declarative content and related usually situational questions that arose in different parts of the world.

Process Intelligence cooperation of EU Member States has acquired a certain recovery after September 11, 2001. In particular, the governing bodies of the EU adopted a number of decisions regarding the implementation of enhanced cooperation within the EU in the so-called intelligence community. To this end, at the initiative of the High Representative of the European Union was founded Assessment Center situations to share intelligence information between major intelligence agencies of the Organization.

In December 2003 at the latest EU summit in Brussels was adopted European Security Strategy, which first terrorism was included in the list of major threats to the security of the Union [2].

However, any concrete steps towards the creation of a special EU bodies in charge would include development of a general concept of using intelligence services of member states of the Union in the fight against

In this article, the term "research" shall mean the general process of acquiring information, special services. Terrorism and to coordinate their activities, was not done. The format of their interaction remained without significant changes. Moreover, as noted by European political scientists, in terms of legal institutions in the EU so there was not an effective general mechanism to combat terrorism.

The need to radically improve how acquired special relevance only in March 2004, following the implementation of a number of terrorist attacks in Madrid.

For the first time the existence of the European Union on the agenda were the not only the task of organizing and carrying out

more in-depth cooperation EU intelligence services, but also to create in the future within the EU supranational intelligence structures, and - develop a common concept for security services as part of a common European policy in the field defense and security.

In particular, the 19 March 2004 the German request urgently conducted JHA Council of Ministers, which discussed the main possible measures to counter terrorism. To express France's Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy, who took part in the Council, "the principle of creating operational structures for the exchange of information" was recorded JHA Council.

Despite a rather skeptical assessment of the possibilities of significant intensification Intelligence cooperation of European countries by individual politicians and their own special services, the main conclusion of the experts was that in terms of prosperity terrorist activity the trend towards greater cooperation and intelligence services in the future development of the common intelligence of the EU policy is objective and fruitful, and this task is necessary and feasible.

At the same time, an active debate has gained proposal by EU High Representative for the common foreign security policy H.Salany, who proposed the summit to establish the post European coordinator of anti-terrorist activities, whose main task will be to develop a unified strategy for the protection of the population of the EU against terrorist threats.

25-26 March 2004 European Council on the results of the EU summit adopted a number of programmatic documents: Deklaration on combating terrorism, strategic objectives of the European Union in the fight against terrorism (revised Action Plan) etc. Etc. Among the main activities that aim to develop the existing cooperation in the fight against terrorism, the Declaration provides for increased cooperation between Europol,

Eurojust, the intelligence agencies of EU Member States and the Council of heads of police forces in the EU. The priority will be given to the further development of legislation to prevent financial terrorism and exchange of information on its funding. [3]

One of the main practical implications of the European Council meeting was the formation of the post of coordinator for counter-terrorism, which was scheduled Dzhisa de Vry (Gijs de Vries).

According to experts, the introduction of a separate position is due, above all, lack of effectiveness of EU action at the supranational level in the fight against terrorism. Thus the main task D.de Vry will solve "almost impossible" problems establishing cooperation on the exchange of information between about 34 "traditionally closed" national intelligence agencies of member countries, and centralized EU agency, especially Europol and Eurojust. Analyzing innovation, some analysts point to the lack of a methodology for establishing a mechanism to exchange legal and intelligence, and are skeptical about the possibility to coordinate these activities in a confidential (particularly in the financial sector).

Austria, Germany and the Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) announced their intention to step 5-sided format of the fight against terrorism and organized crime. To this end, May 28 at the meeting of JHA of these countries, it was decided to create a single database on persons suspected of involvement in terrorist organizations and organized crime groups. It is assumed that the database zberihatymetsya information on the DNA and fingerprints of people they stop. In summary, it should be noted that the measures taken in the early XXIIST. EU

measures to intensify the fight against terrorism to increasing coordination of activities of special services of the Organization are quite meaningful and thoughtful character.

It is expected that the effectiveness of the course adopted by the EU to improve coordination of activities of special services by creating the post of Coordinator and the use of the existing organizational structure of the organization, ie, without the formation of a single pan-European security services, shall be settled in the near future depending on the practical performance of the intelligence services of member states to combat terrorism.

Conclusion. For Ukraine, the important fact is that the fight against terrorism, including methods of intelligence, has recently become one of the decisive criteria for the development of relations with the EU "third" countries.

Thus, given the strategic political line on Ukraine's integration into the European community, studying the experience of the EU in this area seems appropriate for pravoohoronnyh Ukrainian authorities involved in the fight against terrorism.

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