

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: International cooperation in the sphere of combating terrorism.

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Relevance of the research issue is determined by the fact that terrorism as a form of political struggle, a priori, is a threat to the existing political system. Scientific interest to terrorism is closely linked to trends in the revitalization and growth of terrorist activity. At present time these two trends are clearly visible, which partly explains the relevance of the research problem, but the main reason for its relevance is the fact that terrorism has transformed into a systemic threat to the existence of many States in the future – of the world community. This significantly changed the conditions for its reproduction and potential terrorist activities to influence political decisions and the course of social development.

Relevant to the present, are such issues as the determinants, forms and features, trends, ideology of terrorism. The state as the leading political institution has become much more difficult in terms of open borders to control the finances, the national economy. Legitimate state institutions lose most of the powers that were. International terrorism and methods of dealing with it is not enough studied in foreign and domestic literature, which causes the relevance of the topic of this study. Political resistance to international terrorism provided by the various international institutions, needs additional, integrated, multilateral consideration and special analysis.

The purpose consists of the analysis of interstate identification of mechanisms of counteraction to international terrorism.

Research objectives:

- to examine the concept and nature of international terrorism;
- to characterize terrorism and its role in the modern world;
- to review the experience of international cooperation in the sphere of combating terrorism;
- to explore the experience of cooperation between states combating international terrorism.

Scientific novelty: it is examined the concept and nature of international terrorism, and it is revealed that modern international terrorism has social and technological potential, and the opposition to him became the factor in ensuring the national security of States;

It is proved that the prevention and neutralization of terrorism is impossible without international legal cooperation, which currently faces serious conceptual and organizational challenges.

Structure: two chapters, four paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 80 sources, including 46 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 61 pages.

Summary: Terrorism as a form of political struggle, a priori, is a threat to the existing political system. Scientific interest to terrorism is closely linked to trends in the revitalization and growth of terrorist activity. Currently, these two trends are clearly visible, which partly explains the relevance of the research problem, but the main reason for its relevance is the fact that terrorism has transformed into a systemic threat to the existence of many States in the future – of the world community. This significantly changed the conditions for its reproduction and potential terrorist activities to influence political decisions and the course of social development.

Terrorism is destined to become, perhaps, a new form of war of the XXI century. Terrorism has its common and individual properties. He has reason – overt and covert. There are, as in any military activities, winners and losers. At the same time, terrorism as a political phenomenon has not been studied. Relevant to the present, are such issues as the determinants, forms and features, trends, ideology of terrorism. The state as the leading political institution has become much more difficult in terms of open borders to control the finances, the national economy. Legitimate state institutions lose most of the powers that were. The inevitable consequence of this process is the complexity of the fight against international terrorism, manifested in new modification forms, such as "cyber", "environmental terrorism", "bioterrorism". At the present stage of development of the phenomenon under consideration to make a clear distinction between acts of "terrorism" and "international terrorism" is extremely difficult.