Abstract. In today's world, there is a global problem that threatens the tranquility of all humanity whose name is terrorism. Terrorism as a phenomenon, has three characteristics, peculiar attributes, which can be characterized as wrongfulness, surprise, massacre of victims. For an extensive description of such accompanying definitions it is not enough, therefore, for a complete nature it is necessary to uncover concepts to this definition from the point of view of different approaches.
It's not a secret for anyone that there is not one precise, fixed definition of the concept of terrorism, each author interprets it in his own way. Terrorism is an unlawful act carried out by a person or group of people with self-serving intentions, which has the nature of danger, surprise and massacre of victims in order to intimidate the population in order to fulfill certain tasks on their part from the authorities.

Keywords. Terrorism, clever, crime, criminal law.
1. INTRODUCTION

Let us turn directly to the approaches in the definition of terrorism. Terrorism has characteristic features in various fields, like science, religion, politics. Considers that the definition of VI. Dahl corresponds to reality to a greater extent to the concept of terrorism, thus, "terrorism" - as an endeavor to intimidate death, execution, threats of violence and physical destruction, cruel punitive measures and torture, executions. This definition is more determinate the historical aspect, and at the moment with the development of science, technology, weapons of mass destruction, terrorism is progressing in the ways of its manifestation.

The modern dictionary of foreign words interprets terror as a policy of intimidation, suppression of political and class opponents with the use of violence, including physical destruction; a means of achieving political and other goals through sabotage, killing, kidnapping, etc.

2. DISCUSSION

Terrorism is a derivative of the term terror. Thus, according to K.V. Zharinov terror is the implementation of repressions by the state against its citizens and political opposition in order to paralyze its domination, and terrorism is inherent in oppositional political groups. According to E.P. Kozhushko, terror is a policy of repression by the state, based on the power of its institutions, and terrorism is violence carried out by opposition groups. The weapon of terror is repression, and the terrorist act is a weapon of terrorism. From here it is possible to trace the difference, the terrorist act has a one-off and suddenness, and terror has the character of duration. The main similarity is violence.

In the definition of terrorism, there is an approach that reveals its essence collectively, that is, under several crimes, all of which are committed with violence.

M.F. Musaelyan points to the opinion of such an author as A. V. Gyske, who under terrorism is understood as the totality of crimes committed using violence. A. Brilliantov and V. Burkovskaya argue that terrorism is a complex social phenomenon, while the actions provided for in Art. 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, are only one of its possible manifestations alongside, for example, with the acts provided for in Art. 206 and 277 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. A.I. Dolgova characterizes terrorism as a variety of terrorist manifestations (acts), points to the complex, tribal nature of terrorism in relation to a number of generally dangerous acts and to the fact that "the concept of terrorism is much broader than the concept of crime of a terrorist nature." In her opinion, terrorism is the commission of socially dangerous, criminally punishable acts in relation to life, health of people, rights and legitimate interests of various actors in order to force a third party to take the decisions required by terrorists.

To gain a deeper understanding of what international terrorism is, it is necessary to understand its types. To date, distinguish types of terrorism by two criteria. The first criterion is territorial: intra-state terrorism and international terrorism, the second criterion for criminal motivation: political, national and religious. In studying this issue, we drew attention to a more detailed description of the types of terrorism, which is given in the article by D. Sochnev. and M. Abasov. In their opinion, terrorism can be divided into the following types and forms: state, ethnic, economic-criminal, targeted, individual, revolutionary, economic, criminal and religious terrorism. This classification is more detailed and allows us to focus on a more extensive interpretation of the listed types of terrorism.

Some authors divide the state terrorism into internal and external state. If the first subspecies is typical for a single country that by violence is struggling or trying to fight any kind of dissent on the part of the opposition authorities, then the external state absorbs itself the use of violence already abroad. It is considered the most dangerous and is divided into conspiratorial and military. We can say that such a subspecies is conspiratorial, and even in general state terrorism supports the theory of artificially created terrorism.

Ethnic terrorists set a goal to change the legislation of the state towards the interests of their ethnicity. An example of left-wing ethnic terrorism is the Basque ETA (ETA - Euskadi Ta Askatasuna, a Basque terrorist organization). The Basque country itself is an unrecognized officially international community, located on the border of Spain and France. The right ethnic - Chechen terrorists. The most dangerous branch is the right one, an example of which is the capture of hostages in the city of Budyonovsk in 1995.

Economic-criminal is most similar to the activities of an organized criminal group (hereinafter OCG), as the struggle for spheres of influence in the
the individual more involves blackmailling one individual to achieve a goal from the authorities, manifested in the seizure of air transport, the revolutionary more deepens into history, an example of which is the expression of "Narodnaya Volya", the criminal is connected with contract killings of politicians at the request of influential bankers.

Equally interesting are religious, computer, ecoterrorism. Religious, for example, is the most dangerous and frequent, arising on the basis of religious affiliation and the protection of its interests.

As for international terrorism, such an author as L.A. Mogiorian detailed his vision. International terrorism, in his opinion, is determined by signs, namely: if the terrorist act is committed in absolutely other countries than there, citizens of which are the terrorists themselves, if the crime is directed against persons who enjoy international protection, if the preparation itself took place outside the country's national belonging to terrorists, if a terrorist commits an act in one state. And he takes refuge in quite another - the question arises of his extradition. In general, international terrorism most often manifests itself in an attack on officials of another state - ambassadors, consuls, on ships and buildings enjoying international protection.

Important is the issue of a small deepening in the concept of terrorism at sea (piracy) and terrorism in information systems (cyberterrorism). As for piracy, the clearest parameters are reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 in Art. 101. Piracy, according to this document, any act of a forcibly detained private vessel by another vessel for the purpose of robbing ship's citizens, the property of a ship on the high seas, and any aircraft in open airspace, as well as the voluntary use of another's ship in their own interests in contradiction interests of passengers and ship owners.

The most comprehensive definition of maritime terrorism is contained in the Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988, which refers to terrorism as: deliberate seizure, damage to a ship or cargo, violent encroachment on persons on board, and other actions, threatening the safe navigation of the vessel.

Thus, terrorism at sea is one of the manifestations of international terrorism, characterized by special methods and conditions of commission, while the main features and characteristics of international terrorism extend to the category of marine terrorism in full.

At the same time, L.A. Mogiorian believes that the main danger of terrorism at sea is not only that it threatens the safety of maritime navigation, but also tramples on the social principle of freedom of the seas. In this regard, the question arises of the correlation between the phenomena of sea piracy and terrorism at sea, as crimes that encroach on the freedom and safety of navigation and require the application of measures to respond to such manifestations of violence in the sea.

L.A. Mogiorian said that the terrorism on the sea is slightly different from the piracy known from time immemorial. At the same time, L.A. Mogiorian admits that pirates tend to pursue personal goals, of which enrichment is common, while terrorists are inspired by political aspirations that can be expressed in the struggle of certain political groups for power.

Now we will trace such moments of the manifestation of terrorism as taking a human or group of persons hostage.

In the Russian legislation, this crime has a separate qualification, but is closely related to Art. 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, that is, a terrorist act. At the international level, such crimes are also closely related. The main difference is that the terrorist act itself a priori leads to casualties, and the capture of the hostage by the terrorists of the victims may not have, depending on this, qualifications to differ. The time has come when the world community needed to take concrete actions in the fight against terrorism and in particular with hostage taking. In connection with this circumstance, in 1963, the Tokyo Convention on crimes and certain other actions committed on board an aircraft was adopted, and after 7 years the Hague Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of the Aircraft was adopted. The seizure of an aircraft poses a danger to those who are in it, accordingly, passengers and crew act as hostages, to ensure the invaders own security and bring their criminal intent to the end.

An important achievement for the world community in the fight against hostage-taking was the adoption by the UN General Assembly on December 17, 1979, resolution 34/146, which was opened for signature and ratification of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. And only in 1987, after the USSR ratified the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, criminal responsibility for such an act was
Terrorism and separatism are closely linked concepts. The number of Internet users is constantly growing. In the US, they are 158 million, in Europe - 95, in Asia - 90, in Latin America - 14, and in Africa - 3. In Russia, according to various estimates, the number of Internet users is about 8 million. Connection to the Internet is possible from anywhere in the world. If to speak about the developed infrastructure, in this context the Internet covers today more than 150 countries of the world.

The rapid development of informatization has also led to the emergence of new types of crimes, such as computer crime and computer terrorism.

As a new and insufficiently studied criminal phenomenon, cyberterrorism deserves special attention and requires a special approach to solving this dangerous for mankind problem. Of particular concern to law enforcement agencies are the terrorist acts related to the use of the global Internet, from whose open sources it is possible to obtain a technology for the manufacture of biological, chemical and even nuclear weapons of terrorists. Hacking websites, cyber-terrorists gain access to information of various kinds, including secret information.

Computer terrorism is increasingly rapidly and "effectively" acquiring a color of international, global evil and, in accordance with a number of international instruments, cyber terrorism is one of the international crimes.

Not the last place at the present time is the political motivation for inflicting cyber attacks on various infrastructures of developed countries. The main targets of electronic terrorists were the United States, Britain, Germany, Australia, Brazil, Denmark. The confrontation of the digital world against the US has increased in response to the policy pursued towards Iraq and the support of Israel. This can be confirmed by the recent attack by Unix Security Gadz on a number of corporate and government systems in protest against the planned US-British military action against Iraq.

The number of cyber attacks against American government bodies in September was twice the number of attacks in August. For example, the emergence of a new worm VBS / Nedal (Laden versa). For its distribution, the worm uses the text associated with the sad events of September 11, 2001 in New York. VBS / Nedal is a destructive malicious code that destroys the contents of executable files. It is distributed by e-mail, sending itself to each recipient found in the Microsoft Outlook Address Book on the infected computer.
3. CONCLUSION

To date, terrorist acts are carried out much more often than hostage-taking, however, such incidents happen absolutely in any places - shopping centers, hotels, theaters, by plane, on a ship. It happens very mercantilely - the material benefit for the ransom of peaceful and innocent citizens, for the purchase of new types of weapons in the future to continue the oppression of the masses of people.

Thus, summing up the first paragraph, we come to the following conclusions: there is no precise definition of the concept of terrorism; terrorism differs from terror; there are several aspects of terrorism, often encountered and practiced by criminals such a "plan", in particular cyber terrorism, terrorism at sea, hostage taking. Proceeding from the proposed definitions by different authors, I can say that closer to my point of view and in general the formation of an understanding of international terrorism and terrorism as a whole had all the definitions. One definition supplements the other, and whose subjective judgment turns out to be more complete and understandable if it is combined with a similar but more narrowly defined one. A great interest was caused by the article by D. Sochnev and M. Abasov, namely, how they disclose these species. A separate opinion formed the delineation of ethnic and religious terrorism. Earlier there was a difficulty with the distinction of such species. Now it can be said with certainty that ethnic is more connected not with the manifestation of the religion of ethnic groups, but with national identity and the consolidation of such ethnic groups in a certain territory, not without an aspect of religious relations.

REFERENCES


