

**THE CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**  
**LAS CAUSAS DEL TERRORISMO INTERNACIONAL**

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**Abstract.** This article will be directly devoted to the causes of terrorism, including cyber-terrorism, as well as the theories of its creation, which just reflect its main causes. Next, the main criteria for the legal definition of the crime of international terrorism and its comparison with simple terrorism will be highlighted. It is important to say that in his dissertation research it is important to speak not only about international terrorism, but also about what terrorism is in general, since a comparative degree is a means of in-depth analysis of the whole topic. It is impossible to understand the general without the particular and the particular without the general. Terrorism is almost similar to international terrorism on the grounds, even the very manifestation of terrorist acts in different countries from well-known terrorist organizations already has an element of international character and it doesn't matter at all that it is not aimed at buildings of international importance and not enjoying international protection and immunity.

**Keywords.** International terrorism, criminal law, crime, legal consciousness

## 1. INTRODUCTION

International terrorism is probably one of the most pressing topics that a person has ever put on the discussion at the state and even interstate levels. No wonder terrorism is considered a global problem of mankind. Just as, for example, the problem of global warming, which is difficult to control due to the fact that nature rules here, so the phenomenon of terrorism is also difficult to control, due to the human factor that has spawned conflicts of a diverse nature - ideological, religious, political, social and many others. The paragraph is devoted to the basic theories of the creation of international terrorism and terrorism as such.

If you take the consciousness of one person who is difficult to manage, but it is possible to achieve certain goals with it, the more difficult it is to achieve the management of the consciousness of a certain group of people. And if you reach the latter, then the process of fighting the "stop" function of a mass criminal consciousness, supported by the same criminal goals from a subject to several subjects in their interests, will be almost impossible to achieve.

According to the famous scientist V.A. Epstein, there are several such theories, namely: general political, legal, analytical, synthetic, organized by the state, supported by the state, international law.

You can trace their relationship, if you set a goal to analyze all the above-mentioned theories, or how else they are called "types" of terrorism.

General political can be put on a par with state-supported and organized by the state, since the goal is the same - using threats of violence of certain groups of people, using blackmail, to achieve certain goals and objectives that will put one country or a block of countries in a better position over other countries. According to the logic of things, people come to this in order to hide something from someone, or to achieve political gain by cardinal methods in order to meet the deadlines for obtaining the result.

From here it is possible to create such a theory as "artificially created", that is, the initiative of the phenomenon of terrorism comes from a state or a group of states. The overwhelming number of scientists will call such statements the next "conspiracy theory", however such a link does not look to the root of the problem, since a series of abuse of power at the world level wants to force unsuitable subjects of the world arena to take certain

actions, which is simply called "the strategy of mass paralysis of consciousness in criminal actions at the international level."

In general, all other theories can be signed under an artificially created theory, since they contain the aspect of state influence.

Another, absolutely opposite theory can be called as "naturally occurring." Such a theory is generated from a number of generally accepted causes of the emergence of terrorism: social, political, economic, religious.

Proceeding from such reasons, terrorism as a phenomenon arises spontaneously, but not on behalf of the state, but on the contrary, addressed to the state or authorities of the countries taken together in order to resonate with the masses of people. Such terrorism has its own structure, a certain hierarchy "its own power", which has nothing in common with the state power.

A clear example of naturally occurring terrorism is a religious reason. On the basis of ideology, contradictions arise both within the established currents and on the outside - opposing ideologies.

## 2. DISCUSSION

Terrorism, rooted in religious and ideological reasons, is most likely considered the most common and uncontrollable. People who cannot achieve justice resort to radical measures and cause significant harm to the peaceful and unsuspecting population.

There is an opinion that this global problem cannot be solved, and such supporters are absolutely right. But, however, it is possible to prevent such manifestations of fighters for subjective justice and avoid mass casualties.

Al Qaeda, the Taliban movement, whose activities in the Russian Federation are prohibited, is also the most vivid example of natural terrorism that has emerged on the basis of ideologies.

Turning to the causes of terrorism as a phenomenon, we turn to several authors. So, V.A. Kutyrev considers socio-economic circumstances as the main cause of occurrence. He considers the situation in the differences in the geographic location of peoples, which directly affects the aggravation of conflicts that flow up to international terrorism. Thus, the social, economic, and political differences between the developed countries of the West and the underdeveloped countries of the East and the South are considered, their culture is determined, in

relation to politics and the world as a whole, by stereotyping, which has justified itself in its development. In his opinion, there is a clear gap in the foci of income. The underdeveloped countries and, on the contrary, the developed and developing countries cannot find a compromise among themselves in different areas. The author believes that conflicts of this order will disappear only in the case when such a system is developed that will allow building a balance of interests between cultures. But this is more likely a utopia, to which the author himself adjoins. There were resources, they were systematically and systematically used by people who needed them. They, however, have enormous opportunities and finances to nurture in the minds of people the idea of changing the order, under the cover of religion. While some people, in a lawful way, benefit from resources available in a certain place due to a number of circumstances, others, like terrorists, are looking for criminal paths, believing that they have left no choice.

Another reason lies in the civilization approach. The moral foundations of some civilizations overlap the moral foundations of others, to which the fault is the conflict of interests of worldviews, mentality. Therefore, terrorism is considered the product of a clash of civilizations. This is a naturally occurring phenomenon. The author himself was based on the works of S. Huntington, defining the two causes of terrorism - the accumulation of wealth and the egocentrism of nations. As for the egocentrism of nations, this is inherent in the nature of man. Many people are inclined to believe that their nation is more important than other nations, since one people created a useful one, another people developed another useful technology and so on, a kind of "Samsara wheel" - bluster without coast. Here, alongside a fine line is religion, which has recently been a tool for achieving goals, truly clouding the minds of impressionable people. Also going through the accumulation of wealth is easily established connection with the struggle for resources. Thirst for easy money is also inherent in human nature.

The emergence of modern international terrorism is a reaction to the emergence of a new global world order. A world without spiritual values, where all human relations proper are replaced by economics and technology. The reaction to the order in which one civilization — Western, above all the United States — claims to spread this system and way of life to the entire planet, that is, to world domination.

Studying the literature, one can definitely formulate the officially established or simply frequently encountered causes of terrorism. They can be

classified as follows: political (instability of the political situation; lack of measures to ensure the security of mankind; mistakes in national policy; influence on public consciousness by dictatorial groups; aggressive attacks by another state; incitement of national discord), socio-economic (low standard of living) in the country, unemployment and low income, the spread of weapons training among the population, the low level of development of certain social groups) deologicheskije (national self-assertion; distortion of moral values of society, the increase of new promotional trends).

As for the first category, here the risk factors are the circumstances originally dictated by foreign policy. As for the first category, here the risk factors are the circumstances originally dictated by foreign policy. Further, everything — from the foreign policy to changes — is the internal policy of the state, from the internal policy, the inevitability of discontent of certain segments of the population is revealed, hence the direct risk factor and tension of the situation. There is a very interesting public opinion that democracy is followed by an authoritarian regime of government, which smoothly flows into a totalitarian regime, as a result - a frozen negative reaction of segments of the population. Also, reducing the security of the state at the external and internal levels, undermining sovereignty, give rise to a relaxed and suspended state, which directly gives a reason to realize the mercenary intentions of terrorists.

Turning to socio-economic reasons, it is trivial, but truthfully, to note that the level of risks posed by terrorism directly depends on the quality of life of the population. A global, qualitative leap in changing people's lives leads to a direct aggressive mood. The more a person is employed, the less likely is a search for his new types of earnings. Unemployment is considered one of the most dangerous risk factors.

Ideological reasons are the most frequently encountered, since religion is not only the quintessence of the good brought by unshakable faith in social and individual ideals, proceeding from the divine principles, but also the ground for nurturing a distorted conception of the "subjective good". Most likely, in my opinion, ideological reasons are directly related to terrorism, rather than the above, since political and socio-economic problems increase the level of crime in general, and not a separate type of crime. A distorted view of reality, understood not without the attributes of a particular religion, directly dictates such risks. Take,

for example, Islam is the youngest religion, and the young religion is a very interesting subject of studying the scope of risks and problems brought to it. If we turn to the school subject of geography, there is a small truth about the earthquake - "the higher the mountains, the younger they are", respectively, the young folding belt is characterized by the highest amplitude of oscillations. So with Islam, with the young religion - it continues to form and is most often subject to jumps of unrest.

Let us return to other opinions of the author, regarding the causes of the emergence of terrorism.

A. Abadine expressed doubts about the true cause of terrorism. He does not believe that terrorism arises primarily from people's poverty. Everything is much higher - cultural dislike, cultural differences, cultural isolation. It is rather a prejudice about the view of integration, cosmopolitanism and how to contrast it with conservative moments in the isolation of nations, the fear of losing authenticity, and losing identity. It is rather an ideological, political and even psychological phenomenon. Distortion of the human psyche, subject to influence.

Another well-known terrorist scientist F. Mohkhadam believes that terrorism should be viewed from a geopolitical and sociocultural approach, including suicide bombers. The cornerstone of his concept is the crisis of the socio-cultural identity of Islamic groups in the context of globalization. He is inclined to think metaphorically, for example, using such an expression as the ladder of terrorism, which is expressed in the process of stages, the consequence of which is identification with terrorists and suggests possible answers to questions about why people are involved in terrorist organizations. And also, what are the psychological processes that are the impetus for the commission of terrorist acts.

The levels or steps of the ladder of terrorism are indicated by the author as follows:

- The basic level is focused on the socio-economic and political conditions of people's lives and forms an increasing dissatisfaction for the average member of Muslim society (especially for young people) in their individual identity and the realization of their life goals (lack of social mobility and life prospects), and as a consequence - the search for a new identity;

- The first level absorbed the formulation of the question - "how should we fight this unjust system?", and the search for rational explanation - "who is to blame?", and as a protective mechanism

- the search for an external enemy (a process that is well known in social psychology and which is competently managed by the authorities);

- The second level: finding an external enemy (these are the Americans, the Western world, and the Christian culture in general, who are to blame for everything, in their opinion), as a substitution for aggression, ruled by authorities and religious extremists and fundamentalists;

- The third level: what to do - the goal justifies the means, the adoption of terrorist motivation and the formation of terrorist groups and their ideology.

According to a number of researchers, the social motive of terrorism is the motive of transformation, change of the device. Thus, D.V. Olshansky believes that the desire to change the world order in connection with the injustice and not the perfection of the world. The author defines such a motive as anomie - that is, causing deviations from the existing norms of morality.

Another author, R. Merton believes that anomie manifests itself as a deliberately negative and nihilistic attitude of a particular subject to the norms accepted by society. At the same time, anomie means a discrepancy between goals and the expectation of a result that society approves.

Gadzhiev K.S. assumes that terrorists are trying in every possible way to prove and to demonstrate in practice a negative attitude towards the norms that they think was dictated by the West.

In order to understand in more detail what terrorism is from the point of view of a purely legal aspect, let us turn to the main criteria for the legal definition of the crime of international terrorism.

According to Art. 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a terrorist act is interpreted as an explosion, arson or other actions that threaten the population and create the danger of death of a person, causing significant property damage or other grave consequences, destabilizing the activities of government bodies or international organizations or influencing their acceptance decisions, as well as the threat of committing the specified actions for the same purposes.

As for international terrorism, the definition of it has not been finalized. The main attribute attributed to him violence in the name of achieving political goals. Returning to the criteria of terrorism, let's pay attention to the most basic.

The first criterion is a political goal that distinguishes terrorism from ordinary crime and criminal violence for the achievement of material goals, including organized criminal activity. It can be reflected in religious or ideological motivation on the basis of politics, a kind of symbiosis of a political-ideological or political-religious attitude. Such a goal will always pursue political roots. In this case, terrorism itself acts as a way to achieve a political goal, while not abolishing the search for new sources of funding, finding close ties with organized crime. Organized crime is carried out by organized criminal groups - a stable criminal community with the goal of uniting for the performance of a crime with further gain of benefits. But if we distinguish them, then for an organized criminal group (hereinafter - OPG), the characteristic desired result will always be material a profit, but for terrorists money is not the last resort. Here, nevertheless, as before, it remains the main goal, in addition to material benefit, to promote its policies and ideology to the masses. For example, for an accurate definition of qualifications, it is important to find the very political goal. If it is not there, and the hostage is captured - this is not a terrorist act, but only criminal violence. It is important to note that the political goal is the main criterion in the definition of terrorism, international terrorism, but terrorism is not the goal itself, but only a tactic, a method of achievement. Different groups, pursuing political goals, operate by other methods, and legitimate, sometimes only resorting to non-violent forms of protest, which is not fundamentally terrorism. Consequently, terrorism, including international terrorism, is only a form of political violence.

The second criterion is the civilian population itself, the buildings where people are present, and if we take international terrorism, then mostly those who enjoy international protection and, similarly, the corresponding buildings as objects against which violence is directed and harm to people in them. Often, terrorism is confused with the struggle for freedom - guerrilla-insurgent offensives, separatism. However, separatism does not imply violence against innocent people, but only dictates its own order for the sake of self-determination of its nation, the struggle for freedom of non-declared states. In the modern world, it is easy enough to draw a clear distinction between terrorism, insurgent actions in a military conflict. A deliberate and targeted attack on the civilian population will be a terrorist violence, an act, since the main target is defined - the population.

It may be emphasized that the violence of the civilian population is not the only target, although it is already a crime. It is like "cannon fodder", which acts as the injured party. Terrorists play the show with a show of victims, so that someone else - the viewer, paid attention to it.

Thus, the advanced task of the terrorist act is blackmail of the authorities by threats, attacks on civilian objects, violence of the population, putting pressure on the state to force it to take measures in the interests of terrorists.

The great difference between international terrorism is that it is not only the terrorist acts themselves, but also terrorist doctrines and organizations. We must not forget that it is very difficult to formulate the concept of terrorism without first formulating the concept of a terrorist act. The terrorist act is a criminal act, acquiring different forms of violence, where the object of violence are people and objects. Considering international terrorism from the aspect of a criminal act, it is important to note the moment when it became considered as such at the international level. For a long time, terrorism was considered and defined in the national, domestic context, but when the Balkan conflicts broke out, in 1937 the League of Nations adopted the Convention on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. This Convention could not be implemented in action, but the consensus on this issue came only after the signing of a number of anti-terrorist agreements, but still there were questions on identifying the reasons for defining a separate concept of international terrorism.

The first reason: legal and regulatory measures that are directed against violations committed by states are much more accurate than with non-state actors, therefore, an integrated system is formed. The second reason: peoples who are under foreign influence, occupation have the right to resistance, the very definition of terrorism should not detract from their right to resistance.

The problem of elaborating a universally recognized definition of international terrorism is constantly on the lookout for the world community, international scholars and international organizations, primarily the United Nations. In the report of the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the 59th session of the UN General Assembly on March 21, 2005, "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all", the fundamental problems of the present, including international terrorism, are examined. Among other pressing issues in this area, such as biological terrorism and other types of conventional types of this criminal act, Kofi Annan

touched on the problem of the legal definition of the term “international terrorism” and expressed his great regret that Member States could not reach an agreement on a comprehensive The Convention, which includes the definition of terrorism. Thus, the relevance of developing a fundamental convention on combating terrorism and its international legal definition is recognized at the UN level.

According to K. Heilbronner, it is impossible in principle to develop a single definition recognized by all the states of the world community for international terrorism, and therefore it is necessary to abandon the attempts. He proposes to focus on a more thorough approach to various categories of criminal acts and to clarify various areas that require legal protection. Such areas he recognizes, for example, international air traffic, international maritime traffic, persons under international protection, etc. With this conclusion, the Russian expert V.P. Yemelyanov, who notes that the method of defining terrorism used in a number of international documents by listing specific acts in which it can express itself outside, can hardly be considered promising. Some experts believe that the lack of a universally accepted definition of international terrorism in general does not in any way affect the practice of the struggle of the world community against it and the effective activities of international organizations in this direction.

The definition of international terrorism is contained in the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of International Terrorism of 1999: “Any person commits a crime within the meaning of this Convention if it by any means, directly or indirectly, illegally and intentionally provides funds or collects them with the intention to or in the knowledge that they will be used, in whole or in part, for the commission of:

- a) Any act constituting a crime under the scope of one of the treaties listed in the appendix and its definition;
- b) any other act intended to cause the death of a civilian or any other person not actively participating in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, or to cause him serious injury when the purpose of such an act is due to his nature or context, is to intimidate the population or force a government or an international organization to do something or abstain from doing it.”

Also, the concept of international terrorism is reflected in the Arab Convention on the Punishment of Terrorism of 1998. In accordance with it, international terrorism is an act or a threat of

violence, regardless of the purpose of the cause, which leads to terror among the masses, inspires fear for their freedom and life in conditions of intimidation. And also as an act that aims at causing harm to the environment, structures, property, aimed also at capturing them and is aimed at a potential threat to national resources.

Article 2331 of Title 18 of the United States Code states that international terrorism means activities that: include acts of violence or acts that threaten human life, are violating the criminal laws of the United States or a state, or are criminal offenses. if they would have been committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state; looks aimed at intimidating or coercing civilians; influencing the policies of a government through intimidation or coercion; to influence the actions of a government through mass destruction, the assassination of a statesman or his abduction; takes place mainly outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or is carried out with the intersection of state borders in the sense of the means used for its implementation, persons selected as objects of intimidation or coercion, or the place in which violators act or seek refuge.

Some news feed on the series of the largest terrorist attacks:

On December 5, 2015, three suicide bombers staged an explosion in three different locations on the market in the African state of Chad. The death toll - 27, the number of victims - 80.

On November 20, 2015, an attack on the Radisson Hotel in the capital of Mali was seized by 170 people, but it was not possible to release all the siloviki - 20 dead.

On November 13, 2015, a series of terrorist attacks took place in Paris: shooting at a restaurant, three explosions not far from the stadium, hostage-taking in the Bataclan Theater, totaling 129 people dead.

On October 31, 2015, the Kogalymavia plane crashed after several minutes of take-off above the center of the Sinai Peninsula. The crash of the liner was caused by the terrorists, whose victims were 217 passengers and 7 crew members.

10.10.2015 in Turkey, one of the largest terrorist attacks in the entire history of the country took place: two explosions thundered near the Ankara railway district before the beginning of the rally, which killed 95 people, 246 suffered wounds.

07.17.2015, a car bomb explosion in eastern Iraq’s market during the celebration of Ramadan. The

death toll is 120 people. Responsible for the attack – ISIS.

On 20.03.2017, suicide bombers staged an explosion in a mosque in Yemen (the city of Sanaa), attacked roadblocks, and explosions thundered in the city of Sa'da in the north of the country. Total death toll - 183 people.

Examples of cyber-attacks are:

-Armenia - Azerbaijan. In February 2000, Armenian hacker groups Liazor (authorized) launched a computer sabotage against 20 websites of governmental organizations and Azerbaijani mass media on the Internet (actions were taken from the territory of Armenia, Russia, and the USA). Armenian hackers in the United States created and implemented a special computer program, Synergy Internet Systems, which provides unofficial interception and removal of information from computers. One group of three people was opened and detained on February 4, 2000 by the police in Los Angeles.

-Russia - Chechnya. Since 1999, efforts have been made to block and suppress the work of foreign portals of the Chechen separatist movement. Only in one week at the end of April - beginning of May 2002, the Caucasus portal underwent 140 attacks (including massive DOS attacks).

- Yugoslavia - United States (NATO). In the spring of 1999, during the period of hostilities, coordinated actions of Yugoslav hackers were recorded, aimed at blocking the computer networks of the NATO Allied Command Administration in Italy, as well as politically motivated intrusions into the network portals of NATO headquarters, the US Department of Defense, and a number of other structures. The actions of third parties were also monitored in the context of the conflict around Kosovo (Greek hacker groups of university students from Athens, Thessaloniki, and Kania entered into the computer center system of the US military at a military facility in Arizona).

The federal law of Russian Federation “On Countering Terrorism” operates on the concept of international terrorist activity: in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. 3 of the Law, international terrorist activity is a terrorist activity carried out by:

a) A terrorist or a terrorist organization on the territory of more than one state or causing significant material damage to the interests of more than one state;

b) Citizens of one state in relation to citizens of another state or on the territory of another state;

c) In the case when both a terrorist and a victim of terrorism are citizens of the same state or different states, but the crime of a terrorist nature is committed outside the territories of these states.

According to US experts, the most vulnerable infrastructure points are energy, telecommunications, air traffic control, financial electronic and government information systems, as well as automated control systems for troops and weapons. In the nuclear power industry, for example, changing information or blocking information centers can lead to a nuclear catastrophe or the cessation of electricity to cities and military installations. Distortion of information or blocking the operation of information systems in the financial sphere may result in an economic crisis, and the failure of, say, electronic computer systems of command and control of troops and weapons - unpredictable irreversible consequences. Thus, the goals targeted by cyber-terrorists are consistent with the national information infrastructure. These are:

- Equipment, including computers, peripheral, communication, tele, video and audio equipment;

- Software;

- Network standards and data transfer codes;

- Information as such, which can be represented in the form of databases, audio, video, archives, etc;

- People involved in the information sphere.

### 3. THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

Consequently, if a contractual agreement has not been signed by the party, but the actual admission of the employee to work takes place, the labor contract is deemed to have entered into force, and therefore the avoidance of one of the parties from signing the labor contract in this situation of uncertainty of the legal status of the person as a party to the labor contract does not entail.

In view of the foregoing, the term for termination of the labor contract must be specified in the designated agreement of the parties to the labor contract. The specification of the term of termination of labor contract is also insisted in legal literature.

Arguing about the will of the parties to the labor contract, it is difficult to ignore the question of the authority of the person to act on behalf of the employer, which is the organization.

According to Part 6 of Art. 20 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, the rights and obligations of the employer are exercised by the individual who is the employer; management bodies of a legal organization or persons authorized by them, other persons authorized to do so in accordance with federal law, in the manner established by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts, acts of local self-government bodies, constituent documents of a legal organizations and local regulatory acts.

Consequently, a law enforcement check of the existence of such powers may require recourse not only to the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, other federal laws, but also to local regulatory acts. The conclusion of an agreement on the termination of labor contract on behalf of an employer by an unauthorized person cannot indicate the actual will of this party to the labor contract. From the point of view of the protection of the labor rights of the employee, at first glance, this circumstance does not seem significant due to the employee's right to dismiss at his own will. However, if the conditions for additional guarantees and compensations are included in the agreement on the termination of the labor contract upon the termination of the labor contract, the invalidity of the agreement on the motive of imprisonment by an unauthorized person shall lead to negative consequences for the employee.

The question of the form of such an agreement in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation is left open, and therefore both oral and written form is hypothetically possible. In the meantime, in the event of a dispute, compliance with the written form of the agreement will certainly prove the existence of such an agreement. And, it seems, it is necessary to agree with those scientists who offer various variants of the written form: an additional agreement to the labor contract; the employer's resolution on the employee's written statement of dismissal by agreement of the parties; order (instruction) of the employer on termination of the labor contract for this reason, signed by the employee with the expression of consent to terminate the contract by agreement of the parties.

The lack of specific instructions in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation proves that a legally significant fact does not recognize which of the parties initiates the conclusion of such an agreement. Thus, the agreement can be concluded at

the suggestion of the employee, the employer, or take place due to the simultaneous initiative of the parties to the labor contract.

However, unlike the termination of a labor contract on the initiative of one of the parties when concluding the said agreement, the initiator cannot unilaterally refuse to execute such an agreement, that is, from the termination of the labor contract. Such a right does not belong to the party who is not the initiator of the conclusion of an agreement on termination of the labor contract. It should be noted that the Labor Code of the Russian Federation does not explicitly prohibit a unilateral refusal of an agreement, however, taking into account the legal nature of the agreement, which is the result of a compromise, the agreed will of two equal subjects of law, giving the right to a unilateral refusal of such an agreement would contradict legal nature of the agreement would exclude stability and predictability in such a matter of principle as termination of the labor contract.

A similar point of view is shared by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, which is reflected in paragraph 20 of the resolution, by virtue of which, when an agreement is reached between an employee and an employer, an indefinite-term or fixed-term labor agreement can be terminated at any time determined by the parties. The cancellation of the agreement regarding the term and the grounds for dismissal is possible only with the mutual consent of the employer and the employee.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Thus, it can be concluded that the legal definition of international terrorism is not sufficiently studied and is at the stage of development and transformation of its individual elements. However, one can clearly understand that there are additional criteria that this concept must meet. Firstly, it should clearly reflect the very essence of international terrorism, which differs from other crimes close on a number of grounds, secondly, it is important to understand that international terrorism has nothing in common with the legality of the use of force in international life. Third, the very nature of the international aspect, which would be different from the domestic one, is important.



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