

understanding of the cultural characteristics and logic of the Arab participants in the negotiation processes can reduce the conflict of communication and help to draw up long-term negotiation strategies, which will help to achieve the necessary political agreements

*Author of the abstract– Elena Dmitrieva*

2019.03.006. TERRORISM IN THE MODERN WORLD: THE EXPERIENCE OF ISRAEL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM // Condensed from *"The Fight against Terrorism: the Israeli Experience"* by V. Morozov and E. Litvinova. Vestnik BGU, 2018, No. 114, P. 117–123, and *"Restrictions on Property Rights in Order to Counter Terrorism (Demolition of Houses of Terrorist Family Members)"* by O. Romanovskaya and O. Bezrukova. Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenij. Povolzhskij rajon. Obshchestvennyye nauki, 2017, № 4, P. 27–35.

*Keywords: Israel, terrorism, the fight against terrorism, domestic policy, human rights, property rights.*

V. Morozov and E. Litvinova, authors of the article *"Combating Terrorism: The Israeli Experience"* [1], note that the problem of terrorism has existed for more than one decade or even a hundred years. As early as the 1st century, in Judea there existed a sect of sikarii, who were radical nationalists opposing the Romans and the citizens who supported them. Sykarii preferred to act among a large crowd of people, which enabled them to slip away quietly and also had a greater effect.

In the modern world, terrorism has not only disappeared as a phenomenon, but is also acquiring ever more terrifying features and significantly more global dimensions. Although the number of terrorist attacks is reduced every year, their goal is no longer to intimidate the population and advance any demands, but to commit violent acts.

The author believes that the reasons for this situation can be the failure of the state policy to prevent terrorism through control over the lives of citizens, mistakes in the domestic and foreign policies of states, attempts to fight terrorism by the same means as with dissidents, opposition, etc.

More terrorist acts occur in the countries with unstable political and economic conditions. These countries include Iran, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Yemen, Libya, Pakistan, etc. However, recently cases of terrorist attacks also became frequent in prosperous countries such as France, Germany, Holland, New Zealand, which opened their borders to refugees from the countries in an unstable political situation, such as Syria, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, etc., but which had no well-defined laws and rules for reception and assimilation in society of such a large number of migrants. Migration policy of Europe contributed to the emergence of radical migrants in the host country and the creation of closed communities, living according to their laws and traditions, which were often in the conflict with the standard of conduct accepted in the adoptive country.

One of the countries that has learned to counter terrorism quite effectively is Israel. Since getting independence in 1948, the country has begun to attract groups from neighboring countries and during some 56 years, about 1,300 Israeli citizens died in the process of terrorist attacks. Such a situation required the state to take measures in order to avoid even greater losses in the future.

In its anti-terrorism policy, the government uses the principle of "making terrorism unprofitable."

In addition to the police Israel set up several organizations that were primarily aimed at countering terrorism. These were Mossad (1951) (agency for intelligence and special tasks), its objective and functions can be compared with those of Foreign Intelligence Service, Shabak (1948) (general security (and counterintelligence) service of Israel), which can be compared with the FSB and the IDF, the official army of the country.

Forming up of the first special forces of the Israeli army (Commando 101) is usually regarded as the starting point of the beginning of fight against terrorism. It was at that time that a platoon commander, Ariel Sharon (future Prime Minister) formulated some principles of the struggle, which remain governing up to this day:

1) The principle of "street fight", which can be understood as the need to deliver preventive strikes.

2) The principle of "inevitable retaliation": every terrorist will be tracked down and the punishment for his (her) actions will follow.

And one more principle is a theory developed by Ariel Sharon's deputy Shlomo Baum. It states that you can't just defend yourself against terrorism, you need to destroy the terrorists in their den and strike directly at countries sponsoring terrorism.

Currently, the anti-terrorist forces of the State of Israel are divided into 3 groups:

1) Capture units. These units perform hostage rescue operations and destroy terrorists.

2) Intervention units. They are responsible for cordoning and guarding the area of operations, gather intelligence and await for arrival of capture units. (Intervention units can directly carry out a counter-terrorist operation only if terrorists have begun to kill the hostages).

3) Support units. They assist the units of capture and intervention in the course of anti-terrorist operations and include units of mine clearance, electronic warfare, computer planning, dog service and several others.

However, despite such a powerful system of counterterrorism, in Israel there was for a long time no law regulating the issues of counteracting the propaganda and recruitment activities of terrorist organizations, and the international nature of such organizations was not distinguished, although most of the terrorist acts were carried out by people living outside of Israel. But the increased incidence of attacks on

Israelis in 2015 contributed to adoption of the Anti-Terrorism Act, which was approved on June 16, 2016 at a meeting of the Knesset. The purpose of the act was to assign special powers to “prevent the creation of terrorist organizations and carrying out terrorist activities, to bar and prevent terrorist acts carried out by terrorist organizations or individuals.”

O. Romanovskaya and O. Bezrukova, the authors of the article “Restriction of property rights in order to counter terrorism ...” [2], write that modern terrorism penetrates the life of every citizen more and more. The more large-scale the terrorist attack, the more attention it is paid in the news, the more often it is talked about it in the media. In this regard, there arises the question of the relationship between the media and the number of terrorist acts.

Due to the large number of suicide bombers in the ranks of terrorists, Israeli special services believe that it is easier to track down sponsors and other people from the suicide assassins’ immediate community to eliminate them. At the same time, this makes us think of non-standard methods of combating terrorism. However, everybody understands that the spread of terrorism will go on until its financial support ceases. That is why much attention is now being paid to the fight against financial terrorism.

One of the effective measures to combat terrorism is imposition of civil liability on criminals by setting fines, filing various lawsuits etc. The Israeli law provides for one more measure that is often resorted to, namely, the principle of collectivity, according to which not only terrorists, but also their families are punished (the Cabinet of Ministers adopted an array of laws under which terrorists’ families within 72 hours of an attempt or act of terrorism are deprived of all the property: their houses are destroyed, and their lands and savings are transferred to the state or the family of the deceased Israelite), and sometimes the economic punishment is applied to the entire “area” where the terrorist lives.

The author notes that the Israeli rules for the demolition of the houses of a terrorist's relatives have specifics stemming from the peculiarities of the Israeli legal system, which includes elements of traditionalism (Halacha is a set of religious rules, the main source of law) and judicial precedent (decisions of the Israeli Supreme Court are also a source of law, setting a precedent). In other words, demolition of houses and destruction of property of terrorists' families in Israel is perceived as a legal right to revenge.

Although Israel is often accused of the collective responsibility of terrorists' families, the decision on demolition is made on the basis of involvement of the families in the terrorist attack, since the families often learn about the participation of a family member in the terrorist attack, but they shelter them in every possible way.

Given the fact that every year an ever smaller number of terrorist acts are recorded in Israel, we can conclude that these principles are quite effective.

At the moment, the Israeli state has one of the best security systems. In addition to ongoing specials operations, reconnaissance missions, operations to eliminate the revealed terrorists, etc., a significant contribution to ensuring security is also made by ordinary citizens who are aware of the danger that terrorism poses and precisely thanks to the vigilance of the local population, about 80% of attacks can be prevented. Based on this, we can even say that security in Israel has become a kind of "cult" for the inhabitants of the country.

Similar methods and practices of fight against terrorism, used by the Israeli special services and state institutions, can be adopted by the countries of Europe to effectively counter terrorism.

*Author of the abstract – Mariia Prutik*