

TERRORISM

The first rule of war is to know your enemy. have a myriad of complex motivations as individuals and as groups. Few people can agree on a definition of terrorism. Terrorism is a despicable crime, but others argue that one person's terrorist is another's freedom fighter.

In 2001, the U.S. State Department had officially designated 22 foreign terrorist organizations. By 2003 the list had grown to 36 organizations with dozens more groups listed as unofficial terrorist organizations [1].

Nowadays globalized world has to face an immediate threat: international terrorism. 9/11, 2001 was a turning point for all the nations to see the threat.

Typical Terrorist Objectives Include [2]:

1. Attract public attention to the group's grievances
2. Encourage empathy for their unfair situation
3. Demonstrate the inability of the state to provide security
4. Demonstrate the illegitimacy of the state's institutions
5. Polarize the public to simplify the debates and arguments
6. Coerce the public into pressuring the state into compromise solutions
7. Force the state into repressive reactions that discredit the government
8. Force the state into repressive reactions to recruit new supporters
9. Demonstrate the economic consequences of continued violence
10. Highlight the potential political consequences of continued conflict
11. Attract international attention and encourage intervention
12. Provoke civil uprising to change the government, form a separate state

MOTIVATIONS

Besides politically motivated terrorism, we can observe religiously and economically motivated terrorism. In addition, ethnically motivated terrorism has increased. Today, the global terrorists might be very small groups or even individuals. Both the state-sponsored individual terrorism are flourishing.

The cultural motivations is classified into three broad categories [6; 7]:

Separatism – (let's separate) In situation where the ruling group is seen to be unfair and unjust in its government administration, dissident groups fight to form a separate state. Example would include the aspirations of Tamils in Sri Lanka, or Basques in Spain to establish a separate state for their people.

Cohesion – (let's get back together) The objective is to re-unite an ethno-political group that has been divided and separated by an arbitrary state border. An example is the conflict in Northern Ireland where Irish Republicans aspire to unify the 6 northern counties with the Republic of Ireland.

Nationalism – (let's organize ourselves) The aspiration of a national group (people related by ethnicity, religion, language or culture) to create a formal state for their nation. An example is the aspiration to establish Kurdistan

as a homeland for the Kurdish people. This entails elements of both separatism and cohesion of Kurds living in Turkey, Iraq and Iran.

METHODS

The most common methods of terrorists are hijacking, kidnapping, bombing, taking hostages, using chemical weapons. Terrorists have access to destructive technology by the information revolution. These groups can easily save their money in international banks and transfer it all over the world.

STRATEGIES

Terrorist groups have both political and terrorist wings, so they have the opportunity to disassociate political leadership from practicing terrorists if something goes wrong. Their operations have widened their targets – from political and economic elites of a nation to financial centers, media, energy infrastructure. It is difficult to trace the terrorists, since the new global terror acts decentralized and deterritorial.

From European Perspective. According to the European Security Strategy (ESS) : «no single country is able to tackle today’s complex problems on its own». «Europe should be ready to share in the responsibility for global security and in building a better world». The key threats are ‘terrorism committed to maximum violence’, the proliferation and availability of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, the weakening of the state system (state failure), privatization of force and organized crime. Thus, global terrorism poses a growing strategic threat to whole Europe.

From NATO’s Perspective. After September 9/11 NATO passed a resolution which declared an attack on one member to be an attack on all. In a speech given by Lord Robertson, NATO Secretary General on June 20, 2002, terrorism is considered as the greatest security threat and should be the main focus of the activities of NATO. NATO is in a process of rapid transformation to defend against terrorism and WMD (weapon of mass destruction).

How can we combat the international terrorism? The European Council’s six objectives to combat terrorism are:

To deepen the international consensus and enhance international efforts to combat terrorism.

To reduce the access of terrorists to financial and economic resources.

To maximize the capacity within EU bodies and Member states to detect, investigate and prosecute terrorists and to prevent terrorist attacks.

To protect the security of international transport and ensure effective systems of border control.

To enhance the capability of the EU and of Member states to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack.

To address the factors which contribute to support for terrorism.

Terrorism and Ukraine. There is a connection between a recent attack on a bus in Ukraine near Volnovakha that killed 12 people, the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17, and the attacks in Paris against the offices of satire

magazine Charlie Hebdo. They were all acts of terror that required global solidarity to fight. The Crimea and parts of eastern Ukraine are living under a «reign of terror»(Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee). But Moscow denies any military involvement.

CONCLUSION

Terrorism has changed and became more challenging. With its changing content global terror affects directly or indirectly more countries in the global village. There should be universal fight with global terrorism, a need for cosmopolitan approach in the worldwide struggle against global terror in the 21st century – where all human beings will have equal moral respect and concern, pushing towards extended governance by international law and towards the common acceptance of international human rights standards. As a last but not least, the emphasis on national sovereignty and the reluctance of states to be involved when the threat did not seem to be in their homeland would jeopardize the cooperation among states. What will make all of us secure are the collective activities that are directed against the new threats such as global terror.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Department of State. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/>
2. Terrorism RESEARCH. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.terrorism-research.com/goals/>
3. American Psychological Association. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.apa.org/monitor/2009/11/.aspx>
4. Economy in Crisis American Economic Report – Daily. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://economyincrisis.org/content/fighting-rational-terrorism>
5. Terrorism. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism>
6. E-International Relations Students. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.e-ir.info/2015/03/11/the-european-security-strategy-changing-the-global-security/>
7. European Leadership Network. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.europeanleadershipnetwork.org/>
8. NATO Parliamentary Assembly. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp>
9. Antyterroryzm. – [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.antyterroryzm.gov.pl/eng/anti-terrorism/>