

STRATEGIES FOR COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Abstract

In the public consciousness, the essence of terrorism is revealed through the deliberate use or threat of using various types of violence against civilians through a non-state entity (individual or group of people) for political or religious purposes. Terrorism continues to be a serious threat, and the task of taking decisive countermeasures is therefore urgent. The question is what strategies and rules should be applied in the fight against terrorism and who should check compliance with these rules.

Keywords: *international public law, terrorism, fight against terrorism.*

1. Introduction

In the European Union, since the adoption of the Security Strategy in 2003, the problem of terrorism has been raised to a priority level, while expanding the counter-terrorism policy that has existed since the mid-1980s and intensifying anti-terrorist ties with the United States. There are currently three main approaches to combating terrorism, which relate to three different perspectives on this issue.

The first approach is based on policing and investigation. This is the most common method in Europe. It reflects the concept of terrorism, based on the criminal approach, according to which terrorism is a recurring phenomenon that cannot be eliminated, but can be prosecuted and punished by certain methods of law enforcement.

The second approach views terrorism as a social disease and therefore seeks to identify its root causes, such as the environment in which terrorist groups develop and from which they receive support. This approach includes the development of long-term strategies aimed at eliminating or correcting social imbalances.

The third approach is to look at terrorism through the prism of military analogy, which involves the use of force, preemptive strikes (including against countries believed to host or defend terrorist organizations) and the physical removal of its leadership. In the most extreme cases, such as global terror, this approach can mean large-scale war. However, in a number of global and regional cases, the laws of war are the most appropriate as a basis for defining and combating terrorism, as this phenomenon is a coercive measure aimed at achieving political goals, often using pseudo-war methods of work.

2. Content

As noted earlier, terrorist acts are designed to achieve different political goals and can therefore be considered more serious acts than crimes. In addition, criminal law alone can be too weak a "weapon" to fight terrorism, as the destruction of terrorist infrastructure and networks requires diplomacy, the use of force, a wide range of social, informational, cultural and economic measures, and criminal law. Restrictions on criminal justice make sense in civil society, where deterrence is a factor, but this may not be the case for a high-tech terrorist organization. Terrorism can therefore be seen as a very dangerous phenomenon, as it is more prone than crime to pursuing its goals, even sacrificing itself in certain situations. At the same time, criminal law alone cannot serve as an appropriate platform for combating terrorism.

Therefore, based on the definition of terrorism within the existing system of norms and laws already included in international conventions and adopted by most countries around the world, the community must reach a new level of international cooperation as a key tool in the joint fight against terrorism. It is clear from this that terrorism has become a key aspect of the security debate. This raises a number of problems, first of all with regard to the possible combination of threats (terrorist attacks on networks such as energy networks and energy suppliers such as nuclear power plants, the use of computers etc.). And secondly, with regard to forms of cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Different approaches to this issue will lead to different actors addressing it differently, but it is clear that a particular policy on this security threat is a necessary component of the overall security strategy.

The measures must be objective, embedded in the system of international law and at the same time quite specific. These are:

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a) policy measures - reaching a compromise on globalization processes, including; formalization of the multipolar world system, development of a system for its legal strengthening, development of mechanisms for more rational civilization development, resource balance;

b) legal - development of international arbitration systems for resolving global and regional socio-political conflicts;

c) development of a system for information and psychological security, which prevents indirect mechanisms of information and psychological wars; application of flexible criteria for arms trafficking control (including nuclear, by formalizing the ban on the threat of nuclear weapons as a factor in promoting political interests);

d) the elimination of economic preconditions by eliminating the channels for indirect financing of terrorist organizations and their allies.

It is also advisable to include the formation of an international and national agenda aimed at eliminating the causes and preconditions for the use of terrorism in influencing social and political processes; avoiding "double" standards when assessing the possibility of using terrorist methods; continuous global and regional monitoring of terrorism; centralized control of forces and assets in complex interaction with civil society; the ratio of the strength of counter-terrorism to its destructive potential; development of a system for preventive diplomacy and mediation.

Threats of socio-political instability are associated not only with countries that openly threaten existing political relations, but also with those in which there is rapid economic growth. Given the perspectives of the theory of the democratic world and liberal institutionalism, the potential to challenge international and national security today depends mainly not only on the sustainability of their economic or military spheres, but also on the legitimacy and focus of their existing forms of government. In other words, in order to disrupt security parity, the growing power of the state requires not only economic and military potential, but also an alternative vision of world reality and a desire to put its vision into practice. It is this approach that forms the concept of state terrorism as a specific form of terrorist activity in cases where terrorist means are used to achieve an alternative model.

In this regard, the issue of corruption, which is a factor and prerequisite for terrorist activity, should also be emphasized. Efforts to reform the fight against terrorism are aimed at resolving this large-scale problem. In fact, corruption today is one of the main obstacles to progress, and not just in the Islamic world. Greater rigor is needed in overseeing the distribution of financial and material assistance. The aim is to take into account any aid that could be used as a terrorist trigger.

Centuries-old bribery schemes and the impunity of corrupt civil servants are as dangerous to politics as terrorism, especially when they complement each other.

The world community has already clearly realized that the war on terror does not mean a local victory in full at a certain chronological point. In this sense, terror can never be completely eliminated. That is why the nature of this war is practically beyond any clear framework definition. However, in the modern world we can talk about two main directions of its development: strengthening protection against terrorism and preventing and desynchronizing terrorist attacks. The first includes not only increasing the number of police forces, anti-terrorist barriers and the effectiveness of intelligence, but also taking measures to prevent catastrophic consequences in the global and national economy in the event of a terrorist attack.

Another important component is the desynchronization of terrorist attacks. One of the reasons why the 9/11 attacks or the Beslan tragedy have become so significant on a large scale is the fact that terrorists have managed to hijack planes, attack three known sites - in the first case and in the second - to attack a civilian site, such as they have previously made serious preparations to achieve this goal. Although even such an incident would be tragic, the complexity and complexity of the attacks multiply their emotional impact.

It is therefore necessary to identify the military, law enforcement, diplomatic, economic and cultural objectives that correspond to this form, when they must include the destruction or neutralization of known terrorists, their facilities and bases. It is possible to destroy only what is known, so such sites require reliable and consistent intelligence operations to detect, identify and track, which is clearly shown in the fight against terrorists in Syria. At the same time, the main task that must now become part of the overall anti-terrorist strategy is to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

It is generally acknowledged that the most dangerous potential threat stems from the combination of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. Terrorist groups are actively seeking to produce or acquire weapons of mass destruction. If they prove that they have reached the capacity to deploy such weapons, their ability to blackmail or otherwise undermine the activities of opposing states will increase dramatically. Weapons of mass destruction will also contribute to the formation of wider operations, as they can potentially resolve tactical dilemmas that hinder the ideological justification of terrorist activities - the difficulty of achieving impressive results, on the one hand, or inaction, on the other.

Many analysts believe that the absence (or relatively small number) of large-scale attacks on the territories of the world's leading countries indicates a loss of potential (and therefore confidence in it) by the terrorist movement. According to this interpretation, it is extremely important for the opponent to achieve noticeable tactical success in order to show his viability. In this case, we must agree that conventional weapons require several coordinated strikes in order to have a global shock effect. As domestic defense increases in Russia, the United States, or China, a number of terrorist attacks have become problematic. Thus, only weapons of mass destruction can solve this problem by allowing terrorists to achieve ultra-high results through a single attack. These strategic goals are in line with the model of rational education, especially for senior management, in particular for ISIL.

Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that even so far the global war on terrorism clearly has no single goal. This is not surprising, since, starting with the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, which became a strategic surprise, any subsequent terrorist act requires (for political, social, law enforcement and military reasons) an immediate response.

As the war on terror continues, the initial desire for action against terrorism must lead to a specific goal or set of goals. Such a war, without purpose, is perhaps the greatest mistake a nation can make. In this regard, we must note the US National Security Strategy of 2002, which explicitly declared one of the main goals of the war on terror - to bring democracy and freedom to the Islamic world. One of the goals of this war is the creation of democratic governments from abroad, combined with the constitutional protection of citizens. This approach of the administration of J. Bush is clearly idealistic, but he has caused many innocent civilian casualties. In this context, democracy is becoming the root cause of the global war on terror. But at the same

time, it is becoming another contentious point that constantly requires careful research and flexibility as a means of countering terrorism.

Weaknesses in most countries' foreign and domestic policies include the inability to make effective use of counter-terrorism propaganda, a concept that has an insidious connotation in a multinational culture. It should be noted that the Muslim world is flooded with anti-American propaganda, which expels the Muslim media, populist politicians, madrassas and mosques. But the deification of facts and truths in the Western world is of little importance in Muslim societies in the Middle East. Much more important is what people want to believe.

3. Conclusions

"The fight against terrorism" is still a legally vague term, but it has become a unifying force among states bound by the understanding that no country is immune to the scourge of "terrorism" and that terrorism is not defined by any race, religion or culture. This unanimous support is best illustrated by the numerous resolutions on counter-terrorism adopted by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly in recent years. But the most important fact against the existence of a coherent and unified legal regime against terrorism is the lack of a generally accepted definition of terrorism and a comprehensive international counter-terrorism treaty. Instead, limiting the demand to counter-terrorism instruments at the global level, most countries rely on the 19 universal treaties and regulatory frameworks established by the UN Security Council since the events of September 11, 2001. Undoubtedly, the way out of this situation is to avoid attempts at unification and to define "terrorism" as a qualifier for various destructive processes.

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