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Аннотация

Ключевые слова: *ЛАТИНСКАЯ АМЕРИКА, ПРОБЛЕМА МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ТЕРРОРИЗМА, ТЕРРОРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ГРУППИРОВКИ, МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ТЕРРОРИЗМ, ИГИЛ, ХЕЗБОЛЛА, АНТИТЕРРОРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ СОЮЗЫ, ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ И ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЮ ТЕРРОРИЗМУ, НАРКОТРАФИК, ПРЕСТУПНОСТЬ, РЕВОЛЮЦИОННЫЕ ДВИЖЕНИЯ, ТЕРРОРИСТИЧЕСКИЕ АТАКИ.*

На сегодняшний день в странах Латинской Америки наблюдается сложная политическая ситуация, ставшая результатом развития многолетних тенденций. На протяжении десятилетий континент проходил через многие революционные движения, которые преследовали свои цели. До Второй мировой войны Латинская Америка не была средоточием столь масштабных революционных движений, но уже тогда наблюдались первые антиправительственные выступления (к примеру, т.н. «прыжок с Кюрасао»). В 1930-е гг. стали заметны проявления террористических методов, спланированных на основе фашистской идеологии, перенятой от итальянских фашистов и немецких нацистов.

Вторая половина XX века трансформировала идеологию терроризма, поделив ее на лево- и праворадикальную тенденции. Эти выступления отличались своей жестокостью и методами, которые можно смело охарактеризовать как террористические (взрывы, похищение людей, массовые убийства). Многие из террористических группировок придерживались антикоммунистических взглядов, чем и были вызваны их военные акции. В этот период начинает свое существование левая группировка FARC, занимающая отдельное место в истории Латинской Америки. Она появилась в Колумбии и прошла через серьезную модернизацию на пути к своим целям. Ее обвиняли в связях с террористическими организациями (Хезболла, ИГИЛ), активисты FARC временами были связаны с наркотрафиком.

В XXI веке присутствующие в Латинской Америке террористические группы связаны в основном с религиозными соображениями. Большинство революционных группировок XX века остались в прошлом, прекратив свое существование по разным причинам. Основная угроза сейчас исходит от группировок, принадлежавших к исламскому миру (ИГИЛ, Хезболла). Особенно сильно их активность наблюдается в районе трех границ – Бразилии, Аргентины и Парагвая, которое является слабым местом континента.

Латинская Америка активно не противостоит терроризму, однако нельзя и сказать, что она полностью бездействует. Для решения террористических вопросов, а также для сотрудничества и реализации общей политики, были созданы такие органы, как CICTE и SEPRINTE. Также страны Латинской Америки ведут переговоры с другими государствами

для совместных действий против террористов на базе норм и документов Организации Объединенных Наций (ООН).

Помимо религиозного терроризма, в странах региона наблюдаются проблемы наркоторговли, организованной преступности, что также отчасти связано с террористической активностью. Наплыв беженцев и нарушения прав человек все больше подрывают и без того нестабильное положение Латинской Америки на международной арене.

В целом ситуация в Латинской Америке остается нестабильной. Слабый политический аппарат, бедность, нарушения прав человека и организованная преступность - все это делает регион уязвимым для террористической деятельности. Тем не менее, властями предпринимаются различные шаги в направлении светлого будущего, что, конечно, должно осуществляться совместными усилиями.

Целью исследования является выявление форм террористической деятельности (в том числе и международной) в странах Латинской Америки и характер международного сотрудничества в борьбе с этими организациями.

Объектом исследования являются международные и локальные террористические структуры на территории государств Латинской Америки.

Предметом исследования являются особенности противостояния стран Латинской Америки и международного терроризма.

Структура выпускной квалификационной работы включает в себя: введение (раскрывает актуальность темы, объект и предмет, цель, задачи и методы исследования, научную новизну и хронологические рамки, а также содержит краткий анализ использованных источников и литературы). В первом разделе рассматривается становление терроризма, как глобальной угрозы человечества. Производится обзор особенностей терроризма в XX-XXI веках и выявляются различия. Во втором разделе более подробно говорится о развитии терроризма в Латинской Америке (интегрализм, левые и правые движения) и раскрываются факторы влияния местных группировок на международную ситуацию. Третий раздел содержит информацию о международном терроризме, его связях с группировками Латинской Америки, а также влияние на стабильность региона. (ИГИЛ, Хезболла). Также в указанном разделе анализируются антитеррористическая деятельность представителей Латинской Америки и общие вызовы для безопасности государств.

Актуальность данного исследования заключается в том, что сегодня проблема терроризма является одной из самых глобальных и актуальных в мире. От рук террористов сотни людей умирают каждый год. В Латинской Америке эта проблема также является острой, поскольку регион не является политически стабильным и имеет серьезные

социальные проблемы. На континенте, начиная с середины XX века, происходило множество политических, территориальных, социальных, этнических, в том числе расовых конфликтов. Все это дало толчок развитию экстремистских форм, а некоторые группы были причастны к террористической деятельности. Еще одной проблемой является наличие в некоторых странах Латинской Америки диаспор иммигрантов с Ближнего Востока, некоторые из которых исповедуют ислам (как в суннитской, так и в шиитской формах). Согласно источникам, в Латинской Америке есть представительства некоторых исламских международных террористических организаций: Аль-Каиды; Медиа-батальон "Джихад"; Хезболлы; ХАМАС; Исламский джихад; Аль-Гамаа Аль-Исламия; Марокканская исламская боевая группа (в то же время, по мнению американских властей, они связаны не только с конкретными латиноамериканскими партиями, но и с правительствами), что не может представлять угрозу не только для стран континента, но и для всего мира.

Научная новизна работы заключается в том, что эта проблема впервые раскрывается комплексно. Есть работы по конкретным странам, но по сей день проблема международного терроризма и его связи с Латинской Америкой в целом практически не рассматривается. Кроме того, новизна работы заключается во введении в научный оборот новых источников. Изучены современные источники информации в период от начала террористической деятельности в Латинской Америке до 2020 года, когда произошли значительные изменения на геополитической карте мира.

Результаты исследования выпускной квалификационной работы показали, что на сегодняшний день ситуация в Латинской Америке по-прежнему остается нестабильной. Угроза террористической активности все еще сохраняется, особенно на стыке трех границ (Аргентина, Бразилия, Парагвай). Группировки XX века в данный момент не представляют угрозы для континента, так как многие уже завершили свое существование, а новой силой стали исламские государства. Также было установлено, что международный терроризм способен влиять на ситуацию в странах Латинской Америки. И во многом благодаря пассивной политике стран региона по отношению к терроризму, исламский мир не старается полностью завладеть Латинской Америкой. Но все-таки властями латиноамериканских стран предпринимаются попытки наладить аппарат сотрудничества в сфере борьбы с терроризмом, создавая внутренние структуры на базе МЕРКОСУР, УНАСУР, а также заключая двусторонние соглашения с другими государствами.

Annotation

Keywords: *LATIN AMERICA, THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, TERRORIST GROUPS, INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, ISIL, HEZBOLLAH, ANTI-TERRORIST UNIONS, UNITED NATIONS DECLARATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ON COUNTERING TERRORISM, DRUG TRAFFICKING, CRIME, REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS, TERRORIST ATTACKS.*

Today, Latin American countries are experiencing a complex political situation, which is the result of the development of long-term trends. Over the decades, the continent has gone through many revolutionary movements that have pursued their own goals. Before world war II, Latin America was not the center of such large-scale revolutionary movements, but even then there were the first anti-government protests (for example, the so-called "Jump from Curacao"). In the 1930s, the manifestations of terrorist methods, planned on the basis of the pro-fascist ideology adopted from the Italian fascists and German Nazis, became noticeable.

The second half of the XX century transformed the ideology of terrorism, dividing it into left - and right-wing tendencies. These attacks were characterized by their brutality and methods that can be safely characterized as terrorist (bombings, kidnappings, mass killings). Many of the terrorist groups held anti-Communist views, which was the reason for their military actions. During this period, the left-wing FARC group began to exist, which occupies a separate place in the history of Latin America. It appeared in Colombia and went through a major modernization on the way to its goals. It was accused of links with terrorist organizations (Hezbollah, ISIL), FARC activists were sometimes associated with drug trafficking.

In the XXI century, the terrorist groups present in Latin America are mainly linked to religious considerations. Most of the revolutionary groups of the XX century remained in the past, having ceased to exist for various reasons. The main threat now comes from groups that belonged to the Islamic world (ISIL, Hezbollah). Their activity is particularly strong in the area of three borders-Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, which is the weak point of the continent.

Latin America does not actively oppose terrorism, but it cannot be said that it is completely inactive. Such bodies as CICTE and SEPRINTE were established to deal with terrorist issues, as well as to cooperate and implement common policies и SEPRINTE. Also, Latin American countries are negotiating with other States for joint actions against terrorists based on the norms and documents of The United Nations (UN).

In addition to religious terrorism, there are problems of drug trafficking and organized crime in the countries of the region, which is also partly related to terrorist activity. The influx of refugees and human rights violations are increasingly undermining Latin America's already precarious position in the international arena.

In General, the situation in Latin America remains unstable. Weak political institutions, poverty, human rights violations and organized crime all make the region vulnerable to terrorist activities. Nevertheless, the authorities are taking various steps towards a bright future, which, of course, should be implemented jointly.

The aim of the study is to identify the forms of terrorist activity (including international) in Latin American countries and the nature of international cooperation in combating these organizations.

The object of the research is international and local terrorist structures on the territory of Latin American States.

The subject of the research is the peculiarities of the confrontation between Latin American countries and international terrorism.

The structure of the final qualification essay includes: introduction (it reveals the relevance of the topic, object and subject of the research, purpose, objectives and methods of research, scientific novelty and chronological framework, as well as contains a brief analysis of the sources and literature used). The first section examines the emergence of terrorism as a global threat to humanity. A review of the characteristics of terrorism in the XX-XXI centuries is made and differences are identified. The second section discusses in more details the development of terrorism in Latin America (integralism, left and right movements) and reveals the factors of influence of local groups on the international situation. The third section contains information about international terrorism, its links with groups in Latin America, and its impact on the stability of the region (ISIL, Hezbollah). This section also analyzes the anti-terrorist activities of Latin American states and common challenges to the security.

The relevance of this study lies in the fact that today the problem of terrorism is one of the most global and urgent in the world. Hundreds of people die every year at the hands of terrorists. In Latin America, this problem is also acute, as the region is not enough politically stable and has serious social problems. Since the middle of the twentieth century, many political, territorial, social, ethnic, and racial conflicts have taken place on the continent. All this gave rise to the development of extremist forms, and some groups were involved in terrorist activities. Another problem is the presence in some Latin American countries of diasporas of immigrants from the Middle East, some of whom profess Islam (both in the Sunni and Shiite formats). According to sources, there are local branches of some Islamic international terrorist organizations in Latin America: al-Qaeda; Media battalion Jihad; Hezbollah; Hamas; Islamic Jihad; al-Gamaa al-Islam; Moroccan Islamic fighting group (at the same time, according to the US authorities, they are connected not only with the specific Latin American parties, but also with some governments) that can represent a threat not only to countries but to the whole world.

The scientific novelty of the work is that this problem is being solved comprehensively for the first time. There is work on specific countries, but to this day the problem of international terrorism and its connection with Latin America as a whole is practically not considered. In addition, the novelty of the work consists in the introduction of new sources into scientific circulation. A lot of contemporary sources of information (from the beginning of terrorist activity in Latin America to 2020, when there were significant changes on the geopolitical map of the world) were used during research.

The results of the study showed that today the situation in Latin America is still unstable. The threat of terrorist activity still persists, especially at the junction of three borders (Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay). The twentieth-century groups do not currently pose a threat to the continent, as many have already ended their existence, and the Islamic States have become a new force. It was also found out that international terrorism can influence the situation in Latin American countries. And due largely to the passive policy of the countries of the region in relation to terrorism, the Islamic world is not trying to completely take over Latin America. Nevertheless, the authorities of Latin American countries are trying to establish a mechanism for cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, creating internal structures based on MERCOSUR and UNASUR, as well as concluding bilateral agreements with other States.

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Introduction

The relevance of this study is that today the problem of terrorism is one of the most global and relevant in the world. From the hands of terrorists, hundreds of people die every year. In Latin America, this problem is also acute, since the region is not politically stable and challenges serious social problems. On the continent, starting in the middle of the 20th century, many political, territorial, social, ethnic, including racial conflicts took place. All this gave an impetus to the development of forms of extremism, while some groups were involved in terrorist activity. An additional problem point is the presence in some Latin American countries of the diasporas of immigrants from the Middle East, some of which profess Islam (both in Sunni and Shiite forms). According to sources, in Latin America there are representative offices of some Islamic international terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda; Jihad Media Battalion; Hezbollah; Hamas; Islamic Jihad; Al-Gama'a Al-Islamiyya; Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (at the same time, according to the US authorities, they are associated not only with specific Latin American parties, but also with some governments), which can be a threat not only to the countries of the continent, but also to the whole world.

In total, there are many classifications of the term “terrorism”. However, in my opinion, the clearest definition was given by Evgeny Shcheblyakov, senior lecturer at the Siberian State Aerospace University. According to Shcheblyakov, modern terrorism is a complex, multidimensional and extremely negative socio-legal phenomenon, which, by its scale and development, poses a great threat to the whole world and goes beyond the borders of individual countries. As a result of this, various forums and meetings of heads of state are being held today, at which new and effective ways to counter this problem of the 21st century are discussed. Representatives of special counterterrorism services, law enforcement agencies, members and partners of public organizations and the media are also participants in such events.¹

Also, it is worth paying attention to the position of the Organization of the United Nations on the definition of terrorism. On November 12, 2001, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No. 1377, On Global Efforts to Combat Terrorism. It indicates that international terrorism represents, if not the most, then one of the most global threats to all of humanity in the 21st century. The foundations and principles of this crime are a challenge for every person and every country.

¹ Щебляков Е.С. Содержание понятия «терроризм» и необходимость закрепления в законодательстве характерных признаков Терроризма. Современное Право; «Новый Индекс», Москва, 1991, с. 10 [The content of the concept of terrorism and the need to consolidate in the legislation the characteristic features of terrorism. Modern Law; «New Index»]. In Russian.

Any form of support for terrorists (financing, training), according to the UN Charter, is regarded as participation in this activity and is contrary to the principles of organization.²

In addition to international Islamic terrorist organizations, there are also local ones who resort to terrorist methods in Latin America. One example is Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). FARC is the left-wing radical rebel extremist group of Colombia that originated in the late 1940s. After the assassination of the leader of the left-wing liberal movement, J.E. Gaitan in 1948, the large-scale “Violencia” began - so, in the history of Latin America, the Civil War was called, during which the National Front was created, and the power was actually divided between the Liberal and Conservative parties. This ruled out even minimal access of the left movement to power, leaving only the possibility of a symbolic presence at the local level, or within local armed underground groups.³ At the time of its inception, it acted as a guerrilla formation, but a little later in the 1980s it developed its activities in the direction of drug trafficking and kidnapping of hostages. The FARC also claimed responsibility for terrorist attacks, city bombings, and the killing of politicians. Some years ago FARC and government signed peace treaty and the guerrilla group is transforming into political party.

The Colombian Combined Self-Defense Forces are Colombian ultra-right paramilitary groups that operated in 1997-2006. They played a significant role in the civil war against left-wing radical forces. They also bear responsibility for numerous terrorist acts. They were accused of having links with crime and the drug business. In 2006, this organization was recognized as terrorist and dissolved. However, over the past few months, traces of their return have been noticed.

The Communist Party of Peru - The Shining Path or "Sendero Luminoso" - is a Peruvian Maoist organization. It was founded in 1970 by Abimael Guzman. After 10 years, on May 17, 1980, it switched to armed guerrilla warfare. It was in that year, when an internal conflict broke out in Peru, the “Shining Path” declared that the goal of their activity is to replace bourgeois democracy with a “new democracy”, and if the dictatorship of the proletariat is formed, it can lead to a cultural revolution, and after a while, even become a world revolution. Even during the Cold War, Sendero Luminoso did not believe that the existing socialist countries built a communist society, — they, according to representatives of this ideology, were revisionist, and only the “Shining Path” was the vanguard of the entire world communist movement. In fact, this organization does not have combat power anymore, since it is almost completely defeated, and only a small part of it remains active.

² United States Security Council. Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism. Distr.: General, 12 November 2001. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: [https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/1377\(2001\)](https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/1377(2001)). (Accessed 15.05.20).

³ Хейфец В.Л. Наследники «Виоленсии»: эволюция FARC в 1990-е гг. – Латиноамериканский исторический альманах. №21. 2019, с. 275 [The heirs of Violencia: the evolution of the FARC in the 1990s]. In Russian.

It is not easy to talk about revolutionary terrorism in Latin America. From the mid 1960s to the 1980s, this term, far less popular than today, was widely used by military dictatorships in power in most countries of the continent to justify their own terror against all foci of dissent on the continent.

However, not every group labeled as terrorist is effectively a terrorist one. For example, a military junta - a military dictatorship - is a form of government in which all power belongs to the military, which passed to them as a result of a coup or was introduced with the permission of a military dictator due to the outbreak of military conflict. It has similarities with stratocracy, where the state is controlled by the military, but at the same time it is special in its own way. A few decades ago, military juntas justified their methods of regulating power as an opportunity to ensure political stability in the country or to prevent the introduction of a dangerous worldview, which would contradict their ideology.

In the same Latin America, quite often, as an excuse for the emerging regime talked about the threat of communism, and most military dictators took special training courses in US schools. These institutions pursued a loyal policy for pro-American troops in the context of the Cold War, based on United States foreign policy.⁴ So, for example, "Operation Condor", which was carried out in some countries of South America in the 1970-80s. Its participants carried out executions without trial, abduction and even applied torture. This campaign was aimed at eliminating the political opposition (communists, socialists, anarchists etc.). The US themselves, pursuing the goal of strengthening their influence in Latin America, acted on the continent, together with their ideological supporters under the banner of "the fight against communism." They tried to suppress any anti-imperialist and democratic movement without disdaining even the most gross interference in the internal politics of Latin America⁵.

One can argue and talk about the causes, peculiarities and other circumstances, but the fact is that it was in Latin America that for the first time in the world terrorism became a full-fledged method of political struggle. It is worth noting that in many countries terrorist methods have become almost the main weapon of the struggle, and the line between the political parties and terrorist organizations has almost disappeared.⁶

The scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that this issue is first revealed in a comprehensive manner. There are works on specific countries, but to this day, the problem of international terrorism and its connection with Latin America as a whole has not been practically

⁴ Строганов А.И. Латинская Америка в XX веке: Пособие для вузов / А. И. Строганов. М.: Дрофа, 2002. - 191с. [Latin America in the XX century: Textbook for universities]. In Russian.

⁵ Thomas A.B. Latin America a history. New York, 1956, p. 13.

⁶ Beittel J.S., Sullivan M.P. Latin America: Terrorism Issues; Congressional Research Service, December 15, 2016, p 4.

considered. In addition, the novelty of the work is given by sources introduced into scientific circulation. I have studied modern sources of information in the period from the onset of terrorist activity in Latin America to 2020, when significant changes took place on the geopolitical map of the world.

Few admitted the idea of a possible strike in Latin America from a self-proclaimed Islamic state. But due to the attacks in Paris in 2015, Tunisia 2015 and Brussels in 2016, the time has come to give this situation more attention.

In the 90s of the XX century, two terrorist acts occurred in Argentina committed by immigrants from the Middle East. They blew up the Israeli embassy and the building of the Jewish community of Buenos Aires. More than a dozen people were killed, and hundreds were injured. Based on statements made in an interview with Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) - Luis Almagro - Latin American countries have serious reasons for being carefully prepared for new threats from terrorists.⁷

According to Luis Almagro, based on information from the Inter-American Committee on Terrorism, ISIS successfully recruited many young people from Latin America, using modern methods and digital technologies (the Internet), and some of them joined the ranks of the terrorist organization in Syria.

“We also know that there are people from Latin America and the Caribbean who have returned home from the war zone in Syria. "We do not have accurate information about their number, but there are enough of them to organize terrorist attacks»⁸,- said the OAS secretary general.

«The scale of terrorism and organized crime is increasing as a result of often changing conflicts in the form of ownership, the intensification of the struggle for power on the basis of group and ethno-nationalist interests. The absence of an effective system of social crime prevention, insufficient legal and logistical support for activities to prevent terrorism and organized crime, legal nihilism, and the outflow of qualified personnel from law enforcement agencies increase the impact of this threat on the individual, society and the state»⁹.

⁷ Will ISIS strike in Latin America? // Miami Herald. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/newscolumnsblogs/andres-oppenheimer/article69707752.html> (дата обращения 05.05.20).

⁸ Угроза террористической атаки ИГ в Латинской Америке // Международный информационно-аналитический портал Eurasia Diary – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: //URL: <http://ednews.net/ru/news/specialist-view/18098-> (дата обращения 12.05.19). [Threat of terrorist attack by ISIS in Latin America]. In Russian.

⁹ Концепция национальной безопасности РФ. Утверждена Указом Президента Российской Федерации от 17 декабря 1997 г. № 1300 (в редакции Указа Президента РФ от 10 января 2000 г. № 24). Российская газета от 10 января 2000 г. Федерации от 17 декабря 1997 г. № 1300 (в редакции Указа Президента РФ от 10 января 2000 г. № 24). [The concept of national security of

The activity of islamist is demonstrated by attempt coup d'etat in Trinidad in 1990. Despite being home to various ethnic and religious communities, the Caribbean is one of the regions where Islam has no significant political influence. Trinidad and Tobago is an exception to this list. The Muslims of Trinidad were so influential and trained that they made an attempt to overthrow the government on their own, making up only 5 of the total population of the country. This island state at one time, in 1990, served as the scene of an attempt of the “Islamic revolution” of Jamaat al-Muslimin Yasin Abu Bakr, where Muslims with African and Asian roots live like a legacy from the colonial era. The coup attempt, which lasted six days, failed due to its illegality and lack of international support. Jamaat al-Muslimin members agreed to stop coup attempts subject to pardon, but they continued to be present in Trinidad politics. The high level of Dā‘ish participation among Trinidad and Tobago citizens and the growing concern of other countries in the region have again drawn attention to the activities of Jamaat al-Muslimin. Moreover, when rumors appeared in 2014 of a new attempt to overthrow the Trinidad government, Jamaat al-Muslimin was again charged with this incident. This shows that the coup attempt in 1990 left a lasting psychological effect both in the country and in the region.¹⁰

Today, terrorism is one of the most unpredictable and destructive phenomena, which is becoming increasingly widespread and the number of supporters around the world.

The manifestation of this phenomenon, most often leads to mass casualties, and also has a significant impact on material and spiritual values, which can not be restored, as hatred and mistrust between various social political and national groups grow, which can be difficult to overcome throughout life. whole generation. His concept and cruel methods of achieving the goal put us in an insecure and vulnerable position.

Already long enough, go beyond the national framework, terrorism has acquired an international character. His activity led to the creation of a whole system to combat it at the international level. Terrorist ideology is the type of criminal violence that most often affects innocent people who have absolutely nothing to do with the conflict. Recently, we quite often encounter a similar situation when either groups or organizations use such methods to solve political, national, religious and other problems.

the Russian Federation. Approved by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 17, 1997. №1300 (as amended by the the decree of the President of the Russian Federation of January 10, 2000. №24). Russian newspaper of January 10, 2000. Federation of December 17, 1997. №1300 (as amended by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation of January 10, 2000. №24]. In Russian.

¹⁰ Bayram M. The Islamic Revolution Attempt in Trinidad & Tobago and Its significance for the Caribbean Politics//1st International Congress on «People, Power and Politics». October 19-21, 2018, Kirsehir, Turkey. P. 74.

Among the most effective means that are in the arsenal of terrorists, one can single out violence and intimidation, which applies both to government officials and ordinary civilians who are not involved in a conflict situation. As a confirmation of the seriousness of their intentions, disastrous consequences are being demonstrated, such as the explosion of a shopping center on September 11, 2001 in the United States of America or the promise of a similar outcome.

All of the above determines the relevance of the theme of the relationship of Latin America and the problems of international terrorism, which are currently changing especially dynamically in the system of international relations.

The purpose of the research is to identify forms of manifestation of terrorist activity (including international) in Latin America and the nature of international cooperation in the fight against these organizations.

Goal identified research objectives:

- to study the stages of the formation of terrorism (in its international form) in Latin America, starting from the period after the Second World War;
- to determine the differences between modern forms of terrorism and their features in the XXI century;
- to identify the political interests of international terrorist organizations in Latin America;
- to identify the political interests of local terrorist organizations in Latin America.
- establish the role of anti-terrorist forces in countering terrorist organizations;
- identify methods of fighting terrorism in Latin America;
- outline the perspectives for counter-terrorism in Latin America.

Object of research - International and local terrorist structures in the territory of Latin America.

Subject of research- features of the confrontation of Latin America and international terrorism.

The source base of the Master's thesis. During the implementation of the master's thesis, many sources turned out to be very useful. Indisputable assistance was provided by the official websites of the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States, the US Department of Defense, the Department of Defense of Latin America, human rights organizations (Amnesty International), UNODC, and the Federal laws of the Russian Federation. Thanks to these resources, a lot of reliable information was received regarding terrorist activity. The UN, as the main organization for ensuring peace and security in its history, has created many documents that detail terrorism and provide a full description of its actions, as well as the positions and responsibilities of countries to counter this threat. The OAS website has helped to take a closer look at the terrorism situation in Latin America. Despite the UN, this Internet portal is more focused on the region and

has its own perception of reality. In my opinion, the necessary documents turned out to be such documents as the White Paper of the states - Argentina, Chile and Brazil, which reflected the anti-terrorism policy. The sites of human rights organizations are, of course, necessary to understand the full picture of human rights issues, especially in Latin America, where they are often violated. Also, it was possible to find statistical information and compare the dynamics of this problem over several years. The site of the US State Department, allowed to look at the situation from the perspective of the American authorities. Since the United States actively joined the fight against terrorism after September 11, 2001, its contribution to the OAS cannot be underestimated. However, one should not take everything for the truth, since the United States is the only superpower and it is trying to establish its laws everywhere (including imposing its own policy on the fight against terrorism in Latin America). It is necessary to take this information into account, but taking only it as the truth will be unreasonable, since sometimes this information is unreliable. Also, I want to note that the US State Department website contained hidden documents that were closed in the free access, which prompted the use of electronic resources.

Among other sources, the Federal Laws of the Russian Federation were used to familiarize themselves with the concept of terrorism and its spread, as well as measures by the authorities to counter-terrorism, including with Latin American countries. The official UNODC website contained a lot of information about the drug problem and organized crime, which is very characteristic of Latin America. The documents made it possible to get acquainted with statistics on combating threats and successful actions by states to overcome the threat.

Among electronic resources, it is worth mentioning mainly news portals, such as RIA Novosti, The New York Times, The Washington Post, La Nacion, CNN, BBC New and others. These news portals made it possible to get acquainted with modern information both in Latin America and abroad, which is very relevant for today. However, depending on the country that published the information, the data may be slightly distorted in their own interests, which does not allow us to fully evaluate modern international relations.

An extensive list of literature was also involved in the work. I would like to mention the works of O. Budnitsky "Terrorism in the Russian liberation movement: ideology, ethics, psychology" and "Terrorism through the eyes of a historian: the ideology of terrorism." In this book, the author compares terrorism using the example of the revolutionary movement in Russia, thereby revealing its features. The author considers the basic ideas and ways to achieve their goals by terrorists; the ideological struggle is touched upon. The work demonstrates the impact of terrorism on Russian society. This book, of course, cannot be taken as the basis for the master's work, since it does not reveal all terrorism, but it gives a general concept of terrorism and its foundations, which helped in writing the first chapter. For a more detailed understanding of the

problem in the context of Latin America, I had to turn to the work of specialists in this particular region.

Of particular note is the book by E. Che Guevara "Guerrilla Warfare". This book was written by the great Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara, who adhered to the Marxist-Leninist approach. This was a kind of textbook, which contained the theory of the guerrilla focus, as well as Che's experience of guerrilla movement. In this book, a lot of pages were devoted to guerrilla warfare, showing the effectiveness of this fight against dictatorial governments. Che Guevara adhered to the ideas of Mao Zedong and Vladimir Lenin, associating himself with socialism. This work helped to analyze important historical aspects in the revolutionary wars of the 20th century in Latin America.

Another significant work was the monograph by W.Laqueur "The Age of Terrorism" which more widely observes the problem of terrorism as a wrong ideology. The author talks about terror since the 19th century, comparing it with the events of the 20th century, analyzes the actions of right and left groups. In the course of the work, an analysis of such aspects of terrorism as financing, arms transfers, intelligence and the role of the media was carried out. Laqueur discusses whether terrorism has a personality and whether it is possible to solve this problem by eradicating its motives.

But unfortunately, the monographs were not enough to get information on Latin America. The most productive were books and scientific articles by specialists who specialize in this region. So, work of B.F.Martynov "Cross-border terrorism: security threats and the imperatives of international cooperation." Boris Martynov conducted a comprehensive study of terrorism in the countries of the Western Hemisphere, as well as methods to combat Latin American countries with this threat. Terrorism in this work is considered as a global problem and countermeasures are proposed based on the situation in Latin America and global practice. The paper examined the positions of the fight against terrorists from the United States and from representatives of Latin America.

Very informative articles were written by V.L.Jeifets- a member of the Association of Ibero-American World Explorers and professor at the Saint-Petersburg State University. In this master dissertation were used such his articles as "The Maoist Trend in the Colombian Guerrilla Movement", "The Heirs of Violencia: the Evolution of the FARC in the 1990s," "Jump from Curacao" and the Elimination of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party" and, finally, "Latin American Countries and the challenge of the "Islamic state." These works contained extensive data on Latin America of the XX-XXI centuries. The author analyzed the evolution of the FARC group known in the region, and also pointed out the organization's possible connections with international terrorism. The challenges of the international terrorism (represented in this case by the ISIS) to

Latin America are analyzed. The studied trends and ideologies in Latin America were very useful in writing the historical part of the master's thesis (Chapter 2), since such information is very limited for free access.

It is worth mentioning the work of G.I.Kolarov –“The Urban “Guerrilla” in Latin America: “Tupamaros” and “Montoneros””. Here is a review of the ideology and military-political factors of urban guerrilla. The author focuses on groups such as «Tupamaros» and «Montoneros», which were very popular in Argentina and Uruguay in the 1960s and resorted to terrorist methods. The article analyzes the role of Carlos Marighela as the founder of the Urban guerilla. An article by Mürsel Bayram, a Turkish professor at the University of Social Sciences of Ankara, “The Islamic Revolution Attempt in Trinidad & Tobago and Its Significance for the Carribbean Politics” opened the curtain over Trinidad and Tobago past events, where terrorism was barely manifested. However, in 1990 there was an attempt of the Islamic revolution, which left its mark on the history of the state.

The work of state institutions such as G.V.Startsev turned out to be useful for my work. I refer to Y.I.Strashko’s article “Features of modern conflicts in Latin America and the role of the OAS in the settlement of the Falkland conflict” published by MGIMO University. Both texts surveyed such narrow aspects of terrorism, such as financing, economic interaction and counter-terrorism measures.

The structure of the final qualification work includes: introduction (reveals the relevance of the topic, object and subject, purpose, objectives and research methods, scientific novelty and a chronological framework, and also contains a brief analysis of the sources and literature used). The first section examines the emergence of terrorism as a global threat to humanity. Features of terrorism in the XX-XXI centuries are reviewed and differences are established. The second section discusses in more detail the development of terrorism in Latin America (integralism, left and right movements). The factors of the influence of local groups on the international situation are revealed. The third section contains information on international terrorism, its relationship with the Latin American group, and its impact on the stability of the region. (ISIS, Hezbola). Also, it discusses the anti-terrorism activities of Latin America and the general challenges to the security of states.

1.1 The historical origin and development of terrorism

Today in the scientific literature you can find many different points and conclusions on the formation and development of such a phenomenon as terrorism. Many scholars still hesitate on the origin of terrorism. There are two opposing approaches. The first one affirms that terrorism occurred as a kind of ethnocultural and ideological-political phenomenon of social resistance at the beginning of the XIX century. The second position holds that the birth of terror occurred as an instrument of the ideological and political struggle of certain groups for power, or for survival, as well as for the preservation of their ethno-cultural nature from the moment of the birth of civilization. We can familiarize ourselves with both of these approaches in the works by O.V. Budnitsky.¹¹

Some researchers, such as W.Laqueur, believe that terrorism and political killings existed in ancient times¹², and maybe earlier. Others, such as Chalikova and Alexander Maxwell, hold the view that terrorism arose around the end of the 19th century. Some believe that terrorism is associated with the era that occurred after the Napoleonic Reformation. Another point of view is the connection of terrorism with Islamic traditions of the 11th-12th centuries.¹³

According to Budnitsky, terrorism appeared in the last third of 18, and finally formed by the end of the 19th century.¹⁴

However, despite the opinion of Budnitsky, we can trace the origins of terrorism that exist today, in the distant past.

Let us consider in more detail the historical stages of terrorism.

Terrorism from ancient times to World War II. One of the historical associations of people that can be classified as terrorist from the point of view of modern realities is zealots. They existed in Judea in the first century from the birth of Christ. Their goal was to fight against Roman ascendancy. Some zealots resorted to the assassination of Jews and Romans, who could be implicated in ties with the Roman Empire. The Zealots sought to liberate their people from the conquerors of Rome. Since the media did not exist in ancient times, the idea of the zealots was to commit massacres of people in places of their greatest concentration, so that news of these events

¹¹ Соснин, В.А., Нестик, Т.А. Современный терроризм. Социально - психологический анализ. М.: Издательство: Когито-Центр Год: 2015. – с.16 [Modern terrorism. Socio-psychological analysis]. In Russian.

¹² Laqueur W. The Age of Terrorism / Walter Laqueur. L.: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1987. P. 122.

¹³ Моджорян Л.А. Терроризм: правда и вымысел — М.: Юридическая литература, 1986. С. 42. [Terrorism: true and myth. Juridical literature]. In Russian.

¹⁴ Будницкий О.В. Терроризм в российском освободительном движении: идеология, этика, психология: (Вторая пол. XIX нач. XX вв.). -М.: РОССПЭН, 2000. – С. 56 [Terrorism in the Russian liberation movement: ideology, ethics, psychology: (The second half of the XIX, the beginning of the XX century)]. In Russian.

would quickly develop around the world. Thus, they sought to draw their attention to the desired changes in the political structure.

The example of zealot terrorism in its features may resemble the prototype of modern terrorism:

1. In content, the activity of zealots was a form of extreme violence;
2. By objectives, their activities are aimed at achieving a fair state system;
3. The tool was ideological and political struggle;
4. The informational aspect of their activity was the awful tool of “persuasive communication”.

Another example, which may have similarities with modern terrorism, is the activity of "The People's Will", which existed in tsarist Russia in the last quarter of the 19th century.¹⁵

Anarchists and other revolutionaries, following in the footsteps of Sergei Nechaev and Mikhail Bakunin, expressed the “The People's Will”. Some people at that time believed that revolutionary change could be achieved peacefully. However, Bakunin, Nechaev, and their followers, considered violence a mandatory component to undermine the state order existing at that time.

Budnitsky notes: “... in the transition of the populists from propaganda to terror in the late 1870s, the decisive role played ... factors not of a logical, but rather of a psychological order. The mood of the revolutionaries, desperate to provoke any movement among the people, pushed them to more decisive actions ... People's volunteers, admitting the ineffectiveness of propaganda in the peasantry, bashfully declared terror one of the points of their program».¹⁶

A group of «The People's Will» committed mass murders, which had a tremendous psychological impact on the masses. Among these murders was also the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. The murder of the tsar was one of the turning points in the history of Russia. Moreover, this situation contributed to a rethinking of the consciousness of the leaders of many terrorist groups in various countries of the world. Since, by a good example, the effectiveness of terror was shown as a means of achieving results in the ideological and political struggle.

After all this, the revolutionaries in our country got the idea of terrorism entrenched, which also spread to other countries. Amid anger and poverty, revolutionary violence began to replenish its ranks with more brutal forms of impact on people. According to B.Struve, there was a “liberation of the revolutionary psyche from any moral restraints¹⁷». According to French Philosopher

¹⁵ Будницкий О.В. Терроризм в российском освободительном движении.....Там же, с. 112. [Terrorism in Russian revolutionary movement....Ibid, p.112]. In Russian.

¹⁶ Ibid., P.57.

¹⁷ Будницкий О.В. Op. Cit. P. 334.

A. Camus, the "picky killers" were replaced by those who are ready to kill anyone without hesitation.¹⁸

Having the limitations in means and power, terrorism has become one of the most popular methods for achieving ideological or political goals.

The events that took place in 1917 were a demonstration of the possibility of a very rapid spread of violence in certain circumstances. According to Budnitsky, the state form of terrorism that occurred in 1917 has a close connection with pre-revolutionary terror, including left and right extremist and government terror. To understand in more detail why the state has resorted to the political assassination of its citizens for decades, it is necessary to pay attention to the starting point of political extremism in the history of Russia»¹⁹.

Specialists dealing with the problem of violence, as one of the methods of negotiating, revealed that those who seek to accelerate or change the political nuances get new opportunities, with the development of the mass media for committing acts of terrorist activity. This method of exposure is quite cruel, while the immediate consequences are an essential factor in achieving the goal. If we are talking about terrorist acts, then their goals are always extreme forms of pressure, which lead to an almost complete change in the attitudes and behavior of societies to which this influence is directed.

Groups such as «The People's Will» and zealots can serve as an example of the fact that terrorism is a large-scale method of violence, using persuasive communication skills and propaganda of this ideology.

Anti-colonial and international terrorism: from the end of World War II until the 1980s. After the end of World War II, terrorism acquired new meanings and became a frequent occurrence in the international arena. The Cold War itself, as well as the development of the media and, in some countries, anti-colonialism contributed to its development.

Open confrontation during the Cold War did not take place. It was possible to avoid open confrontation and conflicts between the states of east and west. The conflict could develop into a situation in which there would be a nuclear war between different powers. However, it is worth noting that during the Cold War, rebellious conflicts erupted, which was the result of despotic regimes that contain features of state terror. Many revolutionary groups had a wide range of terrorist actions and means, finding support among various sections of the population. Their goal was to find followers and thereby gain political advantages, by creating mass support and confusion of power.

¹⁸ Camus A. *L'homme révolte*. France, Gallimard, 1951.- P. 306.

¹⁹ Будницкий О.В. *Op. Cit.*; его же. *Терроризм глазами историка: идеология терроризма// Вопросы философии*. 2004. № 5. С. 19. [Terrorism through the eyes of a historian: ideology of terrorism//Issues of philosophy]. In Russian.

During the Cold War, the collapse of several colonial empires occurred. Influential groups and parties often arise, seeking to expel foreigners who were once oppressors of local residents during the existence of the colonies.

Anti-colonial groups sought to restore their freedom, to achieve power in their country. But with limited resources, as well as during the war with the states that won the Second World War, it was rather pointless. All these factors led to the formation of terrorist groups as the most successful tool to win this fight. These groups saw only such a path successful in confronting colonial rule.

After the Cold War, the media was actively developing, which to some extent contributed to the accelerated development of terrorism. Television and radio, which arose in the 20th century, could very quickly inform the population in all countries. In addition, the motivation of the media society was the desire to retain and gain the attention of viewers in order to make big profits.

Another example of terrorism at that time was the activity of some of the Zionist terrorist groups in British Mandatory Palestine. Examples of such organizations are Irgun Zvai Leumi, a Jewish militant organization operating in Palestine from 1931 to 1948. The Encyclopedia Britannica denotes this group as «a right-wing underground organization that committed terrorist acts and killings against Arabs and British, whom the members of the organization considered illegal occupiers»²⁰, and other sources, including the British credentials, recognized it as a terrorist organization.²¹

At first, the activities of Irgun were aimed at protecting Jewish residents from the attacks of Arabs. In 1939, the White Book was adopted, which severely limited Jewish right to return to Israel, the task of combating the British mandate and the illegal transportation of Jewish refugees from Europe were also added. After the start of World War II, the majority of the Irgun participants decided to cooperate with the British troops against fascist Germany²². However, closer to the end of the war, the leader of the Irgun, Menachem Begin, decided to continue the military confrontation with the British.

Lohamei Herut Israel (Lehi)- was a Jewish underground organization that has opposed the British Mandate in Palestine from 1940 until the founding of the State of Israel in 1948. It was educated by Irgun militants who did not share the decision to end hostilities with Britain during

²⁰ Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish right-hand underground movement // Encyclopedia Britannica. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Irgun-Zvai-Leumi> (Accessed 06.05.20).

²¹ Pope Sam. Irgun Bomb Kills 11 Arabs, 2 Britons; Missile Thrown From a Taxi in Jerusalem – Rift in the Jewish Agency Growing. The New York Time, December 30, 1947. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа :URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/1947/12/30/archives/irgun-bomb-kills-11-arabs-2-britons-missile-thrown-from-a-taxi-in.html> (Accessed 06.05.20).

²² Об одной попытке примирения//Ontario14 // – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://berkovich.zametki.com/2009/Zametki/Nomer5/Ontario1.php> (дата обращения 06.05.20) [About one attempt of reconciliaton]. In Russian.

World War II.²³ The most significant terrorist attacks of this group were the killing in 1944 of the British Minister Walter Guinness, as well as the murder in 1948 of the UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte and involvement in the massacre in Deir Yassin. “Lehi” set itself the task of using weapons to influence the political situation in Palestine on behalf of “fighting Jewry”.

In his autobiographical book, *The Uprising*, M. Begin reflects on the Zionist groups exploring Britain’s rich experience in confronting Irish separatism. They ultimately concluded that terror would weaken Britain’s domestic support and weaken its colonial presence in Palestine. In addition, terrorist acts will also be able to encourage Jews to form an independent Jewish state, and this will also encourage the Arabs to leave these territories. All this was conceived by Zionist groups to attract the UK media and cover their terrorist plans everywhere. Zionist terrorists were confident that the opinion of British society would have the necessary impact on the government, and would help develop the situation in the right direction. The result was that the British government turned to the UN for a decision, where they hoped to get help from the increasing costs of maintaining colonial control, and as a result, this would be the result, as a result of which, the government would become the midwife of the civil war that arose in Israel».²⁴

The following examples of terrorist acts were the VietCong struggle against US intervention during the Vietnam War (1962–1975), the fighting of the Algerian National Liberation Front against French colonial rule (1954–1962). Both cases only confirm that the terrorists sought to achieve a large number of victims through terrorist actions against civilians. And their goals were not even to damage the occupation authorities, but rather to establish communication for the population of the United States and France, which, in turn, according to the ideas of the terrorists, should have put the necessary pressure on the government and its leaders.²⁵ Among other methods, resorted to the abduction of dignitaries, hostage-taking, extortion and corruption fraud, including terrorism.

The growth of religious terrorism, which began in the period from the 1980s, continues to be relevant to this day. Secular terrorism is a form of violence and interaction directed against the enemy population, as well as against those sections of the population that have the right to vote. Religious terrorism was a way to justify their actions, in front of another “public” God. In this case, terrorism was seen as a devotion to religion, an activity that is performed in the name of God, which carries a divine beginning and a positive aspect, as well as an activity that causes an apocalypse. All these factors made adjustments in the consciousness of terrorist activity. Many of the criteria for

²³ Лохамей херут Исраэль. Электронная Еврейская Энциклопедия. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://eleven.co.il/zionism/from-balfour-to-state/12502/> (дата обращения 06.05.20) [Lohamei Herut Israel. Electronic Jewish encyclopedia]. In Russian.

²⁴ Harmon C. C. *Terrorism today*. Great Britain, London: Rnank Cass, 2002.-112p.

²⁵ Соснин, В.А., Нестик, Т.А. Современный терроризм...Там же. С. 123 [Modern terrorism...Ibid. P. 123]. In Russian.

substantiating acts of a non-religious “audience” and secularized restrictions ceased to be taken for granted and gradually began to lose their authority. They began to be replaced by the "purity" of religious dogmas and the arguments of absolutism. Many foreign and domestic researchers, such as Hoffman, Bokovikov, Belokurov, Antonyan and others, noted that nationalist and secular groups sought to change the existing order with their ideological and political positions, as well as act within an international political framework.²⁶

Since terrorism relied on an atheistic, secularized audience, secular or non-religious terrorism required the observance of international standards related to the permissible justification and proportionality of the use of violence. But, these norms did not apply in a situation of religious terror. In this case, it cannot be considered that victory cannot be measured in earthly representations and norms (economic, social and political), but it can be provided using criteria and teleological concepts that are not subject to regulatory restrictions and do not gravitate to uncompromising categories

Religious-motivated terrorists committed murders as a sacred act, not as a political one. In addition, the activities of terrorists included influence and influence at the social level, although the goals of social and political influence were reduced to the usual dichotomy, which is an inspiring idea and a unifying principle, while the element of religious change becomes dominant: apocalyptic states of consciousness, religious victim. In other words, the rhetoric of religious terrorism causes misunderstanding and disagreement, based on simplified dogmas in terms of "good - evil" and faith, and also uncompromising. For potential believers or the simplest supporters of religious terror, this type of terrorism was a chance to join the ranks of the forces of "good", and for those who did not dare and doubted - submission and silent agreement, or confrontation, since there was no other way out of the situation.²⁷

In this regard, the difference between the two main terrorist groups, such as the Hamas movement in Palestine and the Tigers of the Tamil liberation in Sri Lanka, is indicative. Hamas was an anti-Zionist and harshly religious group, and saw no particular reason to negotiate with the Israeli government. Hamas is not able to find a common language and not even eager to this with the Israeli authorities. Tamil tigers in Sri Lanka were a secular ethno-nationalist movement initially and sought to negotiate with the government of Sri Lanka

One can also cite the example of another religious terrorist group like Aum Shinrikyo (1989–1995). This Japanese terrorist group was very active on the territory of Russia, as well as the

²⁶ Назарова С. А. Научная рефлексия. О дефиниции международного терроризма в зарубежной и отечественной литературе конца XX начале XXI века. Сургутский государственный университет; 2008, с. 152 [Scientific reflection. About a definition of international terrorism in foreign and domestic literature of the late XX and early XXI centuries. Surgut State University]. In Russian.

²⁷ Соснин, В.А., Нестик, Т.А. Указ. соч. Там же с. 147 [Op. Cit...Ibid. P. 147]. In Russian.

former republics of the USSR. On the account of this group about a hundred murders and as many more cases of damage to the health of many residents. These actions were carried out in order to provoke a holy war in which nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons would be involved, the use of which would suffer massive losses and the destruction of millions of people. These groups aimed to inform people about the advent of a new era, which was supposed to be the construction of “from scratch” of a new, to some extent utopian society and the cessation of the existence of the old civilization that was in effect at that time. Representatives of Japan, in every possible way tried to oppose at least something to this religious terrorist organization. And the authorities managed to get financial support from the media and business structures, as well as get the support of thousands of ordinary people. Terrorists, members of Aum Shinrikyo, did not limit their actions to an ideological and social framework, except for one - “the will and approving encouragement” of God.

The discussion of religious terrorism, of course, could not lose sight of the activities of the organization of al-Qaeda and its supporters. To better understand the essence of the ideology, actions and motives of al-Qaeda, many historians and researchers have analyzed the behavior and statements of supporters of bin Laden, as well as himself. Attention was also paid to the Jihad Declaration Against the United States..

As an example of a religious language, one can cite bin Laden’s message from his message “Fatwa”, which clearly demonstrated the principles of religious terrorism, first of all, to understand that a secularized world audience and its foundations are not guidelines and orientations for terrorist actions: «The ruling to kill the Americans and their allies -- civilians and military -- is an individual duty for every Muslim who can do it in any country in which it is possible to do it, in order to liberate the al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy mosque [Mecca] from their grip, and in order for their armies to move out of all the lands of Islam, defeated and unable to threaten any Muslim. This is in accordance with the words of Almighty Allah, "and fight the pagans all together as they fight you all together," and "fight them until there is no more tumult or oppression, and there prevail justice and faith in Allah».²⁸

Al Qaeda's followers used “holy violence” as a method of influence at the social level. However, their messages were particularly cruel and were met ambiguously. The entire structure and activity of Al Qaeda was based on the principles of Islam, the followers of which accepted the power of Bin Laden and his interpretation of terrorist activity.

The population of countries that do not share the views of al-Qaeda will always be subjected to terrorist attacks, most of which are "depreciated" from the point of view of the religious ideology

²⁸ Bin Laden. Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders // World Islamic Front Statement, 23 february, 1998.

of this group. Al Qaeda has other “listeners” who consider themselves to be sacred. This supposedly entitles them to just such dichotomous worldviews and unlimited violent acts

Al Qaeda began its existence from an “anti-Soviet jihad” in Afghanistan in the 1980s. Osama bin Laden and several of his followers, who saw the slightest chance of victory against a powerful state, made an attempt to promote jihad on a global level. To carry out this movement, it was necessary to create an advanced detachment of "elite fighters" who could unite under their command a large number of small jihadist groups fighting against governments in their homeland. In the mid-1990s, he had plans to reorient his movement to fight local regimes. This event provided for the involvement in Al-Qaida of local jihadist groups. Those who joined Bin Laden’s organization were given access to money, weapons, logistics, and military training camps.

1998 was a significant event in the history of al-Qaeda, consolidating this name in international history. Its representatives attacked two American embassies in Africa, as well as, a little bit later, the well-known September 11, 2001 attack. These events demonstrated the horror that terrorism bears in itself, including good training, backed up by material support. The US response was immediate and tough. Over the next decade, the activities of the American army led to a disruption in the financing system and the destruction of military training infrastructure, which hit terrorists very hard and almost ceased functioning of the organization. In many respects, thanks to Bin Laden, including his achievements in previous battles, Al Qaeda still retains an important role in the political aspect of Al Qaeda, an important niche in the political landscape of the Middle East. Al Qaeda in Iraq (AKI) has used indiscriminate violence to fight all who did not share its views, including the more moderate jihadist groups. Such an approach ultimately led to a negative reaction from the Sunni tribes, which the US was actively arming against the supporters of “pure Islam”. Failure to comply with Al Qaeda’s recommendations has led to a break in relations with Al Qaeda».

When the conflict in Syria erupted in 2011, Zawahiri (one of the leaders of the terrorist group) called on Iraqi jihadists to take part in the civil war. The AKI leader at that time, Baghdadi initially sent a small number of fighters to Syria to create a branch in that country. In an atmosphere of chaos, Iraqi jihadists have set up military training camps here. With the funds received, they were able to launch large-scale preaching activities. Their ambitions increased with the growth of their influence. At the same time, the mistakes of the Prime Minister of Iraq N. Maliki in the political arena, which virtually excluded the Sunnis from the political process and deceived the hopes of the Sunni tribal armed groups to be included in the regular troops, provided popular support for the group.²⁹ The persecution of representatives of the Ba'ath party, among which there was a significant

²⁹ Подкопаева М. Кто создал "Исламское государство"? // Молодая гвардия. № 3. 2017. С. 283 [Who created the Islamic State?]. In Russian.

number of highly professional military personnel of the army of S. Hussein, provided an influx of new militants.

In June 2014, the Baghdadi group shocked the whole of Iraq with massive operations, which resulted in the seizure of such large cities as Mosul and Tikrit, oil facilities, and hydroelectric power stations. Within a month, a group now calling itself the “Islamic State” (ISIS) announced the creation of a “caliphate” in the territory under its control, calling Baghdadi a “caliph” and a “Muslim leader” around the world³⁰. Baghdadi now has the opportunity to claim the authority of Bin Laden and become the “vanguard” of world jihad. Thousands of foreign fighters, inspired by the overwhelming success of the ISIS and the proclamation of the caliphate, began to flock to Syria.

After the leader of the Islamic State (ISIS) group, A. Baghdadi, proclaimed a "caliphate" in the territory of Syria and Iraq, the position of central Al-Qaeda under the leadership of A. Zawahiri in the international Islamic world has noticeably weakened. Despite criticism of the methods of the “ISIS” practiced by leading Salafi ideologists, the very fact of translating the ideas of the theoreticians of Salafism undoubtedly put Baghdadi’s group at the forefront of the struggle against the West, giving radicalism to structures oriented towards fighting “Muslim opponents”. For most residents of the Arab countries, al-Qaeda gradually began to give way to the forefront of the struggle against the West.

The confrontation between ISIS and al-Qaeda is more than just a power struggle within the jihadist movement. In this case, we are talking about the competition for the creation of a "planetary state of Islam." These two organizations differ in their priority of combat operations, strategy and tactics.

Speaking about the development of terrorism, I would like to analyze its nuances in different countries, since there are fundamental differences.

Terrorism in Turkey in the 1970s stemmed from the student protest movement in the 1960s. Left-wing radicals of the first attempt to challenge the political regime through the use of sit-down, street demonstrations, as well as the creation of a new political party, the Turkish Labor Party (TLP). After only receiving 3% of the vote in the 1965 election, and 2.7% four years later, left-wing radicals began to turn into a more militant approach. Knowledge of the use of explosives and weapons was provided to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Leftist terrorism began in 1969, when proletarian revolutionaries and proletarian Socialists formed the Federation of Turkish Revolutionary Youth (Dev-Gench). The terror event included bank robberies, explosions and kidnapping (for ransom). In 1971, the military declared martial law to arrest the revolutionaries. By 1973, these incidents had ceased.

³⁰ ISIS jihadists declare 'Islamic caliphate. Al Arabiya, June 29, 2014. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/2014/06/29/ISIS-jihadists-declare-caliphate-.html>. (Accessed 06.05.20).

Two Armenian groups carried out a series of terrorist acts aimed at Turkish diplomats, ASALA (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia) and JCAG (Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide). These attacks spawned over a decade from 1975 to 1985. Their efforts were mainly based abroad, but some attacks occurred in Turkey, such as the explosion at Istanbul Airport and the May 1977 railway.

In the 1980s and 1990s, Jihadist terrorism in Turkey was an isolated phenomenon introduced by Turkish Hezbollah, as well as the front of the Great Eastern Islamic Islamist raiders. In the 1990s, Islamic terrorist organizations actively participated in Turkey. Their goal was to bring down the secular democratic regime in Turkey and establish Islamic sharia. In July 1993, an arson took place where extremists set fire to a hotel where a cultural festival was held.

In recent years, in Turkey, the ISIS-based movement (ISIS) based in Iraq and Syria has come to the fore among the transnational radical Islamist organizations of the jihadist type operating in the country. One of the first major ISIS attacks in Turkey was the bombing in January 2016 of a suicide bomber in Istanbul, next to the legendary Blue Mosque, which killed 12 German citizens³¹. The attack had extremely negative consequences for Turkey, since it was from Germany that the majority of tourists came to the country. The increased terrorist attacks in the country and their transfer to tourist centers had an impact on the tourism business.

Instead of fighting the militants, the Turkish government at first actually helped strengthen the ISIS's position (primarily for reasons of a foreign policy - interest in supporting any, including radical, armed opposition to the B. Assad regime in Syria). Opposition parties represented in the Supreme National Assembly of Turkey - the Republican People's Party (RNP), the Nationalist Movement Party (PND) and the People's Democratic Party (NDP) made in the Mejlis demanding the creation of a commission to study the activities of ISIS and investigate shortcomings in the security forces. However, the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) rejected the relevant proposals with their votes. The report on ISIS was voiced by the deputy from the Istanbul faction of the People's Republican Party (NPP) Eren Erdem from the rostrum of the parliament. He noted that while journalists, scientists, and all opposition-minded forces were serving sentences in prisons, ISIL militants were immediately released. The deputy said that despite the fact that the locations of ISIS members are known, the security forces do not carry out operations to detain them, provided documentary evidence of the treatment and rehabilitation of ISIS members in Turkey, 51 showed recordings of conversations of ISIS militants on 422 pages on which are painted planned terrorist attacks in Turkey, and cited evidence of the free recruitment of ISIS militants in the cities of Kilis

³¹ Россия и террористы подкосили экономику Турции // Вести.ру. 26.03.2016. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL:<http://www.vestifinance.ru/articles/69030> (дата обращения 06.05.20) [Russia and the terrorists knocked down the Turkish economy]. In Russian.

and Gaziantep.³² He also noted that the Turkish secret services did not try to stop the transit of ISIS militants through Turkish territory, although they knew his routes well.

During the Kurdish-Turkish conflict (1978-present), there were 30,000-35,000 deaths between 1984 and 2000. While the Turkish government's position was to classify deaths in conflict as terror related, another dispute is this allegation and allegations of human rights violations by the Turkish authorities. In 1995, Human Rights Watch reported that it was common practice for Turkish soldiers to kill Kurdish civilians and photograph their corpses with weapons, they carried only for the organization of events. Killed civilians were shown as the press of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) of "terrorists".³³

Thus, the problem of combating terrorism and extremism in the Turkish context is complex and controversial. On the one hand, Turkey faces a number of real terrorist threats to its security, both from domestic radicals and from members of transnational terrorist organizations and networks. On the other hand, pseudo-terrorists also fall under the counter-terrorism press in Turkey, and it is often used by Turkish leaders both to combat religious and political opposition within the country, and to promote the ideas of "neo-Ottomanism" in the Middle East region, as well as in the Turkic world.

The dispute over the origin of terrorism is ongoing to this day. There are two extremely different positions. The first implies that terrorism was born as an ethnocultural, ideological and political component of social group resistance in the early 19th century. The second position implies the emergence of terrorism phenomenon as an instrument of the ideological and political struggle of specific groups of people for the survival, power and preservation of their ethno - cultural identity from the period of the emergence of civilization.

Brazil is the largest state in Latin America. The region, traditionally considered one of the least socially and politically stable. Already at least since the middle of the 20th century, the many political, territorial, social, ethnic, and even racial conflicts that abound in the entire region have provided fertile ground for various kinds of extremism, some of which, of course, can be described as terrorist activity.

First of all, I would like to draw attention to such a movement as Brazilian Integralism, a political movement with pro-fascist ideology, founded in October 1932 by Plinio Salgado. The movement borrowed the main features of Italian fascism. However, the integralists had a

³² Керимов Н. Эрдоган превратился в «крестного отца» ИГИЛ. Террористы направляются в Турцию на лечение // Информационное агентство REGNUM. 02.09.2016. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL:<http://regnum.ru/news/polit/2174726.html> (дата обращения 06.05.20) [Erdogan turned into the «godfather» of ISIS. Terrorist head to Turkey for treatment]. In Russian.

³³ Turkish Hizballah // FAS – Federation of American Scientists. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/hizbullah-t.htm> (Accessed 06.05.20).

monarchist-fascist political course, and did not recognize racism, which is reflected in their slogan “Unity for all races and peoples” and that people of different races, including blacks, were accepted into the parti³⁴. The party of integralists was called «Ação Integralista Brasileira» (AIB). The movement had a paramilitary organization and its own uniform, the distinguishing feature of which was green shirts. AIB held organized demonstrations, its political program included rejection of Marxism and liberalism, nationalism in the context of a heterogeneous and tolerant nation under the influence of "Christian morality." Like European fascists, integralists relied on the middle class. They attracted many officers to their side, especially in the navy.

It is possible to trace the early manifestations of precisely terrorist activity in Brazil itself from the forties of the 20th century, in the activities of the Japanese extremist group Shindō Renmei, which killed 23 people and injured another 147. The activities of Shindō Renmei can be described as ideologically ethnic intra-diaspora terrorism, since the group acted out of ideological motives, guided by the choice of purpose, ethnic and ideological characteristics, acting, at the same time, internally one, albeit very large, diaspora within a state - all this in itself is an interesting phenomenon

Further terrorist activity in Brazil was more widespread and took place from the mid-60s to the end of the 70s of the XX century. During this period, the heyday of the left-wing revolutionary movement in all of Latin America fell, some of the fundamental ideas of which arose in the Brazilian left rebel movement, which opposed the military junta, which was in power in Brazil as a result of a military coup since 1964. Here it is worth mentioning the theory of Che Guevara and Régis Debray, who proposed the theory of foco (focus). It says that one should not wait for the ripening of the economic and political conditions for the revolution, as Marxism demanded, an active group of rebels itself could turn into a working party.

Che Guevara learned three fundamental lessons from the Cuban revolution: people's forces can defeat the army; one should not expect the onset of all the necessary conditions for a revolution; in undeveloped America, rural areas become the basis of military conflict. In fact, these lessons are the motivation to enter a revolutionary situation in all weather conditions. The popular guerrilla movement is not in passive self-defense, it is a defense with attachment to the enemy. The difference between violent and non-violent acts is not measured by the number of shots. A revolution that is not constantly moving forward is a revolution that is retreating. The main strategic goal is to seize power.³⁵

³⁴ Fascism. The Diversity of Individual Fascisms. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://science.jrank.org/pages/9324/Fascism-Diversity-Individual-Fascisms.html> (Accessed 06.05.20).

³⁵ Guevara E. *La guerra de Guerrillas*, 1960, p. 6.

Régis Debray, calling these three rules gold, reveals the reason for the emphasis on these elements. Civilians in the zone of operation are the most vulnerable, the enemy can send them to partisan units. Therefore, such people should be thoroughly misinformed regarding where the partisans go, where they came from, and so on.³⁶

Mobility and flexibility are the advantages of a guerrilla unit. The guerrilla counterattack serves as a catalyst capable of transforming the outbreak (partisan force) into force to imitate the whole country. But war and propaganda should not be confused. No beautiful form can replace real action³⁷.

It should move from small to large. The smallest unit is foco as the core of the guerrilla army. R. Debray sees it as a "small motor", which will include the "big motor" of the masses in motion. The weaker the revolutionary cell, the less it can believe in alliances with others. For this reason, just foco as a cell should be independent of the civilian population.

The "Urban guerilla", as a phenomenon, originated precisely in Brazil of that period after the authorship of one of the leading ideologists of left-wing radicalism, "The Father of the Urban Guerilla" - Juan Carlos Marighella, whose ideas, along with the ideas of the famous Che Guevara, formed the basis of the left radical movement of the whole Latin America. Marighella, in turn, was the head of the Ação Libertadora Nacional (Ação Libertadora Nacional - ALN) group founded in 1967, whose activities can be described as openly terrorist. As well as the activities of the no less famous group Movimento Revolucionário 8 de Outubro, which operated since 1966 and was also part of the left movement. In addition, the following groups of the same orientation were active at that time: Vanguarda Armada Revolucionária Palmares; MRC; COLINA. Marighella and his associates created the "Action for National Liberation" - a communist military-political organization that proclaimed its main objectives to overthrow the military dictatorship, establish the power of the working people and create a revolutionary government. The ALN fighters chose the city guerilla as the main method of achieving their goals, that is, guerrilla warfare within the cities. For Latin America, urban guerilla was a new word in the armed struggle of revolutionaries, since most of the radical organizations of Latin American countries, taking into account the Cuban experience, were guided by the traditions of rural guerrilla warfare in mountainous and wooded areas.

Unlike Ernesto Che Guevara, who argued the need for guerrilla warfare in the countryside, Carlos Marighella, as a classic Marxist-Leninist, was convinced of the leading role of the urban

³⁶ Debray R. ¿Revolución en la revolución? // La Habana: Casa de las Américas, enero 1967, p.17.

³⁷ Грачева Е.З., Прыткова Я.И. Наука в XXI веке: современное состояние, проблемы и перспективы: Сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции (25 мая 2019 г, г. Пермь). В 2 ч. Ч. 2 // - Уфа: Аэтерна, 2019. – с. 37 [Science in the XXI century: current status, problems and prospects: a collection of articles of an International scientific and practical conference]. In Russian.

proletariat. He believed that the guerrilla war should begin in the cities, and only then, from the cities, the working vanguard would spread it to the countryside, where he would receive the support of the poorest peasantry. However, the final success of the revolutionary movement, given the specifics of Latin American countries, Carlos Marighella nevertheless associated with the victory of the guerrilla war in the countryside. However, unlike such theorists of revolutionary guerilla, such as, for example, Régis Debray with his concept of Foquism, Marighella believed that revolutionaries should never create "liberated areas", as prescribed by the Maoist doctrine. Such "centers" will allow government forces to throw all their forces against them, and the revolutionary movement will be crushed with great losses, including among the civilian population.

Marighella defined the specific goals of the urban guerilla: the liquidation of the command and rank of the army and police and the confiscation of money from the state and the exploiters. If confiscation is carried out on a small scale, it helps the city partisan survive, and if large, it stimulates the revolutionary process. He confronted the militants with harsh conditions: excellent physical and technical training, comprehensive knowledge and skills, and the ability to survive in extreme conditions. In his opinion, without these qualities it is unthinkable to complete tasks³⁸.

However, in the 1970s, a characteristic, rather cultural, feature began, which, of course, affects the current situation with terrorism in Brazil. It concerns the perception by Brazilians of the phenomenon itself and the concept of terrorism. At the time of the junta, the government called the rebels who opposed and fought against the repressions that followed the 1964 military coup. The junta government did not have truly terrorist means of intimidation in the fight against the rebel movement. Some researchers studying this period classify the activity of the military junta itself as nothing more than state-institutionalized terrorism. Thus, in the minds of Brazilians, the very concept of a terrorist is associated and perceived not as something categorically negative or purely aggressive and destructive, as is customary to perceive the same concept in Western countries or in Russia, but as something dissident-martyred.

After the fall of the rebel movement, organizations showing terrorist activity began to appear only in 1979. However, they were of a different nature, since they were organized in Brazilian prisons by representatives of the criminal environment, together with political prisoners who had experience of terrorist activities. The first and one of the most famous and largest criminal organization Comando Vermelho.

At the beginning of the 2000s, another criminal-terrorist movement was formed, this time, guided by social motives - Primeiro Comando da Capital. They organized really serious pogroms in

³⁸ Коларов Г.И. Городская «Герилья» в Латинской Америке: «Тупамарос» и «Монтонерос». Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Политология. 2013. №1. С. 48 [Urban guerilla in Latin America: «Tupamaros» and «Montoneros»]. In Russian.

large cities of Brazil, using slogans of social equality. In modern Brazil, neo-Nazi extremist organizations organize the bulk of terrorist acts of various kinds.³⁹

Terrorism in Germany in the modern period is represented, first of all, by international Islamist terrorism. For the first time, a wave of terror swept through West Germany in the 1970s, when members of the left-wing radical group "Red Army Faction" inspired fear in the FRG. At the same time, left-wing terror has always been of a national character and has been directed against senior officials of the state and business, adjusted for casualties from their close circle. The goal of Islamist terrorists is to kill as many people as possible.

The origins of left terrorism in Germany can be traced to student movements in the 1960s. In 1970, the terrorist group "Red Army Faction" (RAF) was born in the Federal Republic of Germany, whose peak activity occurred in 1977, which was called the "German Autumn." In the 1980s, RAF activity declined significantly, while the country was shocked by the high-profile killings of political and economic representatives of the "capitalist system" by the terrorist group "Revolutionary Cells". Thus, terrorism in Germany has long been associated with left-wing terror.⁴⁰

Most left terrorist attacks were committed by members of the RAF organization and occurred in the 1970s and 1980s. For more than 28 years, members of this group committed bank robberies, high-profile political killings and terrorist acts. In total, 34 people were killed by RAF terrorists. Leftist terrorism came to naught with the collapse of the socialist system. In 1992, members of this organization announced the end of the "armed struggle", and in 1998 officially dissolved.⁴¹

The first right-wing terrorist attacks in Germany took place in the 1980s, but they did not have the magnitude and resonance of the Left Terror. In November 2011, the terrorist group "National-Socialist Underground" was discovered, whose members from 2000 to 2007 committed several killings of persons with a migrant past.

In recent years, the main danger in Germany is international Islamist terrorism. Islamist networks in Germany rely on people with migrant backgrounds. Of particular concern to German security services are radical Salafi networks. In addition, intelligence agencies have noted an increase in the radicalization of Islamists with Chechen and Dagestan roots.⁴²

³⁹ Latin America: Terrorism Issues. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/terror/RS21049.pdf> (Accessed 06.05.20).

⁴⁰ Handwörterbuch des politischen Systems der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Terrorismus. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/lexika/handwoerterbuch-politisches-system/202194/terrorismus> (Accessed 06.05.20).

⁴¹ RAF- Attentate auf buback und ponto // GeoEpoche // Das magazine Fur Geschichte. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.geo.de/magazine/geo-epoche/1070-rtkl-raf-attentate-auf-buback-und-ponto-der-doppelschlag-der-neuen> (Accessed 07.05.20).

⁴² Verfassungsschutz hat 100 Islamistenzellen im Visier//Online Focus. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.focus.de/politik/ausland/islamischer-staat/terrorismus-in->

The first fatal Islamic attack in Germany is an attack on American soldiers at Frankfurt Airport on March 2, 2011. The largest number of victims had a terrorist attack at the Christmas market in Berlin on December 19, 2016, where 12 people were killed. Since February 2017, a law was passed prescribing the wearing of “electronic bracelets” for all persons on the list of potential terrorists.⁴³

Some researchers believe that terrorism and political killings existed in ancient times, and possibly earlier. Others hold the view that terrorism arose around the end of the 19th century.⁴⁴

In the second half of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century, terrorism takes on new features, which include the following: state support for international terrorism, the interaction of international terrorism with ordinary and organized crime.

deutschland-verfassungsschutz-hat-100-islamistenzellen-im-visier_id_4412877.html (Accessed 07.05.20).

⁴³ Kabinett beschließt elektronische Fußfessel für Gefährder // Die Zeit. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.zeit.de/zustimmung?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.zeit.de%2Fpolitik%2Fdeutschland%2F2017-02%2Finnere-sicherheit-fussfessel-gefahrder-berlin-anschlag-thomas-de-maiziere> (Accessed 07.05.20).

⁴⁴ Ферро М. Терроризм // 50/50: Опыт словаря нового мышления. Под общ. ред. М. Ферро и Ю. Афанасьева. М.: Прогресс, 1989. 42 с. [Terrorism // 50/50: Vocabulary experience of new thinking]. In Russian.

1.2 Classification of terrorism and features at the present stage

Terrorism can manifest itself in a wide variety of forms. In the science of criminal law, various classifications of terrorism are used. This study will reflect the generalized criteria for classifying terrorism.

The first classification of terrorism was made on the basis of ideology and scope. The following types of terrorism are distinguished: political, state, religious, nationalist, self-serving, criminal.

Political terrorism is a method of political struggle, which, as a rule, is closely interconnected with the commission of armed actions in order to suppress and intimidate political opponents. Its main goal is to escalate fear and horror in society and, as a result, to exert pressure on the current government. One of the most common methods of terror today is violence against civilians with an unconditional demonstration of the disastrous results of terrorist acts, the number of which is constantly increasing. These attacks are becoming more terrifying and cruel, more and more residents die in these terrorist attacks. Examples of organizations that engage in political terrorism are the Tigers of the Liberation of Tamil Ilam, Hamas, which were mentioned earlier in the work.

State terrorism is expressed by the need to intimidate our own citizens, enslave and suppress them, and at the same time completely destroy all those who are desperately opposed to a tyrannical state. In addition, state terrorism is a component of the state's aggressive foreign policy. In particular, the United States actively supported the mujahideen in Afghanistan, and after that the Taliban in their struggle of the Soviet and government forces.

Terror according to the object of the direction of its action on the part of an individual state can conditionally be divided into internal and external, or, to be more precise, foreign and domestic terrorism.

Domestic terror is widespread in the history of mankind. It manifests itself especially often in countries with authoritarian and totalitarian political regimes. This method of intimidation under these conditions serves as a means of widespread suppression of any anti-state movement. This is achieved through the use of various means and forms (the use of torture, widespread reprisals against their citizens, open violence in the form of mass imprisonment, mass killings) to destroy enemies and opponents of the regime, not only in psychological, moral, but also physical sense. In the history of mankind there are many examples of such state terrorism.

Foreign terrorism is no less brutal. It is expressed in the violence of one state in relation to another state with the long-term goal of changing domestic and foreign policy, its borders, socio-political structure, political regime. An example is the military aggression of the NATO against Yugoslavia.

Religious terrorism is used to force the recognition and affirmation of the faith of terrorists and at the same time greatly weaken or even destroy others. The objects of attacks by religious terrorists are blurred ethnically, geographically, and socially. This type of terrorism has been actively developing recently. The separation of religious terrorism into a separate category is very conditional, because terrorist activity is socially diverse - people who are involved in terrorist acts represent the social layers of the population with different social, economic and aesthetic situations and do not invest in the phenomenon of this kind of terrorism of a religious connotation . But, despite the diverse motivation for terrorism, the study of the religious factor is practically significant, since this factor either dominates or occupies a significant place in the structure of the motivating reasons for committing socially dangerous acts.

Religious motivation, as a rule, is always the most radical, since the very foundation of any religion - a person who believes in a posthumous existence, is least affected by rational influence. Hence the fight against this type of terrorism by tightening criminal law is ineffective - the application of the most severe punishment, even using the death penalty, is considered by religious "fanatics" as fulfilling an important mission at the cost of their lives. The fight against religious terrorism, of course, requires the use of a whole set of ideological resources of the state, in particular, to discredit the idea of religious chosenness, and to support interfaith interaction.

Nationalist terrorism, of course, is associated with the widespread crowding out of representatives of other nations, and sometimes even with the seizure of land, property, the destruction of cultural objects. The meaning of this type of terrorism is the formation of a separate state for its ethnic group. They consider themselves national liberators, about whom the whole world has forgotten. Examples of such organizations include the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Irish Republican Army, the Basque Homeland and Liberty, the Workers' Party of Kurdistan.

The main directions of mercenary terrorism, which provide the basis for the manifestation of various forms of terrorism, are considered to be the problems of government and the state system, military and religious problems, geopolitical interests and age-old conflicts. In addition, this also includes some forms of illegal group interaction of people that are closely related to the economic relations of various segments of the population. Many scientists logically attribute this phenomenon to organized crime, the methods and forms of which are undeniably very similar to terrorist ones - hostage-taking, armed aggression, bombings, explosions. This clearly shows that terrorism and organized crime are close to each other.

Criminal terrorism in most cases is used to intimidate enemies and opponents from rival criminal groups. He is atheistic and apolitical, international, does not hesitate to cooperate often with terrorist organizations that defend their political worldviews. This type of terrorism carries a direct material interest, involves using terrorist methods to obtain any material wealth, that is,

methods of force and threats. Cases of abduction of adults or children with the subsequent demand for social benefits or ransom can be described as racketeering, banditry or robbery. In essence, each of these actions, which is associated with a threat to the health or life of people and causes mass fear, acts as a form of terrorism and is considered as one of its manifestations

The second classification of terrorism is made on the scale of distribution. The following types of terrorism are distinguished here: domestic, international.

Internal terrorism, as a rule, arises against the background of internal contradictions that are caused by various reasons, and is one of the forms of internal political confrontation. It is expressed in the form of group killings, crimes against the person, sabotage on the territory of the state, mass destruction of people.

International terrorism is the coordinated and systematic use of violence by organized groups on an international scale. Its goal is to destabilize the situation in the world or a large region in order to sow panic among citizens and achieve the fulfillment of their requirements by the state.

International terrorism is the result of the reaction of certain confessional, social and ethnic groups to the processes of globalization occurring every day. As a result of the modernization of traditional societies and the contact of civilizations of various types, these groups for various reasons begin to feel infringed on their freedoms and rights. Having not found the strength in themselves to defend their interests by legal methods, they often practice terrorism as a strategy for the struggle of the weak against the strong.

The mass media spread as a result of the information revolution, increasingly provide terrorist organizations with an excellent way to influence the societies of various states. The impact on society directly depends on the level of coverage of terrorist acts in the media. Therefore, in the Russian Federation in Art. 4 Law of the Russian Federation of 12.27.1991 No. 2124-1 "On the Mass Media" prohibits the distribution of materials that publicly justify terrorism or publicly call for terrorist activities.⁴⁵

The third classification of terrorism is made by type. The following types of terrorism are distinguished here: nuclear, biological, chemical, electromagnetic, economic.

Nuclear terrorism refers to the use or threat of the use in a terrorist activity of nuclear explosive devices, radioactive materials for the purpose of radioactive contamination of water bodies, objects, air, terrain, as well as the destruction (capture, damage) of nuclear objects.

Biological terrorism is the deliberate use by terrorist organizations, a group of individuals or a lone terrorist of biological means against people (a city, a large region or facility), crops, farm

⁴⁵ Федеральный Закон РФ от 27 декабря 1991 г. N 2124-1 "О средствах массовой информации". Статья 4. Недопустимость злоупотребления свободной массовой информацией. [Federal Law of the Russian Federation of December 27, 1991. № 2124-1 «About mass media». Article 4. Inadmissibility of abuse of freedom of mass media]. In Russian.

animals with the aim of incapacitating and destroying people, imposing a certain line of behavior on the government in addressing external and domestic disputes, causing large economic losses to the country.⁴⁶

Chemical terrorism is the commission or preparation for its commission of terrorist acts with the use of toxic products, highly toxic substances, resulting in mass deaths. This type of terrorism can be very diverse in the composition of highly toxic substances used. Possible options for the availability of highly toxic chemicals include⁴⁷:

- theft or acquisition of highly toxic substances (phosgene, hydrocyanic acid, chlorine);
- widespread use of a number of highly toxic pesticides, which are produced by the chemical industry around the world;
- production of own plants for the production of toxic toxic substances, their analogues;
- use of natural toxins and poisons;
- large-scale theft of ready-made toxic substances (soman, sarin, mustard gas, VX);
- theft or acquisition of components of binary systems (VX-2, GB-2, or their analogs in army warehouses, chemical industry enterprises);
- purchase in retail chains of the most common means of self-defense - irritating and tearful substances (2-chlorobenzalmalonodinitrile, pelargonic acid morpholide, chloroacetophenone, capsaicin).

Electromagnetic terrorism consists in exerting a destructive electromagnetic effect on microprocessor means in order to destroy them or disrupt operations.⁴⁸ It is carried out in various ways: through communication (information) networks, through power supply networks, through grounding ports, by means of electromagnetic radiation (electromagnetic pulse) to different ports of a technical device, or through a transmitted signal at ease.

Cyber terrorism is a complex action, which is expressed in a politically motivated, deliberate attack on information processed by computer systems and computers, which creates a serious danger to human health and life, or other serious consequences. It is dangerous because it allows

⁴⁶ Васильев Н.Т., Тарасов М.Ю., Поклонский Д.Л. Биологический Терроризм: прошлое, настоящее, будущее. Химическая и биологическая безопасность. №6. 2002. С. 3 [Biological terrorism: the past, present, future. Chemical and biological safety]. In Russian.

⁴⁷ Вахитов Р. Современный терроризм: мифы и сущность. - [Электронный ресурс]. / Режим доступа: http://www.hrono.ru/text/2003/vahit03_03.html (дата обращения 07.05.20).[Modern terrorism: myths and essence]. In Russian.

⁴⁸ Владимиров Д.Р., Фоминич Э.Н. Электромагнитный терроризм. Новая угроза для информационно-управляющих систем // Военный инженер, 2016. С. 10. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/elektromagnitnyy-terrorizm-novaya-ugroza-dlya-informatsionno-upravlyayuschih-sistem/viewer> (дата обращения 07.05.20). [Electromagnetic terrorism. New threat to information management systems]. In Russian.

you to penetrate the information system, intercept the management of computer networks, suppress the means of information exchange, and carry out other illegal influences, including the Internet.

The main goal of economic terrorism is to destabilize the financial sector and the economy by the actors of terrorist acts. It consists in lowering and worsening the standard of living, creating economic barriers to the development of the economy, lowering the value of stocks, bringing to bankruptcy proceedings. At a higher level, economic terrorism can be expressed in the introduction of various kinds of embargoes, prohibitions on the export or import of certain goods, and the practice of economic blockade. A striking example of this type of terrorism is the blockade of Cuba by the Americans when Fidel Castro came to power.

The fourth classification of terrorism is made in the form where terrorist acts are carried out in the form of arson, explosions, hostage-taking, using weapons of mass destruction, kidnapping.

The fifth classification of terrorism is made by means and forces, where group, individual or mass terrorism is singled out.

The sixth classification is made according to the tasks and goals, which distinguish apocalyptic and mercantile (finely calculating, mercantile) terrorism.

The main goal of apocalyptic terrorism is the infliction of material damage at all costs to the objects of terrorist acts. The main goal of mercantile terrorism is the fulfillment of certain requirements or the receipt of any concessions.

To investigate the problem of terrorism in the modern world and its development trends will be correct from the definition of the essence of the phenomenon. After all, as you know, to give an exact definition of a problem is already half the success in solving it.

According to the Great Encyclopedic Dictionary, “Extremism is a commitment to extreme views, measures (usually in politics)⁴⁹». “Extreme views and measures” means the non-recognition of generally recognized, mainly effective, ways of resolving disagreements, the possibility of using violence to achieve goals.

Extremism is the adherence to political parties, religious organizations, groups and individual citizens of an ideology containing ideas, threats and intentions that violate the rights and freedoms of citizens established by law, generally accepted norms of national, confessional and other public relations, the established procedure for the activities of government bodies leading to these political parties, religious organizations, groups and individual citizens of unlawful acts violating the rights and legitimate interests of the individual, society, state.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Большой энциклопедический словарь. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://gufo.me/dict/bes/%D0%AD%D0%9A%D0%A1%D0%A2%D0%A0%D0%95%D0%9C%D0%98%D0%97%D0%9C> (дата обращения 07.05.20). [Great encyclopedic dictionary]. In Russian.

⁵⁰ Зонов Ф. А. Международный терроризм и мировой опыт борьбы с ним // Власть. — 2011. — 12. — С. 103 [International terrorism and world experience in combating it]. In Russian.

It is important to note that the concept of extremism is broader than the concept of terrorism. As for the second, there are many interpretations of the term "terrorism", which are very different from each other. So, in accordance with article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a terrorist act is «committing an explosion, arson, or other actions that frighten the population and create the risk of death, causing significant property damage or other serious consequences, in order to destabilize the activities of authorities or international organizations or impact on their decision-making, as well as the threat of these actions for the same purposes»⁵¹. We see that in this definition, the emphasis is on “intimidation of the population” (that is, terrorism is directed against society as a whole and by definition it is harmful to each of its members) and “danger of death of a person”; power ”(that is, terrorism is always political in color and is directed against the government or is aimed at forcing the state to make certain decisions).

To summarize, let's say that some sources define terrorism as a method of achieving a goal (with all the above signs), but not necessarily political. But such a definition makes terrorism very close to extremism. In the overwhelming majority of literature, terrorism is recognized as actions of a precisely political nature, that is, so to speak, terrorism is a kind of extreme form of political extremism. Before analyzing the characteristics of terrorism and extremism in the modern world, it is necessary to trace the stages of development of these phenomena.

Terrorism acquired a “modern face” in the 70s of the last century, during the formation of globalization and the information society. The resonance attack of modern times was the tragedy at the Olympic Games in Munich in 1972. On the morning of September 5, 8 terrorists from the Palestinian organization Black September infiltrated the territory of the Olympic village and took 12 members of the Israeli team hostage. According to the results of the police operation, five terrorists were killed, three were captured, but they could not be saved: only two "potential" hostages, Judge Tuvia Sokolovsky and wrestler Gad Tsobari, managed to escape when they learned about the danger. Because of the terrorist attack, the Games were suspended: on September 6, after the completion of the police operation, a memorial service was held. Analyzing this attack, it is important to note that he demonstrated Germany's unpreparedness to conduct anti-terrorist activities. When organizing the Olympic Games, no security measures were taken: the criminals were able to climb over the fence without any difficulties and thus enter the territory of the Olympic village; in Germany at that time there were no anti-terror special forces, the operation had to be carried out by ordinary police officers who did not have the skills necessary for these situations.

⁵¹ Уголовный кодекс РФ 2020. Статья 205 УК РФ. Террористический акт. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://ukodeksrf.ru/ch-2/rzd-9/gl-24/st-205-uk-rf> (дата обращения 07.05.20). [The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation 2020. Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Terrorist act]. In Russian.

They had neither sniper weapons, nor special equipment. The tragedy in Munich was one of the first major terrorist attacks in world history, it caused a huge public outcry, it was this terrible event that prompted the leadership of many countries to create anti-terrorism units, as well as significantly raise safety standards for such events. For the first time, humanity has thought about the serious threat that international terrorism poses to every person. The history of modern terrorism began with the Munich tragedy.

The term "modern terrorism" (they also use the expression "international terrorism", these concepts are almost identical) appeared "not from scratch", it outlines not only the time period in which these or those attacks were committed. Modern terrorism is a phenomenon that is characterized by a combination of certain signs and properties, laws and qualities that determine its essence, thanks to which we separate it from other types of terrorism. They make it a unique phenomenon of recent history.

One of the main signs of terrorism of our time is the tendency to "the transition of domestic terrorism into international terrorism"⁵². The structure of modern terrorism began to take shape in the 70s of the last century, simultaneously with the development of globalization processes, which largely determined its essence. Terrorist organizations today make maximum use of transport and communication opportunities in order to expand the scope of their activities. If earlier such organizations as, for example, «People's will» in the Russian Empire, operated within a relatively small territory, "inside" the country, and possessed meager tools for interacting with society (that is, disseminating their ideas, recruiting, informing about their actions), today large organizations like al-Qaeda and ISIS threaten the entire world without any exaggeration. People can potentially be their victims anywhere in the world, and recruitment technologies are in many ways superior to those that existed 30-40 years ago. Today, terrorists are actively using Internet technology to recruit⁵³, thanks to which many civilized people around the world, completely not involved in and sympathetic to such activities, succumb to the influence of criminal ideologies and become victims of terrorism. Thus, for today's international terrorism, there are no territorial restrictions, and its scope allows us to talk about the truly global nature of this problem, the solution of which requires the joint efforts of all states.

Modern terrorist groups are distinguished by a high level of training and a transition to a qualitatively different level compared to modern-day terrorists. Today, terrorist organizations are no longer small groups (terrorist units of the 18-19th centuries will be more correctly called, rather than groups, than organizations) of radical extremists working in "semi-artisanal" conditions and

⁵² Зонов Ф. А. Указ. соч. С. 104 [International terrorism..Ibid. P. 104]. In Russian.

⁵³ UNODC. The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. New York, 2012. P. 19. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf (Accessed 07.05.20).

pursuing a specific political goal for which they were created. Today, the largest terrorist organizations have an impressive “army” of employees and associates, and possess excellent information awareness.⁵⁴, Modern terrorist groups are distinguished by a high level of training and a transition to a qualitatively different level compared to modern-day terrorists. Today, terrorist organizations are no longer small groups (terrorist units of the 18-19th centuries will be more correctly called, rather than groups, than organizations) of radical extremists working in “semi-artisanal” conditions and pursuing a specific political goal for which they were created. Today, the largest terrorist organizations have an impressive “army” of employees and associates, and possess excellent information awareness.

The features of modern methods can be shown by the example of terrorist groups formed on the territory of Latin America. Thus, the FARC organization, which has been operating since 1946, uses the principles of Marxism, nationalism and socialism in its ideology. He resorted to drug trafficking, kidnapping, the use of children as military units, and committed public executions. Also in the ranks of FARC, a special female squad was created.

Another grouping, such as Hamas, which has Islamic roots, resorted to using children as a human shield, as well as using suicide bombers.

Hezbollah uses the introduction of foreign citizens in its activities to prepare terrorist attacks, smuggle weapons and explosives, and finance Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Separately, it is worth mentioning the technology of recruitment as a characteristic feature of modern terrorism. One of the main areas of activity of any terrorist organization has always been the involvement of new people in its ranks, primarily executive personnel: militants, suicide bombers. Today, thanks to the capabilities of the Internet, the scale and effectiveness of the recruitment activities of large organizations pose a serious problem for special agencies⁵⁵. The reasons for such success for organizations like ISIS are as follows: firstly, they have high-class psychologists who easily come into contact with a potential victim and, mainly using empathy and emotional support, gain the trust of the object. Secondly, social networks, which are the main platform for recruiters, play a cruel joke with young people: it is easy for an experienced specialist to find out the victim’s personal qualities and “vulnerabilities” by analyzing information about her,

⁵⁴ Ивакин С. В. О тенденциях международного сотрудничества в борьбе с терроризмом // NovaInfo.Ru. — 2017. — Т. 2. — № 59. — С. 468 [Trends in international cooperation in the fight against terrorism]. In Russian.

⁵⁵ Кайдаров Р.Е. Терроризм: возникновение, разрастание и меры противодействия, 2010. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: URL: <http://terroristica.info/node/163> (дата обращения 07.05.20). [Terrorism: emergence, proliferation and countermeasures]. In Russian.

especially since young people often publish personal information on their networks information about yourself.⁵⁶

Political extremism, with its inherent violence and intimidation at all times, remained an immoral phenomenon. However, now there is a tendency to the absolute exclusion of any moral principles in the activities of terrorists, or, on the contrary, a tendency to ultra-violence and intentional anti-humanism. If we analyze the development trends of terrorist activity, we will find that these principles underlie the phenomenon of modern terrorism. First, terrorism has evolved from a political method to politics itself. If earlier terrorist groups were created to achieve a specific political goal (which explains their short-lived existence), today large organizations set terror as their own goal. Secondly, despite the contradictory definition of terrorism, earlier terrorists, as a rule, chose political figures as their victims, the destruction of which was to satisfy the interests of criminals or create the necessary reaction in society. The number of victims, while, accordingly, sought to a minimum. Today, terrorists are striving for as many victims as possible among the civilian population. The ordinary citizen at the same time turns into a means of achieving the goal (intimidation, destabilization of the situation in society). And, finally, thirdly, terrorists are becoming more and more unprincipled ("terrorist attacks are committed in churches of various faiths, burial places and memorials»⁵⁷), and their deeds are becoming more and more inhumane (for example, videos of executions of ISIS distributed on the web that demonstrate the absolute cruelty and immorality of Islamic militants).

It should also be noted the complexity of the structure of terrorism, which manifests itself over time. So, if earlier (before the era of international terrorism) political terrorism dominated in history with rare examples of religious and terrorist groups, nowadays there is an increase in the types of this criminal activity. National terrorism is widespread, religious terrorism has gained enormous proportions, criminal terrorism has appeared (the use of terrorist methods in order to obtain favorable business conditions from the government), cybernetic (attack and damage to information networks for terrorist purposes), environmental (the use of terrorist methods to satisfy interests of "green" and environmentalists). Today, terror is becoming a common political method and instrument of influence on the government in any interests whatsoever. It is important to understand that any type of terrorism is political: any act of terrorism committed by "oneself" or a

⁵⁶ Емельянов В.П. Терроризм и преступления с признаками терроризирования: уголовно-правовое исследование. СПб.: Юридический центр Пресс, 2002. – с. 211 [Terrorism and crimes with signs of terrorizing: a criminal. Law study]. In Russian.

⁵⁷ Макаров А.В., Жукова А.С. Противодействие терроризму: анализ нормативно-правового регуливарония и вопросы его совершенствования. ФГБОУВПО «Забайкальский государственный университет» // Российский следователь, 2012. С. 35 [Countering Terrorism: an analysis of legal regulation and issues of the improvement]. In Russian.

representative of a terrorist organization, “under cover” of religious, nationalist motives, always has power, ruling structures as its object.⁵⁸

Summing up, it can be noted that terrorism is today a “popular” method of political struggle and achieving political goals, and sometimes, unfortunately, politics itself. To date, there are many varieties of this criminal activity, which were discussed above; terrorist acts are carried out both by independent “by oneself” with sometimes very vague motives, and also by large professional organizations that consistently carry out their bloody policy of general terror from year to year; The 70s of the 20th century clearly showed that from now on terrorism is a global problem of mankind, the same as the environmental crisis or the problem of nuclear disarmament, and it can also be solved only by joint efforts of states; all these factors indicate that the phenomenon of terrorism penetrates more and more into all spheres of society, more and more concerns the life of each of us; however, these trends are a natural consequence of the “globalization” nature of modern international terrorism. On the other hand, one cannot despair and claim that terrorism today has only negative dynamics. Many studies show that developed countries as a whole have adapted to the terrorist threat, because the number of terrorist attacks and the victims of them in recent years is much less than in the 70s and 80s of the last century, when international terrorism suddenly “declared itself” and dealt a painful blow to the security of many developed states, including European ones. Today, the “alignment of forces” is clear to terrorist organizations, even the largest ones, and it’s hard to achieve an advantage in their favor. Predicting the future of international terrorism, it can be assumed that the further development of terrorist forces will occur mainly in the field of information technology and the Internet: despite the terrorists actively using this site, its potential is far from exhausted; perhaps in the near future there will be new technologies for the recruitment, dissemination of criminal ideas, and they will become a real threat to the civilian population of many states, including Russia.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Лопатина Т.М. Новые виды современной террористической деятельности. Смоленский гуманитарный университет// Современное право// 2012. С. 124 [New types of modern terrorist activity. Smolensk University of the humanities]. In Russian.

⁵⁹ Старцев Г.В. Экономические аспекты противодействия финансированию терроризма. Московский университет МВД России// Административное право и процесс, 2013. С. 42 [Economic aspects of the countering the financing of terrorism. Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia]. In Russian.

Chapter 2

2.1 Causes, Formation and Evolution of Terrorism in Latin America

The conflict component in Latin America has its own specific character. This was preceded by many circumstances. One of the factors is the colonial past of the continent. Since many colonial territories did not have a clear border, often developing countries sought to privatize as much of their area as possible. As a result, international law was perhaps the only source of solution to this issue. But despite this, violence is part of the Latin American culture. For example, in Peru and Colombia, political violence is caused by the difference between different sectors of the population, between developed industrial areas and the lagging agricultural sector. It is political violence that is not only a tool for achieving change in countries, but also for stabilizing public life. Very often, violence entails devastating consequences and contributes to the loss of life, however, this is a kind of impetus for advancement against the background of the problems that have arisen.

Secondly, the different nature of interregional relations, often associated with the dominant US policy in the region and interference in the internal affairs of states.

Thirdly, these are already features of the instability of the region itself. In Latin America, often there are conflicts related to smuggling, drug trafficking, international crime, the local and international terrorism.⁶⁰

Terrorism in Latin America, as defined by Professor David Vela, is “a cyclical phenomenon, often fueled by US military or political incitement»⁶¹. In the middle of the 20th century, terrorism was presented on the continent in many forms. Various forms of terrorist activity were present in left and right revolutionary movements, in the activities of local and international groups, organizations from outside, as well as ideas and methods of political leaders.

The beginning of the 20th century was marked by various military uprisings. These events were called “tenentismo” by the name of Luis Carlos Prestes, a Brazilian revolutionary (at the 1930s he became communist). These were the performances of the young military in the early 1920s, dissatisfied with the political component in Brazil. The participants wanted to achieve reforms of state power.

So, in 1922, the first such uprising occurred - the Revolucion del Fuerte de Copacabana, in Rio de Janeiro against the legitimate authority of Arthur Bernardez. With the help of guns,

⁶⁰ Страшко Я. И. Особенности современных конфликтов в Латинской Америке и роль ОАГ в урегулировании Фолклендского конфликта//Вестник МГИМО Университета, 2015, с.75 [Features of modern conflicts in Latin America and the role of OAS in resolving the Falkland conflict]. In Russian.

⁶¹ Vela D. Terror through the eyes of Latin American novelists // Peace review. – Abingdon Oxfordshire: Taylor & Francis Group, 2006. – Vol. 18, Iss. 1. – P. 7.

revolutionaries damaged some government and military installations. However, this speech was suppressed by the superior forces of the state⁶².

The second uprising occurred 2 years later on the same day in 1924 in São Paulo. The command was carried out by General Isidoro Dias Lopes, and the majority of the protesters were lieutenants. For 23 days, the city was under the control of the opposition, carried out an explosion even in the presidential palace. But, in spite of all efforts, the revolutionaries did not possess weapons of equal strength to the state, which caused their defeat.⁶³

Another riot occurred at Manaus in 1924, modeled on the tenentismo in São Paulo. In this city there was a major economic recovery in the early years of the Republic of Velha, which was associated with the widespread use of rubber. However, after the fall in prices for this product, this led to the impoverishment of more cities. Despite all this, all local politics belonged to the local elite, which controlled the government. This state of affairs, in addition to economic instability, provoked young officers to the movement led by Alfredo Ribeiro Junior. The rebels even managed to occupy some of the offices owned by the government and expand their movement to neighboring cities. As a result, after the transfer of significant state forces, the riot was suppressed, and their leader was imprisoned⁶⁴.

Speaking of the events of the 1920s, it is worth mentioning Columna Prestes. It was a military political movement in the years 1925-1927, which was part of the "tenentismo". The reasons laid in dissatisfaction with the activities of the Republic of Velha, and also demanded the introduction of a secret ballot and the process of public education and its protection. During this movement, people from various political strata were present, but the main part was captains and lieutenants. The leader of this movement was Luis Carlos Prestes, who received the nickname "Cavaleiro da Esperanca", and later became the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Brazil. After the defeat of the revolution in São Paulo in 1924, the remaining troops merged with Luis Carlos Prestes, with the help of which, an army was organized to support the uprising in São Paulo. Counting initially about 1,500 soldiers, the revolution could not resist the forces of the state and was stopped⁶⁵. Despite all this, Columna Prestes served as an inspiration to opponents of the regime and a strong motivator for promoting their ideas. After these events, the participants of the movement began to gravitate towards various directions, some chose Getúlio Dornelles Vargas

⁶² Gonzalez Casanova P. *America Latina: Historia De Medio Siglo. XXI Siglo Veintiuno Editores* 1977, P. 140.

⁶³ Stern Cohen I. *Bombas Sobre Sao Paulo, a revolucao de 1924*. Editora da Unesp, 2007. P. 104.

⁶⁴ Tenentismo No Brasil. *Comuna De Manaus, Dezembro 4, 2009*. [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: URL: <https://tenentismonobrasil.wordpress.com/2009/12/04/comuna-de-manau/> (Accessed 07.05.20).

⁶⁵ Gonzaga Da Silva N.M. *O Cavaleiro Biografado E Outros Ecos*. Florianopolis, 2016. P. 58-59.

policies, some (including Carlos Prestes) chose the path of the Brazilian communist movement, and someone came up with the ideas of fascism (Brazilian integralism).

In the late 1920s, a confrontation between the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party (which later became the Communist Party) and the Juan Vicente Gomez regime formed. The main events of this uprising are connected with the island of Curacao, but they were not very successful. The movement was aided by the economic crisis of 1929, which brought unemployment to the country.

The main representative of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party (PRV), Gustavo Machado, and his like-minded people crossed to Curacao Island, where the Union of Workers (Union General de los Trabajadores) was created, to which dozens of people joined every week. Together, the PRV participants were able to interrupt the recruitment of people by Juan Gomez, and also organized a strike against the punishment of people accused of political activity. These events served as a success for the goals set by the PRV participants. By their principle, the workers of Curacao, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic began to actively oppose the Venezuelan military government.⁶⁶ Gomez's regime was declared criminal, and Machado supporters began stocking up on weapons to launch a movement, using Venezuela as a training base.

On the side of the rebels, General Rafael Simon Urbina took part, who was an adversary of the militarists and who lived in Venezuela. In 1929, the revolutionaries managed to capture the fort in the city of Willemstad, having not the most sophisticated weapons. This news reached the workers and those rushed to the fort to get weapons and join the movement. But most of the weapons were defective, which did not fully equip the army. So, for some period of time, the island of Curacao became Venezuelan. The next day, there was a clash of rebels with government forces near the city of La Vela de Coro, and in the following days other local clashes occurred. But, despite little success, there was not enough ammunition to continue the actions, which forced the revolutionaries to disperse around the neighborhood. PRV made an attempt to spread its ideology to the masses in order to gain support, but this mission was impossible⁶⁷.

Despite the fact that the "jump from Curacao" was being prepared quite a long time ago, but the lack of material support and a clear organized structure did not allow the plan to be realized. This operation could be successful if its participants combined all available forces, and also entered into alliances between supporters of different ideologies.

In the 1930s, when the world was moving towards the beginning of World War II, the fascist regime began to develop. He was able to penetrate into the countries of Latin America. There were no regimes in the 1930s – 1940s that would directly "duplicate" the "classic" models in the

⁶⁶Хейфец В.Л, Хейфец Л.С. «Прыжок с Кюрасао» и ликвидация Венесуэльской революционной партии. Латинская Америка. 2012. №7. С. 59 [Jump from Curacao and the elimination of the Venezuelan revolutionary party]. In Russian.

⁶⁷ Там же, с. 60 [Ibid, p.60].

form of Italian fascism or German Nazism. Being by nature right-wing authoritarian dictatorships, they were “proto” - or “quasi” - fascist. In the likeness of fascism, they built their principles and methods, but did not turn into itself.

The founder of the Brazilian Integralist Movement was Plinio Salgado. After his visits to Italy, he decided, after the model, to create something similar to the fascist movement, but already in Brazil. After a while, this movement turned into a political party. P. Salgado even tried to make a change of power in 1938, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

The core of Brazilian integralism was the idea of sustainable development and economic growth, which should have been based on government involvement in the economic sphere and state guarantees for social and class peace. The state in the ideology of integralism, which prioritized the idea of "spiritual and cultural revolution", had to play a paternalistic function, projected to achieve a "social and political order».⁶⁸

The ideal political portrait for the representatives of Brazilian integralism was "a single, strong, promising state." His supporters said that such a system could not be implemented while in Brazil there are parties fighting each other that could lead to the collapse of the country.».⁶⁹

That is why P. Salgado came up with the idea of transforming and transforming Brazilian state power, focusing on the fact that the state will not be limited only to “government and administration”.

Integralism, as well as currents similar to it, gained links with Nazi ideology (mostly Italian fascism) and other Portuguese right-wing movements (Lusitanian integralism), as well as the French Action Française, having tested its political influence, but because of the problems of Brazil (republic or monarchy, denial or adoption of kaolicism), the views did not coincide. But the most important point was that BID was neither a copy of them, nor a “product of import.”

The bulk of the BID was represented by immigrants, as well as the middle class, intellectuals and some groups of workers, including people of the black race.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ A Imprensa Confiscada pelo DEOPS – 1924-1954//Maria Luiza Tucci Carneiro, Boris Kossoy, organizadores. – Sao Paulo: Atehe Editorial: Imprensa Oficial de Estado de Sao Paulo; Arquivo Estado de, 2003, p. 84.

⁶⁹ Кирчанов М.В. Экономические концепции бразильского интегрализма 1930-х годов//Политические изменения в Латинской Америке. 2013. №14., с. 96 [Economic concepts of Brazilian integralism in 1930]. In Russian.

⁷⁰ Окунева Л.С. Был ли фашизм в Латинской Америке? О некоторых малоисследованных и спорных гранях Латиноамериканской истории 1930-1940-х гг//Латиноамериканский исторический альманах. 2017. №18. С. 190 [Was the facism in Latin America? About some small explored and controversial facets of Latin America 1930-1940]. In Russian.

The gradual decline in integralism was provoked not only by the defeat of the fascist ideology and their policies in the World War II. The authoritarian policy pursued by G. Vargas, having the anti-communist orientation of his regime with its modernization character and post-war modernization within the framework of democratic regimes, led to the final marginalization of the right-wing alternative to economic development.

The middle of the 20th century in Latin America was largely connected with the revolutionary movement. Some advocated the struggle against dictatorship, while others advocated reform of the political apparatus. By themselves, they were not terrorist, but there were forms of terror in them. Partisan terrorists were primarily called the dictatorial governments and the US State Department (the same situation when during the Second World War the Nazis called the Soviet partisans bandits). After World War II, namely in 1948, Violencia, a civil war that combined the opposition of left and right forces, takes place in Latin America. At the same time, Cuban revolutionaries considered it proper to help anti-dictatorial groups. The ideology of focal guerilla developed by E. Che Guevara and R. Debre turned into the basis of the activities of a number of partisan groups. But this became the reason for large-scale disputes and thoughts within the Latin American left movement, including Colombia.⁷¹

All this, in fact, was the motivator for the transition to the revolutionary component in any conditions. The popular movement of partisans is not constantly in defense, it is a defense with attachment to the enemy. The difference between non-violent and violent methods is not the number of shots. If the revolution does not take steps towards progress, then such a revolution is retreating. The main strategic task is to seize power in order to maintain it.

The revolutionary focus are the small groups that develop tactics themselves: they know when to counterattack and when to be patient and wait for a better moment. The weaknesses of such a group are striking, therefore, for them, relations with those areas and people where they can get support are important.

For partisans, conditions are also important, such as: the ability to maneuver in any situation; always be on the alert; do not trust anyone and be extremely careful.

During the Cold War, many partisan groups within Latin America were fairly similar to each other. Their ideology was built on strict and defined principles that did not allow sagging under the changes taking place around. Activity in the military sphere was much lower than that of the state military, which to some extent was associated with dependence on foreign states (Cuba, China, the USSR), which sponsored them by weapons, ammunition and other means.⁷²

⁷¹ Тайбо П.И. Гевара по прозвищу Че. М., Якуза, 2000. С. 100 [Guevara nicknamed as Che]. In Russian.

⁷² Хейфец В.Л. Наследники «Виоленсии»: ...Там же. С. 277 [The Heirs of Violencia:...Ibid]. In Russian.

The main ideologist of the urban guerrilla warfare in Latin America was Juan Carlos Marighella. The difference in views between Ernesto Che Guevara and Juan Carlos Marighella was that Che Guevara was a supporter of the guerrilla war in the countryside, when Marighella, as a representative of classical Marxism-Leninism, believed in the power of the urban proletariat. Marighella argued that initially the war should begin in the cities and only then, from them spread to the countryside, where it can gain the support of the peasant population. The final result, in his opinion, given the peculiarities of the development of Latin American countries, was given to the partisan victory in the countryside. Unlike revolutionary theorists such as Régis Debray, who adhered to the theory of “Focism” (a revolutionary focus), Carlos strongly advocated preventing revolutionaries from creating “liberated areas”, as opposed to Maoist doctrine. Such "foci" will be suppressed by the government with increased force, which will lead to the defeat of the revolutionary movement and will entail a large number of victims, including civilians.

Carlos Marighella explained why it is necessary to resort to armed struggle precisely by the fact that mass societies are pressured by propaganda, thereby misleading people, and the armed path serves as an incentive for a general revolutionary movement.

Touching upon Ernesto Che Guevara, it is also worth mentioning about his idea “One, two, many Vietnams. According to him, almost every corner south of the Rio Grande is ready for the "Latin American International" to become a place of joint struggle for the survival and liberation of mankind. At the top of his idea was the idea that the main goal was to eradicate imperialism using an exclusively armed method. This was all published in the journal «Tricontinental» and was called to the world as “a message to the nations of the world»⁷³. Such a world system as imperialism can be defeated only by force of arms and not separately, but all together.

In 1968-1969 The participants of the national liberation carried out several armed actions, aimed mainly at banks or police stations. One of the largest operations was the abduction and hostage-taking of the US ambassador to Brazil, Charles Elbric. Fighters of «The actions for national liberation» produced this act together with the fighters of the Revolutionary Movement on October 8, setting demands - to release 15 prisoners - revolutionaries. The Brazilian authorities were forced to accept the demands of the revolutionaries, as the price of rejection was too high. The ambassador’s life depended on this decision, and only after the release of political prisoners who immediately crossed over to Mexico, the US representative was released and returned home.⁷⁴.

⁷³ Zolov E. La Tricontinental y el mensaje del Che Guevara. Encrucijadas de una nueva izquierda. Universidad de Santiago de Chile. Palimpsesto Vol.VI, №9 (enero-junio, 2016), p. 2.

⁷⁴ Сергеев К.С., Ткаченко В.Г. Латинская Америка: борьба за независимость. М., изд-во «Международные отношения», 1975. С. 173 [Latin America: the struggle for independence]. In Russian.

The continuation of *Violencia* was a civil war in Colombia between the government of Colombia, paramilitary groups, criminal syndicates and left-wing partisans (FARC) for influence in the country. After the victory of the conservatives in this confrontation, there was a union of liberal and communist fighters into the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia. The causes of the conflict, each of the parties calls its own. FARC representatives, as well as other partisan movements, say their fight is aimed at protecting the rights of the poor society in Colombia, thereby providing them protection from state violence and social support⁷⁵. The government of Colombia said that it stands for order and reliability in the country, and also aims to protect the rights of citizens. The militarized ultra-right (paramilitares) stated only that their actions served as a response to the emerging threats to their security from the partisans. However, both partisans and ultra-right are accused of terrorist activity and participation in the drug trade. Be that as it may, all parties of the conflict are accused of neglecting human rights and constant violation of this law.

As the conflict escalated, within the world communist movement in Colombia in the 1960s, a number of partisan groups arose, that were oriented both to Cuba and to China or inspired by the Soviet experience. In general, the panorama of the Colombian guerilla in the 1960s. It looked very confused, and her prospects were constantly deteriorating. Although the pro-Cuban and pro-Chinese groups had some support, their activities caused an increase in the military response and the spread to these countries of counter-rebel activities developed with the participation of the CIA.

The completion of «*Violencia*» did not lead to any stabilization for the left parties. At that time, representatives of this direction were already familiar with the Chinese experience of armed struggle. The Communist Party of Colombia watched the revolution unfolding in China, publishing some notes in various publications. So, for example, articles by Mao Zedong were published in the «*Sabado*» journal, and in 1948, the world saw the work of Mao - *The Foundations of the Chinese Revolution*⁷⁶. As the communist conflict between the USSR and China grew and developed, groups oriented toward Maoist ideas began to appear. By the 1960s, some pro-Chinese groups had formed in Colombia: Grupo Comunista Revolucionario, Union Obrera Comunista, Partido Comunista de Colombia - Maoista, Organizacion Comunista de Colombia

In Latin America, most of the followers of Maoism were young people, as it formed the basis of the rural masses and had increased activity. Maoism marked with its theory a rethinking of the very structure of the world order. He called for a revision of the view on centers of power, promoting the socialist struggle against capitalism at regional centers of influence. In their

⁷⁵ FARC-EP confirma muerte de Marulanda a traves de un comunicado// Rebellion, 2008// [Электронный ресурс] Режим доступа: URL: <https://rebellion.org/farc-ep-confirma-muerte-de-marulanda-a-traves-de-un-comunicado/> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁷⁶ Хейфец В.Л. Маоистское течение в Колумбийском партизанском движении. Латиноамериканский исторический альманах №19, 2018. С. 210 [Maoist Trend in the Colombian Guerrilla movement]. In Russian.

activities, most Maoists relied on the Cuban Foco theory. It is worth noting that not all Maoists resorted to violence. So, Movimiento Obrero Independiente y Revolucionario (MOIR) tried to improve the quality of life of citizens, focusing more on activities in mass organizations. Helping workers, Indians, has become the goal of the organization to "serve the people." Through its activities, MOIR has strengthened its influence and has become a well-known group, replenished with new members. But the clash with the FARC, led to the murders and forced outflow of members of the organization, which served as the end of the activity of MOIR⁷⁷.

By the late 1970s, participants in the Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC) concluded that Maoist theory was increasingly leading to military failures, which necessitated the search for a new, more stable ideology. Thus, in 1965, one of the leaders of the movement, Francisco Mosquera, advocated the abolition of terrorist methods and the path of armed violence, calling it futile, referring to *Violencia*.

As relations between Beijing and some states improved, the communication of the Maoists with pro-Soviet leftist representatives was noticeably more complicated. This affected the confrontation with the FARC, as a result of which the organization was forced to agree to conditions with those who were against the Soviet presence in the region and Colombia. It is also worth noting that before that, MOIR supported the Mujahideen after the entry of Russian troops into Afghanistan in 1979.

The FARC is one of Colombia's oldest armed groups, which has come a long way towards modernization, having managed to leave behind the basic characteristics of the Latin American guerilla. Having turned into a rebel organization of a new type, it began to possess considerable political flexibility, along with well-thought-out armed operations, gaining to some extent independence in meeting its needs. These transformations allowed the FARC to survive in the difficult situations faced by many left-wing movements, as well as to organize movements against the Colombian authorities, defending their interests.

In 1980, the FARC group, by all its attendant signs, got out of the control of the Communists. In the same year, the possibility of rapprochement between the FARC and the Communists, which occurred as a result of the dialogue between the FARC-EP and the government of Belisario Betancur, appeared. The result of the negotiations was the creation of the Patriotic Union association, which was a way to partially involve the rebels in the political sphere and begin the process of demobilization. During the 1990s, the FARC pondered efforts to gain influence at the municipal level in specific areas in order to show an alternative to government policy.⁷⁸

⁷⁷ В.Л. Хейфец. Маоистское течение.... там же с. 215 [Maoist Trend....Ibid].

⁷⁸ Хейфец В.Л. Наследники «Виоленсии.... Там же, с. 279[The Heirs of *Violencia*...Ibid].

A new distinctive feature was the recognition by the government, in fact, of the legitimacy of the power of the group in the demilitarized territory. Until this moment, guerilla was not striking in the national political plan, and the prospects for penetration into the city were minimal. At the end of 1998, FARC members were located in 600 municipalities of the country (but only a third were controlled). However, the partisans did not even think of abandoning the usual violent methods of fighting (cases of clashes with government troops, hostage taking, murders of dignitaries, priests and other leaders — all these crimes only grew). Prior to major changes in political and agrarian reforms, the FARC did not accept political activity. They tried to interfere with the election, demonstrating the inability of the government to influence the situation in an effective way at the local level.

The far-reaching goal of FARC over the years was to expand and increase its strategic potential, which allowed them to undertake more complex and extensive special operations⁷⁹. For example, in 1973, the group could not boast of more than 50 fighters in one operation, and in the mid-1990s it could already use about 400 fighters on five fronts. FARC began to produce their weapons, in their arsenal was not only small arms, but also mortars, grenade launchers, as well as anti-aircraft missile systems.

The obtaining of this weapon was not associated with support from foreign representatives, it happened as a result of an independent guerrilla policy. An excellent base was contacts established with drug dealers. It would be wrong to say that the activities of the FARC are completely tied to the drug business⁸⁰. The partisans were not directly involved in drugs. Neither production nor shipping to Europe and the USA was their job. But, since the FARC took over the functions of law-enforcement agencies in places of cocaine production, they served as police defenders for peasants producing coca, creating their own system with order and laws. As a payment, the partisans set a percentage tax on the cost of drugs shipped for sale.

Speaking about FARC, one cannot fail to refer to M-19 group (Movimiento de 19 de Abril), which was one of the most influential group within Colombian guerrilla movement in the 1970-80s. Since this organization was anti-imperialist, its main goals were to carry out social changes in oligarchic Colombia, which was completely dominated by corruption⁸¹.

⁷⁹ Saumeth Cadavid, E. *Historia de la guerrilla en Colombia*. Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, 2011, p. 5.

⁸⁰ Хейфец В.Л. *Наследники «Виоленсии»...* Там же, с. 283 [The Heirs of Violencia...Ibid].

⁸¹ “Identity, Nation, and Revolution in Latin America.” *Review of Feminism and the Legacy of Revolution: Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chiapas* by Karen Kampwirth, *Women, Creole Identity, and Intellectual Life in Early Twentieth-Century Puerto Rico* by Magali RoyFéquièrre, *The Revolution Question: Feminisms in El Salvador, Chile and Cuba* by Julie D. Shayne, and *My Life as a Colombian Revolutionary: Reflections of a Former Guerrillera* by María Eugenia Vásquez Perdomo, trans. Lorena Terando. *Journal of Women’s History* 19:1 (Spring 2007). P. 231.

M-19 differed from other partisan groups in Colombia in that it was based on democratic socialist principles, and not on left-wing radicals, like the bulk of organizations. The main goal was to establish a regime of genuine democracy in the state.

M-19 was the second largest guerrilla movement in the mid-1980s, second only to the Colombian Revolutionary Force (FARC-EP).

The terrorist activity of this group can be considered in the following examples. In February 1976, M-19 members abducted President of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC), Jose Racquel Mercado. He was accused of betraying the labor union, of which he was the leader. Jose Mercado was killed, and after that, his body was thrown out at one of Bogota's busy interchanges. Members of a terrorist group immediately claimed responsibility for the crime.

From 1976 to 1978, M-19 members abducted at least another 400 people. Among the victims were officials and relatives of dignitaries, as well as journalists, etc.

In 1978, a broad step forward was made for the group in the military sphere. Participants of the movement were able to dig an 80-meter tunnel that led to the military base of Bogotá, from where later the terrorists took away more than 5,000 weapons and a lot of ammunition.

This weapon was used after 2 years. On February 27, 1980, members of the organization in the amount of 16 pieces stormed the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogotá, where Independence Day was celebrated on that day. Among the hostages were diplomats from around the world, including US Ambassador Diego Askensio. As a result, 57 people were held hostage. The attempt on the embassy was a consequence of the capture of one of the founders of the M-19 - Jaime Bateman. The total seizure of the embassy lasted 61 days. The partisans entered into negotiations and released the hostages in exchange for a safe passage to Cuba, as well as the release of 320 political prisoners, among whom were M-19 participants.

On November 6, 1985, members of the M-19 seized the Palace of Justice in the capital of Colombia. This incident went down in history as an assault on the Palace of Justice (Toma del Palacio de Justicia). The aim of the militants was to force the court to condemn the actions of President Belasario Bentacour, who in their opinion violated the terms of the peace deal. The assault on the Palace turned out to be one of the most ambitious and daring events on the part of Colombian rebels in 52 years of waging a brutal war.

On March 9, 1990, a peace treaty was signed by unification leader Carlos Pizarro. The rebels agreed to lay down their arms and abandon military operations. After that, many members of the group joined the ranks of the resurgent political party AD-M19 (Democratic Alliance M-19). In the early 2000s, the AD-M19 left the political map of the world, thereby marking the end of the activities of a partisan political party that had existed for almost 30 years.

The April 19th Movement, in fact, ended its existence as a partisan armed group, having transformed into a political party in 1990. It signed an agreement with the Colombian government, which was led by Cesar Gaviria Trujillo. The document stipulated a complete ceasefire and reintegration into political life under the law and a peaceful settlement. After that, many members of the former M-19 played important roles for the country. For example, Gustavo Petro, being in the political ranks, ran for president in 2018, but lost to Ivan Duque Marquez.

In the 1960s, the Argentinean left-wing Peronist guerrilla organization Montoneros began to exist. It opposed dictatorial regimes (Argentinean revolution) in Argentina. This organization resorted to the abduction of businessmen who ran the Bunhe & Born company in 1974.⁸² This was the first situation in the world when a ransom for people was set at \$ 60 million.

Montoneros carried out her first appearance in 1970 in a statement about the abduction and murder of former Argentine President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu. In the same year, members of the group conducted an operation in the city of La Calera, an example of which was the model of the armed struggle Toma de Pando, used by Tupamaros in Uruguay in 1969. The Montoneros captured the police station, as well as the Banco de la Provincia de Cordoba department. As a result, the invaders were defeated by local authorities. Part of the group were arrested, part died.

In 1972, several Montoneros members entered one of the political leaders of Roberto Mario Uzal. They attempted the abduction, but received a rebuff and resorted to weapons. Two days later, Roberto passed away. At the hands of the group, Arturo Mor Roig (Minister of the Internal Affairs) was killed. He was charged with involvement in the Trelew massacre (an armed attack on the Peronists and leftists in Argentina).

The peak of activity of this organization is observed during the "Dirty War" in 1977-1978. This wording refers to the policy of state terrorism committed by Argentinean military dictatorships. Among the methods of intimidation were - executions, torture and mass abductions. After the repressions during this war, the "monteros" in Argentina were almost destroyed, and the remnants of the troops went into the shadows, lasting until 1981.

The terrorist activities of Montoneros were justified as a way to get financing. However, assassinations, theft of weapons and the seizure of strategic points were encouraged within the group.

Almost at the same time, only in the territory of Uruguay, the left-wing radical Uruguayan organization "Tupamaros" appeared, which originated in the 1960s-1970s, using the tactics of "urban guerilla". The leader of this movement was Raul Sendik. Using the example of "tupamaros"

⁸² Christian Sh. Argentine Rebel Chief Convicted // New York Times, May 20, 1987. URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/1987/05/20/world/argentine-rebel-chief-convicted.html> (Accessed 07.05.20).

in Argentina, many organizations adhering to the left regime have named themselves in honor of this group (“Tupamaros Munich”, “Venezuelan revolutionary movement Tupamaros”).

The reasons for the emergence of "tupamaros" were the economic crisis, the struggle for power and class contradictions. Their first activity was noticed on July 31, 1963. Together, the participating members robbed the Swiss shooting club in the city of Colonia and took a lot of light weapons⁸³. A few years later, they took part in the robberies, as well as bombing attacks.

In 1970, the activities of the Tupamaros led to the abduction and execution of Dan Mitrione, head of the public security service.⁸⁴ 1972 was a fateful year for Deputy Foreign Minister Armando Acosta y Lara and three other special services officers. The list of those killed in this organization also included an agricultural worker who had nothing to do with the political struggle for power. This greatly undermined the authority of the Tupamaros.

In 1973, the "Tupamaros" were subjected to harsh reprisals, including completely innocent persons among the victims. As statistics later showed, the number of people affected by torture was the highest among all Latin American states. After the restoration of democracy in Uruguay, in 1985, members of the group announced their refusal to continue the armed struggle and the desire to resolve issues by political methods.

Due to a change in the political regime in Peru, exacerbations of left-wing organizations began, which were largely dissatisfied with the socio-economic changes in the country. In 1980, power was transferred from General Bermudez to the civilian government. Fernando Belaunde Terry, who won the election of the same year, took the place of the new president. It was these elections in 1980 that marked the beginning of a new brutal civil war. The main opponent for the government army was the Communist Party of Peru "Bright Way" (Sendero Luminoso), which advocated Maoist ideology.

Another major military-political group in Peru arose in 1982. It was the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), based on the Guevarian traditions of the Peruvian guerilla. The founders of the MRTA were activists of the Guevarist Left Revolutionary Movement (MIR), adhering to left-radical principles, advocating for the support of Velasco Alvarado. They were absolutely not satisfied with the liberal pro-American vector in the politics of Peru.

The political doctrine of “Tupac Amaru” set one of the priority tasks of the movement - to complete the formation of the image of Peruvian unity, the basis of which should have been Indian foundations. The difference from the Sendero Luminoso group, which adhered to the ideology of Marx, Lenin, Mao Zedong and its own representatives, was that the MRTA considered only Latin

⁸³ Коларов Г.И. Городская «Герилья» в Латинской Америке:....Там же. С. 43 [Urban guerilla in Latin America....Ibid].

⁸⁴ Nixon: "Brazil helped Rig the Uruguayan Elections," 1971. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB71/> (Accessed 07.05.20).

American revolutionaries, such as Tupac Amaru, Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin (founder of the Peruvian government) and Ernesto Che Guevara to be their "idols". In Tupac Amaru, the moral and ethnic principles of the revolutionary struggle were highly valued, which was combined both with the politics of Che Guevara and with the influence of Catholicism.

The first armed uprising was formed in 1982. An attempt under the command of Victor Campos to take the bank, led to the death of a member of the central committee Jorge Tagledo Feria. However, the loudest action took place in 1996, when members of this organization seized the Japanese embassy in Lima, holding hostages there. After government hostage rescue operations, Tupac Amaru's ranks declined dramatically.⁸⁵ On the account of this group also, an attack on a police station in Villa El Salvador in Lima, an attempt on the Minister of Economy of Peru, Carlos Pastor. The last armed demonstrations took place at the end of the 1990s.

The Chilean Guerilla, starts its activity in 1973, when a military coup took place in Chile, during which the power passed from Salvador Allende to Augusto Pinochet. The punitive policy pursued by Pinochet was supported and approved by the United States, which saw in the actions of the Chilean junta measures to prevent the advancement of Soviet influence in the New World.

The Left Revolutionary Movement (MIR) was created in the 1960s, which rapidly became one of the largest left-wing organizations in the country. MIR relied heavily on the experience of the Cuban revolution, and also advocated armed uprisings as the only and indispensable means of achieving power and the formation of socialism⁸⁶. At the initial stage of its development, the group focused more on leaflet companies and small clashes with police officers. The military coup in Chile in 1973 put the target on the MIR, as a result of which the organization was subjected to repression and reprisals.

By the time the Augusto Pinochet coup began in 1973, MIR was banned. In subsequent years, this group carried out a variety of terrorist attacks, the victims of which were both military and civilians. An example is the assassination of Santiago Carol Urzua (retired Major General) from a large-caliber weapon on August 30, 1983. Besides him, the terrorists also killed two escorts. Not only cities became the object of attacks by the MIR, the countryside, especially the south of the country, was also attacked. As a result of uncoordinated actions and contradictions within the group, it was divided into two parts - MIR PASCAL (by the name of Andres Pascal Allende) and MIR Gutierrez (by the name of Nelson Gutierrez). The activity of the first will gradually fade away

⁸⁵ Cerpa Nestor Cartolini. Tomar por as alto el siglo XXI. Biografia y Documentos Del Comandante Obrero Mrta –P. 34.

⁸⁶ Дьякова Л. Чилийская модель развития. Демократия и Авторитаризм. Свободная мысль. 2014. №3 (1645). С. 81 [Chilean model of development. Democracy and authoritarianism]. In Russian.

under pressure from the military, until it is divided into autonomous groups, where many of the participating members will eventually end up in jail.

MIR Gutierrez actively developed its activities, while suffering heavy losses in the person of soldiers and commanders. After the Social Democratic Party bloc came to power, during the transition to democracy, they had to invest a lot in intelligence and the final destruction of the second wing of the MIR organization.

El Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez (FPMR) - was formed in 1983 and was a radical left terrorist group that opposed Pinochet's ideology. His first performance was organized in 1984, abducting Sebastiano Bertolone Galletti, who was a representative of the right regime, as well as the director of the newspaper La Nacion. The FPMR was an independent separate cell, which allowed it to establish ties with Cuba. So, in 1986, the group carried out an operation to deliver weapons to Carrizal Bajo, where the Cuban troops, led by Fidel Castro, played a significant role. Despite this, the operation was uncovered by the Chilean authorities and stopped⁸⁷.

The main movement of the FPMR set a goal to kill Pinochet. During the movement of Augusto Pinochet to his residence, the group organized an attack on the convoy, under the command of Jose Joaquin Valenzuela Levi. Many of Pinochet's guards were killed, but the general himself was not injured.

The PMFR's activities also included an attack on Chilean citizens and foreigners (most often on Americans)⁸⁸. The attack was on industrial facilities owned by the United States and Mormon churches. In 1993, a terrorist explosion was made at the entrance to McDonald's.

In the late 1980s, the group split into two camps (a branch of the Communist Party and a branch of the PMFR). In the mid-1990s, successful government activities led to a decrease in the activity of this group. Many leaders of the movement were arrested, some died in unsuccessful attacks.

«Contras» was a military-political organization that led its activities against the government of Nicaragua in the 1980s. This group was supported by Ronald Reagan and the countries of Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras. Representatives of different directions, both the right regime (Adolfo Calero) and the left (Eden Pastora), were present in the “contra”.

The organization began its appearances in 1981, performing raids in Nicaragua. The main methods of influence were - terrorist attacks, assault and destruction of strategic targets,

⁸⁷ Perez C. Las Armas de Carrizal: Yunque o Martillo. Archivo diario La Nacion. Universidad Diego Portales. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.casosvicaria.cl/temporada-dos/las-armas-de-carrizal-yunque-o-martillo/> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁸⁸ Ediciones Rodriguistas Nuevas Ideas. La Lucha de Clases y el surgimiento del FPMR en Chile. Impresa. Octubre, 1999. P. 23. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.cedema.org/uploads/FPMR-Lucha%20de%20clases.pdf> (Accessed 10.05.20).

confrontation with police forces. The main objective of the “Contras” was not direct military operations with representatives of the law; on the contrary, they tried to undermine the quality of life of people by creating discomfort and keeping them in fear. So, for example, schools, hospitals, plantations were attacked. By 1986, 50 medical facilities, more than 200 schools had been destroyed in rural areas, and farming was significantly damaged.⁸⁹. "Contras" had an extensive arsenal and military equipment. For the transport of goods, aircraft and helicopters were used; for coastal sabotage, there were sea vessels and boats equipped with machine guns. To replenish their ranks, members of the group abducted people and took them with them. The last major performance of the group was in 1987, but they did not lead to a decisive value. In 1990, the "contrast" ceased hostilities, after the resignation of the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) government.

Speaking about the terrorist threat in Latin America, one should also mention the groupings - paramilitares. In the period 1960-1980s, the far-right terrorist organization Movimiento de Accion Nacionalista Organizado (Mano Blanca) was formed in Guatemala. It served as a semblance of death squad. This group in its ideology elevated mestizos and Creoles over Native American tribes. Mano Blanco was a military detachment of the National Liberation Movement. The participants were both students and people associated with crime.

The organization's first actions took place in 1966 under the direction of Lionel Sisniega Otero, when the manifesto Mano Blanco was demonstrated, which proclaimed the main goal of the destruction of communism⁹⁰. In 1967, the group committed the first terrorist act, which involved the abduction and murder of Professor Jose Arnoldo Guillo Martinez, who was a left-wing supporter⁹¹. He, like many other followers of the left movement, most often became victims of the far right. Neofascist terrorism was widespread in Guatemala in the 1970s. According to various sources, the terrorists killed more than 8,000 people⁹². One of the most notorious murders of Mano Blanco, was

⁸⁹ Kinzer S. Contras Raid Civilian Targets// The New York Times, march 10, 1987. – [Электронный ресурс] /Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/1987/03/10/world/contras-raid-civilian-targets.html?scp=11&sq=contras&st=cse> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹⁰ Colorado Castellary A. Diccionario del Arte del Siglo XX. Oxford University Press, febrero, 2001. P. 288 – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://books.google.ru/books?id=8Z-GYKRF6tMC&pg=PA288&lpg=PA288&dq=manifesto+mano+blanco+1966&source=bl&ots=1BIjR4dJZG&sig=ACfU3U1u0JGLOjXdu18iBCS9mDsRXnTXlQ&hl=ru&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjaiqTHuKzpAhW86KYKHbfIAtUQ6AEwC3oECAyQAQ#v=onepage&q=manifesto%20mano%20blanco%201966&f=false> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹¹ Desaparicion forzada del locutor y maestro Jose Arnoldo Guillo Martinez. Figueroa Sarti, Julio 12, 2012. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://raulfigueroasarti.blogspot.com/2012/07/desaparicion-forzada-del-locutor-y.html> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹² Castro Furian C. De heroes y villanos. Guatemala, enero 17, 2007. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.albedrio.org/hm/articulos/c/ccf-001.htm> (Accessed 10.05.20).

the leader of the student movement Oliverio Castaneda de Leon in 1978. Since 1982, the organization's activities began to go out. They lost support, and as a result, authority.

Almost at one time, only in El Salvador, began its activities Organizacion Democratica Nacionalista (ORDEN), defending anti-communist positions. In 1960, a coup d'etat occurred that led to the fall of power of Jose Maria Lopez. And in 1961 there was already a military junta in power. The ideological inspiration behind the creation of ORDEN was Jose Alberto Medrano, who believed that this organization would demonstrate the advantages of democracy over communism. At the same time, the mass involvement of peasants in the activities of the group opened up the possibility of extensive communication, which allowed the creation of militia units to help the main police⁹³.

The bulk of the participants were rich peasants interested in protection and protection measures in trade. Almost every fifth resident of Salvador was part of the organization. ORDEN members influenced the election, sympathizing with their supporters. In the 1970s, the organization became a partner for death squads. Members of the association were accused of arrests, torture and killings. In 1979, after the change of power in the country, a decree was issued by which ORDEN should be dissolved in connection with a violation of human rights⁹⁴. Despite this document, the group continued to exist. The most famous was in 1980, taking part in the massacre at Rio - Sumpul, where about 600 people were killed along with the military.⁹⁵

During the Civil War, ORDEN merged with Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA). This organization also adheres to ultra-right ideas under the command of Roberto d'Aubuisson Arrieta.

Another example of such organizations was the Argentinean Anti-Communist Alliance, representing the interests of the ultra-right regime in Argentina in the 1970s. In the actions of this group, traces of fascism were noted, taking an example from the Italian squadrons (representatives of the fascist party in Italy). The impetus for the creation of the AAA was the assassination of leader Jose Ignacio Rucchi. The founder of this movement was Jose Lopez Rega.

AAA fighters were mostly recruited from retired policemen, stateless persons, and students.

⁹³ Hechos Historicos el Salvador. Se Crea La Organizacion Democratica Nacionalista (ORDEN), 17 de marzo, 2013. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://hechoshistoricoselsalvador.blogspot.com/2013/03/se-crea-la-organizacion-democratica.html> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹⁴ Grenni H. El Salvador en la decada de los anos 70: Las oportuidades perdidas. Marzo, 2014. P.91. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://rd.udb.edu.sv:8080/jspui/bitstream/11715/804/1/El%20Salvador%20en%20decada.pdf> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹⁵ United Nations Security Council. Report of the UN Truth Commision on El Salvador, 1 april, 1993. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.derechos.org/nizkor/salvador/informes/truth.html> (Accessed 10.05.20).

The group began its first steps in 1973 with an attack on the left “monteros”, killing 13 people⁹⁶. In 1974, a priest was killed near the church, holding left-wing views, and a year later, members of the AAA made a series of several attacks on representatives of the left organization "Feathering Youth". According to official data from the Argentinean authorities, in the period 1973-1976, AAA members killed more than 1,500 people⁹⁷, mostly communists and left peronists. Later, the ideology of this group grew into a neo-fascist one. Terrorism was used as the only method of obtaining a result for establishing an ultra-right order. After Jose Rega lost his post of minister in 1975, the AAA began to lose its influence in the region. In 1976, in fact, the group was disbanded and did not have military power in Argentina.

In 1997, the Colombian Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC) appeared - an ultra-right military-type formation. They played a significant role in the civil war against representatives of the left wing. Opponents of this grouping were organizations such as FARC and ELN. As it developed, AUC applied various right-wing extremist and terrorist methods, which was the result of clashes with government forces. However, to a greater extent they collaborated with security agencies over the years.

According to the US State Department, this group was declared terrorist in 2001. They count hundreds of killings every year. The AUC's most common goal is guerrilla raids in rural areas and terrorist attacks in cities⁹⁸. The criminal activity of AUC was very extensive. Their activities were aimed both at partisans and terrorists, as well as at union leaders (Wilson Borchi, Luis Serrano). There were also mass killings in places of increased activity of the FARC group. AUC support for eligible candidates was noted. So, in 1990 Bernardo Ossa and Carlos Pizarro, who dabbled in presidency, were killed.

In the period 2003-2006, about 17,000 members of the group abandoned the armed struggle under the pressure of the government. Currently, many AUC cells are disbanded, their leaders imprisoned, and the organization itself is banned.

Most groups in Latin America that resorted to terrorist methods remained in the 20th century. Ideologized terrorism is replaced by religious. Today, the basis of terror on the continent is Islamic terrorism, namely, the followers of Hamas, Al Qaeda and the self-proclaimed ISIS group.

⁹⁶ A Treinte Anos Del Regreso de Peron a la Argentina. Ezeiza, una massacre premonitoria, Junio 20, 2003. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.clarin.com/politica/ezeiza-masacre-premonitoria_0_Sy6lvfbgCFg.html (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹⁷ Victimias de la Triple A. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.desaparecidos.org/arg/victimias/listas/aaa.html> (Accessed 10.05.20).

⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State. Designation of the AUC as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. September 10, 2001. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://2001-2009.state.gov/secretary/former/powell/remarks/2001/4852.htm> (Accessed 10.05.20).

More information about these groups and their interests in Latin America will be discussed in the following chapter.

2.2. Latin American terrorist groups and their impact on the international situation

Most of the groups in Latin America existed and conducted their activities in this territory, including armed uprisings, killings and terrorist acts. Everything that happened on the continent to a small extent influenced the international situation, with the exception of some events.

One of these situations relates to the activities of Omega 7, an anti-castro-Cuban group located in Florida and New York. It consisted mainly of Cuban immigrants who advocated the overthrow of Fidel Castro. There were few participants in Omega 7, but they managed to carry out a large number of terrorist attacks, including numerous assassination attempts against the Cuban leader⁹⁹.

Terrorists attacked the Cuban embassy in Canada. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were approved in 1945, but stagnation occurred in connection with the Cuban revolution. So, in 1966, the first attempt was made to attack the embassy using a makeshift bomb. In 1974, the attempt was repeated, but was also unsuccessful. Almost all such attacks were poorly prepared and therefore ended in failure. The attacks were continuing until 1980.

In 1976, Omega 7 organized an assassination attempt on the Soviet ship «Ivan Shestakov», which was based at a port in New York. The terrorists laid a mine under the ship and only miraculously managed to prevent the terrible consequences. In the same year, an explosion was carried out on an «IL-62 aircraft»¹⁰⁰. Three years later, terrorists staged an explosion near the USSR mission to the United Nations.

One of the high-profile stories of this organization was the terrorist attack aboard the Douglas DC-8-43 aircraft in 1976. The flight followed the Barbados-Jamaica route, at the beginning of which there was an explosion. The plane fell into the water and left no chance for anyone to survive. This tragedy is considered the largest in Barbados, killing 73 people¹⁰¹. During the investigation, the involvement of terrorists representing the Cuban anti-communist immigrants in the incident was determined. The organizers were Orlando Bosch Avila, a Cuban revolutionary in the past, and at that time was an anti-communist militant; Luis Posada Carriles is a Cuban emigrant and representative of the anti-communist movement. The act of terror itself should have been

⁹⁹ Treaster J.B. Suspected head of Omega 7 Terrorist Group Seized// The New York Times, July 23, 1983. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/1983/07/23/nyregion/suspected-head-of-omega-7-terrorist-group-seized.html> (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹⁰⁰ Емышев В. Записки бывшего чекиста, 6 декабря, 2012. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.specnaz.ru/articles/194/22/1724.htm> (дата обращения 10.05.20) [Notes of experienced security officer]. In Russian.

¹⁰¹ Aviation Safety Network. An exclusive service of Flight Safety Foundation, 1976. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://aviationsafety.net/database/record.php?id=19761006-0> (Accessed 10.05.20).

carried out by Hernan Ricardo Lozano, a Venezuelan who worked with anti-communists; Freddy Lugo - Ricardo's friend.¹⁰²

Specifically, this flight was not chosen by chance, as the fencing cubes team, which took part in the Central American Championship, should have been present. As it was later revealed, the explosive devices were hidden in toothpaste, and the clock mechanisms were masked into a radio receiver. After the explosion, the plane crashed into the sea, where it was completely destroyed. In 2005, information appeared that the CIA knew about the impending terrorist attack, but did not attach any importance to this¹⁰³.

In 1980, the Cuban attache, Felix Garcia Rodriguez, was shot in his car. Omega 7 claimed responsibility for the killing. The continuation of the 1980s was marked by a decrease in the activity of the group. It abandoned the anti-Cuban ideology and switched to the drug trade. After a while, it was destroyed by American units.

Another situation is the Civil War in Nicaragua 1981-1990. The conflict occurred between the Marxist government and the Contras anti-communist armed forces. During the Cold War, this war played a significant role, since both the USSR and the USA were involved in the confrontation.

Initially, the activity of Contras began in 1980 and was of a different nature without any particular sign of cruelty. However, Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) was created in 1981. Their activities included sabotage, attempted assassination of strategically important and other business facilities, terrorist attacks, clashes with police groups¹⁰⁴.

It is worth noting that the United States sponsored the «contras», both materially and arming. And the Argentine secret services, which also supported the revolutionaries, trained the «contras» fighters at military bases. Each year, the US government allocated up to \$ 100 million through official channels, also resorting to unofficial.¹⁰⁵ After some time, the US Congress opposed the support of the Nicaraguan opposition and then the administration was forced to look for other ways to resolve the issue, which led to the «Iran-Contra» scandal (a political conflict in the United States associated with secret arms transfers to Iran, violating the arms embargo; how the

¹⁰² Staff Reporter. Cubana Air Disaster. Guyana Chronicle, The Nations Paper. October 7, 2016. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://guyanachronicle.com/2016/10/07/cubana-air-disaster> (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹⁰³ CIA and FBI Documents Detail Career in International Terrorism; Connection to U.S. National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book №153, May 10, 2005. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB153/> (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹⁰⁴ Brown T.C. The real Contra War: Highlander Peasant Resistance in Nicaragua. University of Oklahoma Press, March 15th, 2001. P. 32.

¹⁰⁵ Строганова Е.Д. Политика США в отношении Левых Режимов Латинской Америки (часть пятая). Березиня. 777. Сова: Общество. Политика. Экономика. 2012. №4 (15), с. 55 [US policy regarding left regimes in Latin America (part 5)]. In Russian.

investigation revealed that some members of the state administration sponsored Nicaraguan rebels – «Contras»).

Members of the Nicaraguan group were also accused of violating humanitarian law. At some stage, the “Contras” switched to an economic war against grain storage centers, state farms and even coffee plantations. In 1983, Daniel Ortega, at the seventh summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, announced that the US was in favor of destabilizing and completely destroying the Sandinista Revolution. At the same time, they do not ignore to use any methods for this, such as terrorism, sabotage, the transfer of military forces from neighboring countries to the territory of Nicaragua. The appearance of American aviation in airspace and warships in the waters of the country has increased¹⁰⁶.

As a result of this military clash in 1988, a stalemate developed. The “contras” group was never able to overthrow the government, and in turn, the government was not able to completely destroy the revolutionaries. The most important factor in the civil war in Nicaragua was the American side, led by Ronald Reagan, who was focused on the anti-communist regime, not only specifically in this country, but throughout the world. That is precisely why helping «contras» was an important event for the United States, which has become a significant event in the entire Cold War.

Once again it is worthy to mention such an organization as FARC, which successfully existed in Colombia and strengthened its position from year to year. FARC managed to successfully integrate into the functioning of the black arms market. When many members of the Central American partisan groups were demobilized, part of their weapons fell into the hands of Colombians. Using the accumulated over the years, relations with representatives of the Colombian drug business and criminals from the USSR, FARC allowed itself to buy weapons from stocks of the CIS countries. Having become financially independent and enriched with a variety of weapons, FARC no longer worried about external pressure. The group had a huge space for military-political maneuver.¹⁰⁷

According to Colombian and U.S. intelligence, the FARC has used its revenues for many months to replenish armaments, among which there were also grenade launchers and ground-to-air missiles. In 1997, three American pilots who were involved in a drug prevention mission in Colombia were killed. In 1999, an American intelligence plane crashed in the jungle. All 5 crew members were killed. There are no direct traces that this tragedy is connected with the FARC, but

¹⁰⁶ Там же.....с. 55.

¹⁰⁷Хейфец В.Л. Наследники «Виоленсии».....там же, с. 284 [The Heirs of Violencia...Ibid].

considering their firepower and the land over which the ship flew over, many American politicians are convinced.¹⁰⁸

In the 20th century, the main component of FARC's profit was kidnapping, followed by ransom. In the late 1990s, abductions of police, military and politicians, foreign citizens began in order to get their fighters back. For example, in 1999, three Americans were executed, whom the FARC accused of working for the CIA. In 2002, they organized the abduction of Ingrid Betancur (SHA), a presidential candidate in Colombia. Only six years later she was released. In 2011, another hostage-killing took place, this time of Colombian intelligence¹⁰⁹. In the same year, three Chinese oil workers in Caquetá province were kidnapped in June.¹¹⁰

Also, traces of FARC terrorist activity can be observed in such attacks as: the attack on the city of Cali in 2008, where 4 people were killed; terrorist attack in another Colombian city of Mitu in 1998, where 140 people were killed.

FARC activities have been extended to Venezuela. When Colombian police raided a group camp in 2008, they found documents and information on recording devices owned by one of the FARC leaders, Luis Edgar Silva. After the commission conducted a full investigation, it became clear that Hugo Chavez - at that time the president of Venezuela, had common strategic interests with the criminal group¹¹¹. Hugo saw terrorists as a possible assistant against an external threat, for example from the United States. According to the conclusion of IISS (International Institute for Strategic Studies), Hugo Chavez was not opposed to the location of militants in Venezuela, but his position changed when he became unprofitable¹¹². The Colombian government also found that the FARC has connections with many communist parties in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile, not counting the Hugo Chavez and the Marxists in Venezuela and Colombia. The representatives of Colombia said that the state knew about the FARC camps in Venezuela, but could not do anything.

¹⁰⁸ S Intelligence sources also believe that the farc. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.coursehero.com/file/p6316ur/S-intelligence-sources-also-believe-that-the-FARC-have-utilized-the-zona-de/> (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹⁰⁹ Красные террористы ФАРК: революция, наркотики, партизанская война. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://antisovetsky.livejournal.com/97849.html> [Red terrorists FARC: revolution, drugs, partisan war]. In Russian. (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹¹⁰ Жертвой теракта в Колумбии стал рабочий нефтяной компании// КМ.ру/июнь, 2011. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.km.ru/v-mire/2011/08/03/vzryv/zhertvoi-terakta-v-kolumbii-stal-rabochii-neftyanoi-kompanii> (дата обращения 10.05.20). [Victim of the terrorist attack in Colombia became an oil company worker]. In Russian.

¹¹¹ Insisten en conexión entre las FARC y el gobierno de Hugo Chavez. BBC Mundo, 10 mayo, 2011. [Электронный ресурс]/Режим доступа: URL:https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2011/05/110510_colombia_venezuela_chavez_farc_wbm (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹¹² FARC en Venezuela. InSight Crime, mayo 13, 2020. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://es.insightcrime.org/venezuela-crimen-organizado/farc-en-venezuela/> (Accessed 10.05.20).

Being informed, the residents of Venezuela knew about the presence of terrorists on their territory, but could not do anything because of the ties of the country's authorities with the FARC¹¹³.

Another example of international terrorism occurred on December 17, 1996 in Peru (Lima). The Tupac Amaru movement, consisting of 14 people, captured the Japanese Embassy and held 490 people hostage there (including representatives of the diplomatic community from 26 countries). To free the hostages, the demands of reform in the political and socio-economic sphere, as well as the release from prison of members of this group were exhibited.¹¹⁴

Alberto Fujimori - at that time, the president of Peru, speaking in front of television, said that the country does not need foreign assistance and is ready to resolve the situation itself by peaceful or military means. The international reaction to resolving this situation was, in principle, approving, several presidents of the Andean countries supported Alberto Fujimori. However, in Santiago and Chile, protests took place against this level of cruelty and murder. In Mexico City, protesters accused Alberto of massacres, and the American newspaper The New York Times accused the government of being dependent on the military.

On April 24, 1997, MRTA spokeswoman Norma Velasco gave an interview to the German newspaper Junge Welt, where he explained that the group's goal was not to kill prisoners at the embassy. Rather, they wanted to achieve changes in various spheres of human life, as well as to achieve the release of their fellow prisoners. «We had some hope that international public opinion in many countries would increase pressure on the Peruvian government and force them to surrender»¹¹⁵.

As a result of this event, all Tupac Amaru activists were liquidated, including the leader, Nestor Cerón. And also, two special forces soldiers and one hostage were killed. So, the most serious initiative of the MRTA was finished, which practically neutralized this group.

¹¹³ International Institute for Strategic Studies. FARC dissidents exploit Venezuelas turmoil. September 6, 2019. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.iiss.org/blogs/analysis/2019/09/csdp-farc-dissidents-venezuela> (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹¹⁴ Коларов Г.И. Идеино- политическая концепция Хосе Карлоса Мариатеги: Влияние на левое движение в Латинской Америке. Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Политология. 2013. №3. С. 104 [Ideological and political concept of Jose Carlos Mariatega: influence on the left movement in Latin America]. In Russian.

¹¹⁵ Nowak P. Eine Niederlage für die MRTA?//Die Tageszeitung Junge Welt, 24.04.1997 – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: //URL: <https://www.jungewelt.de/loginFailed.php?ref=/artikel/186.eine-niederlage-f%C3%BCr-die-mrta.html> (Accessed 10.05.20).

Chapter 3

3.1. The Impact of International Terrorism on the Situation in Latin America

International terrorism in the 21st century is a formidable weapon that harms all humans around the world. Over time, the forms of terror, its methods and preparation, have become much better and more destructive. We can see the emergence of new elements in the activities of banned groups, an increase in the number of victims and the scale of events, but, despite this, as before, most of the terrorist acts represent hostage-taking, bombings and attempted assassination of political leaders. Today, 90% of the threats come from Islamic terrorism, which over the years has strengthened its influence and made its way to almost all corners of the earth.

The leader of the entire terrorist movement today is the Islamic State (ISIS, a group banned in many countries, including Russia). Despite the fact that its activities are mainly on the site of Syria and Iraq, the threat arises for the whole world as a whole. In 2006, Al-Qaida and the Islamic State merged, which led to the creation of an organization of impressive size, capable of moving beyond Iraq and creating a threat to almost more than half of the world's states.¹¹⁶

The main goal set by the Islamists is the proclamation of their regime in the Middle East, as well as the establishment of their religious laws. It is worth mentioning that the active international activities of this group include not only terrorism, but also the smuggling of weapons and drugs, kidnapping and trafficking, and the promotion of illegal migration. To expand their army and like-minded people, they are recruiting people. Most often, people are attracted from the local population, or remotely from around the world, who are offered a very high reward. So, an example is the enlisted student of Moscow State University, Varvara Karaulov, whom Islamists found in the Internet.¹¹⁷ Foreigners are also recruited, or captured by terrorists. They are given an ultimatum and in case of refusal to join Islam, they simply lose their lives. In order to clearly show what is happening to those who refuse, the terrorists remove the execution on video and later it appears in free digital access.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁶ Mccants W. How the Islamic State Declared War on the World. November 16, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/11/16/how-the-islamic-state-declared-war-on-the-world-actual-state/> (Accessed 10.05.20).

¹¹⁷ РБК Новости//Сбежавшая в Сирию студентка МГУ дала первые показания в суде, 2016. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.rbc.ru/politics/17/11/2016/582d9fb59a79476c12afad22> (дата обращения 10.05.20) [Student of Moscow State University who escaped to Syria gave first testimony in court]. In Russian.

¹¹⁸ Волокитина М.В. Деятельность террористической организации «Исламское Государство» как Главная Угроза Для Международного Мира и Безопасности Государств. Вопросы российского и международного права. 2015. №8-9. С. 13 [Activity of the terrorist organization «Islamic State as the main threat to international peace and security»]. In Russian.

ISIS attracted wider attention in 2014, when hostilities took place in Iran and Syria. In connection with this situation, the United States formed an international association to combat the Islamic state, which included countries such as Britain, Germany, France, Canada and others. According to US officials, the number of people who are sent to Syria and Iraq to fight against terrorists is growing every month, at that time the number reached 3,400.¹¹⁹

It is worth paying attention to the small alliance Russia-Iran-Iraq-Syria, which is actively fighting ISIS¹²⁰. These countries agreed to create an information center in the Iraqi capital. The joint activity was to collect and process information, as well as to analyze the further development of actions in the fight against terrorist groups. Russia is in solidarity with Bashar al-Assad in the fight against terrorism, but still does not intervene in internal political conflicts in the region.

Almost all countries have joined the struggle against the Islamic state. The situation is different in Latin America. Here, no country is in any alliance against ISIS. The countries of the continent do not participate in military operations and do not help other alliances with either material or military power. When the whole world was shocked by the events of September 11, 2001, almost 50 countries joined the operation against the Taliban, but only one from Latin America (Salvador, which provided a small number of fighters)¹²¹. In 2003, in the situation with the invasion of US troops in Iraq, support was already provided by seven Latin American states, but countries such as Mexico and Chile expressed disapproval of the military operation.

The cautiousness of Latin Americans can be understood, since they do not have essential interests in the Middle East, and it is inappropriate to show excessive activity. But it cannot be said that Latin America was completely overboard with the fight against terrorism. So, in 1998, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism was created. And in 2008, within the framework of the South American Community of Nations, the South American Defense Council was created, at which negotiations and developments against modern threats were held.¹²²

To date, the activities of ISIS in relation to the countries of Latin America looks vague. Due to the almost complete non-interference in the fight against this group, the terrorists did not set the

¹¹⁹ ISIS by the Numbers: Foreign Fighter Total//NBC NEWS, February 28, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/isis-terror/isis-numbers-20-000-foreign-fighters-growing-n314731> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹²⁰ Россия, Сирия, Ирак и Иран создали информцентр для борьбы с ИГИЛ // Корреспондент, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://korrespondent.net/world/3568411-rossiya-syryia-yrak-u-uran-sozdaly-ynformtsentr-dlia-borby-s-yhyl> (дата обращения 15.05.20) [Russia, Syria, Iraq and Iran created an information center to fight ISIS]. In Russian.

¹²¹ International Security Assistance Force (ISAF): Key Facts and Figures, NATO, August 1, 2013. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.nato.int/isaf/placemats_archive/2013-08-01-ISAF-Placemat.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹²² Хейфец В.Л., Правдюк Д.А. Страны Латинской Америки и проблема «Исламского государства». Латинская Америка. 2016. №5. С. 64 [Countries of Latin America and the challenge of the Islamic State]. In Russian.

goal of creating a military situation on the continent. However, it is worth noting that after Mexico participated in a coalition with the American authorities, the “Islamic State” showed a video where it declared war on this country.¹²³

Security in Latin America, unfortunately, is not at the highest level, as is the willingness to stop terrorist activity. Terrorists use this region to create temporary bases where they can train their fighters, as well as carry out their activities (smuggling, delivering weapons, preparing attacks). Borders have always been a weak link in Latin America, and if there is an acute problem of migrants who can cross through it, then terrorists can also seize this opportunity and infiltrate unprotected states.

Another factor of interest is religion. In Latin America, there are many people who profess Islam, which could be the goal of recruitment. So, in 2015, information appeared that about 30 people from Trinidad and Tobago joined ISIS¹²⁴. Also, information was confirmed about the accession to the terrorists of the citizens of Suriname, Jamaica, Venezuela¹²⁵.

Venezuela, on the other hand, may be attractive to the Islamic state in that a large part of the population is negative about the United States. There are also oil deposits in the country and an advantageous strategic position, which creates comfortable conditions for the development of terrorist activity. Because of this situation, US authorities oppose the regime of Nicholas Maduro (President of Venezuela)¹²⁶.

There were situations when terrorists directly threatened the heads of state of Latin America. September 20, 2014, Christina Kirchner surprised the world with her admission that she received threats, the same as the President of Chile - Michelle Bachelet¹²⁷. The main version of the cause of these threats was Christine's idea of the existence of Palestine and Israel as two independent states.

If ISIS nevertheless penetrates Venezuela, this can greatly destabilize the already not calm situation in the region. Although Iran is one of the main rivals for the Islamic State, and this gives

¹²³ Mexico aparece entre los países amenazados por el ISIS// El País, November 25, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://elpais.com/internacional/2015/11/25/mexico/1448469984_093088.html (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹²⁴ Белов А. InSight Crime: Тринидад и Тобаго может стать очагом исламского экстремизма. REGNUM, 27 февраля, 2017. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL:<https://regnum.ru/news/society/2242878.html> (дата обращения 15.05.20) [Trinidad and Tobago can become a hotbed of Islamic extremism]. In Russian.

¹²⁵ El paraíso sudamericano de la Yihad Islamica// Enlace judío, 17.03.2016. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.enlacejudio.com/2016/03/17/el-paraiso-sudamericano-de-la-yihad-islamica/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹²⁶ Хейфец В.Л., Правдюк Д.А. Страны Латинской Америки.... Там же, с. 66 [Countries of Latin America...Ibid]. In Russian.

¹²⁷ Otra supuesta amenaza del El contra Cristina Kirchner//DataChaco, 24 de Mayo, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.datachaco.com/otra-supuesta-amenaza-del-ei-contra-cristina-kirchner-n51320> (Accessed 15.05.20).

some hope for terrorists not to intervene in the Latin American region, the threat comes from another organization - Hezbollah, recognized by many countries as terrorist.

Hezbollah first announced its presence in Latin America in the 1980s. At the junction of the three borders, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, which created the refugee problem, there is a secret base for this group - according to US intelligence. According to NBC News, borders on this territory of the continent are poorly controlled, which contributes to the development of corruption, the recruitment of new members to the group and the penetration of terrorists both into America and vice versa¹²⁸.

Hezbollah itself is a Lebanese military group with the goal of creating an Islamic state in Lebanon. The main ideologist is Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolutionary movement in Iran. Since its founding, this group has put a priority on the anti-Israeli and anti-American direction.

A study by an American diplomat, Roger Noriega, concluded that terrorist organizations based in the Middle East earn up to \$ 500 million per year in the region¹²⁹.

In 1990, the activity of Islamic groups in Latin America can be seen in the attempted coup in Trinidad and Tobago. Responsibility for what happened was claimed by the organization Jamaat al-muslimien, an Islamic group that conducts its main activities in the Maghreb and West Africa. 42 militants broke into the parliament building, where they held hostages for almost a week¹³⁰. Also, besides this, they organized attacks on the headquarters of the local police and occupied the state television station. The reason for such actions was the debate over the construction of a mosque, and when the extra money was spent on the construction of a monument to the official, this was clearly the last straw of patience. As a result, the coup ended in failure, the terrorists surrendered and were detained.

In the 1990s, events take place that take Hezbollah to a new level. One of the events is the terrorist attack in Buenos Aires in 1992. It was a planned operation during which a suicide bomber, driving a vehicle loaded with explosives, rammed the building of the Israeli embassy. As a result of the explosion, the school, the Catholic Church and, of course, the embassy itself were severely damaged. Among the dead were four Israeli citizens, but the majority were still civilians in

¹²⁸ Gato P. and Windrem R. Hezbollah builds a Western base//NBC News, 9.05.2007. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: http://www.nbcnews.com/id/17874369/ns/world_news-americas/t/hezbollah-builds-western-base/#.XrGrjKgzbc (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹²⁹ Noriega R.F. and Cardenas J. The mounting Hezbollah Threat in Latin America. October 1, 2011. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep03115?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹³⁰ A failed Coup in Trinidad and Tobago//Huffpost, December 6, 2017. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/a-failed-coup-in-trinidad_b_7922880 (Accessed 15.05.20).

Argentina, many of whom were children. In this attack 29 people died and more than 240 citizens were injured¹³¹.

Hezbollah claimed responsibility for the incident. The motivation for them was the killing by Israel of Sayyed Abbas al-Musawi (the secretary general of their organization) in the same year. After this incident, Israel sent experts to Argentina to get a more detailed picture of the events. As a result, it was found out that an attack was planned, just in that very unprotected zone on the borders of Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil. He also received information on the involvement of Hezbollah's members in this attack, as well as Iran's awareness of the upcoming event. In subsequent years, the investigation of this event went very slowly, sometimes just getting stuck in a dead center.

Another event happened 2 years later. In 1994, an explosion occurred in Buenos Aires near the building of the Jewish Cultural Center. The suicide bomber, Ibrahim Hussein, detonated an explosive device, resulting in 85 deaths and more than 300 injured. The vast majority of the victims were Jews¹³². During the investigation, the involvement of Ibrahim Hussein in the Hezbollah group was discovered. Immediately after the incident, Argentina closed its borders in order to avoid a second scenario. In the course of the proceedings, ideas were put forward on the involvement of the Iranian side in this tragedy.¹³³

Also, it is worth paying attention to the terrorist attack in the same year, carried out by an explosion in an airplane, which was sent to Panama. All present citizens, of whom there were 12 Jews, died. Panamanian and American services immediately designated this event as a terrorist attack. After examining the scene and extracting the bodies, it was not possible to determine only one. According to the investigation, it belonged to a suicide bomber. Hezbollah was accused of the incident, as it happened only a day after the attack in Buenos Aires¹³⁴. This tragedy is considered the worst terrorist act in Panama's history, killing 21 people¹³⁵.

¹³¹ Patterns of Global Terrorism:1992. The Year in Review. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://fas.org/irp/threat/terror_92/review.html (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹³² Importante Anuncio para la Investigacion. Caso AMIA: los fiscales dicen haber identificado al autor del atentado, November 10, 2005. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.clarin.com/ediciones-antiores/caso-amia-fiscales-dicen-identificado-autor-atentado_0_H11WIkWJAtx.html (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹³³ Взрыв в Буэнос-Айресе в 1994 году осуществил член «Хезболлах»//РИА Новости, 10 ноября, 2005. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://ria.ru/20051110/42042109.html> (дата обращения 15.05.20) [1994 Buenos-Aires blast carried out by members of Hezbollah]. In Russian.

¹³⁴ Panama says new evidence shows 1994 plane crash «terrorist» incident. BBC News//May 22, 2018. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-44207991> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹³⁵ 21 muertos al estallar en pleno vuelo un avion panameno en el que viajaban empresarios judios// El Pais, Julio 21, 1994. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://elpais.com/diario/1994/07/21/internacional/774741619_850215.html (Accessed 15.05.20).

Another event, similar to the explosion in Buenos Aires, occurred in London in 1994. In a similar scenario, a car was blown up at the Israeli embassy in London. Damage was inflicted not only to the embassy building itself, but also near the underlying buildings. The second explosion took place at Balfour's house, in a large area in the north of London, where the building allocated for a Jewish institution was located. According to authorities, this building was headquarters, and belonged to one of the largest Jewish charitable organizations (UJIA)¹³⁶. The attack, where, fortunately, no one died, was blamed on pro-Iranian extremists who had connections with Hezbollah. They also took responsibility for two explosions.¹³⁷

Iran's ties with Hezbollah have long flashed on the surface of international relations. Back in 2001, after the terrorist attack in the United States, there were rumors about Iran's collusion with al-Qaeda, but this was not proven. The basis for such conversations was a simplified regime of moving across the country for Al-Qaeda fighters. Entry stamps were not placed in the passports of Saudi militants at the border, a few months before the tragedy, of which at least a few were involved in the seizure of the aircraft on September 11th. It was assumed that there was a situation about the training of al-Qaeda fighters from Iran.

According to US sources, Hezbollah financing costs Iran at least \$ 100 million annually¹³⁸. This cooperation was largely connected with the goal of undermining the Israeli-Palestinian world. Material means are not the only help; arms deliveries were also present. Various types of weapons, from light to heavy, were transported to terrorists through Iranian cargo planes. After the death of one of the Palestinian leaders, Yasser Arafat, Hezbollah received an additional \$ 22 million from Iranian intelligence to support Palestinian terrorist groups¹³⁹. Also, sponsorship was carried out through charitable organizations that were associated with revolutionaries led by Khomeini, who had control over Iranian intelligence, security services, and the judiciary. In addition to all this, Iran participated in the training of militants. I would like to note that assistance in training the fighters was provided not only by Hezbollah, but also to other terrorist organizations. So, in 2002, Iran was

¹³⁶ 1994: Israel's London embassy bombed. BBC News, 26 July, 1994. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://web.archive.org/web/20170909193130/http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/july/26/newsid_2499000/2499619.stm (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹³⁷ Alexander Y., Brenner E.H. (2013). Document No 24, in UK's Legal Responses to Terrorism, Routledge, p. 693.

¹³⁸ Wilson S. Lebanese Wary of a Rising Hezbollah. The Washington Post, December 20, 2004. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/2004/12/20/lebanese-wary-of-a-rising-hezbollah/a09fad05-e608-4b58-97da-fcb0971bcda3/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹³⁹ Testimony of Matthew A. Levitt, Senior Fellow and Director of Terrorism Studies. Iranian State Sponsorship of Terror: Threatening U.S. Security, Global Stability and Regional Peace. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, February 16, 2005. P. 5 – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/html/pdf/Iran-Testimony-2-16-05.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

engaged in the activities of training camps not only for Hezbollah, but also for Hamas, PIJ, PFLP-GC.

In addition to training terrorists, Iran had a developed propaganda apparatus. Al Manar, launched in 1991, is the official voice of Hezbollah. With the help of this television, the ideas and principles of terrorist activity are propagated in order to attract the maximum number of followers¹⁴⁰.

Examples of Iran's aid to Hezbollah militants include historical events such as the 1996 bombing of al-Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia; an attempt to transport weapons to terrorists in Indonesia in 2000; operations in South America (explosion of the embassy in Buenos Aires) 1992, 1994. In all these situations, Iran did not directly participate in hostilities, but was involved in financing militants and intelligence. The most direct involvement with terrorists can only be traced in the 1994 attack on the Jewish center in Argentina. The decision on this operation was made at a meeting of political representatives in 1993, among which was Khomeini¹⁴¹. Phone calls were later revealed between representatives of the Iranian embassy in Buenos Aires and suspected Hezbollah terrorists.

According to information for 2013-2014, Hezbollah owns runways in eastern Lebanon, where Iranian drones are located. At this small base there are control towers and large hangars (2 buildings of 2.5 km each) to accommodate drones. In 2014, terrorists built a new military airport, which was supposed to come out to help the rebels in the fight against Bashar al-Assad. There was no concrete evidence of Iran's involvement in this building, but given their huge funding base for militants, it's quite possible¹⁴². While Iran sponsors and strongly supports Hezbollah, terrorists defend Iranian interests at the international level.

It is worth saying that in addition to its criminal activity, Hezbollah was suspected of having links with the FARC group. Information about this appeared in the public domain in 2011, after Alberto Nisman, the Argentine prosecutor, made his report. It highlighted the internal security in Venezuela and the ALBA countries, about the regime that formed between Hugo Chavez and Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (whose country, according to the Argentinean politician

¹⁴⁰ Avi J. Beacon of Hatred: Inside Hizballahs Al- Manar Television, 1975. P. 13. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/uploads/Documents/pubs/BeaconofHatred.pdf.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴¹ Rohter L. Defector Ties Iran to 1994 Bombing of Argentina Jewish Center, November 7, 2003. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2003/11/07/world/defec-tor-ties-iran-to-1994-bombing-of-argentine-jewish-center.html> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴² Hezbollah construyo una pista de aterrizaje para sus drones// Infobae, 26 de abril, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.infobae.com/2015/04/26/1724862-hezbollah-construyo-una-pista-aterrizaje-sus-drones/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

is Hezbollah's sponsor) and the relationship between Colombian representatives from FARC and Mexican drug lords. They were prescribed money laundering and drug smuggling¹⁴³.

In 2015, again, suspicions fell on Colombia in collaboration with terrorists. This is a terrorist attack that occurred in Paris. Shortly before this tragic event, a woman from Syria - Sahadi Seham, who is attributed to those involved in the attack on the capital of France, was in Bogotá, having arrived there from Ecuador. According to authorities, she used the financial means to bribe customs officers to leave the country unhindered¹⁴⁴. It is impossible to say unequivocally whether the situation was a single negligence of representatives of the authorities, or whether similar operations together with terrorist groups were put on stream. But one thing is certain, the problem that has existed for more than a dozen years has not gone anywhere. All this once again proves that Latin America is a vulnerable spot on the world map, which has in its territory developing terrorist groups that can use the continent as a refuge and not only. If, indeed, terrorists try to use the underground networks of Colombia to promote their activities, then this can serve as a dangerous sign for all of Latin America and requires immediate action.

Another suspicion of a connection between Latin American representatives and terrorist structures was identified in Venezuela. Tareck El Aissami, who served as governor of Aragua State, was accused of having connections with the FARC and Hezbollah. His name appeared back in 2003, when, according to an anonymous poll, a US official admitted that there are people sponsoring terrorists and they received ONIDEX ID, one of the leaders of which was Tareck. He was accused of having links with Hezbollah in Venezuela and providing them with passports for legal activities¹⁴⁵. In 2014, a report was published at the Center for a Free Society. It stated that Tareck El Aissami had various networks and connections, as well as a multi-level communication system with terrorists. They were used to transport militants, both from Venezuela and to the country, as well as for transporting goods and services from Latin America to the Middle East.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴³ Los tentáculos de Hezbola en América Latina//EL Pais, 22Julio,2013. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://elpais.com/internacional/2013/07/22/actualidad/1374522187_534066.html (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴⁴ ISIS Paris Attacks Suspect Left Colombia In July After Visiting Ecuador, EFE Reports// Latin Times, November 19, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.latintimes.com/isis-paris-attacks-suspect-left-colombia-july-after-visiting-ecuador-efe-reports-354532> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴⁵ Venezuela Appoints Alleged Drug Trafficker El Aissami As Oil Minister// U.S. News, April 27, 2020. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2020-04-27/venezuela-appoints-alleged-drug-trafficker-el-aissami-as-oil-minister> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴⁶ Mora Edwin. Expert: Venezuelas Hezbollah – Linked, «Drug Kingpin» VP «Runs the Country»// Breitbart, April 20, 2018. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.breitbart.com/national-security/2018/04/20/expert-venezuela-hezbollah-linked-drug-kingpin-vice-president-runs-the-country/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

In 2016, the US State Department submitted a report that noted that there is a favorable environment in Venezuela for the existence and support of terrorist activities. M. Morgenthau, a New York attorney, noted that as the ONIDEX leader, Tareck El Aissami provided fake passports to Hamas and Hezbollah members»¹⁴⁷. In 2017, CNN submitted an article entitled “Los pasaportes venezolanos, en las manos equivocadas?”. It reflected an investigation into the sale of passports to individuals from the Middle East (mainly from Syria, Iraq, Palestine). The article refers to the words of Misael López Soto, a former employee of the Venezuelan embassy in Iraq, who stated that Venezuelan passports had access to 130 countries and did not need a visa. He also provided documents describing attempts to cover up illegal activities with passports that sold for up to \$ 15,000. According to CNN estimates, between 2008 and 2015, Tareck El Aissami has about 173 passport cases registered, some of which allegedly belonged to Hezbollah members»¹⁴⁸.

In January 2020, Colombian President Ivan Duque did not hesitate in expressing and accused Nicolas Maduro (President of Venezuela) of having links to terrorism. Ivan condemned the location of Hezbollah cells within Venezuela, which is recognized as terrorist in many countries, including the United States. It was suggested that this group supports the regime of Nicolas Maduro, and that, in turn, helps the financial component of the terrorists. According to Duque, the military of the National Liberation Army (ELN), as well as FARC members who did not accept the peace agreement with the Colombian government, settled in Venezuela¹⁴⁹.

Thus, we can conclude that the influence of international terrorism on Latin America is as great as the influence of local groups on the continent directed against the world community. Everywhere there are subtleties and nuances, but one thing remains constant, it is the mass deaths of people and the destruction of the cultural foundations of civilizations.

¹⁴⁷ U.S. Department of State. Country Reports on Terrorism 2016. Chapter 2. Country Reports: Western Hemisphere. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2016/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴⁸ Pasaportes venezolanos, ¿en manos equivocadas?//CNN Espanol, Febrero 6, 2017. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2017/02/06/pasaportes-venezolanos-en-manos-equivocadas/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁴⁹ Duque: «Maduro protege y tiene vínculos con Hezbollah, disidentes de la FARC y el ELN»// Israel Internacional, El Periodico Global De los Hijos de Israel, 21 Enero, 2020. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://israelinternacional.com/duque-maduro-protege-y-tiene-vinculos-con-hezbollah-disidentes-de-la-farc-y-el-eln/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

3.2. Security Challenges and the Prospects for Counter-Terrorism in Latin America

Every year the role of the region - Latin America is gradually increasing, both in economic and political aspects. In this regard, acceleration of various integration processes is observed, both at the regional and subregional levels. Internal and external threats in the military-political sphere pushed the countries of Latin America to cooperate.

Among the main threats of an internal nature are: drugs and their distribution, confrontation with local illegally organized groups (including terrorist ones), whose main activity is the sale of arms, organized crime and illegal trading.

Among external threats, there are: the presence in the region of foreign states and their interference in the internal affairs of countries (especially the United States), using soft power methods. By the way, American military bases are located in Latin America, which allows us to successfully influence the continent's domestic policy.

Problems with resolving internal conflicts arise largely due to the poverty of the population and their insecurity, as well as the coordinated policy of the state, which is intertwined with ties to terrorist groups. Possible solutions and methods for their implementation are in the White Books on Security in Latin America (Argentina 2015¹⁵⁰, Chile 2017¹⁵¹, Brazil 2012¹⁵²). These concepts are based on a multi-level struggle with the main security challenges of the countries of the region¹⁵³. Thanks to similar documents and well-thought-out policies, relations between countries that previously conflicted with each other improved. For example, the last major conflict between the countries occurred in 1995 between Peru and Ecuador, which was subsequently successfully resolved. It is also worth mentioning the signing of a peace agreement between the President of Colombia, Juan Santos and the revolutionary group FARC in 2016, which marked the end of the civil war in Colombia, which ceased to be a global problem for the continent¹⁵⁴.

¹⁵⁰ Libro Blanco de la Defensa 2015. Ministerio de Defensa. Presidencia de la Nacion. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.resdal.org/Archivo/default.htm#cIva1> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁵¹ Libro Blanco de Chile 2017. Ministerio de Defensa. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.defensa.cl/temas-de-estado/libro-de-la-defensa-nacional-de-chile-2017/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁵² Libro Blanco de Defensa Nacional 2012, capitulo 2. Ministerio da Defesa. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.defesa.gov.br/arquivos/estado_e_defesa/livro_branco/lbdn_esp_net.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁵³ Мартынов Б.Ф. Трансграничный терроризм: угрозы безопасности и императивы международного сотрудничества (латиноамериканский вектор). ИЛАРАН. М.: Наука, 2006. С. 109 [Cross-border terrorism: security threat and the imperatives of international cooperation]. In Russian.

¹⁵⁴ Tras firmar los acuerdos, Santos escribe por primera vez sobre la paz// El Tiempo, 11 de agosto, 2019. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/dejar-la-paz-en-paz-escrito-del-expresidente-santos-sobre-la-paz-399438> (Accessed 15.05.20).

Among the internal threats that have a negative impact on all areas of Latin America, the most significant are organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism. Almost any type of drug is produced in Latin America, however, due to environmental conditions, the countries of the Andean region (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador) are the most active in this regard. In 2013, the UN published a report on crime and drugs. It showed that in the world 17 million people use cocaine on an ongoing basis.¹⁵⁵ The main sales markets are North America, Western and Central Europe, Latin America, some parts of Southeast Asia. According to the latest UN report, in Latin America, more than 73% of people aged 15 to 64 use drugs¹⁵⁶.

Over time, the trend for cocaine use in the US has declined and increased in European markets, making Mexico, Ecuador, Venezuela and Central America the center of the drug movement. All this dangerous business is directly related to economic crimes (corruption, money laundering). Money laundering contributed to the development of gray areas in the economy, where the chance of successful profit making was up to 92%¹⁵⁷.

The most dangerous consequence of this development of the drug business was violence (especially in transit countries). The largest drug concentration is in the Mexican drug cartels, the Brazilian «Commandos» and the Central American «Maras». In those areas where drugs are grown on an ongoing basis, crime is associated with the activity of radical left organizations. In Colombia, for example, there is not only a defense of the interests of drug dealers, but an entire drug cartel has already formed.

The drug problem in Latin America is very relevant and difficult to resolve. In 2012, a summit of the heads of state of the Western Hemisphere was organized in Cartagena. Representatives of America and Canada put forward a position on continuing the fight against the drug mafia, and Guatemalan President Perez Molina, on the contrary, wanted to create a market for illicit drugs that would be regulated by the authorities, which in fact meant drug legalization¹⁵⁸. Representatives of the terrorist movement, FARC, who were on the side of coca producers, also

¹⁵⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. World Drug Report 2013. Vienna. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/secured/wdr/wdr2013/World_Drug_Report_2013.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁵⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. World Drug Report 2019. Vienna. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://wdr.unodc.org/wdr2019/prelaunch/WDR19_Booklet_1_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁵⁷ Organizacion de los Estados Americanos. El Problema de las Drogas en las Americas. P. 59. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://biblio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/libros/digital/54489.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁵⁸ Coletta A. Youngers. Documento informativo del IDPC. La agenda de la reforma de la politica de drogas en las Americas (version 2). 2013. P. 3. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: http://fileserv.idpc.net/library/IDPC-briefing-paper_Drug-policy-agenda-in-Americas_V2_SPANISH.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

joined this debate. This is not surprising, since this group is closely related to drugs and receives large profits for their distribution.

The Commission, created by the OAS members, developed a strategy and possible consequences in the field of drugs for the period 2013-2025¹⁵⁹. The first model, “Juntos,” suggested strengthening the role of law enforcement agencies in the fight against the drug business, where the emphasis was not on drug seizures, but on the prevention of possible criminal activity, violence and other economic crimes. As a result, by 2025, countries can establish control over the entire continent and become less vulnerable to crime. The second «Caminos» method advocated tightening control over countries that use drugs, allowing the legalization of soft drugs, starting the elimination of illicit markets, and arranging treatment for toxic substances with saved money. The third «Resiliencia» model proposed eliminating the social and economic factors that provoked the bursts of violence and drug dependence, as well as combining the efforts of communities and non-governmental organizations in the fight against drugs. The latest «Ruptura» model is chaos theory in which the fight against drug trafficking is completely stopped; representatives of the criminal world invest heavily in the economy, thereby gaining confidence in themselves, and countries turn into drug states, which entails disagreements between neighboring countries and the international environment as a whole.

The problem of crime is most acute in countries such as Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, where it acquired the features of transnational coverage. Largely because of this, the state army is increasingly involved in solving the problem. The growth of organized crime dates back to the 1990s, when this phenomenon became permanent, posing a threat to the security of the region and its stable development. The growth of such organizations was the result of the weakening of state power at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st. To counter crime, there was not enough financial means to provide the army with everything necessary, including weapons (and their modernization)¹⁶⁰.

The problem of terrorism, today is reflected in all documents in the field of security in Latin America. After a series of political changes in the countries of the continent, in the 1990s of the XX century, this problem began to be considered comprehensively, and not as a factor of interference from foreign states. By the end of 2010 on the continent, the confrontation between left-wing and

¹⁵⁹ La lucha contra las drogas en America Latina y las iniciativas generadas desde la UNASUR y la OEA. Aceptado: 24 de septiembre de 2013. P.55. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.scielo.org.co/pdf/recig/v11n12/v11n12a03.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶⁰ Столяров Н.С., Некрасов Б.И. Ключевые направления и особенности развития латиноамериканского рынка вооружений в контексте современных вызовов и угроз в Военно-политической Сфере. Вестник РУДН, 2018, Vol. 5, № 1, с. 86 [Crucial directions and features of the development of the Latin America arms market in the context of contemporary challenges and threats to the military-political sphere]. In Russian.

right-wing radical terrorist groups no longer posed such a threat as it did in the 60-70s of the XX century. To a greater extent, the danger comes from Islamic terrorism, which keeps fear not only Latin America, but the whole world. Until the 21st century, there were almost no traces of religious terrorism in the region, despite the fact that some representatives of the Islamic world (Hezbollah) tried to create ties with Latin American criminal organizations in the area of three borders.

Today, the borders between terrorism as a method of political violence and organized crime are gradually disappearing. This is expressed in the creation of “gray zones”, where criminal groups introduce their influence in local governments, and participate in elections. Local street gangs emerge that have their own symbolism, style and methods similar to terrorist ones (MS - 13, Mara 31 Street). They also have connections at various levels and were created on the basis of emigrants from Central America. In this modern movement, the connection between organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking is clearly traced. As a result of this, this problem of the 21st century should be addressed comprehensively.

In 1998, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (Comite Interamericano Contra el Terrorismo, CICTE) was created on the basis of the Organization of American States (OAS). This structure has been a very important element in the inter-American security system. The main objective was the extensive and in-depth cooperation of the states of the continent in some areas, such as: border control, the development of relations between countries and international cooperation, crisis management, the protection of important infrastructure elements of Latin America and, of course, the fight against terrorism by joint efforts¹⁶¹. The participating countries pledged to support each other in order to prevent terrorist acts, eliminate militants, and exchange information regarding terrorist activities. Also among the tasks is to suppress any kind of support for terrorists (including financial). By order of CICTE, an inter-American database on the problem of terrorism was created, which serves as a place of storage and exchange of information. In its activities, this structure is based on the Lima Declaration on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

The 1996 Lima Counter-Terrorism Declaration was a document adopted by the Organization of American States on April 26 at the Inter-American Conference on Terrorism¹⁶². The Convention condemned terrorism and all its forms, calling on member countries to be more responsible and expand the circle of interactions regarding this issue. The Lima document did not provide its own

¹⁶¹ The Inter – American Committee on Terrorism (CICTE). Department of International Legal Affairs. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/docu2.htm> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶²Department of International Legal Affairs. Plan of Action on Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, 1996. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Docu7.htm> (Accessed 15.05.20).

explanation of the term “terrorism”, nor did its features be indicated. Under this phenomenon, all criminal acts that were prohibited were characterized by the current UN protocols.

When drawing up the declaration in Lima, representatives of Latin America were guided by the year 1971, when in Washington, at a meeting of the General Assembly, they developed the Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance»¹⁶³. Since the rights of people were severely infringed in Latin America in the 1960s and 70s, due to the flourishing of left-wing and right-wing radical movements, this convention put the protection of the rights and freedoms of a citizen and respect for individual rights in priority. The General Assembly strongly opposed terrorist attacks, including kidnapping and extortion, which provoked crime. Quite often, there are attacks on persons under special protection and having immunity status in accordance with international law. Such situations are important because they can become a problem in relations between countries. In this regard, it was decided to gradually develop the branch of international law to prevent such incidents. It was also necessary to preserve the right to asylum and non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign countries.

Led by CICTE, the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism was adopted in Barbados in 2002¹⁶⁴. After the events of September 11, 2001, the OAS countries, including the United States, decided to expand cooperation on the world problem. The convention consisted of 23 chapters. It stated that terrorism was a cause of concern for all OAS members, as well as undermining security and causing substantial economic damage. This convention relies heavily on UN documents (1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings).¹⁶⁵ and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 1999¹⁶⁶). In this convention, great importance is given to the development of legislative regulation and judicial response, as factors in successful anti-terrorism activities. For more successful activities, CICTE is hindered by one factor, which lies in the different views of the United States and Latin America on the fight against terrorism.

¹⁶³ Organization of American States. Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes Against Persons and Related that are of International Significance, 1 – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/a-49.html> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶⁴ Departamento de Derecho Internacional, OAE. Convencion Interamericana contra el Terrorismo. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/a-66.html> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶⁵ United Nations. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. 1997. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-9.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶⁶ United Nations. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. 1999. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/Terrorism/english-18-11.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

America tried to impose its own method of warfare with a terrorist threat on the countries of Latin America, based on military intervention in the continent and access to the internal data of the countries. All this prompted Latin Americans to create their own body to counter this threat. Consejo de Defensa Sudamericano (CDS) was created in 2008¹⁶⁷. This structure, created in the interests of the South American Community of Nations (UNASUR), represented a body for consultations, cooperation between countries, the solution of defense issues, including the fight against terrorism. It is worth noting that the CDS does not address the issue of drug trafficking and its related consequences, as well as arms trafficking. This is a significant disadvantage of the organization, as these two components are directly related to terrorist activities.

CDS outlined its main areas of specialization - defense policy, defense industry and technology, military cooperation (including against terrorism), peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance, as well as training and advanced training of personnel.

In 2001, the countries of MERCOSUR, with the cooperation of Bolivia and Chile, adopted a declaration announcing the creation of a permanent working group to direct the vector on the fight against terrorism at the regional level. The Permanent Group mentioned above will coordinate with Comando de la Triple Fronte y los Binacionales sobre el Rio Uruguay.¹⁶⁸

In 2003, the leaders of Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Argentina and Nicaragua signed the Panama Declaration.¹⁶⁹ This paper spoke of Colombia's support in the fight against terrorism (FARC), and called on the international community to be competent in this regard. Countries reaffirmed their decision to jointly confront the threat, relying on documents from the UN, OAS and the International Convention against Terrorism.

In the fight against terrorism, it is important to take into account all the components, but, unfortunately, problems are observed in Latin America, as well as with the means and time to solve the tasks. Another factor is the displacement of the vector towards the use of forceful methods of warfare, which are especially common in US activities in areas such as drug trafficking and crime, in addition to terrorism. An example of an unsuccessful struggle on the part of the force is the

¹⁶⁷ Agencia Pulsar – Unasur formaliza el Consejo de Defensa Sudamericano, 2009. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://web.archive.org/web/20090312045309/http://www.agenciapulsar.org/nota.php?id=14590> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶⁸ Comunicado de Mercosur, Bolivia y Chile. Montevideo, 2001. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: http://www.summit-americas.org/Quebec_Summit/Quebec-hem-security/comunicado.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁶⁹ Declaracion de Panama. Panama, febrero 2003. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: http://www.summit-americas.org/Quebec_Summit/Quebec-hem-security/Declaracion%20of%20Panama-feb'03-span.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

policy of F. Calderon in Mexico (2006-2012). The then president advocated declaring war on organized crime, strengthening police structures and restoring social construction¹⁷⁰.

All this provoked an increase in even greater crime in the region and, despite significant financial support, showed its inefficiency.

There were also questions and ambiguous comments regarding Colombia's policy in combating drug crime, as a result of which the activity of the drug mafia affected neighboring states. Only after the start of negotiations with FARC in 2013, the situation began to stabilize more or less, the guerrilla movements declined. In Brazil, military policy attempts regarding crime in 2014 (before the World Cup) and the 2018 Olympic Games were met with disapproval, which provoked anti-government protests. Despite the fact that today the central place of the criminal world is concentrated in Central America, this does not guarantee that the regions of Latin America, in which the drug business is not so widespread, will be able to avoid this problem.

In addition to the institutions created in Latin America to counter terrorism, the states of the continent are trying to expand the opportunities for successful cooperation in this area by concluding agreements and signing agreements with various countries of the world and organizations. So, in 2018, Argentina and Russia launched a joint effort to counter the terrorist threat at the 18th session of the Inter-American Committee on Counter-Terrorism¹⁷¹. This bilateral agreement may be a good step towards mutual assistance and support, given that Russia has rich experience in countering terrorism. A follow-up plan was drawn up for the Argentine government, and documents were provided on terrorist activity within the country. Russia has experience in the fight against militants that emerged after the collapse of the USSR (Chechen war), as well as opposition to the Islamic state since 2015¹⁷². Also, during the discussion of the details of the treaty, the areas of cybersecurity were affected.

A year earlier, Argentina agreed with the UN Office on a counter-terrorism memorandum. This act was based on mutual understanding, where the UN, for its part, agreed to support the desire of Argentines to formulate their criminal code in the form of international standards for cyber terrorism and its financing. Argentina also participated in the OAS Inter-American Counter-

¹⁷⁰ Estrategia de seguridad de Calderon dio prioridad a la Guerra contra el narco, 2009. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.eleconomista.com.mx/politica/Estrategia-de-seguridad-de-Calderon-dio-prioridad-a-la-guerra-contra-el-narco-20180728-0010.html> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁷¹ РФ и Аргентина начали работу над межправсоглашением по борьбе с терроризмом// РИА Новости, 2018. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://ria.ru/20180504/1519862347.html> (дата обращения 15.05.20) [Russian and Argentina started working on intergovernmental agreement to combat terrorism]. In Russian.

¹⁷² Tom O' Connor. Russia Hands Over Plan to Fight Against Terrorism in Latin America. Newsweek, 2018. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.newsweek.com/russia-hands-over-plan-fight-terrorism-latin-america-1068118> (Accessed 15.05.20).

Terrorism Committee and in the special terrorism forum of the Southern Common Market¹⁷³. Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina have decided to join forces on the most vulnerable part of Latin America - the junction of the three borders. In the same year, a seminar was held in Argentina on countering transnational terrorist groups in this zone.

At the second hemisphere ministerial conference on counter-terrorism convened by Argentina in 2019, it was decided to create a network of 24/7 contact points for national security against terrorism. According to representatives, this option will help improve and accelerate the exchange of information between points on any aspects related to terrorism¹⁷⁴. Also, with US participation, an alliance was formed against illegal activities in the region and relations with terrorist groups (Iran and Hezbollah were identified as the main threat). The participating countries are Paraguay, USA, Argentina and Brazil. This “3 + 1 Alliance” was an improved version of the alliance of 2002 - to combat illegal activities and terrorism in the area of three borders¹⁷⁵. This type of association allows the United States to achieve a convenient position for gaining access to strategic resources, actively promoting its political and military sphere.

In 2017, Brazil established a training event of the international OAS-CICTE standard. This project aims to prevent the illegal and terrorist use of Internet resources in São Paulo¹⁷⁶. Issues of cybersecurity and its effective use were also discussed on the agenda. In Paraguay, in 2010, after the entry into force of Law 4024/10, was established SEPRINTE (Secretariat for Prevention and Investigation of Terrorism)¹⁷⁷. This oversight body has been engaged in the prevention and investigation of terrorist attacks, ensuring security in the region. And in 2014, an “intelligence

¹⁷³ U.S. Department of State. Country Reports on Terrorism 2017, September 2019. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://ar.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/26/Country-Reports-on-Terrorism-2017.pdf> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁷⁴ Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto, Argentina. Comunicado Conjunto II Conferencia Ministerial Hemisferica de Lucha contra el Terrorismo, 2019. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/actualidad/noticias/comunicado-conjunto-ii-conferencia-ministerial-hemisferica-de-lucha-contra-el> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁷⁵ La Liga Antiterrorista del Sur y la geopolitica de la Triple Frontera. CELAC, 2019. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://www.celag.org/la-liga-antiterrorista-del-sur-y-la-geopolitica-de-la-triple-frontera/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁷⁶ United States Department of State Publication. Bureau of Counterterrorism .Country Reports on Terrorism 2017, 2018. P. 200. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/crt_2017.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁷⁷ Ley №4024/ Castiga los Hechos Punibles de Terrorismo, Asociacion Terrorista y Financiamiento del Terrorismo, 2010. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.bacn.gov.py/leyes-paraguayas/3557/ley-n-4024-castiga-los-hechos-punibles-de-terrorismo-asociacion-terrorista-y-financiamiento-del-terrorismo> (Accessed 15.05.20).

service to combat terrorism and drug trafficking” was created¹⁷⁸. This was the first organization of its kind in Paraguay, whose leadership would be based on the National Council and the National Intelligence Secretariat under the Presidential Administration. Like any structure aimed at anti-terrorist activities, SEPRINTE is engaged in the search, fight and destruction of terrorist groups, as well as criminal transnational organizations.

A special place in the challenges for Latin America is occupied by the problem of human rights. The main organization to address such issues is the Organization of American States (OAS). The organization’s activities in this direction began back in 1948, by the adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights and Duties¹⁷⁹. I would like to note that this document was adopted before the UN Universal Declaration of Rights, becoming the first international document in this area. The main support mechanisms were the OAS Resolution 1080, which established rules of conduct in case of violations of the constitutional order and the Washington Protocol, which resulted in the emergence of a Democratic condition that allowed the possibility of restricting the participation of OAS representatives if unconstitutional conditions of a democratic order were changed. During the 28th session of the General Assembly of the OAS, located in Lima in 2001¹⁸⁰, the participants adopted the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which consolidated the possibility of applying the Democratic Condition.

To help develop ideas of human rights, two institutions operate on the basis of the OAS - the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The Commission has the authority to consider human rights complaints and, in case of violation, may transmit information to the Human Rights Court. Also, the competence of this body includes supervision of compliance with paragraphs of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man in each OAS country. The Inter-American Court has a judicial and advisory function. May assist in the investigation of human rights violations in countries that have ratified the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR). It differs from the European Court in that individuals can directly contact the Commission.

In 2012, representatives of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights again emphasized the need to modernize and improve aspects of human rights and their protection. The

¹⁷⁸ Paraguay’s first intelligence service created. MercoPress, South Atlantic News Agency, 2014. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://en.mercopress.com/2014/12/26/paraguay-s-first-intelligence-service-created> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁷⁹ The Ninth International Conference of American States. American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, Colombia, 1948. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: https://www.oas.org/dil/access_to_information_human_right_American_Declaration_of_the_Rights_and_Duties_of_Man.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁸⁰ Declaration of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States. Lima, 2001. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.oas.org/en/council/AG/ResDec/> (Accessed 15.05.20).

list of countries where this right is increasingly violated includes Venezuela, Cuba, Colombia, Honduras¹⁸¹. It is noted that in these states the discriminatory provision of legislation prevails, as well as a rather underdeveloped judiciary. In Venezuela, the judicial system does not have international criteria, since it depends on the executive branch. Also, the country has a high level of violence and a lack of guarantees for the safety of citizens. In Colombia, more attention is paid to illegal military groups, where the judiciary is expressed in reprisals carried out by law enforcement agencies. The government is not coping with the influx of refugees, which also undermines human rights and contributes to an increase in violence.

Cuba, the Commission accused of restricting political rights as well as freedom of speech. There is a lack of free elections and an independent judiciary. Honduras was on the list of countries for the first time in 2009, when a coup d'etat took place. After the restoration of the political situation, stability did not return to the country, even worsened, which was expressed in frequent violations of the rule of law, as well as infringement of the rights and freedoms of the civilian population.

Amnesty International, an international non-governmental organization that aims to promote the rights and freedoms of citizens around the world, noted that among the countries of Latin America, there are those where the situation with rights is better than in other regions¹⁸². So, Uruguay opposed dictatorial regimes and violation of the integrity of society, and in Mexico, human rights are included in constitutional norms. Countries such as Guatemala and El Salvador apologized publicly for reprisals by dictatorial regimes and charted a way out of such methods. However, issues of the indigenous population, gender equality and migrants are still unresolved.

In Latin America, the problem of drug trafficking, armed crime and terrorism is very often intersected with a violation of human rights. This is due to some extent with the weakness of the political apparatus, as well as with leaders who advocate violent methods of politics. Many areas of the continent are in extreme poverty, which creates even greater conditions for discrimination of the population, and given the refugees, the situation may simply become uncontrollable.

¹⁸¹ IACHR Annual Report before the OAS General Assembly. Annual Report 2012. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/docs/annual/2012/TOC.asp> (Accessed 15.05.20).

¹⁸² Amnesty International Report 2012. The State of the Worlds Human Rights. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: http://files.amnesty.org/air12/air_2012_full_en.pdf (Accessed 15.05.20).

Conclusion

Latin America is a growing region with its advantages and disadvantages. The country has faced many problems in its history, and still faces some of them to this day (terrorism, crime, drug trafficking). The 20th century was marked by numerous revolutionary movements that were directed either against the local dictatorship, or against those living conditions that did not suit citizens. In the 1930s, the ideology of fascism along the lines of Italy and Germany, which some groups adhered to, became widespread.

The second part of the 20th century took place in the confrontation of left and right radical organizations, where each pursued its own goal, but there were also common points - the struggle against communism. At this stage, there was an increase in terrorist activity, which in many groups has become the main method of struggle. The basis was taken of the killings, abductions of dignitaries, the organization of explosions and blackmail in order to obtain a ransom.

Latin America was a never-fading hotbed of the revolutionary movement mixed with crime and terrorist activity. This was especially noticeable at the junction of the three borders - Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, where the terrorists had the opportunity to freely penetrate the continent, as well as deploy their temporary bases and training camps.

In the 21st century, the vector of revolutionary terrorism is shifting. The main threat arises from the Islamic state (al-Qaeda, ISIS, Hezbollah). This is a problem not only for Latin America, but for the whole world. So, after the events of September 11, 2001, a more active involvement of countries in the fight against terrorism began. Latin America was no exception and created bodies such as CICTE in 1998 with subsequent conventions and summits, and CDS in 2008, based on the ideas of UNASUR on countering terrorism. In addition, Latin American countries have bilateral agreements with other states, as well as UN missions, which increases the chances of successful cooperation in the field of terrorism.

This master's thesis analyzed the formation of terrorism as a global phenomenon of the XX-XXI centuries, and also touched on the historical nuances of its origin in different parts of the world. Attention was paid to the characteristics of the activities of terrorists and their differences in the 21st century. So, for example, a hybrid state of terrorist activity, which increasingly includes cyber terrorism and information terrorism, is characteristic of today's era. But, despite this, such methods as explosions in crowded places, killing innocent citizens who are not related to the conflict and kidnapping for ransom or intimidation (kidnapping ISIS militants) remain in demand.¹⁸³).

¹⁸³ Норвегия отказалась платить выкуп за гражданина, похищенного ИГИЛ // Life Аома, 2015. – [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: URL: <https://life.ru/p/161193> (дата обращения 20.05.20) [Norway refused to pay a ransom for a citizen abducted by ISIS]. In Russian.

The stages of the development of terrorism in Latin America, which until WWII were accompanied by revolutionary protests against the government, were examined, and from the 1930s they introduced the ideas of fascism into their ranks (Brazilian integralism). The second half of the 20th century was characterized by confrontation with communism and the emergence of left-right radical groups that defended their ideas using also terrorist methods (abduction of the president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia in 1976 by members of the M-19; abduction and murder of the former president of Argentina in 1970 by members of «Montoneros»). Local Latin American groups influenced the international situation, jeopardizing the system of international relations (hostage taking at the Japanese Embassy in Lima in 1982, members of «Tupac Amaru»).

Terrorism was studied in the 21st century, which has been and continues to this day under the auspices of the "Islamic world." Organizations such as Hezbollah, Al Qaeda, and after ISIS, are a threat to the general scale, including for Latin America. Also, it is worth noting such a group as the FARC, which originated in Colombia, but has a close relationship with terrorism (drug trafficking, arms supplies). The analyzed data showed that the terrorists have the opportunity to penetrate the territory of Latin America, where they operate without special restrictions. Their interests are due to the fact that on the continent there are many citizens who profess Islam, and also due to the inability of countries to withstand the aggression of terrorists, this place is the best for organizing operations both within Latin America and abroad. It is worth noting that some citizens join the ranks of terrorists due to dissatisfaction with US policy, which imposes it in the region.

The study identified the problems that Latin America faces in countering terrorism. In many regions, the problem of social equality and poverty is much felt. In such areas, human rights are often violated and infringed, which provokes violence.

The refugee problem also raises concerns about the situation on the continent, which translates into riots and clashes with the police. All this situation is used by terrorist structures to create their own conditions for a successful existence (FARC and drug mafia). The problem of terrorism is reflected in all Latin American security documents. To combat the global threat in 1998, the Inter-American Committee on Terrorism (CICTE) was created, initiated by the OAS countries. Within the framework of this committee, meetings of the heads of state on terrorism and the effective activities of the structure were held. Another step towards the fight against terrorism was taken with the creation of the Consejo de Defensa Sudamericano (CDS) in 2008, at the initiative of the UNASUR countries. This association was formed largely due to the desire of the United States to impose its methods of conducting policy in the field of terrorism.

In addition to internal organizations, it is worth saying that, developing strategies to counter terrorism, the countries of Latin America relied on the charters and declarations of the UN as an organization to maintain peace and stability. Also, states are trying to build a dialogue with Russia

on cooperation in such a dangerous and global sphere (Bilateral Relations of Russia and Argentina 2018).

In general, the situation in Latin America remains unstable. This is facilitated by the historical feature of the region. Weak political apparatus, poverty, violation of human rights and organized crime, all this makes the region vulnerable to terrorist activities. However, various steps are also being taken towards a brighter future, which, of course, must be carried out jointly.

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