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**Original Article: ALLA DOMANDA DEGLI ASPETTI ECONOMICI DELLA LOTTA  
CONTRO IL FINANZIAMENTO DEL TERRORISMO INTERNAZIONALE**

**Citation**

Ushakov E.Yu. Alla domanda degli aspetti economici della lotta contro il finanziamento del terrorismo internazionale. *Italian Science Review*. 2015; 1(22). PP. 83-87.

Available at URL: <http://www.ias-journal.org/archive/2015/january/Ushakov.pdf>

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Submitted: December 12, 2014; Accepted: December 30, 2014; Published: January 09, 2015

Abroad, the economic aspects of terrorist activity are constantly in the focus of attention of the state and the scientific community since the 70-ies of XX century. The first studies on the economics of terrorism should be considered to be published in 1978 to become a famous American economist and criminologist William Landes dedicated air terrorism [1]. To date, the English-language bibliography of basic scientific works on the economic analysis of terrorism has been about fifty publications.

Unfortunately, in today's Russia is a very important area of theory and practice to combat crime is only beginning to be discussed. A paradoxical situation: Russia is rightly considered one of the countries with a high level of terrorism, but domestic economists this problem hardly involved, and those few who work in this field, are forced to rely on a database of other countries (eg, Israel). The reason - the high degree of secrecy of information on the economic aspects of Russian terrorism (primarily associated with the region of the North Caucasus).

Domestic economic aspects of the study of terrorism, which in recent years have been carried out include three directions.

1. The economic explanation for the emergence and development of terrorism. Of course, not all of the attacks have economic reasons. However, most of the terrorist attacks traced global or regional financial motivation. There are good reasons to argue that modern terrorism - a phenomenon for which there is, above all, an attempt to territorial division of the world. Understanding the socio-economic roots of modern terrorism allows to take measures aimed at reducing the economic determination of terrorism that will reduce the existing socio-economic base of terrorists or prevent its occurrence. [2]

2. Analysis of the sources of financing of terrorism. It is known that the preparation and organization of terrorist crimes and extremist nature requires substantial material costs. Despite the fairly stable in recent years, the number of such crimes, law enforcement authorities did not reveal any fact funding this activity.

Preventing and combating terrorism should include the identification and elimination of the financial basis of these crimes. Priority is given direction is confirmed, for example, Art. 1 of the Federal Law of 25 July 2002 N 114-FZ "On Countering Extremist Activity" [3], in which one of the manifestations of

extremism called the funding of extremist activity or other assistance in their organization, preparation and implementation, including through the provision of training, printing and material-technical base, telephone and other communication or information services. Person involved in the financing of terrorism and extremism can be prosecuted under Art. 33 of the Criminal Code as a partner in crime.

It is known that the components of the economic base of terrorist and extremist organizations are the material resources and financial resources. Tangible assets: buildings, equipment, training and special equipment, communications equipment, weapons, etc. All this so-called expendable resources, sources and uses, which should be identified and documented necessarily.

Expendable resources generated from financial resources and include:

- Legal sources, which are derived from activities not prohibited by law formally, but actually aimed at financing terrorism: donations, all kinds of sponsorship; organization and establishment of various non-state funds to implement the collection of funds from the faithful, accumulating cash, and various transfers of funds to other regions of the country and abroad under the guise of humanitarian aid; giving legal status to an extremist organization in order to legally open and raise funds ostensibly for the construction and repair of temples and other sacred places, etc.;

- Illegal sources - funds from drug trafficking, human trafficking, kidnapping for ransom, arms trafficking, extortion, smuggling, organization and maintenance of brothels, counterfeiting, execution of contract paid crimes, robberies, looting, and funds from various private and embezzlement of public funds [4].

In recent years, tremendous opportunities for growth donations opens the Internet, which allows directly in an interactive way to gather a lot of money. Here today, there are also direct requests on terrorist websites. Some terrorist groups are

asking for funding directly through his website visitors. These requests may be submitted in the form of general statements, emphasizing that the organization needs money. Most often sympathetic directly asking for financial support, accompanying the request bank account information, or details of payment via the Internet. For example, the primary site of the Irish Republican Army contains a page where visitors can make donations via credit card. At the same time, "Information service of Ulster loyalists", is a branch of "Volunteer Forces loyal subjects" (the structure of the IRA), accepts donations via PayPal, also inviting those who are uncomfortable to make money, to sacrifice things like bulletproof vests.

The second related to this method of collecting funds - a classification of site visitors by completing an online profile and identify potential donors and contact with them. This function may be performed automatically by the server. The third way - creating online stores and selling them through books, videos, flags, t-shirts and other paraphernalia that has symbolism of terrorist and extremist organizations [5].

Also numerous fraud using electronic commerce. According to information from JF Ricardo [6], one of the leaders of anti-terrorist units in France, many Islamic terrorist projects are funded through credit card fraud. Imam Samudra, sentenced to death for complicity in the bombing in 2002 in Bali, prison memoirs published in 280 pages, which includes a chapter on carding [7] for beginners. According Dutch experts, there are irrefutable evidence of international law enforcement agencies and the FBI that some terrorist groups finance their activities through modern fraudulent schemes, such as the "Nigerian letter". Sufficient evidence supports the view that terrorist-related organizations and individuals use the Internet business as a means to increase the financing of terrorist activities.

Finally, all kinds of donations are advertised not only in a sympathetic press,

but also on special websites and in chat rooms, redirecting stakeholders on a site where there is direct terrorist or extremist appeal. Many of the organizations involved in the collection of food, clothing, education, the needy, providing medical care, in addition to its mission of humanitarian assistance and have a hidden mission of supporting terrorists and providing material support to armed groups. Materials placed on the websites of these organizations often contain allusions to aid terrorists.

Overlapping channels of terrorist financing can effectively deal with it without resorting to purely military actions.

3. Analysis of the economic effects of the terrorist attacks. These effects are not limited to direct damage (dead and injured people, destroyed buildings, lost property, etc.). Studies have shown that a terrorist act reacts virtually the entire population of the country and even the world, learn about the tragedy of the media. And this reaction is not always harmless. Analysis of the economic effects of terrorism to optimize the scale of anti-terrorist operations and compensate for losses from terrorist attacks. [8]

In the works of Russian economists do not yet attempted to give an objective assessment of the financial anti-terrorism measures taken by the State and the economic entities in modern Russia. True, some of the approaches to solving this problem is already marked. Thus, in the monograph by Sidorenko and Y. Tikhomirov indicated that logistical and financial support to counter terrorism must be sent:

- The concentration of budgetary financial and material resources to ensure the priorities of activity of subjects of the national system of combating terrorism and other activities involved in this structure;

- The creation of an appropriate infrastructure for the development of a public network of scientific, technical and commercial information, encouraging public institutions of innovation and

investment in order to increase the anti-terrorist protection of critical facilities and population, and the development of the insurance protection of the population against the risks of terrorism.

Along with the increase and improvement of the organization of public funding for counter terrorism must involve private capital to generate funds, grants and other form of financial incentives to improve the effectiveness of counter-terrorism. [9]

It should be noted that in the foreign literature has long raised the issue of the need to find the correct criteria for effectiveness in combating terror. The traditional criterion - the number of those killed or arrested terrorists - this is the purpose of bad. If terrorists are active support of the local population (such as in Palestine), the destruction of some terrorists only exempts "workplace" new "fighters". The total number of terrorists does not change or even increases (glorification of dead enhances the influx of new "frames").

Recall that in terms of the economic theory of crime main criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of any kind of law enforcement is the aggregate amount of the costs borne by society. This includes direct losses from crime and the cost of responding to it [10]. It is not amiss to think that society is great loss: terrorism itself or fight against it.

In economics known principle - for the ultimate deterrent needed marginal costs. In other words, the stronger the protection of law and order, the more pressure tested normal law-abiding citizens who are forced to not only contain the expense of their taxes army forces of law and order, but also carry a lot of unpleasant police-bureaucratic procedures designed to prevent potentially possible offenses.

Basically everything can be guaranteed to be terrorists exposed and punished, if all the resources of society will be thrown entirely on anti-terrorist activities. This proves that the practice of totalitarian societies, where the level of terrorism was

much lower than in the comparable democratic societies with them. On the other hand, society can do to avoid the costs of fighting terrorism, but in such a society will inevitably increase the economic losses from terrorist attacks.

It is understood that any extremes in this respect desirable. Search for the optimum in this case requires to minimize the total costs of terrorism, including the loss of society and from terrorist acts, and the costs to society of the anti-terrorist struggle. For this, the company may take some optimal (non-zero) level of criminal behavior associated with terrorism and extremism. Deviations from this optimal level of crime in any direction (both increase and decrease in the number of crimes committed) are undesirable.

The practical application of this theoretical model in Russia requires serious analytical and organizational work. Enumerate its basic elements.

1. It is necessary to develop a system of assessment of losses from terrorism and the cost of dealing with it, and then continuously monitor these indicators.

2. The key economic criteria for assessing anti-terrorist activities should be indicators of aggregate losses to society from terrorism and counter-terrorism.

3. One of the main ways of increasing efficiency in the use of budget funds for anti-terrorist protection of the Russian society is specialized staffing. It is about recruiting units to counter terrorism by qualified specialists with the necessary qualities, as well as the training and retraining of staff and non-staff composition, raising the prestige of service in these units. This also should include anti-terrorism and the training of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation, local authorities involved in the framework of its powers in this activity, as well as specialization of employees of non-governmental anti-terrorist security structures. Such training must necessarily include a continuous psychological training.

4. Optimization of budget costs antiterrorist security will facilitate the adjustment of moral and legal paradigm protect the public from terrorist attacks and loss compensation from them.

As soon worldwide major burden for the protection of their property are borne by the owners of the property, and the owners of objects needing antiterrorist security (eg, markets and department stores), should bear the full burden of the liability associated with the prescribed rules of the system of special antiterrorist measures.

In Soviet literature repeatedly raised the question of whether it is appropriate to develop a legal framework that would allow not only to confiscate the property of the terrorists themselves, but their loved ones and property. The main meaning of this action - not to punish people who may have absolutely nothing to do with terrorist activities of his relative. It is necessary to develop a preventive mechanism that would hold potential terrorists. Expanding the range of natural and legal persons financially responsible for the consequences of terrorist attacks, will serve not only the preventive function, but will also provide the government with sufficient material resources and for mandatory compensation and assistance for victims of terrorist acts that goes beyond compensation.

It is time to restore to a new level (before such a system existed) integrated security system especially dangerous objects and industries (oil refineries, nuclear power plants, dams, etc.) throughout the Russian Federation. Today, in a country such objects more than 50 thousand. Of these, it is necessary to give priority to protect about 3.5 thousand. Objects (including the Southern Federal District - about 200 objects).

Preliminary calculations show that the average cost of equipping and modernization of the physical protection of an object is 0.5 billion. Rub., And the potential damage that may occur as a result of a terrorist act is about 10 trillion. rub. Thus, the costs of protecting critical

infrastructure is much less potential damage in the crash of a global nature to one object. The solution to this problem can be fixed in a special federal law "On the Physical Protection of highly hazardous industries and facilities."

5. In special preventive anti-terrorist activities must be present a set of measures focusing on prevention is the criminalization of funds received by legal means - as a proper Muslim countries and Islamic communities in non-Muslim (primarily Western) countries.

6. Information on the cost of society to fight terrorism must be made available for peer review.

7. Effective anti-terrorist activities of the state is not possible without the support and development of special research. Should be substantially increased and highlight a string of special federal funds for research antiterrorist. Oggi, questi fondi sciogliere nel bilancio complessivo per le forze dell'ordine, così la loro dimensione e l'uso effettivo dipende dalle interessi soggettivi delle autorità di contrasto, e l'uso efficiente delle altamente discutibile.

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