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**SOME ASPECTS OF COMBATING TERRORISM
IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Now terrorism became the real threat not only for the certain states, but also for all world community. Great Britain belongs to those countries in which rather successfully fight against extremism and have certain practices according to prevention of extremist manifestations. In article the conclusion is drawn that the principles of the organization of fight by extremism, and first of all her preventive character and broad cooperation with the population are the reason of successful «prevention of youth extremism in Great Britain». At acquaintance with the documents concerning activities of police of the United Kingdom for prevention and suppression of extremist activity and when viewing a number of the websites belonging to offices of police of Great Britain, the fight against youth extremism having generally preventive character is often conducted not so much globally how many «pointwise» and «precisely». However when developing practical recommendations in the sphere of communication counteraction to terrorism in is necessary to consider both positive, and negative experience, therefore studying of various directions of anti-terrorist activity of the countries of the West is represented relevant and important.

Key words: Great Britain, terrorism, extremism, struggle, IRA, MI5, international, national and religious minorities, police.

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Ұлыбританиядағы лаңкестікпен күрестің кейбір астарлары

Қазіргі кезеңде лаңкестік жекелеген елдерге ғана емес, сонымен қатар бүкіл әлемдік қоғамдастық үшін нақтылы қауіп-қатерге айналды. Экстремизмге қарсы күресте әлдеқайда табысқа қол жеткізген және экстремистік көріністердің алдын алу мен жою жолында нақты нәтижеге жеткен елдердің бірі – Ұлыбритания болып табылады. Мақалада экстремизмге қарсы күресті ұйымдастыру қағидалары, ең алдымен оның алдын алу сипаты және тұрғын халықпен кең көлемдегі әрекеттестігі «Ұлыбританиядағы жастар экстремизмінің алдын алудың» табысты дәлелі болып табылатындығы түйінделеді. Экстремистік әрекеттердің алдын алу мен жолын кес-кестеу барысындағы Біріккен Корольдік полициясының қызметтеріне қатысты құжаттармен таныса келе және британдық полиция бөлімшелеріне қарасты бірқатар сайттарды қарастыра отырып, жастар экстремизміне қарсы алдын алу сипатындағы күрес жалпылама күйде емес, қайта «дәл» және «нақтылы» жүргізілетіндігіне көз жеткіздік. Дегенмен лаңкестікке қарсы тұрудың коммуникациялық саласындағы нақтылы ұсыныстарды өзірлеуде жағымды және жағымсыз да

тәжірибелерді ескеру қажет. Бұл өз кезегінде Батыс елдерінің лаңкестікке қарсы бағытталған әртүрлі қызметтерін зерделеудің өзекті де маңызды болып табылатындығының айғағы.

Түйін сөздер: Ұлыбритания, лаңкестік, экстремизм, күрес, ИРА, МИ-5, халықаралық, ұлттық және діни азшылықтар, полиция.

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Некоторые аспекты борьбы с терроризмом в Великобритании

В настоящее время терроризм стал реальной угрозой не только для отдельных государств, но и для всего мирового сообщества. Великобритания принадлежит к тем странам, в которых достаточно успешно борются с экстремизмом и имеют определенные наработки по предупреждению и предотвращению экстремистских проявлений. В статье сделан вывод о том, что принципы организации борьбы с экстремизмом, и в первую очередь ее превентивный характер и широкое сотрудничество с населением, являются причиной успешной «профилактики молодежного экстремизма в Великобритании». При ознакомлении с документами, касающимися деятельности полиции Соединенного Королевства по предотвращению и пресечению экстремистской деятельности, и при просмотре ряда сайтов, принадлежащих отделениям полиции Великобритании, борьба с молодежным экстремизмом, имеющая в основном превентивный характер, часто ведется не столько глобально, сколько «точечно» и «прицельно». Однако при разработке практических рекомендаций в сфере коммуникационного противодействия терроризму необходимо учитывать как позитивный, так и негативный опыт, следовательно изучение различных направлений антитеррористической деятельности стран Запада представляется актуальным и важным.

Ключевые слова: Великобритания, терроризм, экстремизм, борьба, ИРА, МИ-5, международный, национальные и религиозные меньшинства, полиция.

Introduction

It has been some time since terrorism has taken off the national framework and has gained international recognition. Today, it is becoming an effective tool of frightening one's opponents during the various conflicts around the world as soon as acts of terrorism are based on violence. It is well-known that currently not only single individual states but also all world communities are under threat of terrorism, including international terrorism. At the same time, the fight against terrorism is one of the priorities of each state in the world, and the scientifically detailed study of the problem by scientists could be determined by its relevance. One of the first European countries which faced terrorism threat is England. The English-Irish confrontation is the longest-running conflict in the world, which began in the 12th century by the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. «Gunpowder Plot» in 1605 could be considered as the first terrorist act in the country (Чигарев, 2007). The Society of United Irishmen which was established at the end of XVIII century continued its activities by a terrorist organization

called the Irish Republican Army (IRA). In order to end the contradictions in the UK, the IRA agrees to halt all military operations on August 31, 1994, and negotiate peacefully. As a result, on April 10, 1998, the agreement, which resolved the issue of controversy over Ulster, prevent the terrorist attacks in the country. However, IRA militants, who did not agree with the British authorities' recent policy, fired at the MI-6 headquarters in London in September 2000 (MI-5 and MI-6 are the names of British intelligence and counter-intelligence service). On July 28, 2005, the IRA declared its suspension of its armed action. In general, Great Britain is one of the states under the threat of international terrorism as countries like the USA and Israel. The threat is increasing year by year. In 2001 there were about 250 suspects in the country, and in 2007 their number reached 2000 (Терроризм в современном мире, 2008).

The continuing international military action against the Taliban and al-Qaeda in Iraq and Afghanistan after the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11 and the Middle East conflict has heightened the movement of extremist groups in the country. The largest terrorist attack in the mod-

ern history of Great Britain took place on July 7, 2005. 52 people died and 700 people injured as the result of three explosions in London Underground and a terrorist attack to the bus. Great damage has been caused to the London transport infrastructure. In this terrorist act a terrorist was the first one who committed a suicide in Western Europe. Such a terrorist act could be repeated on July 21. However, four explosive devices were not activated and the terrorist act failed.

On August 10, 2006, another large-scale terrorist attack was prevented. The special services were able to unveil plans who were intended to explore more than ten transatlantic planes flying from Great Britain to the USA and Canada. Terrorists planned to use liquid explosives to blast. Following this incident, there was arranged a strict order of safety in the UK airports. At the same time, special services increased their ability to control the source of threats and gained access to information on the exact number of persons involved in terrorist acts (Текст Закона о Терроризме, 2006). Since 2006, British special services have begun to publicly declare terrorist threats. Starting from 1, 2006, five categories of threats, were defined, namely low, moderate, substantial, severe and critical, the level of threats in the country has not declined from a severe category. In June 2007, blast of two vehicles full of explosives in London was prevented. The next day, the vehicle filled with propane gas cylinders entered the building of the international airport in Glasgow and started to burn. As a result, two terrorists were arrested and no one was injured.

It is clear that the English special services' efforts to prevent terrorist acts are exemplary. It indicated their great experience in preventing terrorist attacks because of their long-term resistance against terrorists. However, we know that in London several terrorist acts have been committed in 2017. Twelve people were killed in a terrorist attack near the British Parliament building in Westminster in March. This terrorist act was undertaken by the DAESH terrorist group (the al-Dawla al-Islamiya al-Iraq al-Sham translation: Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant). 22 people died as a result of the May terrorist act in Manchester. On the 4th of June in London, a van was driven into pedestrians. After that, some unknown people armed with knives attacked people in the territory of «Borough Market». According to official sources, seven people were killed as a result of terrorist attacks (not including the deaths of three terrorists who had belts as terrorists'), and fifty people were wounded. On June 4, 2017, UK Prime Minister Theresa May said that the government will revise its national anti-

terrorist strategy, condemning the third terrorist act committed in the last three months (Theresa, 2017). She also noted that she would be able to accept international dimensions of the fight against terrorism in cybercrime. According to the prime minister, since March, the police, intelligence and security services have prevented five terrorist attacks.

Today, Today, the UK has a long history of countering terrorism. Therefore, it is important to determine the effectiveness of the British government's fight against terrorism. In the recent years, terrorist acts have begun in Kazakhstan. Certainly, if foreign experience is taken into account in choosing ways to fight it, the case will be effective.

Methodology

Theoretical and methodological basis of the article is the conceptual work of authors in this area, which examines the essence and development of international terrorism as well as its adaptation to the present situation. There were used main research methods as a complex systematic approach that sees terrorism as a whole phenomenon; historical method of terrorism development, including the historical aspects of its transformation (social, political, economic, ideological); dialectical method of studying the phenomenon of interaction between contradictions; a comparative approach that is used to compare various conceptual approaches to the study of international terrorism. Comparative analysis, in its turn, was supplemented by a historical review, and its necessity is based on a clear history of terrorist and religious extremism in order to better understand its current doctrine.

Results

Preventing terrorism in the UK and reducing its consequences is through counter-terrorism measures. Measures and actions on counter-terrorism are implemented through the fight against terrorism. The fight terrorism is carried out in the legislative field in two ways: first, the laws applicable only in Northern Ireland, and secondly the criminal law applicable to the rest of the United Kingdom. In 2000, the law on terrorism was adopted. Nowadays this law is used based on the amendments made to the Criminal Law and the Police Act, which includes Articles 131 and 16 (Журавель, 2010).

This law provides the government with new competences:

a) possibility of collecting the information necessary for the prevention of terrorist activities and

the exchange of ministries; b) updating of the migration procedure; c) improvement of the security system in the railway and air transport; d) improvement of control of the potential toxic substances which are purpose of terrorist activities. The English law also provided compensation to victims of terrorist acts.

The British system of combating terrorism also includes military structures. The main divisions include: Soecial Air Service; special anti-terrorist structures in 43 UK counties; especially the security services of state and public figures (depending on the actions of the Irish Republican troops). In early 2002, in a country where 2.5 million telecameras work around the clock, the government spent 120 million pounds sterling in order to increase the number of telecameras.

After the terrorist attacks in London in the summer of 2005, the fight against terrorism developed in new direction. It is based on four directions: «prevention», «prosecution», «protection» and «readiness».

Analyzing the recent terrorist attacks in the past decade, the British government said that there should be made some changes in the fight against terrorism. The four main lines were defined in this direction:

Primarily, fighting against «radical Islam whose violent ideology is incompatible with Islam and Western liberty values, democracy and human rights».

Secondly, to prevent the spread of radical ideology on the Internet and social networks. Theresa May said: «We need to work with allied democratic government to reach international agreements that regulate cyberspace to prevent the spread of extremist and terrorism planning».

Thirdly, in the «real world» – primarily to continue to fight terrorism in Iraq and Syria, and also in the UK. According to the Independent edition, the Prime Minister also plans to establish a special legal commission to combat the extremism and to encourage citizens. «Despite the significant progress, to be honest: we were too tolerant to extremism in our country» — the prime minister admitted.

Fourth, Fourth, revising the national anti-terrorism strategy by expanding the powers of the police and the security forces (Theresa, 2017). Theresa May's statement, «It is time to say enough is enough. Everybody needs to go about their lives as they normally would. Our society should continue to function in accordance with our values. But when it comes to taking on extremism and terrorism, things need to change» shows today's main indicator of Britain's fight against terrorism.

Discussion

Since the beginning of the «terrorist war» on the planet, terrorism has become even stronger. This deviation of the situation today shows a new dimension of terrorist threats. Through engendering fear, terrorists aim to impact public opinion and subjects' decision-making which is one of their goals, which in turn destroys the situation in the state or region, and the current global society is likely to destabilize the global political system. One of the most important elements of terrorist acts is the component of the communication, which is one of the important aspects of international security.

In this regard, the question of the communication strategy of the world's leading countries in this area is a matter of time. Communicative combating terrorism can only be a result of the combination of open and closed communication. It is well-developed in intelligence and counterintelligence systems of European states (Simons, 2012). After terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, a number of countries in the European Union started to expand the scope of anti-terrorism and security services. For example, the budget of the British MI-5 increased by 30% from May 2004 to June 2005 (Todd, 2009). Following a series of terrorist acts in Madrid in 2004 and London in 2005, the European Union developed and adopted a program for the prevention and suppression of the international terrorism, and in 2010, «The EU Internal Security Strategy» which considers the establishment of a single European model of combating terrorism and organized crime for the coordination of efforts of all EU countries and other countries comes into force.

The government of the United Kingdom supports the prime minister's initiative to establish a joint center for terrorist threat assessment. According to the statistics of Parliamentary Committee on Intelligence and Security in 2012-2013, 68% of their resources of MI-5 are mobilized to combat international terrorism, and every year this proportion grows by 2.6% (Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament, 2013).

According to researchers of terrorism, it is clear that today such attention is necessary. Moreover, European governments have come to a conclusion that the common European intelligence system should be improved, particularly in the field of intelligence communications (as far as possible), in the field of data exchange, and on the relevance of joint trials.

The victory in any terrorist conflict, according to the researcher of the University of East London E.Silke, eventually, depends on two critical factors.

And though the first of them the expert calls a level of professionalism of investigation, ability to code own secrets and plans, opening plans of the enemy, the second, «perhaps, even as more important» as a factor is recognized «psychological fight, what is called «fight for hearts and minds»: «While roots of terrorism are fed with society, the conflict continues. If this support stops, terrorists begin to feel as the fish cast ashore, their days are numbered» (Silke, 2011). However, The Concept of Prevention of Terrorism (Prevent, that is, the contact component) has been too slow for a long time in the UK, many projects and investments have been concentrated in another area. In general, there are a number of critical comments on the method of combating terrorism in the UK. Professor Paul Wilkinson, one of the founding scientists of Center for the Study of Terrorism at the St. Andrew University, supports the use of only legitimate methods in the fight against national and international terrorism (Wilkinson, 1986).

According to the head of the Muslim Council of Britain, Mohammed Abdul Barai, the British government's counter-terrorism actions are creating a common suspicion and anxiety.

In an extensive interview with The Daily Telegraph, he said that it would be useful to focus on more about the positive aspects of Islam, not engendering negative viewpoints towards people's nationality, and reminded Nazi Germany as an example. «If our community is perceived extremely negatively by the most part of the population, Muslims begin to feel very vulnerable, – doctor Bari told, in particular. – If we are seen as people who only create problems and bear nothing society, and it cannot but disturb» (Harrison, 2006). It was said because of Jonathan Evans's announcement, the head of MI-5, who claimed that there were at least 2,000 people in Britain posed a «direct threat to national security and public safety in Britain and Muslims were preparing youth to be ready to commit suicide. «I think that similar announcements create sensation of fear in society, and it only on a hand to terrorists, – was marked by Dr. Bari. – Young Muslims are so vulnerable, as well as representatives of other cultures, and in such climate they can begin to feel like the victims». Finally, Dr. Bari insisted that he wanted to see the British and Muslim cultures unite, but that (Позиция Британии К Терроризму, 2017) it would require extensive effort from both sides. The British media is also under strict legislative control as it has to inform the police about any terrorist attack in the country. This, in turn, complicates the activities of journalists in secret organizations to investigate terrorism.

Well-known journalist Nick Fielding stated that some additions to the anti-terrorism law prohibit the publication of press reports on some the UK events and undermine the freedom of expression (Британские меры по борьбе с терроризмом и свобода слова, 2017). The reason is if organizations are found out to be involved in terrorist acts or support terrorism, under the law, they will be suspended and expelled from the country. However, as soon as such organizations continue their activities secretly, journalists are limited in their ability to inform society about the activities of such organizations.

One of the most important areas of open discussion around the world the issue of terrorism is to analyze how to counter terrorism. Many human rights organizations are involved in such discourse. They do not undermine the relevance of the problem, but do not support some measures in the fight against terrorism, as human rights violations have been introduced in the adoption of anti-terrorism legislation.

The Daily Telegraph newspaper writes that among anti-terrorist documents, 39 pages are designed for employees' activities in the children's institutions, and that the document has been criticized by some politicians. «It is difficult to understand how it will be executed. It is impracticable. Whether they shall (a staff of kindergartens) report on a kid who eulogizes the preacher who is considered as the radical? I think, is not present», – the parliamentarian David Davis told issuing (В Великобритании террористов будут искать среди детей, 2015).

British Prime Minister Theresa May said about their readiness in making changes to the human rights law in the fight against terrorism, if it is required. She noted that they were considering the possibility of extending the detention period of suspects up to 28 days (this was reduced by 14 days in 2011).

The Labor leader, Jeremy Corbin, criticised this statement and said this would be a good step to stop the police crackdown on conservative initiatives and to allocate extra funds to police and security services to safeguard democratic values, including human rights law. Leader of the Liberal Democrats, Tim Ferron, accused the prime minister of organizing a nuclear weapon competition on terrorism law. «Everything that she does, will lead to reduction of freedoms, but not terrorism», – he said.

Before that Theresa May had called for a more stringent regulation of the Internet. «We are not able to allow this ideology to find safe places for distribution of the ideas. Today it is the Internet and the big Internet companies who allow to do it», –

May told (Theresa, 2017). During a trip to Saudi Arabia in June 2017, British Prime Minister Theresa May pointed out that London has expanded its capabilities in the fight against terrorism, focusing primarily on financial aid providers (Theresa, 2017).

After the meeting of the Emergency Government Committee, UK Prime Minister Theresa May said that «never it will be allowed to violence to undermine democratic process therefore propaganda campaigns will restore their actions in the country tomorrow». The lack of interconnection between terrorist acts during this time is evidence of a new trend in the country. «Terrorism generates terrorism, performers are inspired on making of the attacks not only after years of planning and preparation, but only by copying other terrorists' actions in the easiest ways» (Theresa, 2017). There is also a view that some of the special services' actions are excessive in reference to the Muslim population, which in turn causes the mood of the Muslim community to grow. And, as you look at history, it is well-known that terrorism was considered as a positive act and that it had enough supporters.

Until the second half of the twentieth century, the national liberation movement in Ireland used terrorism as one of the most effective forms of resistance. Accordingly, the image of the terrorist was similar to the bold appearance of the freedom fighter, and even became an example to imitate. In the 60's of the twentieth century, a new wave of violence in Northern Ireland triggered a rise in religious conflicts. Now, the Irish Republican Army reinvigorates its activities as patrons of Catholic minority rights. However, despite the political decision on the cessation of the conflicts, the failure of terrorist acts led to a change in society's attitude toward them.

Conclusion

The UK is one of those countries that have been successful in fighting and preventing extremism and terrorism. Meanwhile, the experience gained by this country in this direction will be useful for countries like Kazakhstan, who have just faced this trend. It can be concluded that the scope and duration of the terrorist organizations' activities in the United Kingdom make it possible to conclude that terrorist threats have become the daily life of British people. That's why the United Kingdom is fighting against extremism and terrorism at the national and community level. The police play a special role in the fight against youth extremism. It is defined by the following features:

a) the nature of the prevention of the fight against youth extremism by the state and the British police;

b) the involvement of local community and population in this struggle and the presence of the British police in the community's involvement in this struggle;

c) the fight against propagation and dissemination of extremism in universities and colleges of the country;

d) the fight against activities of extremist groups on the Internet network (Мир сегодня, 2008).

From the point of view of culture, it should be noted that the system of criteria and values in the UK society was not able to adequately affect the citizens involved in terrorist acts, as the vast majority of terrorist actors are not only citizens of the UK, but also those who were born in country.

Furthermore, the country's new laws have hampered the expansion of foreign neo-Nazis and other extremist groups. The UK's criminal justice status, which has been steadily growing in the legal sphere, is the main source of the fight against terrorism. The Terrorism Act 2000 is the first English law. It is a fundamental law in the entire territory of the Kingdom of England in the fight against terrorism (Vlasov, 2002). Moreover, the UK law «On the Prevention of Terrorism» (March 2005) was adopted in the United Kingdom, where the issues of extremism were also covered.

In the subsequent period, the program «Preventing Violent Extremism» was adopted to prevent the spread of extremist ideas. Additionally, the British authorities have made a decision to tighten foreign nationals' access to the country. The ready to close of the Ministry of Internal Affairs also stated that they are completely ready to close the doors of the county to all citizens who promote extremist views (Prevent Violent Extremism, 2015).

The long-term strategy against terrorism called «Contest» has been made in the UK. There are four directions in it: «prevention», «persecution», «protection», and «readiness». Britain has set a number of priorities in the field of prevention: a) to daily life; b) performance of duties qualitatively by individuals and organizations who are responsible for protection from terrorism and elimination of consequences of terrorist acts on public and private areas; c) paying companies' and organizations' attention security measures to protect one's property, assets and employees (Правовые и организационные аспекты противодействия экстремизму и терроризму в Великобритании, 2015).

At the present stage of economic crisis, the rise in the unemployment rate in the European countries,

immigration police and other challenges intensity related to extremism activity grows. The world community has a number of important challenges to the fight against extremism and terrorism. So in order to make the fight against terrorism effective

and be able to forecast the future development of the social and political processes in the experience of foreign countries it seems necessary to investigate other states' experiences in legislative and judicial processes and try to gain useful knowledge.

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