Cooperation in the fight against global terrorism

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INTRODUCTION

Academic concerns about terrorism suggest that an interdisciplinary approach is needed to understand the motivation of terrorists. Terrorists are not motivated only by psychological factors, but also by social, political, religious or economic factors. Therefore, motivations, goals, ethnic separatist, anarchist, revolutionary or fundamentalist-religious ideologies differ significantly, and ideological influence in the context of socio-economic, cultural, demographic and other realities becomes extremely relevant and dangerous.

Although, it is hard to accept from the civilized world, terrorism has become a reality with global implications difficult to prevent and manage. It is no longer just a small criminal gesture produced desperately for a certain evolution of the social system. He has now become an extremely violent action, directed against the rule of law, outside and against international norms.

"Terrorism is Theater" is the definition that Brian Jenkins has given to this complex phenomenon. [1] Perceived as a play, terrorism can be seen as a deliberate presentation to a broad audience to highlight a message or draw attention to it. The purpose and intent of such actions can have a sinister impact on the population, nation, or regional and global.

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On the other hand, terrorism was represented as a tactic, strategy, murder, holy duty, justified reaction and abominable mistake. It all depends on what viewpoint it is viewed. "*For some, an individual may be a terrorist, while for others he is a freedom fighter.*"[2]

Any attempt to define terrorism demonstrates that there are a multitude of such definitions, the difference being given by the role and responsibilities of the issuing organization (agency).

The US Department of Defense[3] defines terrorism as "the use of unlawful violence or the threat of using it in order to induce a sense of fear, with the intention of forcing or intimidating governments to achieve the proposed goals, which may be generally political, religious or ideological "[4]

For its part, the UN presents terrorism as "a state of anxiety inspiring repeated violent acts committed by state actors, clusters or individuals acting clandestinely for very diverse, criminal or political reasons, in which, in full contrast to assassinations, the direct aim of violence is not the main target "[5]

Although there are many definitions of terrorism, they all share a wide range of elements.

The common features of these definitions relate to the following:

• Politically - a terrorist act is a political act or is committed to produce a political effect;

• Psychologically - any terrorist act causes a psychological effect or terror. Victims of these acts are other than those originally targeted;

• Violence - Violence, coercion or destructive phenomena are used together to achieve the proposed goals. Even if the losses or destructive effects produced are not the result of a terrorist act, yet what has happened is the consequence of the potential threat or violence;

• Dynamic - political groups require changes, revolutions, or political movements. No one resorts to violent

attacks against foreign or innocent people just to "maintain the existing state of affairs";

· Deliberately - terrorist actions are planned in time and thoroughly (they are not accidental) and have the purpose of achieving specific, well-defined goals.

With the help of military means and based on elements of psychological warfare, terrorism aims at gaining exclusively sectarian advantages, relying on so-called religious precepts, basically slogans, taken out of the darkness of history.

Always for the defense of citizens, states and their interests in the country and abroad, it is to be expected that each member of the international community will take action in the following areas:

· Developing and implementing national security strategies for anti-terrorist / counter-terrorist strategies

· Informing the population about the danger posed by terrorist groups;

· integrating measures to protect their own citizens from abroad;

· adopting integrated management capabilities.

Political violence as part of the socially organized human condition can become endemic under certain favorable conditions. That is why the international community must not tolerate terrorist groups seeking to combine the power of modern technology with that of mass destruction weapons to permanently threaten civilized society and all of humanity. The most important international actors have, in particular, responsibility to refrain from "manipulating" terrorist groups in the current economic and political competition.

War against terrorism[6] The war against terrorism can not be compared with a "clash of civilizations", but rather with a "clash between civilization and those who want to destroy it." In this sense, the civilized world must persevere in the fight against terrorism so as to eliminate a threat to its way of life.

As long as terrorists exploit the benefits of the new global environment and act around the world, the international community's response must also be global. If terrorists try to flee - the American experts think - the civilized world must follow them. If they hide, you have to find the case of Ossama bin Laden. Some battles will be known, others will not. The fight against terrorism will be a long-lasting and ruthless one. It involves Intelligence services / agencies. Most specialists appreciate that simply fighting the effects / consequences of terrorism is not enough. It must be accompanied by the fight against the causes of its ideological foundation, the dismantling and the demonetization of its moral and ethical justification. From the analysis of sources from the research environment, we consider that the issue of terrorism has not been approached in the most appropriate way, resulting in its globalization. If we were to look retrospectively, it provoked social-political movements, transformed beliefs and values into manipulation tools and techniques, created conflicts to master and fed by preserving the atmosphere of permanent confrontation. From the analysis of the operation of terrorists, it is evident that they act in violation of all political, legal, moral, humanitarian norms, speculating not only the breaches existing in the security systems, but also the moral scruples and normative-doctrinal confrontations of specialized institutions and agencies in the fight against terrorism.[7] Hence, the terrorist phenomenon has spread to all areas of human society, such as economic, political, informational, ethnic, religious, cultural,[8] etc. .

One reason for the spread of the terrorism phenomenon, based on the principle of violence generates violence, was also represented by the actions of the International Anti-terrorist Coalition, which used military actions to annihilate the training bases, armament depots, ammunition and other materials of terrorist groups. If we were to define terrorism, we could say that this is a set of violent acts committed by an organization to create a climate of insecurity to change the rule of law. , and

according to experts from 25 European and North American countries who met in a conference on the topic of Improving State Security in a multipolar world focused on extremism, they came to the conclusion that theorism is a extreme manifestation of extremism, an idea that was also found by the authors of the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism.[9]

WAR ON TERRORISM

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST TERRORISM

The importance of cooperation and its necessity between intelligence agencies.[11]

Intelligence cooperation aims at developing bi / multilateral relations, exchanges of information and operations with national and international partners, and imposes a new stage in the cooperation between intelligence services[12]: the shift of the center of gravity from the exchange of information of a general nature towards case-by-case cooperation and action

as a way to optimally harness the potential of the partners involved.[13]

The limits of cooperation in the field of intelligence are related, on the one hand, to the objective rationalization of the activity of specialized services / agencies and, on the other hand, to the fact that the world of intelligence (services / agencies) is characterized competition rather than cohesion. That is why we believe that the approach to the issue of cooperation in the field of intelligence must follow the simple-complex relationship, which requires a real coordination of the activity of the agencies / agencies at the internal, regional and international level.

Undoubtedly, the coalescing element of international intelligence cooperation is the unprecedented increase in international terrorism, both in terms of the severity of the acts committed (in terms of the number of victims and the resulting damage) and of its form manifestation.

The new configuration of threats has led the Euro-Atlantic and EU states to carry out massive reforms in intelligence, materialized in strategies, security policies, action plans and regulations.

The need for intelligence cooperation between intelligence agencies (intelligence and / or security of the Euro-Atlantic area) is highlighted by the awareness that no intelligence agency (intelligence agency) can individually address international terrorist threats and the global information explosion; the flow of information from areas of interest to national security leads to the creation of an impressive list of requirements in the field of information gathering. Thus, it has become necessary to establish effective mechanisms for collective management and evaluation of information at the level of the North-Atlantic Alliance and the European Union, to collaborate and to combine the efforts and experience of the information structures of the Euro-Atlantic Community States with those of other partner information services .[14]

In order to align with the requirements of multinational operations, the European Union, together with NATO, must address, in a common context, the complex threats faced by the allied nations and, above all, the terrorist threat.

The European Commission's Communication to ***the European Parliament and the Council of the EU on Enhancing the Fight against Terrorism*** presents the international dimension of the Union's approach to the phenomenon: "As terrorism is a global phenomenon, the EU cooperates closely with partner countries international organizations on anti-terrorism legislation, law enforcement and judicial cooperation ... This cooperation has mainly resulted in agreements with the United States and Canada on the transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data, which allows for better identifying terrorist threats to security, while ensuring the protection of personal data.[15]

National collaboration between the intelligence services of the Euro-Atlantic community is well structured and complex, with the United States cooperating effectively with the G5 counterpart services (UK, France, Italy, Germany and Spain). At the same time, the exchange of information between the US and other partner states, especially the Middle East and Africa, is at a level too low to meet the needs of global anti-terrorism.[16]

Also, in relation to the attributions of the various intelligence structures existing within the Union, areas are identified in which information is still far from necessary:

• Collection capacity: The poor technical capacity of some Member States in the field of information gathering considerably limits their ability to provide the required information support in the various EU action areas;

• External information: at the current state of the art, SITCEN fails to respond promptly to Union needs to obtain adequate external information support;[17]

• Capacity for action: The EU can not act at international level with maximum efficiency to combat many

insect-inducing phenomena due to the incompatibility of Community regulations with those of partner states.

• Eradicate yourself: terorism in the world is a very difficult problem, as it is not about opening one or more military frontiers against guilty nations but the need to find a planetary network of terrorist bases (weapons depots, training sites, information, bank deposits, economic units, etc.) that form a vast and complex multinational structure that must be annihilated, adding to the clandestine and conspiratorial character of the terrorist structures.

In conclusion, I believe that the measures taken by inter-state counter-terrorism organizations have positively influenced the fight against this threat, especially in the sense of creating specific and common legislation that facilitates better cooperation between states.

Moreover, I believe that the new trend of terrorism evolution towards attacks by lone or independent and homegrown attackers such as those who caused the bombing of the Boston marathon in 2013 and the recent use of vehicles in particular in the last year, when European cities were systematically bled according to this pattern.

From Nisa to Berlin and from London to Stockholm, nightmare images have taken place around the world. The authors were people of different nationalities, attracted by the terror strategy promoted by the Islamic State group,. It highlights the fact that efforts to combat terrorism chosen to finance this threat, will face difficult challenges to overcome without the authorities risking the violation of human rights and freedoms.

It is worth noting that the IMF and the World Bank have developed technical assistance programs for countries to ensure that their policies are in line with recommendations to combat terrorism financing and money laundering and to include some anti-laundering considerations of the money in their assessments for each country.

Beyond these international initiatives, some regional and sub-regional organizations such as the European Union, the African Union, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Islands Islands Forum Pacific and the Egmount Group have also been engaged in intensive activities to combat terrorist financing by endorsing UN and OECD measures.

The United Nations Counter Terrorism Strategy (A / RES / 06/288) - adopted by the UN General Assembly on 8 September 2006 - was the first globally agreed framework document to address the issue of terrorism.

Of course, terrorists need both means to complete their attacks and a set of valuable targets, so a wide variety of actions are recommended to Member States to prevent terrorists from accessing resources and to protect certain vulnerable targets.

Thus, the International Police Organization (INTERPOL), the world's largest international organization with 187 member states, provides through a Special Unit a forum for counter-terrorism experts to exchange good practices and operational information to identify active terrorist groups and their members, including organizational hierarchies, training methods, funding and recruitment for suspects and terrorist groups. INTERPOL owns a wide range of global databases containing key information (eg tracked individuals, fingerprints, photographs, DNA profiles, etc.) and has developed technologies for this data, especially its database of stolen Travel Documents and Missing (SLTD) available at border crossing points. INTERPOL coordinates the exchange of alerts and warnings about terrorists or suspects pursuing and assists the UN Security Council in applying sanctions against terrorist organizations by providing authorities concerned with legislative consolidation with relevant information about individuals and entities subject to the UN sanctions regime. But a fundamental United Nations reform is needed to tackle

new global challenges, including international terrorism, wars and other armed conflicts, according to UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres at the Munich Security Conference.

It should be underlined that the terrorist threat does not reduce to an attack, criminal activity or a political gesture of a third country. This is the result of a combination of all these aspects. In what concerns the European Union, against the backdrop of these threats, "the European Union has pursued a policy of combating terrorism, in which Member States are fighting together with the same determination and commitment, respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Legislative measures have been adopted[18].

CONCLUSIONS

Due to the danger posed by terrorism to the life of physical integrity and the freedom of the person, due to the material damage to public and private property and to the creation of a state of insecurity and instability, the states tried under the auspices of the United Nations to find legal and political means to stop and liquidate this scourge.

Considering that this phenomenon is present globally, it could be solved, or at least diminished by the participation of all states in actions against the theorists, by addressing the whole dimensional palette of the manifestations, both at national, subregional, regional and global level, because the measures that can be applied within a state can not be generally valid for all the states concerned.

The need for intelligence cooperation is a matter of will and necessity for Euro-Atlantic countries, a conclusion reached not only by specialists in intelligence agencies / agencies but also by the political class and higher levels of political- military units directly interested in the UN, NATO and, more recently, at the level of the European Union.

Strict, hierarchical and compartmentalised approaches, often difficult to adapt to emerging threats, will need to be

replaced by more flexible architectures - decentralized and interconnected by information providers, analysts and users (beneficiaries).

In this respect, European and American specialists - who believe that structuring a Euro-Atlantic intelligence cooperation system will make the distribution of security information considerably more effective among all participants, with a positive effect on established and ongoing operations.

An integrated network with unrestricted access by member countries will be able to meet the increasing demands of intelligence, despite legitimate concerns about the need for greater protection in the information flow. In addition, this will include the sharing of national capabilities in the SIGINT (Signal Intelligence) and IMINT (Imagery Intelligence) capabilities and the gathering of intelligence information from such sources to a much greater extent than at present.

In this respect, common NATO-EU standards for intelligence products will be set, as well as the way for the information flow to constantly reach the European decision-makers who are in charge of planning and directing the Union's external operations. This will also positively influence the Union's capabilities to act in the Network-Based War.[19]

Furthermore, both EU and NATO intelligence structures and those belonging to Member States should ensure the "merging" of intelligence information in areas identified as of key interest to the Euro-Atlantic community, in order to create a Common Operational Framework EU Intelligence - NATO, the basis for an international UN framework.

Taking into account that terrorist organizations / groups of the new wave of theorists have a particular capacity to adapt to social, political and geographical environments, we consider that international security systems - such as those in the UN, regional and national - National System of Security, should be more adaptable and flexible, and be able to cooperate more quickly / easily in decision-making and action.

"*Global Trends: Paradox of Progress*" - highlights the factors shaping "a dark and difficult near future", including more aggressive policies on Russia and China, regional conflicts, terrorism, deepening income inequality, climate change and economic growth slow. The authors of the report *believe that the terrorist threat will increase in the coming decades, as small groups and individuals will benefit from "new technologies, ideas and relationships.*

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