

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM FINANCING

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Global changes in the world at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries have led to the transformation of terrorism from a method of achieving political goals into a global problem, and the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States have given it a new dimension and prominence among other global problems of today. The complexity of the problem of international terrorism is that it is closely linked to other relevant to the XXI century. problems (proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, crime, cultural impoverishment, destruction of the multipolar world order, unresolved internal conflicts, poverty and economic backwardness of certain regions) and is in constant contact with them: they are the cause of terrorism, and to some extent, as a result of terrorist activities. The experience of recent years shows that in a fundamentally new situation, which has developed at the beginning of the XXI century, an individual state or international organization is not able to independently resist this type of threat. There is an urgent need to develop a comprehensive program aimed at eliminating the direct and indirect causes of the intensification of terrorism and close cooperation of all members of the international community in the fight against the threat. The leading role in this task should be given (assigned to) the UN, which, by virtue of its position (the only universal international organization today) is able to consolidate the international community in this matter, and practical developments can be successfully used by other members of the international anti-terrorist coalition. For more than 40 years, the UN has been working hard to develop adequate, legally sound and effective mechanisms to combat terrorism internationally. The efforts have resulted in the formation of a global counter-terrorism system under the auspices of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, which includes an extensive international legal framework for cooperation in combating terrorism on land, at sea and in the air, as reflected in 13 conventions and 8 declarations, specially established institutions of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTCED) - mechanisms for cooperation, control and monitoring of the implementation of commitments undertaken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions by member states and organizations - partners. Ukraine, as an active member of the international community and a founding member of the United Nations, cannot stay away from the global fight against international terrorism. As a member of the United Nations and pursuing its external strategic goals, our country is interested in creating a favorable international climate. In this sense, the fight against international terrorism is one of the priority areas of foreign policy for our country.

Cooperation on anti-terrorist activities at the present stage of historical development is becoming an important factor in changing global realities, and the creation of a broad anti-terrorist coalition outside individual blocs and alliances (NATO, EU, CoE, etc.) will help build a unified international security system without dividing lines. This should ultimately be the key to stability, cooperation and mutual assistance in the world.

Positive in this respect is the organization and holding in 2001 (under the auspices of the OSCE), at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Poland A. Kwasniewski, of a regional conference in Warsaw attended by representatives of 17 Central, Eastern and Southern European countries and Bishkek International anti-terrorist conference on strengthening security and stability in Central Asia. These measures strengthened the

determination of its participants in the fight against terrorism and ensuring the leading role of the United Nations.

International experience shows that the reduction of terrorist activity is possible only if the state counteracts the coordinated efforts of specially formed forces. The fight against terrorism in Ukraine is one of the priority tasks, the solution of which is impossible without the urgent creation of a state and legal system to prevent and combat terrorism. To this end, taking into account the experience of combating terrorism in other countries, it is necessary to continue work aimed at improving existing legislation, to increase the responsibility for the most dangerous crimes committed in order to put pressure on public authorities and the public. Internal measures must be combined with multilateral international cooperation, promote the development of cooperation between law enforcement and other state bodies of Ukraine with relevant organizations and law enforcement agencies of foreign countries in the fight against organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking, etc. With more than ten international conventions on counter-terrorism, including the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977), the Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988), and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Taking of Hostages) and others, which were adopted at different times and with different, sometimes opposite approaches and assessments of the same events, complicates the procedure for their application, makes it impossible to ensure proper organization of cooperation between member states to eliminate terrorist conflicts.

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