

## **The role of international cooperation in counteraction of terrorism, extremism and other moderate groups**

*Sarteep Mawlood*

*postgraduate student,*

*«KROK» University, Kyiv, Ukraine,*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-0663-208X*

Terrorism is not new word to us, but nowadays our worldwide suffers from the extremist groups in all around the world which reached high level of risk and difficult stages that have never seen before. Terrorism is like an epidemic that no community and country is immune and far from, despite physical terrorism, they use different kinds of ways such as intellectual, religion, racism to exploit others. To some extent they could to divide the communities and countries into several lines and made gap among them.

During our study to the topic, we found out international relationship and coordination are not at the required level as well as terrorism acts increased due several points below:

- Although we are in 21 century but international community could not reach an agreement of precise definition on terror and terrorism, the definition has an elastically meaning, it gives authorities, organizations, other institutions to define terror with their interests and as they want. The role of UN in general and General Assembly is weak regarding this issue and needs to contribute more.

- The current relationship among countries is totally different from that post second world war, in that time communities, states, others had a great coordination and wanted to face terror altogether, but now states, people and governments are almost left alone to encounter terrorism and not that relationship or almost none, it is a big gap and terrorists exploited it.

- There are moderate groups, nonviolent people who ask for their right and self-determination which is embodied in UN charter but authorities still do not recognize their right and sees them as terrorist and saboteurs, for others is right and do not list them as terrorist, then relationship not be in the same level. UN, states, countries should differ moderate groups who ask for their rights from other extremist groups and terrorism, fighting moderate groups makes the situation more complicated in both domestic and international level.

- Now relationship based on interests more than supporting others to encounter terrorism and tackle violent, in another word states gives information, support some interests in return.

- States, authorities, governments and other parties cooperate with terrorists, other extremist groups for political goals, to pressure other parties to accept agreements or to weaken other countries to cause security instability and some kind of chaos.

- UN in general and security council in particular failed to issue several decisions and instructions due to political background, polar power, because some were with and some were against, which made opportunity to the terrorist to organize their acts

better.

- Terrorism acts has changed, exploiting the development in various fields made them to use new technology and tactics, nowadays have more capability than before which some countries cannot face them alone with its army, so the best way to encounter terrorism is to have international relationship and working together.

- Foreign fighter terrorists, extremists and presenting in other regions and states are another problem to the states and communities, some states do not accept to retrieve prosecute them. In one hand domestic law in some countries mentions citizens have to prosecute within its territorial even if they are in other states, in another hand the states where the terrorists caught in demand from national states that the terrorists came from to retrieve their terrorists and then tension starts in relationship and coordination among countries.

Terrorism acts spread in all around the world and no community is safe from sudden attack, so in all cases states and communities need to have relationship and coordinate, so as to be far from it as much as possible. Secondly, most acts happen in regions, states where there is no space to express views of people, carry out their religious rituals and so on, these things push people, group to act violently, therefore, states should give its people their right which is embodied in both domestic and international law.

**Ключові слова:** terrorism; law; state.