

**THE PROBLEM OF THE LEGAL CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM**

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One of the threats for the modern society is international terrorism, the aim of which is to frighten the citizenry, to destabilize public life, to disorganize the state administration, to cause economic and political damage. Terrorism in any form of its development has become one of the most dangerous in its scope, unpredictability and consequences of the socio-political and moral problems with which humanity has entered the 21st century.

Dangers of such type of terrorism have been increasing over a few years. Complication of the international terrorism is reflected in the absence of an exact determination that results in the protracted and persistent attempts of different states and international associations to produce effective methods to fight it, that also serves as a danger for the public.

To provide effective ways to fight terrorism is possible only by mutual assistance and collaboration of countries and only with the help of the international law regulation. However distinctions in national laws of different countries and international law cannot to a full degree satisfy the queries in the area of safety, therefore many questions related to legal regulation of international terrorism remain open.

1. What is terrorism and international terrorism?

The concept "terrorism" is not defined in international law; however international organizations fighting terrorism distinguish a few types of the terrorist activity. International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism (Israel) subdivides it into three types:

1. International - the place of the terrorist act does not matter, the object of the terrorism are political or religious views, international organizations, conventions, institutes;

2. Internal - the place of the terrorist act is a country of stay, the object of the terrorism are internal problems of the country. International terrorism is especially dangerous because it threatens the international law, order and intergovernmental relations.

3. Objective – the object of the terrorism are dangerous and harmful facilities in the country of stay (ecological terrorism).

The absence of the certain concept "International terrorism", provided by an international association, gives an opportunity to define it independently in the national law for the state to the countries. So, in the legislation of the Russian Federation terrorist act is international terrorist act if performed on the territory of another state, so it is known as transnational, "going out outside the state".

2. Is the international terrorism a crime of an international character or international crime?

Crime of terrorism is the type of crimes of an international character, responsibility for which comes under the relevant national law of states. From the great number of crimes of a terrorist type international terrorism is distinguished as an act trenching upon the world and safety of humanity, and the crimes of international terrorism can be included in the group of crimes against humaneness, defined in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which include: murders, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other cruelties, accomplished in regard to citizenry to or in the war-time, or pursuit on political, racial or religious reasons for realization or in connection with any crime subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, regardless of whether these actions were the violation of internal law of the country, where they were accomplished, or not.

3. What is "international terrorist organization"? What should be responsibility for the crime?

Terrorism is a crime that can be committed by one person, but for terrorism as an international crime, the criminal act alone is not characteristic. Even when a criminal operates alone, quite often a terrorist organization undertakes responsibility for the commission of the crime.

The terrorist organization is new political entity along with political parties and interest groups. Of course, terrorist activities can be viewed as a kind of political fight, but terrorism has spread around the world, so there is an emergence of new political organizations. If earlier terrorist organizations were financed by certain

countries within the state - by parties and defended their interests, now they often act independently. They call into question the authority of the state in domestic and foreign policy. This has become possible for many reasons. The three main ones are the development of mass media that inform the public about any terrorist act; the strengthening of international crime; development of science and technology, thanks to which new weapons have been created. Terrorist organizations operate in countries with low political culture, as well as in countries with long parliamentary traditions.

The certain concept "international terrorist organization" is also absent. International terrorist organization's activity that has a transnational orientation. It's activity expresses in the destruction or try to destroy any objects: airplanes, administrative buildings, housing, ships, infrastructure. One of the main ways of achieving goals for terrorists is intimidation, creating an atmosphere of fear, insecurity in the safety of one's life.

Modern terrorism has all features of the organized crime. It allows propose a supposition about the acceptance of terrorist organizations criminal with all legal consequences for organizations and their members. It is expedient to apply to terrorist the rules about the responsibility of accomplice. The each participant carries guilt for the criminal activity of an organization.

4. What help can countries get in the fight against terrorism?

It is necessary to pay attention to the problem of qualification of actions of terrorist organizations as an act of aggression. Also it is important to ensure the possibility of application of right on a self-defence.

If actions of a terrorist organization can be examined as an act of aggression, the suffering state can ask for help to other states and to international intergovernmental organizations. Therefore a fight against international terrorism is regulated not only by the norms of the international criminal law but also affects the scope of the international security law.

The appearance of the international terrorism leads to massive human casualties. The spiritual, material, cultural heritage that cannot be recreated for centuries are destroyed. It raises hate and mistrust between social and national

groups. Terrorist acts led to the need to create an international system to combat it. For many people, groups, organizations, terrorism has become a way of solving the political, national and religious problems. Terrorism is one of those types of criminal violence whose victims can be innocent people.

Too often, we are reminded that terrorism still fills the lives of people around the world with pain and suffering. Almost every week, a terrorist act is being accomplished at any point in the world. It indiscriminately strikes people who simply were in the wrong place at the wrong time. All countries have been interested in defeating this evil. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Office of Counter-Terrorism of the United Nations, World Anti-criminal and Anti-terrorist Forum, International Criminal Police Organization are created to ensure the safety in the world. These international organizations have the task of regulating the terrorism around the world. The mutual cooperation of the countries what are participating in these organizations can lead to stability and safety in the society.

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