International Relations

International Cooperation in the Field of International Terrorism Combating

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ABSTRACT. In the present paper authors research questions of international terrorism and threat it may cause to states and societies worldwide, as well as related issues of international cooperation in the field of countering international terrorism. Authors point out that combating international terrorism is a very important task, though a serious task, which requires all interested countries to participate, however, at the same time, unfortunately, the current level of the terrorist threat in some countries push them to actively combat terrorism, while some other countries, prior to the recent acts of terrorism, did not give tangible attention to the issues of combating terrorism and, moreover to issues of international cooperation. Authors analyze the level of the greatest and smallest terrorist threat in the world, as well as changes in dynamics. In the conclusion, authors, based on the conducted scientific research, make 3 scientifically grounded conclusions-recommendations, including: Current mechanism of international law-enforcement is not enough sufficient on the one hand, and, current acts of international law do not provide needed powers by the means of international legal regulation, legal systems of many developed countries are not adapted to current reality of the international terrorism threat. In the modern geopolitical and economic reality there is really no country that is alone able to effectively combat international terrorism, fostering international cooperation in the field of international terrorism combating is absolutely necessary. It appears important to create a specialized intergovernmental organization that would facilitate international cooperation in the field of international terrorism combating. © _2017 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci._

Key words: international terrorism; international cooperation; combating; threat; counterterrorism; law enforcement; safety

In the modern globalized world, where a great mobility of people (including immigration) exists, in the world, where Internet became the main resource for information (especially news), communication and even education for the majority of population, terrorism, from a local threat became a true international threat, where there is no country in the world that can be absolutely sure that it would not be targeted

by international terrorists.

The United Kingdom's domestic counter-intelligence and security agency – Military Intelligence, Section 5 (MI5) points out that "International terrorism refers to terrorism that goes beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate. Since the emergence of Al Qaida in the 1990s, international terrorism has become largely synonymous with Islamist terrorism. Terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq, including Al Qaida and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), possess both the intention and the capability to direct attacks against the West. The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad. Despite the current main focus on terrorism originating from Syria and Iraq, the threat of terrorism also emanates from other parts of the Middle East and regions such as North, East and West Africa, South and South East Asia" [1].

In February, 2003 the United States National Strategy for Combating Terrorism it was stated that "The struggle against international terrorism is different from any other war in our history. We will not triumph solely or even primarily through military might. We must fight terrorist networks, and all those who support their efforts to spread fear around the world, using every instrument of national power - diplomatic, economic, law enforcement, financial, information, intelligence, and military. Progress will come through the persistent accumulation of successes - some seen, some unseen. And we will always remain vigilant against new terrorist threats. Our goal will be reached when Americans and other civilized people around the world can lead their lives free of fear from terrorist attacks. There will be no quick or easy end to this conflict. At the same time, the United States, will not allow itself to be held hostage by terrorists" [2].

As per Vision of Humanity, conducted by The Institute for Economics and Peace (Sydney Office in the Sydney (Australia), New York Office in New York (USA), and Mexico Office in the Mexico City (Mexico)) in cooperation with University of Maryland (which "is the flagship campus of the state's higher educational system and a top-ranked public research institution … Located just outside Washington, D.C.") the Terrorism Index Global Rankings for the 2016 was prepared. This report contains a lot of interesting information that, up to the belief of authors, show that no country, that hold active position on global international relations or have unsolved internal of external conflict may be sure not to face terrorism acts.

For example, "In Europe, ISIL's transnational tactics combined with lone actor attacks inspired by the group, drove an increase in terrorism. This increase was recorded in many OECD member countries resulting in a 650 per cent increase in deaths to 577 from 77 in 2014. 21 of the 34 OECD member countries experienced at least one terrorist attack, with the majority of deaths occurring in Turkey and France. This 2016 GTI report reinforces the fact that terrorism is a highly concentrated form of violence, mostly committed in a small number of countries and by a small number of groups. The five countries suffering the highest impact from terrorism as measured by the GTI; Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan and Syria, accounted for 72 per cent of all deaths from terrorism in 2015. Similarly, only four groups were responsible for 74 per cent of all these deaths; ISIL, Boko Haram, the Taliban and al-Qa'ida" [3].

Currently a number of countries face a great increase in acts of terrorism, especially appears important to point out France, which did not face serous acts of terrorism up to the year 2014. "Since January 2015, France has been hit by a string of Islamic State-linked terrorist attacks. These have included an attack in November 2015 when 130 people were killed and more than 360 were injured in terror incidents in Paris. On Bastille Day last year, a jihadi ploughed into a crowd in Nice killing 84 people" [4]. Data of the Terrorism Index Global Rankings for the 2016 show

Table 1

Country	Changes in Death from 2014	Increase
France	+ 160	160%
Niger	+ 638	58%
Tunisia	+ 71	7,1%
Saudi Arabia	+ 89	4,9%
Yemen	+ 866	1,3%
Syria	+ 1063	0,6%
Afghanistan	+ 805	0,2%
Kuwait	+28	(None in 2014)

Table 2

#	Country	Score
11	Ukraine	7.13
14	Turkey	6.74
23	*China*	6.11
29	*France*	5.60
30	*Russia*	5.43
33	Israel	5.25
34	*United Kingdom*	5.08
36	*United States of America*	4.88
41	Germany	4.31
46	Sweden	3.98

that with the biggest increase in the death from the terrorism (2014-2015) are n 8 countries (France, Niger, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, Afghanistan, Kuwait). Extract from the detailed statistics is shown in the Table 1.

Analyses of the Terrorism Index Global Rankings for the 2016 data shows that among the 50 countries that has the highest score and suffer the greatest impact of terrorism there are 10 well developed countries (Ukraine, Turkey, China, France, Russia, Israel, United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany, Sweden). Extract from the detailed statistics is shown in the Table 2.

On one hand this strengthen point on the country participation (There are 5 United Nations Security Council Permanent members: China, France, Russia, UK, US), on the other the list include such countries as Ukraine, which appeared relatively recently, as well as Turkey and Israel who's suffer from the terrorism already may be counted as historical. Such reality of great terrorism threat though is not spread on all over the world.

Currently, as per Terrorism Index Global Rankings

for the 2016, there are 34 countries that has 0% terror rank, including 12 in Africa: Zambia, Togo, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Malawi, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Gabon, Botswana, Benin, Angola; 6 in Asia: Vietnam, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Singapore, North Korea, Mongolia; 6 in Europe: Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania; 3 Ocean Islands or parts: Papua New Guinea, Mauritius, Haiti, Cuba; 2 in South America: Uruguay, Guyana; 2 in Central American: El Salvador, Costa Rica; 1 in South America: Panama; 1 in Arabian Peninsula: Oman. Though this data is based on the history of terroristic acts, in practice no country can actually be 100% sure that it would not become of interest to some international terrorist organization.

It is important that any initiative to counter terrorism should be conducted based of the rule of law. I this respect implementation of international law into the national legislation play a great role [5: 289-298]. Unfortunately currently acts of international law in the field of countering terrorism is fragmented and partial, usually is within the specific intergovernmental military alliance. This is obviously insufficient in

modern reality.

As a result of the research authors came to the opinion that:

1. Current mechanism of international law-enforcement is not enough sufficient on one hand, and, current acts of international law don't provide needed powers by the means of international legal regulation. Meanwhile willing countries are open for cooperation based on mutual international agreements and national legislation. Unfortunately this practice is yet not widespread and a lot of organizational and legal problems exist. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in Cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in March 2004 pointed out that "International cooperation, amongst States and amongst the above-mentioned organizations, is of special importance in the global fight against terrorism in which the international community is engaged. Only a coordinated effort can defeat the scourge of terrorism, which threatens to destroy the very bases of our civilization. In this regard, the United Nations is committed to coordinating this global effort and helping its Member States to have in place the appropriate legislation and administrative machinery which would permit them to confront this menace with due recognition to the rule of law and with full respect for human rights and individual liberties" [6]. More affords towards legal regulation appears to be needed both on international and national levels. For example Daily Mail announced in June 2017 that "over 40 foreign-born terrorists have avoided deportation from the UK after using human rights law to argue they would be mistreated if returned to their home countries" [7]. Such practice obviously shows weakness of the legal system and may affect order in the country (if continued to be used unwise with no respect to the reasonability of the case). Unfortunately legal systems of many developed countries are not adapted to current reality of the international terrorism threat.

2. In the modern geopolitical and economic reality there is really no country that is alone able to effectively combat international terrorism. Even countries – United Nations Security Council Permanent members: People's Republic of China, French Republic, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America need to support other countries. Support may be initialized in different ways, including, but not limited to the use of territory, troops and staff, technical means and etc., however, willingness to cooperate is very limited and in practice exists mostly in borders of intergovernmental military alliance and some other agreements. Such practice is in existence historically, however it may not be considered efficient in the reality of terrorism internalization. "Since 2015, the challenges of migration and terrorism have become increasingly interlinked both in public debates and on political agendas. The idea of a nexus between migration and terrorism has gained political momentum and coalesced into two main assumptions that now define European debates on migration and terrorism: Refugees as vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment; The refugee flow as a back door for terrorists" [8]. Also a great number of the developed countries citizens are joining terrorist organizations what makes a great problem for law-enforcement agencies in combatting terrorism and application of national law (especially on in respect to the rights of citizens). For example, "at least 1,600 Britons have fled the UK to join Islamic State extremists – and the true figure could be many thousands more" [9], approximately "5,000 Europeans already travelled to conflict zones to join terrorist groups and returning fighters pose a security risk" [10], and this is only known quantity and many not known exist. On the existence of terrorists that were not known we can judge, when citizens of foreign countries are found acting in terrorist attacks in other countries. Presently such practice is seen in Syria, Ukraine, Iraq, etc. Fight against such horror is possible only in cooperation of all willing nations, this is especially due to the fact that leaders of international terrorism, who organize most serious attacks are often located in other countries, use legislation (often enforced be

great financial capability) to actively hide from law-enforcement or avoid even questioned. It is also important to remind that "citizenship as a historical-legal category has emerged as a formal expression of belonging of the citizen to one or the other state has been formed as a result of a gradual process building of relations between the state and of man" [11: 1219]. Authors came to the belief that countries, citizens of which become terrorists have to be accountable to the certain measure for actions of its citizens.

3. It appears important to create a specialized inter-governmental organization that would facilitate international cooperation in the field of international terrorism combating. Notwithstanding place and role of International Police Organization (that is usually called NTERPOL, which "is the world's largest international police organization, with 190   member countries" with the role "to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place" [12] and the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council which is "guided by Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), … works to bolster the ability of United Nations Member States to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions. It was established in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States" [13] an intergovernmental organization specialized on combating international terrorism that would have specialized staff and would work based on the appropriate art of international law, ratified be participating member states would allow to consolidate needed resources with would have enough powers to mutually fight international terrorism.

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