

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Russia and the USA in the fight against international terrorism.

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Relevance of the research issue: International terrorism is reasonably considered as one of the toughest challenges to the modern world. Having become one of the main global threats at the beginning of the 21st century, it triggered fundamental changes in the sphere of international security. Private, social and national security are in danger; and despite the fact that as a rule terrorism is politically motivated, its victims tend to be people unrelated to political activity.

Nowadays terrorist organizations are observed to acquire features of typical transnational organized crime groups – arms trade, drug trafficking and even laundering of their illegal proceeds. This tendency is aggravated by the fact that radical extremists now can gain access to the weapon of mass destruction, and borderline between internal and international terrorism blurs as soon as terrorist attacks are committed all over the world.

During last four years, this tendency has been embodied in the international terrorist organization ‘Islamic State’. All heads of the countries involved in counter-terrorism struggle have officially admitted this formation’s high of level of threat and necessity of countries’ unity against it. In addition, the problem of global cooperation to combat international terrorism is actualizing because of increased tension between Russia and the USA.

Thus, researches of nature and genesis of the terrorism, the essence of its socio-political manifestations and, what is more important, question of combating it appeared to be imperative, hence, relevance of the research issue is demonstrated.

The purpose of the work lies in analysis of the political conjuncture of international struggle with terrorism and identification of positive and negative factors affecting interaction between Russia and the USA on this issue.

Research objectives:

- to research the notion of terrorism;
- to analyze global experience of combating terrorism in conditions of globalizing world;
- to characterize the experience of combating international terrorism by Russia the USA;
- to research international collaboration between Russia and the USA in the fight against global terrorist threat.

Scientific novelty of the work is proved by putting the acute issue of actualizing struggle with international terrorism and its profound analysis from many aspects – legal, political, religious and historic. The conclusion has been made on a basis that in the conditions of mounting tension between Russia and the

USA on various issues of bilateral and multilateral collaboration, in the situation of actual terrorist threat countries can intensify cooperation on its neutralization (the Boston Marathon, alleged terrorist attack in St. Petersburg).

Structure: introduction, the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion, a 105-reference bibliography (56 of which are in foreign languages) and the four Appendixes. The total volume is 71 pages.

Summary: Nowadays international terrorism more often has the nature of Islamism. Being the world's most dangerous tendency it is greatly important for political scientists and other scientific experts. Nevertheless, even greater attention to it has been paid in the foreign policy of the USA that is country claiming their role of the world leader and their responsibility for maintenance of global international security. Unilaterally taken authority (that, however, has certain reasonable basis) lies in suppression of using religious extremism for political objectives and prevention of further proliferation of WMD. In the conditions of globalization and accelerated scientific and technological progress, this threat has become more than real.

Modern global terrorism is undoubtedly resilient phenomenon, which constantly transforms and adapts to changing conditions. For this reason, success of struggle with it will depend on number or participant states and complexity of combat measures.

The majority of countries nowadays admits necessity of consolidation against terrorism. Nevertheless, despite the fact that interstate collaboration through intelligence services, law-enforcement agencies is becoming more widespread, it is still observed only within existing political blocs (the USA and Europe one the one side and Russia and its allies one the opposite side). Hence, secondary character of international terrorism problem against the background of political controversies is admitted.

However, despite foreign-policy contradictions between these countries their possible coalition has its own perspectives. Having mutual experience of combating such world threats as nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, special anti-terrorist agencies of the Russian Federation and the USA have been cooperating for a long time. They provide to each other information about plotted terrorist attacks in their territories and improve their legal framework. Otherwise, it can only be foreseen that international terrorism threat will not lose its global character over the medium term.