



**Andrzej Soboń Dąbrówka Smolny**  
(eds.)

***INTERNATIONAL SECURITY***  
***ISSUES:***  
***REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES***

**77443**





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**NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY**  
**National Security Faculty**

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## ISSUES:

REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES



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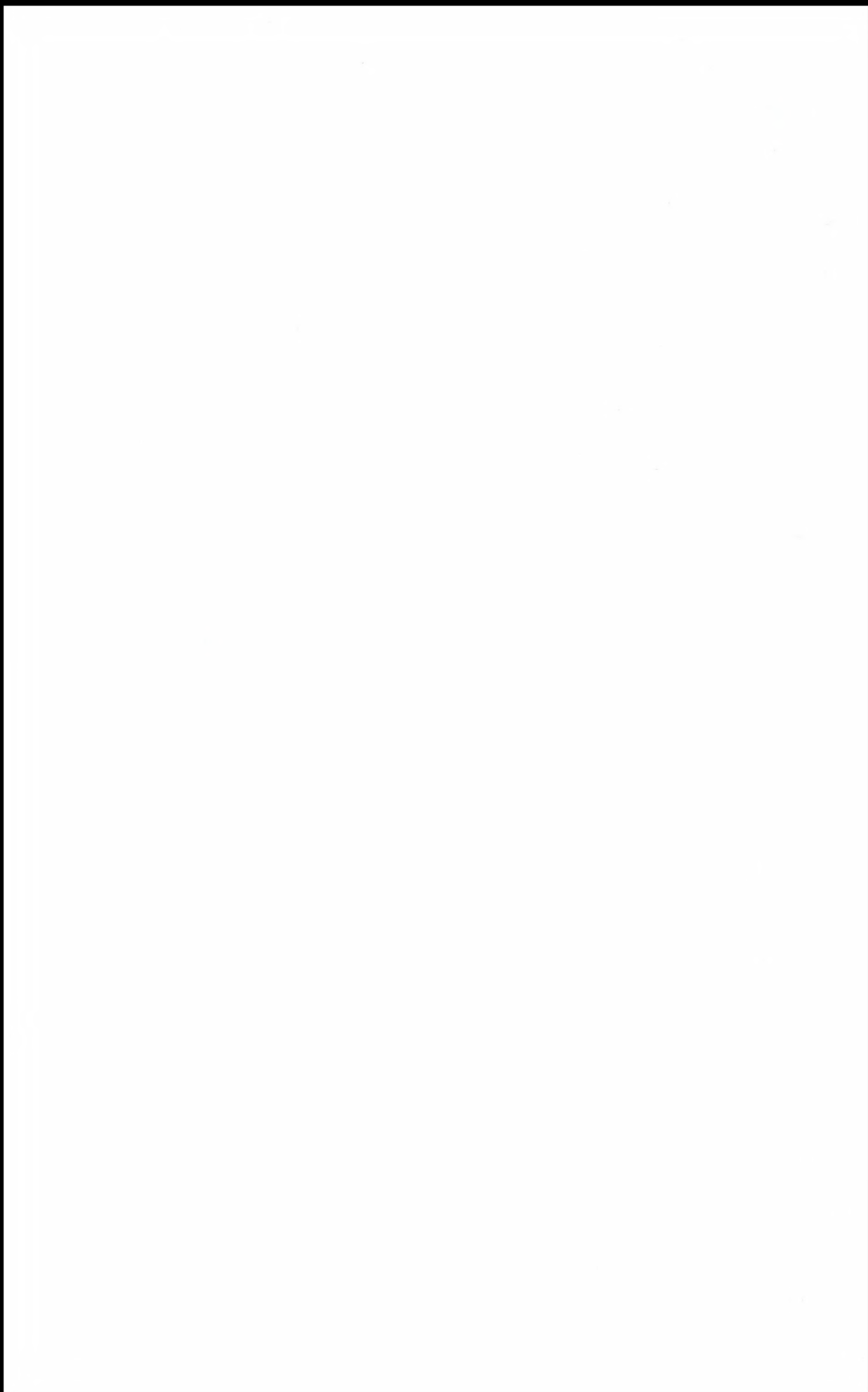
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## INTRODUCTION

International security in the 21st century is determined by a multitude of factors emerging from national, international and transnational levels. Decision-makers and the societies often have difficulties to arrive at a consensus about the importance of challenges to international peace and security. Their perceptions tend to differ significantly even across such presumably homogeneous regions like Europe. Hence, while some European actors prioritise in their international security agenda a reaction to the rapid influx of migrants from Africa and the Middle East or to the threat posed by the Islamic State, others emphasize prevention of a Greek financial crisis or the comprehensive threat posed by Russia's renewed military assertiveness in its neighbourhood.

This monograph is the result of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Students' Conference on International Security Issues: Regional Perspectives, which was held on 2 December 2015 at the National Defence University in Warsaw. The conference gave an opportunity for the community of foreign as well as Polish students of security issues to contribute to the ongoing debates on their relative importance and urgency on the international arena. By presenting views from across their respective regions students assisted in raising awareness and appreciation for different perspectives on challenges and threats to international security and drew from their experience of international mobility to provide fresh insights into contemporarily dominant security debates. Thus the variety of topics of the papers which include i.e. the Syrian civil war and its impact on Turkish security policy, threats to international security posed by ISIS, the conflict in Ukraine and the current situation of the country, the asylum process in Germany in the context of the migration problem in

Europe, different aspects of terrorist threats, relations between economy and security of a state and data protection in the context of rapidly developing modern technologies.

In this context, the paper of Yusuf Kahraman (Turkey) should be mentioned. He describes Turkey's policy on the Syrian civil war by defining actors, organizations and groups that play roles in the conflict. The author explains the complexity of the situation in the region by showing particular interests of each actor, the ideological differences and the relation they have with each other. Kahraman also describes the background of the Turkish relations with the Russian Federation after shooting down a Russian warplane.

The definitions of the refugee crisis and the basic asylum law and process in Germany are described by Sebastian Blech and Lt Natalie Michalik (Germany). The authors examine the current migration problem by showing the background of the crisis and main directions of the human flow and try to identify future possibilities to keep this crisis under control. They also outline the extensive German experience with immigration starting after World War II.

Johann Scherer (Germany) describes his personal experience from the visit in Ukraine and Moldova with a group of international students. In his report he recalls opinions of governmental representatives, NOGs as well as local inhabitants on the political situation. The economic issues are also discussed as the background for the current situation in Ukraine. The author sees the role of the EU as an economic partner and the Eurasian Economic Union as the other important factor which also "created" the escalation on the Maidan, the occupation of governmental buildings and eventually the war in the east of Ukraine.

Two papers deserve special attention: Petja Georgieva's on the economic security in Bulgaria and Robert Kujavec's on Smartphone data



security. On the canvas of the financial crisis in Bulgaria, Georgieva proves the role of economy in national security. Especially economic conditions in a country play a vital role for its international political stability thus facilitating its diplomatic relations with other countries and securing peace. In fact, the micro and macroeconomic solidness make a country more likely to be involved in different international organizations, agreements, unions, alliances, and in the world diplomacy in general and dialogue forums. This manifests peaceful settlement of conflicts and preserves countries' security and the world peace in the 'interesting' times we are living in today – claims Georgieva. In his paper, Kujavec emphasizes the importance of using protection mechanisms for smartphones in order to reduce the risk of data loss or misuse as well as to ensure timely backup. The author defines current threats related to using smartphones such as Bluebugging and social engineering, describes the mechanisms used by hackers and presents the most common smartphone protection mechanisms that are available for the user.

It should be mentioned that the majority of the students actively participated in the conference for the first time in their lives. Also the papers included in this monography in most cases are introductions to their scientific achievements. Therefore, the more the effort and commitment of the authors should be appreciated.

This monograph is dedicated to all, who would likes to increase their knowledge is scope of security issues.

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# REFUGEE CRISIS IN GERMANY

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**Key words:** *refugee, refugee crisis, asylum process*

## **Abstract**

In the entire world almost 60 Million people seek refuge in safer countries. The reasons are different and can range from poverty, citizen war or terrorism to political persecution [1]. The main conflicts causing a flow of refugees to Western European countries are the citizen war between the government troops of Assad and the terrorist group ISIS in Syria as well as Taliban in Afghanistan, citizen war in Somalia and the Eritrean people living in bondage of their president. This also caused recognizable arising numbers of refugees in Germany. Since 2014 way more asylum seekers arrived at German borders than the responsible ministry, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, predicted. The consequence are overcrowded so-called initial aid facilities. Without enough manpower and preparation to handle this high amount of unregistered people a crisis develops. This is what happened in autumn of 2015 in Western Europe. This paper starts at the beginning of immigration in Germany after World War II, defines the most important terms to describe the refugee crisis and explains the basic asylum law and process. Furthermore the recent situation will be examined and assessed and finally future possibilities to keep this crisis under control will be discussed.

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## Introduction

In the past, even back to 19<sup>th</sup> century, Germany has always been a country of a vivid immigration and emigration "culture". Starting at Germany's post-World War II immigration history, a distinguished flow of both ethnic Germans returning from abroad and foreigners without any former relation to Germany aroused [2]. As this paper focusses on refugees and immigration of foreigners, the second type is most important to understand the coherences of the nowadays refugees crisis. After Germany was separated in two parts, German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany) and Federal Republic of Germany (FRG, West Germany), the economic recovery especially in West Germany caused a labor shortage. The urgent need for cheap workers for industrial jobs that usually required low qualification let the politicians in this time creating the so-called "Gastarbeiter" (Guest Worker). Several bilateral agreements with Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Portugal and Yugoslavia were signed to establish a rotation of workers: After up to two years the migrants were required to return to their home country and other guest workers could come instead. By this principle settlement should be prevented while a maximum number of migrants had the chance to work in German industrial sector. The offer was attractive to mostly male people in the origin countries as they expected to earn enough money to enhance life standard and to be able to care for their families when they come back. From 1961 the Berlin Wall reduced the amount of migrants from Eastern Germany, so the Western Germany government recruited even more guest workers from abroad. That led to a peak of more than four million guest workers in 1973, equal to a population share of 6.7 %. With 23 % of all foreigners Turkey was the most important country of origin [3]. From now a period of economic recession lowered the demand for workers and the recruitment program was stopped. Unfortunately a high amount of migrants earned less money than expected and already

had applied for permits of an extended or even permanent stay. The limits of the rotation principle and new laws of the European Community allowed family reunification and permanent settlement, depending on the time the migrant was working before in West Germany. While a decreasing number of workers had jobs in the industrial sector, the number of foreigners stayed almost constant between 4 and 4.5 million until the late 80s [4]. Since the first migrants arrived in the 1960s, a growing “second” generation was being born in Western Germany, not being granted German citizenship by birth and thereby being treated as foreigners from their first day of life. As West Germany never planned a settlement of the migrants, no integration laws or additional help to learn language, get access to education and to get part of the German culture were invented. Thus huge foreigner neighborhoods emerged, a “parallel” population in Western German cities. Until today this failed integration of migrants causes plenty of problems as the second generation doesn’t feel and behave like being part of Germany. Learning from history helps to avoid repeating the same mistakes. Considering this the refugee crisis in Germany mostly caused by the Syrian conflict can be a serious second chance to improve immigration and integration procedures.

When talking about immigrants, a distinction between migrant workers and refugees is necessary. After World War II also political persecuted and from conflicts escaping immigrants were seeking asylum in Germany. Between 1988 and 1992 more than 1.1 million asylum applications were accepted. This led to plenty of cases of discrimination against foreigners as the German citizens were no longer willing to accept that their country is “flooded” by people with partly different cultures and sentiments. To solve this problem and to reduce to number of asylum applications 1993 an interparty agreement was signed to

amend the Grundgesetz (German "Basic Law"), making the asylum law more restrictive. The core of this amendment was the invention of so-called safe countries. Asylum seekers moving to Germany from one of these safe countries or even just using it as transit country were not allowed to apply for asylum and were sent back to their country of origin. The law was successful and the number of applications decreased to a total of 50.563 in 2003 [5].

### **The German Asylum Process**

To interpret and analyze the refugee crisis correctly some definitions of key terms are necessary. Initially *migration*, a term with plenty of differing interpretations, is defined by United Nations (UN) as a condition, when a person moves for at least one year to another country (destination) without having citizenship in that country [6].

*Immigration* can be distinguished into four groups:

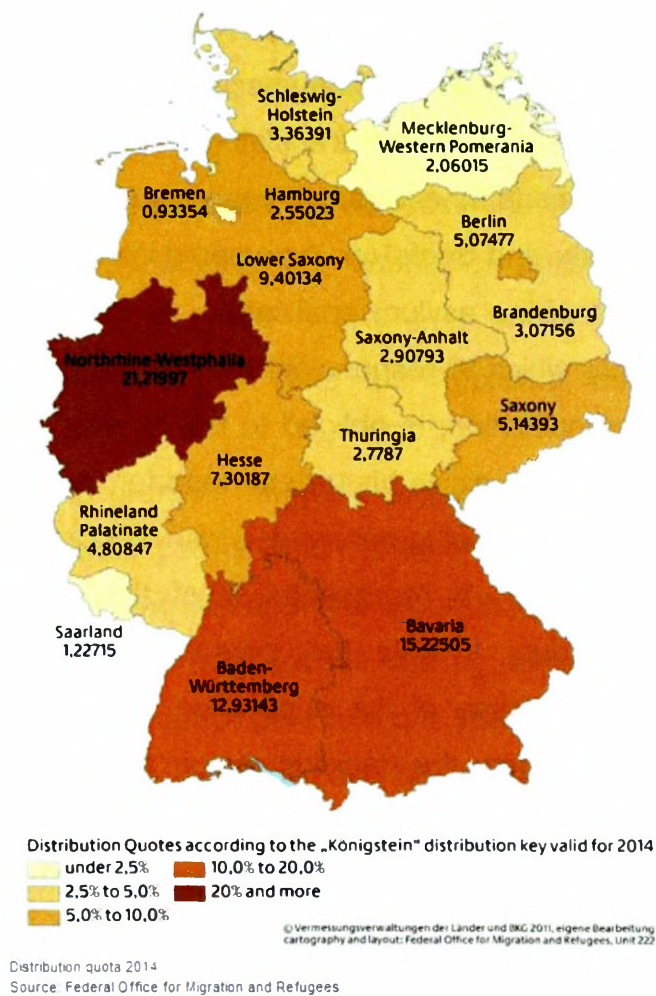
- Immigration for education (university, school);
- ... for work/economic reasons (migrant workers);
- ... for family reunification;
- ... because of political persecution, war or humanitarian reasons (refugees).

In the European Union one more distinction into migrants from union countries and non-union countries exist. Particularly the group of non-union refugees is the main reason for the arising number of immigrants during the nowadays refugee crisis in Germany. According to Germany's Basic Law, Article 16, every person persecuted for political reasons has the right for asylum. This means, that everyone who can prove to flee a country or a conflict, is allowed to pass the German border and to apply for asylum. The reasons for this kind of hospitably sentence deeply integrated in the German law may be related to World War II,



when many later politicians of Germany survived the war in another country being granted asylum. Having this central sentence in mind, strict rules and procedures are necessary to control the flow of refugees and to process any application handed in to the responsible authority. Rules are also necessary to make clear decisions possible, if an applicant is allowed to get a permit for a temporary stay or not. These rules are strictly connected with the right for asylum in Art. 16 and weren't changed since the Basic Law amendment in 1993 mentioned above [7].

**Distribution of asylum applicants.** The responsibilities are changing depending on the progress of the application process. First the 16 federate states have to grant lodging for every asylum seeker arriving. For this purpose so-called initial aid facilities (in German Aufnahmeeinrichtung, AE), in public known as huge camps or unused houses and former industrial areas, have to be established and maintained. When a refugee arrives at the first AE he will be first registered as an asylum seeker and then, on the basis of certain criteria such as country of origin, wealth, age and size of family, distributed to the AE which is responsible for him. This procedure is called EASY system and manages distribution throughout the entire country [8]. The allocation of incoming migrants depends mainly on capacity levels of the federate states at the particular time and is expressed in percentage of the total amount of registered asylum seekers. If an asylum seeker is allocated to one AE he is obliged to live and stay there for at least six weeks to a maximum of three month. After this period he will be allocated again in the federate state the AE is located. For the stay in Germany during the asylum application is pending the asylum seekers were granted a temporary permission to stay until the final decision is taken.



**Figure 1. Distribution Quotas in Germany, 2014**  
Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)

**Formal application.** For every federate state a branch office exists to record the available data of each applicant. This data includes personal information, country of origin, how they travelled to Germany, finger prints and a photo. All this information is compared to international data bases to check, if the applicant already applied for asylum in another EU country or is wanted internationally due to crime cases. The data is also compared to that of the Central Register of Foreigners and asylum applicants. By this an initial application can be distinguished from subsequent or even duplicate application. After being registered officially

as an asylum seeker it's necessary to formal apply personally. Written applications are possible in some special cases when certain criteria are met. With the help of special translators the forms are filled in and an appointment is made for a personal interview [9].

**Interview and decision.** A personal interview is an important und obligatory part of the asylum application. According to German law the Federal Office, which is responsible to take the decision of approval or denial of the application, is obliged to talk to every applicant in person. The applicant has to prove his urgent need for asylum. He must give an account of why he is being persecuted with all corresponding details. As the decision maker, a representative of the Federal Office, is the interviewer in duty, mainly the personal story of each individual influences the outcome of the application. After the applicant finished talking about his story the decision maker asks questions to get more information and to clarify inconsistencies. The decision is based on legal facts such as current conflicts in the country of origin as well as how the asylum seeker applied, but also and mainly on the interview and the individual story. Always the individual fate is essential. After the decision is taken a postal information with an explanation of the reasons is sent to the applicant.

**Legal consequences of the decision.** There exist seven different major possibilities of decision with several legal consequences [10]:

- Approval of **refugee's protection**: In case of war in the country of origin.
- Approval of **asylum seeker protection**: In case the person is seriously politically persecuted and cannot go back to the country of origin.
- Approval of **subsidiary protection**: In case a serious harm (e.g. death penalty) is possible if the applicant goes back to the country of origin.



- **Prohibition of deportation:** In case a deportation would violate the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
- **Denial of application:** In case there is no reason for granting asylum.
- **Inadmissibility:** In case another EU country is responsible for the applicant.
- **Cessation of application:** In case the applicant withdraws the application.

Applicants being granted refugee's protection or asylum seeker protection get a residence permit which is time-limited to three years. After this duration the refugee can apply for a permit for permanent stay if the reasons for the granted asylum are still existing. In case of subsidiary protection a time-limited residence permit to one year is issued which can be prolonged for two more years. In case of prohibition of deportation also a time-limited residence permit to one year is issued, but without option to prolong. If no residence permit has been issued and/or other reason led to denial of application, the applicant receives a request to leave the country within seven up to 30 days, depending how ill-founded the application was.

**Process Duration.** The latest numbers available for evaluating the average process duration are from 2013 and may be not valid for the recent refugee crisis as the amount of applications arouse dramatically. In 2013 the process duration for 60 % of the applications was less than six month (see Figure 2).

duration	2010	2011	2012	2013
< 1 month	15,8 %	15 %	22,6 %	18,4 %
< 3 month	41,9 %	44,7 %	52,9 %	43,9 %
< 6 month	61,6 %	68 %	70,4 %	59,7 %

**Figure 2. Quota of process duration 2010 – 2013**

*Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) 2015*

### **Development throughout the years and recent situation**

Germany has always been a destination for immigrants and asylum seekers. Throughout the history, many historical events have taken place and refugees applied for asylum in Germany. In 1956, for instance, more than 16.248 Hungarian refugees applied for asylum after the uprising in Hungary [11]. The number of asylum seekers grew in 1980 again, when more than 107.818 Turkish refugees applied for asylum after the military putsch in Turkey. In 1992, during the civil war in former Yugoslavia, Germany has already received more than 438.191 asylum applications. Up until now this was considered the highest number of asylum applicants in German history and marked an event of highest importance. It was considered the greatest peak in history and nobody would have ever expected to exceed this number of asylum applicants. Experts estimated at the beginning of 2015 approximately 400.000 asylum applicants for Germany this year [12]. However, Germany has now become the number one destination for refugees. At the beginning of December the number of asylum applicants has reached more than 1 Million [13]. This is indeed the highest number of asylum applicants in the history of Germany and more than twice as high as it was in 1992. The unofficial number is expected to be much higher. During the first six months of 2015 already, approximately 172,000 people applied for asylum in Germany. This number has more than doubled compared to last year with 77,900 during the first six months. Followed by Hungary (50,200, data for January until May) and Sweden (29,000) Germany recorded the most applications in the first six months of 2015 of all EU Member States. Also in proportion to the total population, Germany, Hungary and Sweden recorded the most asylum seekers in the European Union.

### **Countries of Origin**

Germany has received a total of 195.723 asylum application from January 1, 2015 to July 31, 2015. Many of the people who applied for asylum in Germany came from war zones and conflict areas such as Syria (42,100), Iraq (10,501) or Afghanistan (10,191). But a large number of applicants also came from the Balkans, in particular from Kosovo (29,997), Albania (29,353) and Serbia (11,642). According to a new law which came into effect in Germany on 6 November 2014, Serbia, the FYR of Macedonia, as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina, are now regarded as “safe states of origin”. This means that applicants from this country are not normally eligible for asylum in Germany. Applications lodged by asylum seekers from these countries can be processed more quickly and individuals whose applications have been rejected can be returned to their countries of origin within four weeks of their filing an application (BAMF) [14].

### **Age Distribution of Asylum Seekers in Germany**

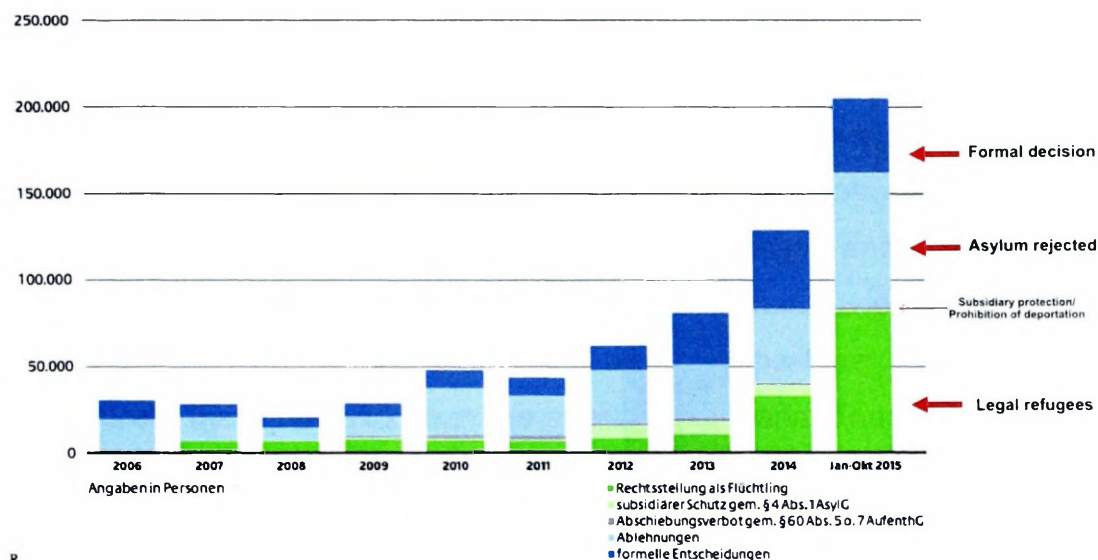
The high number of asylum seekers in Germany is not only seen as a challenge but also as a chance. Demographic changes are seen as one of the biggest challenge in Germany's population. At the moment the number of children per woman is only 1.38 in Germany [15]. This number is very low compared to other European countries such as France (2,01) or the United Kingdom (1,90). In a nutshell it means that the number of young people in Germany constantly shrinks while the number of elderly people is experiencing a growth. Therefore Germany's workforce will be too small to pay social benefits and retirement for the increased number of the elderly population. The demographic pyramid is upside down. However, out of 100 asylum applicants almost half of them (49) are between 18 and 34 years old [16]. Further, 32 asylum seekers are younger than 18 years and only 19 out of 100 are older than 35 years. In



other words, Germany can see the large number of young asylum seekers as a chance to outbalance demographic changes. Further, many of these asylum seekers own some kind of school or college degrees. Therefore a proper and early integration can solve Germany's demographic problem and become a large benefit.

### **Decisions of the asylum applications**

According to Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) [17] almost half of all asylum refugees are granted a legal refugee status (see figure 3). However, almost one third of the asylum applications were rejected, one fifth of the asylum applications have been a formal decision and only a small amount of asylum applicants are eligible for subsidiary protection or prohibition of deportation. A formal decision means that Germany is not responsible for the asylum application according to the Dublin regulation which came into effect on 18th February 2003. The Dublin regulation is a law that determines the member state that is responsible to examine the application of the asylum seeker. According to the Dublin regulation the country where the asylum seeker first applies for asylum, is responsible for to examine the asylum application. The aim of this procedure is to prevent an applicant from submitting applications in multiple Member States. All in all, according to the statistics by BAMF, only half of the asylum seekers receive a status as a legal refugee in Germany.



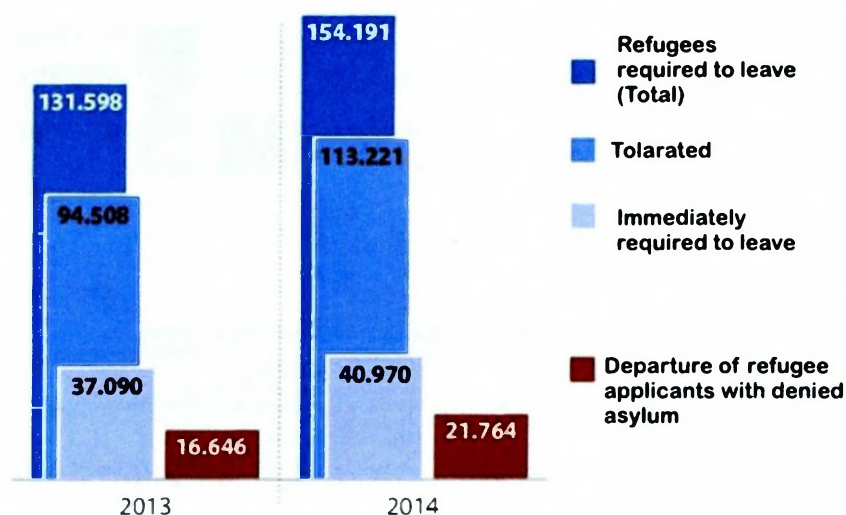
**Figure 3. Asylum applications - Decisions since 2006 [18]**

Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)

### Problems and Challenges

Unfortunately asylum laws in Germany are not carried out properly anymore. The asylum process takes too long due to a lack of manpower. According to BAMF [19] there is especially a major problem with the executions of the decisions regarding the asylum applications. In 2014, out of 154.191 refugees required to leave, only one seventh of the refugee applicants actually departed (21.764) and more than two thirds (113.221) became tolerated (see figure 4, below). There was a similar situation in 2013, where out of 131.598 refugee applicants who are required to leave, more than two thirds (94.508) became tolerated. After all, less than have of the refugee applicants who are required to leave immediately actually departure. In a nutshell, even asylum applicants are required to leave because the status of a legal refugee is not granted by the German laws, the execution of deportation does not take place in most cases. Refugee applicants with a denial either become tolerated or again the manpower is not enough to handle all the deportations.

## REFUGEES REQUIRED TO LEAVE IN GERMANY



**Figure 4. Refugees who are required to leave**

Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)

Another huge problem Germany has to face, is the miscalculation of asylum seekers coming too Germany this year. Experts estimated only a total of 450.00 asylum seekers this year [20]. However, more than 1 million asylum got officially registered in Germany this December. This means that every day more than 2900 asylum seekers entered Germany. Unofficial numbers expect almost 1.500.000 refugees for 2015 in Germany. Germany was not prepared for so many asylum seekers. The refugee camps are crowded, the hygiene is poor and manpower is missing to help. In Berlin, for instance, more than 2200 refugees are living in hangers of the old airport Berlin-Tempelhof [21]. Three hangars got reconstructed to temporary shelters. More than 20 people in one tent and no privacy at all is nothing extraordinary. But by the end of December more than 4200 refugees are expected to live these "inhumane living conditions" how the green party called it [22]. Additionally, medical care is insufficient for this amount of people.



Hygiene is another challenge in this refugee camp. The hangar consists of only nine showers which are only accessible for isolation patients at this time. The other refugees are brought by bus to a public swimming pool in order to have a shower. However, the capacities are too low. People complain about the irregularities of the busses and the limited space. Some of them haven't showered for more than a week. There is also a lack and abundance of clothing at the same time. The asylum seekers are mostly smaller than the average Germans. Therefore, fitting clothes are a rarity, especially warm clothing for the upcoming winter. This example reflects the day to day situation in most of the refugee camps. Low living standards, inadequate hygienic conditions and a shortage of vital things such as medical care or clothes.

The main challenge is integration. Most refugees arrived from Muslim countries with different values and perspectives than they exist in German culture which is coined by Christianity. Also the cultural aspects differ in the western-oriented Germany and have to be brought closer to the asylum seekers. These cultural disparities may also cause some conflicts and lead to misunderstandings. The Stern magazine [23] reports for instance that outside the refugee shelter at the Berlin-Tempelhof Airport, there are located dixie toilets and containers for the refugees. Big signs in writing and pictures signalize not to stand on the toilet or not to throw the toilet paper into the paper bin. Further, mothers are washing their kids in rain puddles outside in front of the containers. In order to have a shower, the refugees are brought by busses to a swimming pool. These are all matters of course in Western cultures but have to be passed on to the refugees. Another problem are the capacities of manpower. Most of the refugees want to learn or do something during the time in between the meals. They are bored. There are many initiatives, most are privately organized, which support refugees and their integration in the German society. Unfortunately, even though many people share their spare time



and engage in series projects, more has to be done for a proper integration of all refugees and asylum seekers.

### **Projects at the Helmut Schmidt University in Hamburg**

Even there is still a big way to go for Germany and its integration approach, there are plenty projects which support the integration of the refugees into German society. Next to the Helmut Schmidt University, University of the German Armed Forces, in Hamburg, a central initial reception institution was opened in December 2014. By then, at the latest, living with refugees and support has become normality for most of the students at the Helmut Schmidt University. The students representatives (Studentischer Konvent) started to fundraise and collect donations of every kind for the project "1000 Socken für Jenfeld" which means 1000 socks for Jenfeld with the purpose to provide warm clothing for the refugees during the winter time. Other students organize game afternoons for the children, teach German or cook with the whole families some meals from their countries. Students of the Helmut Schmidt University continuously engage themselves in different projects. It has become part of the student's life and demonstrates that encouragement and motivation can contribute a big part to today's challenge.

### **Conclusions**

The increasing number of asylum seekers in Germany is constantly growing beyond all expectations and take up Germany's capacities. The refugee shelters are full, living conditions and hygiene poor. The asylum seeking process takes too long because of a lack of manpower. Most asylum seekers don't get a chance to spend their time effectively by learning the language or getting integrated in a different way while they are waiting for the decision regarding their application. How is Germany supposed to cope with the steadily growing number of

refugee? There are several options to turn the crisis into a chance for Germany. Refugees shall be integrated much more quickly. Plenty of projects just as at the Helmut Schmidt University prove that it is possible to teach, to cook and to play together. These little actions mean a lot for the refugees even if they're taken up only 2 hours of our time. More encouragement and gratitude within the population would probably lead to more engagement. As the statistics have shown, most asylum seekers are younger than 35 and more than half of it has some kind of school degree or college degree. By integrating these people well, they might contribute to Germany's society and be of economical benefit. Nevertheless, resettlement of the Dublin Procedure and a proper out carrying of German laws might reduce the number of refugees or asylum seekers to a better manageable size. All in all Germany will have to face chances and challenges within the next decades. Politicians have to find a suitable way how to handle this situation and how to calm and encourage Germany's population to draw a benefit from it.

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# TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN POLAND

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**Key words:** *Trafficking in human beings, human trafficking, Poland, victims, traffickers*

## Abstract

Trafficking in human beings could also be called slavery of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Today, in the world there is more slavery than we have had throughout the history; only the forms of slavery are changing. It is an organized crime that operates on an international and national level, so criminals can operate in multiple countries at the same time. That is why human trafficking is happening all over the world, in Poland including. We know different forms of exploitations and different factors which push people into human trafficking on the side of victims and on the side of traffickers as well. In the world and every country there are a lot of institutions and organizations who are preventing, abolishing and dealing with human trafficking such as: Europol, Interpol, United nations, La Strada International, Anti-slavery and missing children, ECPAT (End Child Prostitution Child Pornography & Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) etc. On national level, the state, law enforcement, police and governmental and non-governmental organizations are in charge of combating human trafficking. We could reach the abolishment of human trafficking only if all the countries would be involved, because human trafficking is growing and it works internationally, so law enforcements have to collaborate. Trafficking in human beings is in very close relation to corruption. A lot of law enforcements, police, governments, politics, doctors and teachers are corrupted every day. That is why trafficking in human beings can exist. If there is no corruption there will be no human trafficking. Traffickers are exploiting the people in different towns, cities and countries and if they want to work normally and without consequences, they sometimes (but not always and in every country) bribe police so that they can work.

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### **.Convention on action against trafficking in human beings**

Many international and national organizations throughout the world use the definition of the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings to define human trafficking. In addition to international conventions, each country also applies to the Criminal Code which defines penalties for the prosecution of this organized crime:

- "Trafficking in human beings" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- The consent of a victim of "trafficking in human beings" to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in human beings" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age;
- "Victim" shall mean any natural person who is subject to trafficking in human beings as defined in text [1].

Human trafficking has existed for a long time, but increased over the past ten years when eastern countries opened their borders. Due to globalization and the economic crisis, human trafficking only increases,



because the countries that have experienced an economic crisis do not have a lot of unemployed people [2]. Human trafficking or trafficking in human beings is the slavery of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Trafficking in persons violates human rights and is a serious crime that restricts freedom of victims of human trafficking. Human trafficking is when a person is forced into doing something for the traders against her will, such as forced prostitution, forced labor, sexual exploitation of children, begging, servitude, forced marriages, illegal adoption of children and trading of human organs, tissues and blood, under the threat or punishment (physical and psychological). Human trafficking is one of the forms of organized crime and it happens all over the world. It represents a problem of every country in the world and it is happening on national and international level. Definitions of trafficking were identified in various international documents, as well as in the criminal codes of each country [3].

Human trafficking has several forms of exploitation:

- forced prostitution of adults;
- sexual exploitation of children for the purpose of prostitution;
- forced labour;
- begging;
- servitude;
- forced Marriages;
- illegal adoptions of children;
- the trading of human organs, tissues and blood.

Women, men and children from all over the world, especially people from undeveloped and economically unstable countries are trafficked into developed countries for sexual or labour exploitation. Traders are forcing the victims in providing sexual services and recording pornographic materials. There are several forms of forced labour:

agriculture and fishing, domestic work, construction, mining, quarrying and brick kilns, manufacturing, processing and packing, market trading and illegal activities [4]. In Poland prostitution is legal, but is illegal when we talk about children under the age of 15. Poland is also a country where a lot of kids are exploited especially for child prostitution [5]. It has already happened that traffickers of organs, tissues and blood were kidnapping Polish and Russians for the purpose of selling their organs [6]. Forced begging is also very popular in all European countries; the traffickers are forcing victims to beg on streets (sometimes the traffickers also mutilated the victims, so that people feel sorry for them and give them money) or they can also force them in criminal activity such as stealing. The traffickers take all the money from the victims. In Poland labour exploitation is increasing every year, work in agriculture and food processing [7].

### **Difference between human trafficking and people smuggling**

It is important to understand the difference between Trafficking in Human beings and migrant/human smuggling. Migrant smuggling is one of the forms of organized crime. A trafficker obtains financial or other material benefits in order to get a migrant to the territory of another country where the migrant is not a resident. Migrant smuggling is happening and affects almost every country in the world. Migrant smuggling demands thousands of human lives every year [8]. It could happen that traffickers offer the emigrants accommodation and employment in the new country, but that means that they will be connected with the trafficker. The inhabitants of underdeveloped countries in the world look for a better life, so people pay smugglers to bring them to another country to create a better life. Because of that smugglers annually smuggle millions of people to developed countries. Many people are forced into criminal activities upon arrival. So in

Trafficking in human beings as well as in smuggling people are transported to other countries illegally. The differences between these two kinds of organized crime are in victims. While victims of human trafficking are forced into transport and exploitations, emigrants enter into other countries voluntarily (victims of human trafficking are forced and recruited by the traffickers, while migrants look for smugglers). Victims of human trafficking are seduced by force, fear, fraud or deception. Smuggle trafficking is connected with making illegal profit by means of unauthorized and illegal entry of a person into another country [9].

### **Factors of trafficking in human beings**

Acquisitions of the victims of trafficking in human beings depends on various factors. We need to be aware that we can all become victims of human trafficking, irrespective of gender, race, age and religion. Department for Global Development states four different factors of trafficking in human beings: Economic cause, socio-cultural causes, legal and political causes and party perspective [10]. Under the economic factors we could include: poverty, unemployment, the demands for cheap labor, the expectation of employment, lack of education and study abroad. Socio-cultural causes can be: sexual discrimination, violence, the improvement of social situation [11]. After all, we can also say that one of the factors that brings people to human trafficking are also wars and lack of awareness. When we talk about human trafficking, we also talk about "push" and "pull" factors that draw victims to trafficking in human beings. "Push" factor are those factors which force people to emigrate from their country to another: economic factors, socio-cultural causes, wars and lack of awareness. "Pull" factors, however, are factors that attract, people to another country for a better economic and social situation, better working conditions, obtaining education, etc [12].



### Phases of trafficking in human beings

Experts of THB divide THB in different phases, normally in three or four. Dobovšek splits THB to three phases: acquisition victims, transportation and transit, and exploitation and control [13]. Legal Center for the Protection of Human Rights THB divides THB to four phases: in this article we will explain those phases. Legal center divides THB in:

- **Acquisition victims.** In this phase, traffickers look for victims, who could be exploited and sold. Traders use various methods of obtaining victims: abduction, scam, constitute false work conditions (e.g. they tell the girls that they will work as models), they are sold by their family members including parents [14]. Lover boy is a trafficker who seduces young girls for the purpose of resale and exploitation. The trafficker will do anything that all the girls will fall in love with him, because so he gains their trust. After some time, he sells girls for sexual exploitation and looks for other victims) [15].
- **Transport of the victims.** Trafficking in human beings is not only national but also international problem. Transportation of victims takes place between several countries, because victims must be transported to different countries of the world. Normally, the victims are not exploited in countries from which they came. It happens that they can also make them false documents and passports. When victims arrive in the country where they will be exploited they take them their documents [16].
- **Exploitation of victims.** In this phase we have in mind primarily the sale and exploitation of the victims. When we talk about the sale, we must understand that the sale happens because we, on the one hand, have a customer and, on the other hand, victims, and traffickers are looking for customers who would like to buy victims for sexual exploitation as well as trafficking in organs and tissues and blood.

Traffickers are looking for costumers through internet and matrimonial agencies [17].

- **Exploiting victims.** Traders use different methods of exploitation and various forms of coercion and intimidation of victims. They use both physical and psychological violence to achieve their goals - exploitation of victims with a view to make profit. The victims are not paid and they take them all the money. They are also using intimidation that the victims would be afraid to run away. They are afraid to run away because the traders are intimidating them that they will hurt or kill their family or kids, so they do not run away [18].

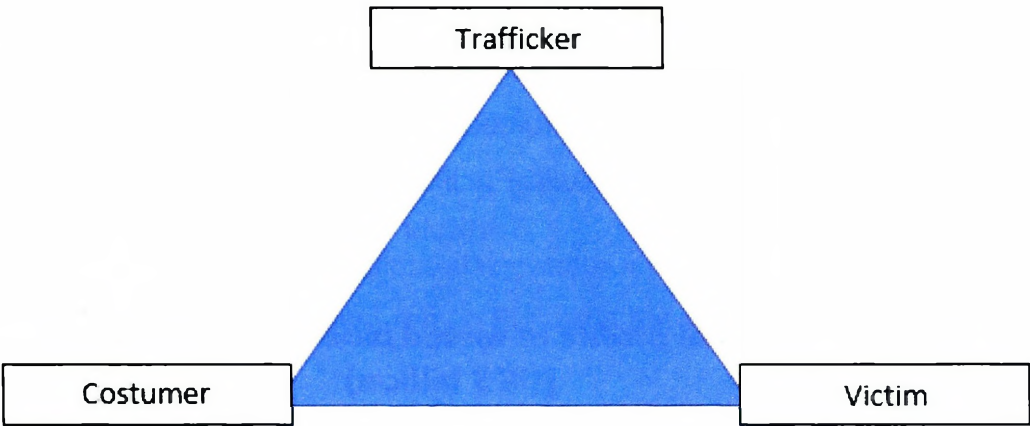
### **How the traders get the victims?**

People become victims because of different factors, which bring them to trafficking in human beings. Traffickers are looking for the victims everywhere. On the internet such as (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), they seek them through employment agencies, model agencies, the girls are brought into human trafficking by so-called Lover boy; they are sold by their family, sometimes traders say to women that they will work in a striptease bar providing dance services but at the end they are sexually exploited (they conceal working conditions) or we can also say that the traffickers tell to victims that they will work as a nurse or in beauty salon, so victims agree with the job, but after that they are sold for sexual exploitation or forced labor.

Poland is a country in Central Europe; in the west it is bordering to Germany, in the south with Czech Republic and Slovakia, in the east it is bordering to Ukraine and Belarus, and it is also bordering to Russia and Lithuania in the north. Poland became a member of the European Union in 2004 [19]. Poland entered in Schengen zone in 2007 [20]. Poland is detected as transit, destination and origin country for transporting the victims. As a country of origin Poland transports victims

to UK, Sweden, Germany, Australia, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Czech Republic. It is a destination country for citizens of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova and Vietnam [21]. ECPAT states that in Poland sex industry has increased, especially on the borders with Germany, Ukraine and Belarus [22].

**Triangle of trafficking in human beings**



**Figure 1. Triangle of human trafficking in Poland**

Source: Own of the author.

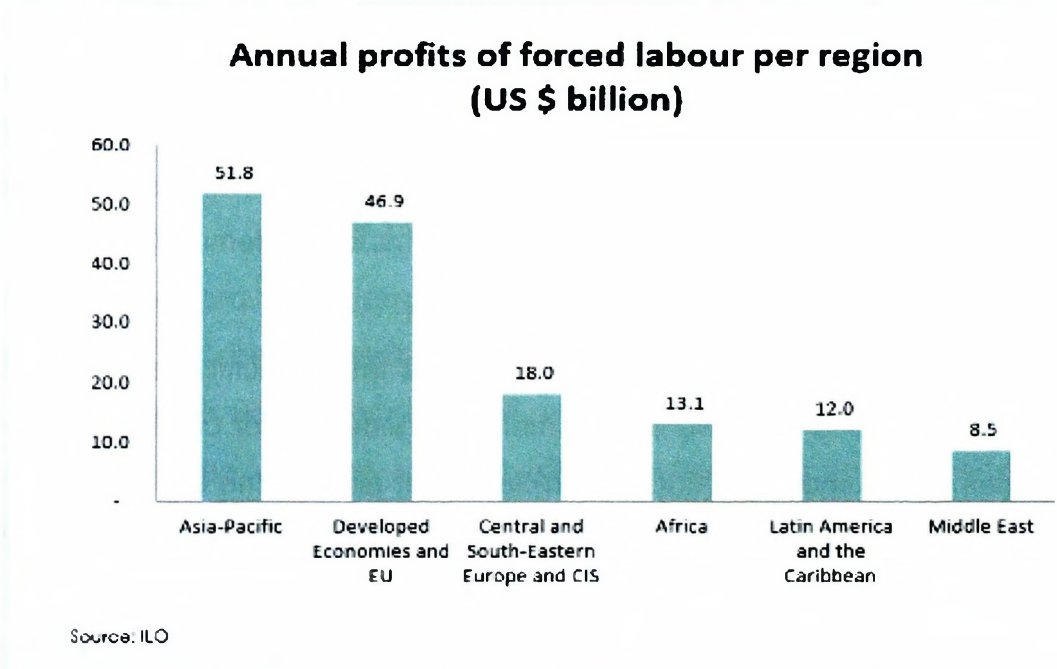
Triangle consists of three key people that trafficking is happening to. On one hand we have a customer who demands for certain services, goods or commodities [23]. This means that all the time the demand for goods is present. On the other hand, we have a trafficker who wishes to maximize profits and provide services to the customer looking for victims, which could be exploited and sold over and over again to customers. Finally, at the end of the triangle we must mention the victims, who often find themselves in this situation because of the desire for a better life, better education, employment etc. People are vulnerable at certain times, so they can easily be drawn into trafficking with a hope of a better life.



The greatest blame in the implementation of human trafficking is the customer. As long as there is demand, dealers will also offer services.

**Profits of trafficking in human beings**

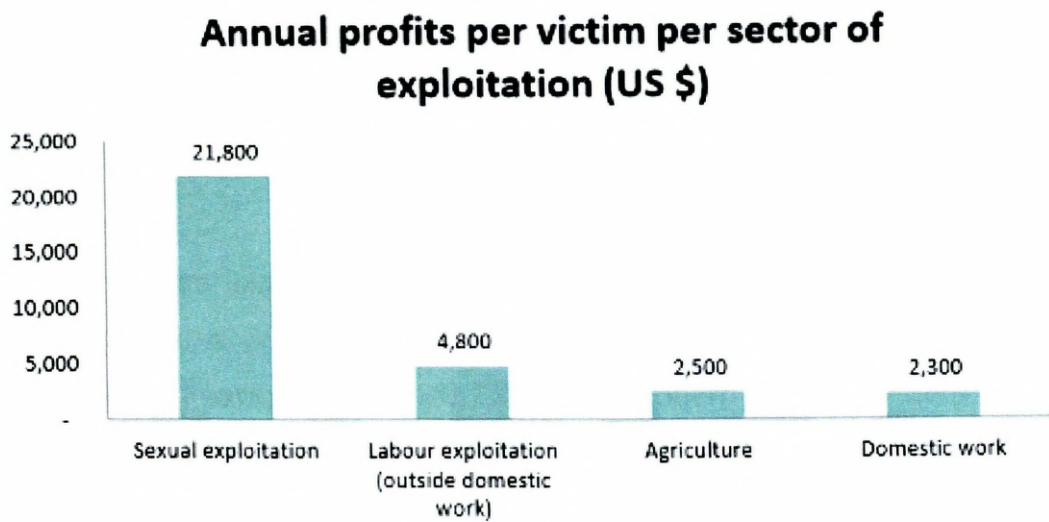
According to International Labour Organization (ILO), annual profits of trafficking in human beings is 150 billion dollars. Significantly, the new estimate indicates that more than half of the people in forced labour are women and girls, primarily in commercial sexual exploitation and domestic work, while men and boys are primarily in forced economic exploitation in agriculture, construction and mining [24]. The table below is showing the annual profits of forced labor per region in (US billions). The biggest profit is made in Asia-Pacific and the lowest one in Middle East.



**Figure 2. Annual profits of forced labour per region**

Source: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/>

The statistic in the table is showing that traffickers make the largest profit by sexual exploitation.

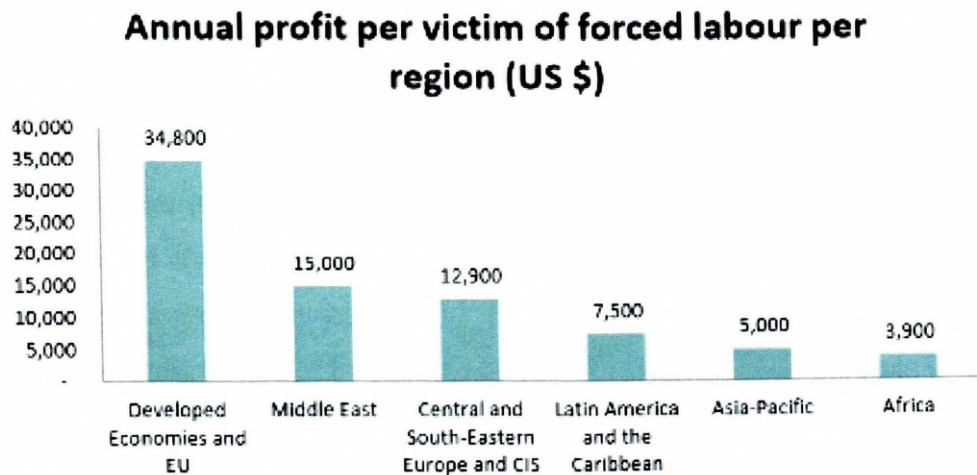


Source: ILO

**Figure 3 Annual profits per victim**

Source: <http://www.globallslaveryindex.org/findings/>

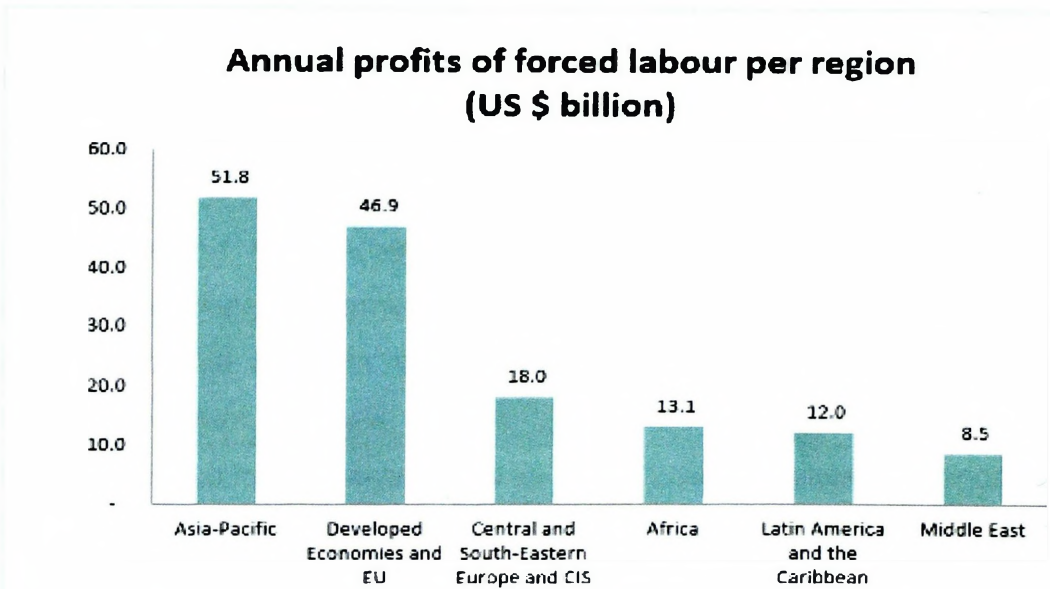
Europe is the largest region that gets the largest profit from forced labour.



Source: ILO

**Figure 4 Annual profits per victim**

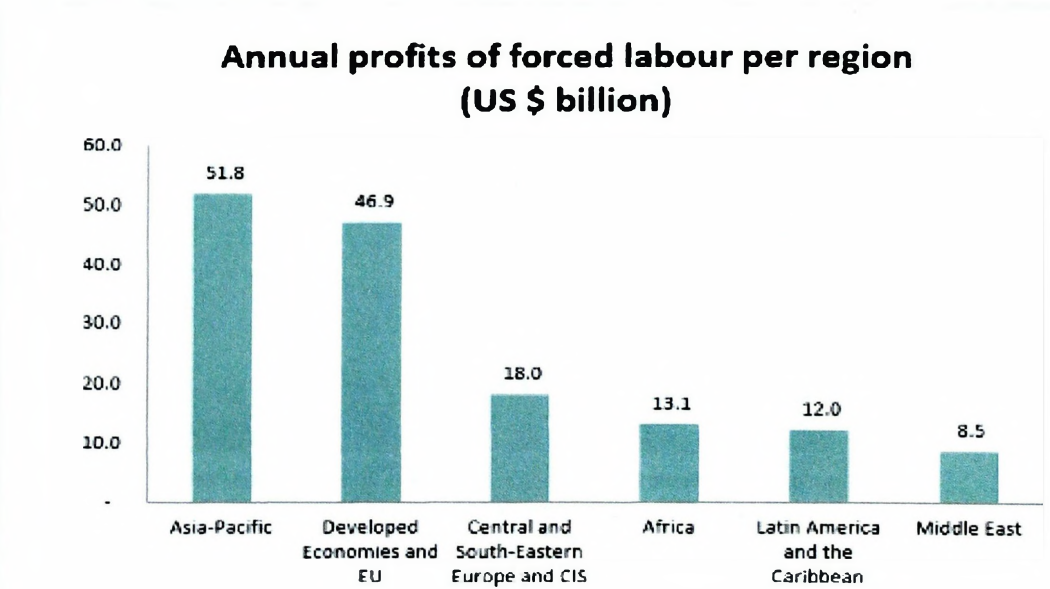
Source: <http://www.globallslaveryindex.org/findings/>



Source: ILO

**Figure 5. Annual profits of forced labour per region**

Source: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/>



Source: ILO

**Figure 6. Annual profits of forced labour per region**

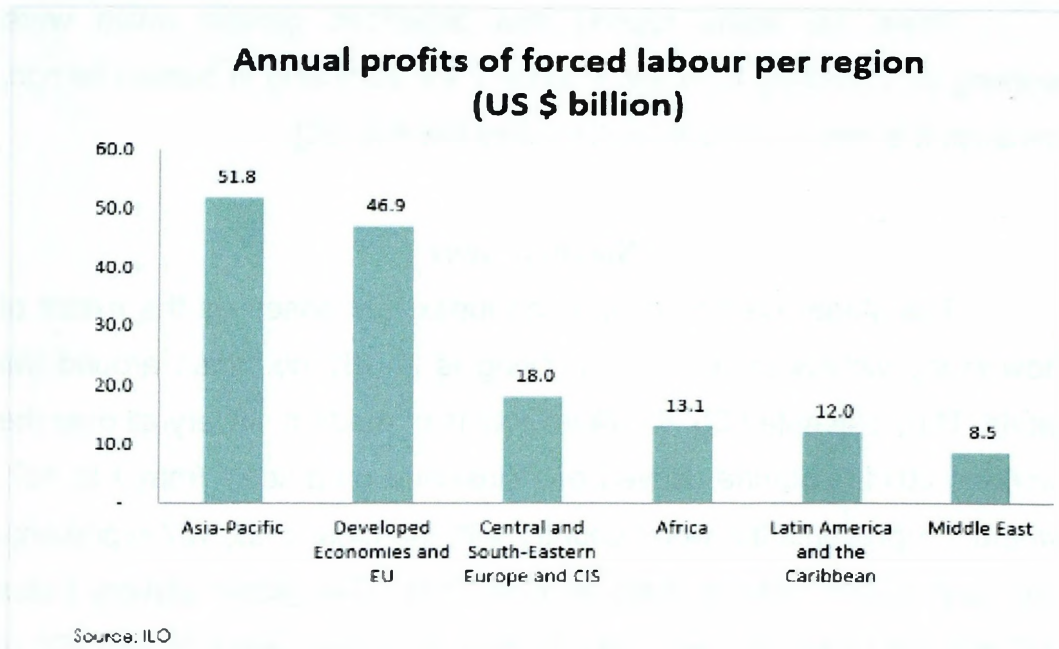
Source: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/>



There are some reports that organized groups which were working as trafficking in drugs, change it for trafficking in human beings, because it is more profitable and it takes low risk [25].

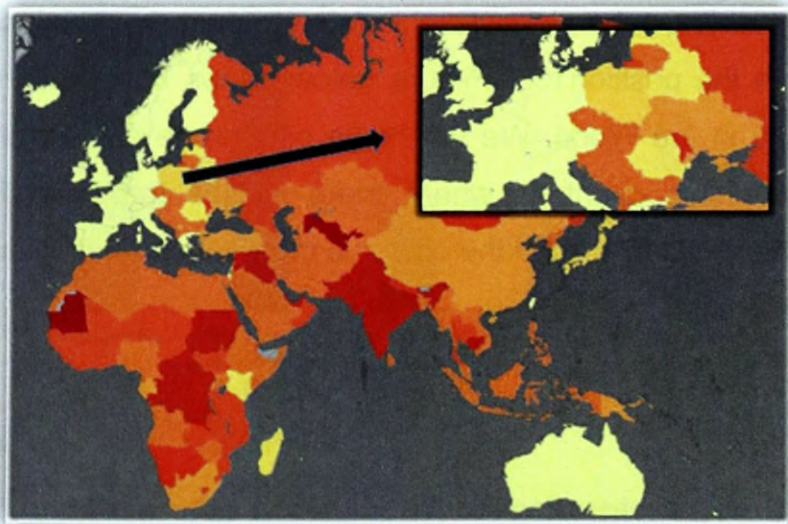
### **Slavery Index**

The global slavery index is an index that assesses the extent of how many victims of human trafficking is in 167 countries around the world. They estimated 35, 8 million victims of modern slavery all over the world in 2014. Countries have been classified on a scale from 1 to 167, where 1 represents the worst country with the most THB, 167 represents the best country where there is little THB. The global slavery index delivers estimated number living in modern slavery which is 566,200 in Europe. Prevalence of modern slavery in Europe is big. According to their statistic, Bulgaria is in the first place in Europe by modern slavery by percentage of population. Bulgaria has 0.380 % of modern slavery by population, while Poland is ranked in place 17 with 0.187 % of modern slavery by population. Estimated number of population in modern slavery in Poland is 71.900. In place 37 is Ireland with 0.007 % of population in modern slavery. On the global level in terms of human trafficking, Poland is ranked in the position 130. Picture below shows how much of human trafficking is in the World. We will focus on Europe and Poland. Bright colour represents countries where there is little trafficking in human beings, whereas darker than the colour is more human trafficking is in the country [26].



**Figure 7. Human trafficking in the world**  
Source: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/>

As we can see Poland classifies among the bright countries. But it has more human trafficking then Italy or Germany, for example, and less then Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Ukraine and Russia.



**Figure 8. Human trafficking in the Poland**  
Source: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/>

### Who are the traffickers?

Trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of victims, which means that one of the traffickers is in charge of recruitment (Lover boy), one is charge of transportation and one of exploitation of victims. Traffickers are very good organized businessmen and they operate on national and transnational level. By definition of the United Nations, the traffickers are an “organized criminal group”. Normally, traffickers are men and they are of the same nationality as recruited victims [27].

As has already been mentioned, the trafficking in human beings may be implemented on national and transnational level. In this organized crime a lot of different organized groups and individuals are involved. Organized criminal groups are divided into two groups:

- **Organized Criminal Group** (this group is consisted of two or more persons and everyone knows what is his job and what is the job of other traffickers. They know who is in charge of transport, who of accommodation. Law enforcement do not need a lot of time for the discovery of this group).
- **Organized Criminal Organisation** (this organization is more organized then criminal groups. Here the trafficker knows only what his job is and not what the job of other traffickers is. That means that they do not know who is in charge of transport, who of accommodation. It is very difficult to reveal this organization) [28].

Traffickers increase profits by forcing victims into labor or sexual services, but also by intimidation and threats and / or using both physical and psychological violence. They can also use violence against their families [29].



### **Cases of human trafficking in Poland**

In the year 2013, Poland police investigated 68 cases of human trafficking and one year before 60. In the year 2013 police discover 48 suspected offenders, 35 of them they were convicted of human trafficking. In the year 2012 they convicted 39 offenders of human trafficking. Polish authorities collaborate with other European countries and strive to train all police officers in field of human trafficking and also the civil society [30]. According to police statistic there were 109 cases dealing with trafficking in human beings in 2009. In 2010 there were 117 cases of trafficking in human beings. In 2009 79 persons were charged. In 2010 there were 78 persons charged of trafficking in human beings [31]. Poland prohibits all forms of both sex and labor trafficking through several articles of its criminal code, including Articles 115.22, 115.23, 189a, 203, and 204.3. Prescribed punishments under these statutes range from one to 15 years of imprisonment; these sentences are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. Sentences range from suspended sentences to less than one year to eight years of imprisonment. Similar to the previous three years, approximately half of the convicted offenders received suspended sentences [32]. In 2010 the Polish penal code first mentioned definition of human trafficking and identified it as a crime [33].

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of:

- violence or unlawful threat;
- abduction;
- deception;
- misleading.

The exploitation of a person's mistake or their inability to properly comprehend the action being undertaken, the abuse of a relation of dependence, taking advantage of a critical situation or state of



helplessness, giving or receiving of payments or benefits or its promise to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person – for the purpose of exploitation, even with the person’s consent. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others, pornography, or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, beggary, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of cells, tissues, or organs against the regulations of the article. Should the perpetrator’s behaviour concern a minor, it shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in points 1-6 of this article [34].

We identified two collections of statistical data: Prosecution General Data of preparatory proceedings related to THB and Police data according to cases of human trafficking. The tables below show that in period from of 2011 – 2013 there were 174 cases of human trafficking. In 2011 there were 52 cases, in 2012 there were 65 and in 2013 there were 57. In the same period there were 196 proceedings completed, 52 in 2011, 68 in 2012 and 76 in 2013. The statistic table also shows that from 2011-2013 there were 955 victims in proceedings cases of THB [35]. According to statistics of preparatory proceedings, it could be said that human trafficking increases from year to year, or the reason lies in improving the functioning of the law enforcement agencies. But according to the number of the victims we can see that every year there are fewer victims. We also can say that law enforcement or the state is very good with protecting and educating people in this field, or the traffickers are so good with hiding victims. The number of accused persons is also growing.

<b>Results of preparatory proceedings in cases of THB in 2011-2013</b>						
<b>/Prosecution General data/</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Preparatory proceedings instituted</b>	<b>Proceedings completed</b>	<b>Cases completed with indictment</b>	<b>Cases completed with remission</b>	<b>Persons</b>	
					<b>Accused</b>	<b>Victims</b>
<b>2011</b>	52	52	11	24	22	590
<b>2012</b>	65	68	23	20	32	230
<b>2013</b>	57	76	26	23	47	135

**Figure 9. Prosecution general data**

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/member-states/poland-3-implementation-anti-trafficking-policy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/member-states/poland-3-implementation-anti-trafficking-policy_en)

In The period of 2011-2013 Polish police established National Police Headquarters: the Central Unit for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. Poland also established teams for combating human trafficking in regional police headquarters. According to police statistic data they detected 674 crimes in the field of trafficking in human beings in the period of 2011-2013. There were 59 suspected persons and 325 victims (314 polish citizens and 11 foreign victims) [36].

Trafficking in human beings/ Police data/					
	Crimes Detected	Persons Suspected	Victims	Victims – Polish citizens	Victims - Foreigners
2011	427	13	166	165	1
2012	61	23	18	16	2
2013	186	23	141	133	8
In total:	674	59	325	314	11

**Figure 10. Police data**

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/member-states/poland-3-implementation-anti-trafficking-policy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/member-states/poland-3-implementation-anti-trafficking-policy_en)

### Helping victims

Polish Ministry of interior is helping the victims of THB together with non-governmental organizations. Ministry of interior of Poland is providing the state budget to NGO's to help the victims. To help victims are currently responsible La strada Poland and Association Po MOC [37]. In Poland there are also other non-governmental organizations which are helping victims of human trafficking: Nobody's Children Foundation, Caritas of Warsaw Archdiocese and Itaka Foundation for the Assistance to Those Affected by the Problem of Missing Persons [38].

National consulting and intervention center for victims of trafficking (KICI) provides:

- a 24-hour helpline;
- intervention assistance such as safe accommodation, food, psychological support, medical aid;
- two shelters dedicated to female victims of trafficking;
- translation services and the presence of an interpreter if needed;
- legal consultations [39].



From 2011 to 2013 KICK supported 553 persons (273 polish citizens and 280 foreigners); the number of victims is increasing in 2011. There were 133 persons (81 Polish citizens and 52 foreigners), in 2012 there were 198 persons (89 Polish citizens and 109 foreigners) and in 2013 there were 222 persons (103 Polish citizens and 119 foreigners) [40]. The government finances the NGO's to perform National Intervention- Consultation Center for Victims of Trafficking (KICK), so that they can provide assistance to all victims (Polish and foreign citizens). In 2013 KICK provided a help to 222 victims, of which 161 were women, 61 were men and 31 of those were infant victims. More than half of the victims, were foreign victims. In 2012 they provide assistance to 198 victims. Before KICK was established the foreign victims had to cooperate with the law enforcement if they wanted to be eligible for government-funded emergency assistance. Since KICK was established, for both Polish and foreign victims is not necessary to cooperate with the law enforcement if they want to receive government- funded emergency assistance [41]. The table below shows how many victims of human trafficking enters the program of support and Protection of Victims/Witnesses every year:

Year	Number of persons	Women (18+)	Men (18+)	Children (under 18)
2011	25	16	6	3
2012	57	30	23	4
2013	56	27	20	9
2014	62	46	8	8
Total	200	119	57	24

**Figure 10. Victims**

Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/member-states/poland-3-implementation-anti-trafficking-policy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/member-states/poland-3-implementation-anti-trafficking-policy_en)

The table shows that every year several victims of human trafficking are involved in the program. One of the reasons is perhaps that it is no longer necessary to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities to enter the program. Table also shows that every year in program more children are involved.

### **Support and helping victims**

Poland provides the social assistance to all the victims of human trafficking, irrespective if they are children, women or men or if they are foreigners. They provide a safe shelter, food, psychological and social support, medical care, clothing. In the year 2006 the program for support and protection victims/witnesses of trafficking in human beings was established for foreign nationals who are possible victims of human trafficking. Since 2009 the program is under the auspices of National Consulting and Intervention Center for Polish and Foreign Victims of human trafficking. If the victims/witnesses wish to be involved in program they have to fulfil the three conditions:

- victim's contact with a law enforcement agency which performs identification;
- existence of justified suspicion that the person might be a victim of human trafficking;
- the victim breaks all the contacts with the perpetrators" [42].

National Consulting and Intervention Center for Polish and Foreign Victims of Trafficking provides support to all the victims, regardless of whether they cooperate with the law enforcement or not, no matter if they are Polish or foreigner victims. The government in 2011 financed KICK within the NAP for 2011-2012, with 750 000 PLN (approx... 180 288 EUR). In 2012 they financed 778 000 PLN. According to GRETA official statistic in the years from 2006 till 2012 there were 185 foreign victims who participated in the Programme of Support and

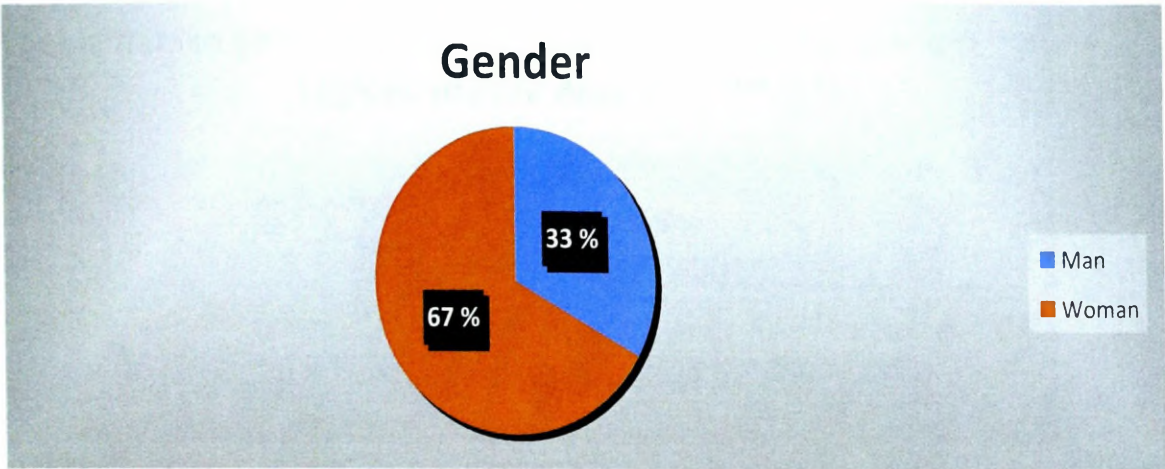
Protection of Victims/Witnesses of THB. Victims were women (128), men (43), children (14) and they were from Bulgaria (56), Romania (54) and Ukraine (21) [43].

According to Polish law, all the victims are entitled to assistance for victims irrespective of whether they cooperate with the law enforcement authorities or not. They are permitted to stay within three months of providing assistance and after that they have to decide whether they will cooperate with the law enforcement authorities or not. If they choose to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities, they remain in Poland during the criminal proceedings and trial. If they choose not to participate, they return victims to their country of origin. Some experts in the field of human trafficking have opinion that if the victims do not want to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities, they should not be eligible for assistance [44]. Despite the fact that Poland has a well-regulated legislation in the field of human trafficking, Poland has to do a lot in the field of human trafficking with children, because the laws in this field are not regulated [45].

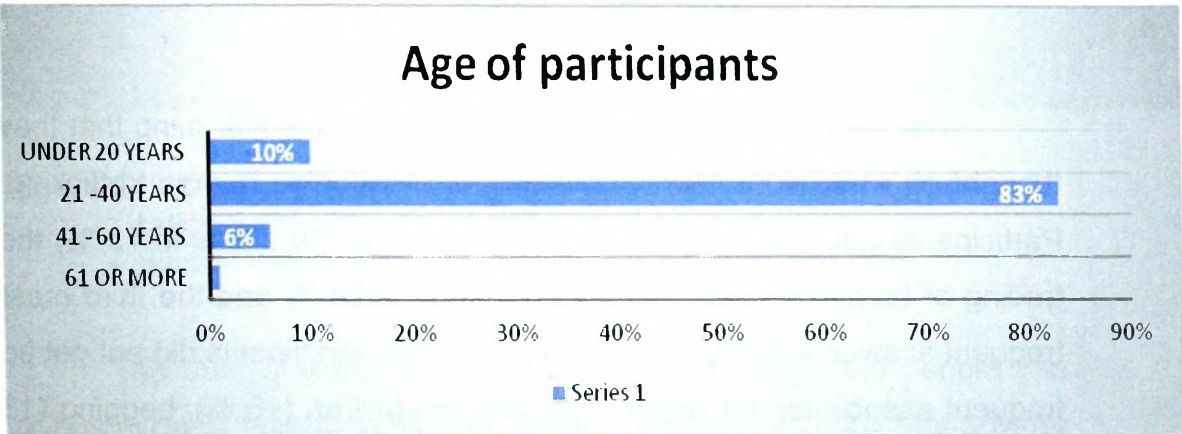
### **Research results**

The second part of the article refers to the results of the survey, which was carried out on the website [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si). The survey contained 15 questions on the topic of human trafficking and has been translated into the Polish language for the people of Poland. The site survey was active for 23 days. It was possible to share it on social networks or through e-mail messages so that the survey could be filled out anyone. The survey was completed by 173 Polish citizens. The graphs below show that from 172 participants in the survey there were 67 % of women and 33 % of men. The age of majority of respondents is from 21-40 years. 10 % of participants are younger than 20 years and 6 % of the participants are older than 40 but they are not older than 60.





**Figure 11. Gender**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)



**Figure 12. Age of participants**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

The first question of the survey was if the participants had ever heard of trafficking in human beings. 98 % of Polish people have heard of trafficking in human beings and 2 % of participants have not heard of human trafficking. If the participants did not know what is THB, they got only one question more, which was, if they wanted to know more about THB. The answer “no” has been chosen by three people and one of them did not want to know more about human trafficking and other would like to know more. For those who did not know what was human trafficking the survey ended there.

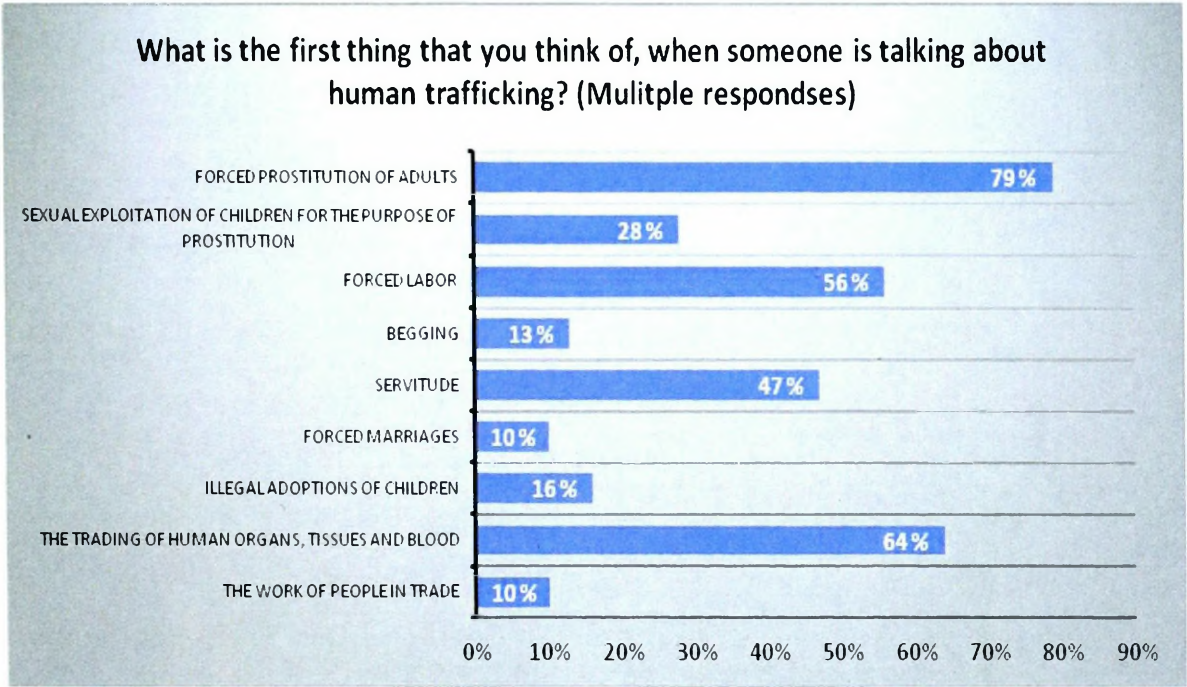




**Figure 13. Have you ever heard of human trafficking or trafficking with human beings?**

Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

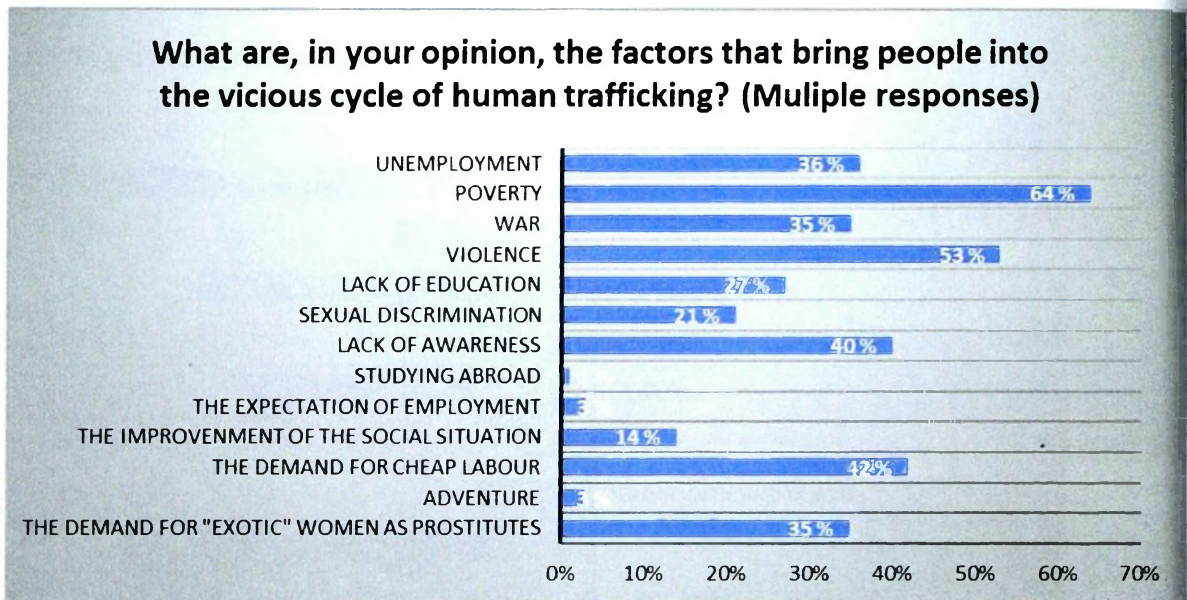
The second question was about what was the first thing that they thought of, when someone was talking or mentioning human trafficking. Participants got association on forced prostitution of adults in 79 %, the trading of human organs, tissues and blood in 64 % and the third most frequent answer was forced labor in 56 %. The participants did not get so frequent association on illegal adoptions of children (16 %), begging (13 %) and forced marriages (10 %). It is interesting that the participants thought more often on servitude than sexual exploitation of children for the purpose of prostitution and this form is more frequent then servitude in Poland.



**Figure 14. What is the first thing that you think of, when someone is talking about human trafficking?**

Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

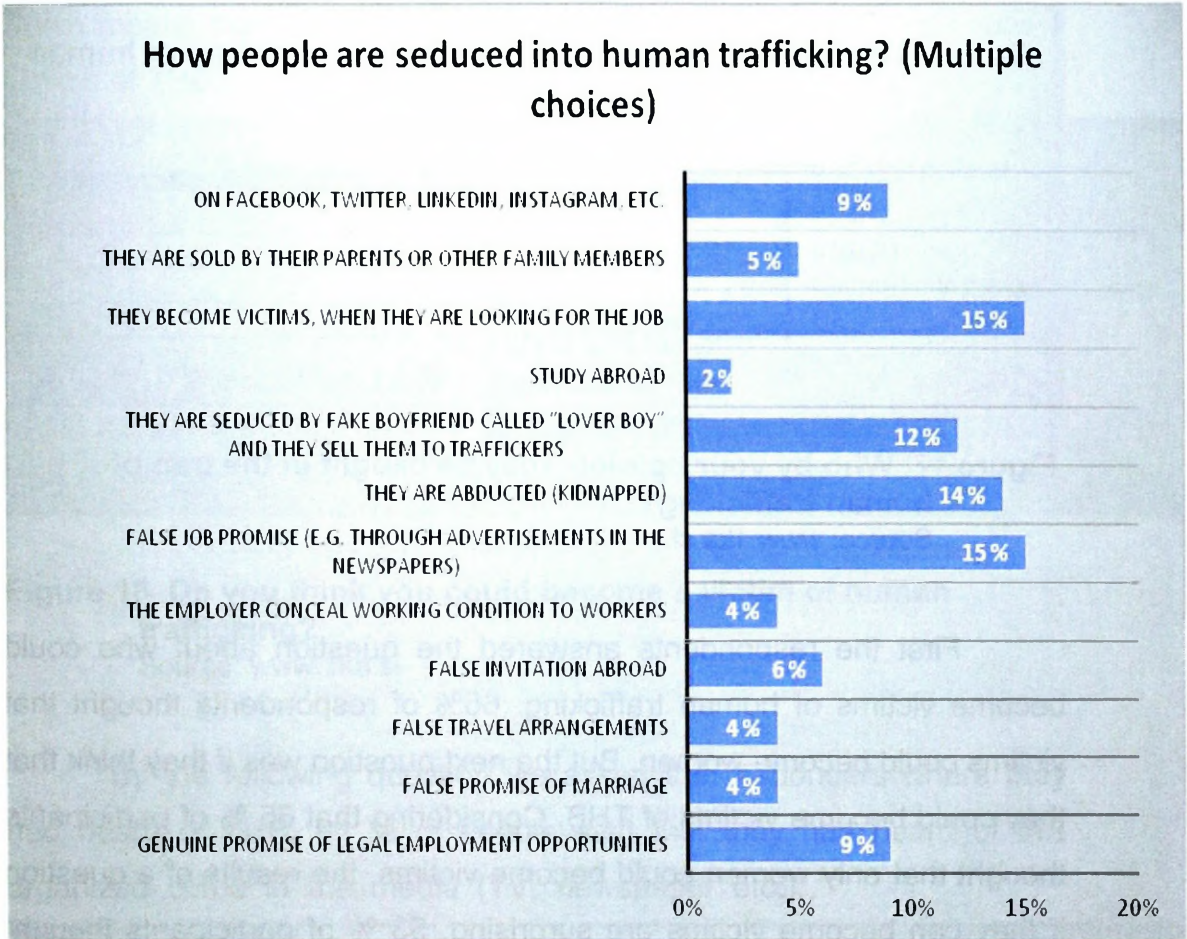
The third question was concerning what brings the people into vicious cycle of human trafficking. 64 % of participants think that poverty is the most frequent factor that brings people into human trafficking. As one of the important factors participants in 53 % choose violence and in 42 % they choose the demand for cheap labor. Respondents think, that adventure, the expectation of employment and studying abroad are not one of the factors who can bring people into human trafficking. All the factors can bring people in to human trafficking; it can be only one of the factors or maybe more. We can say that poverty, unemployment and war are one of the biggest problems in the world.



**Figure 15. What are in your opinion the factor that bring people into the vicious cycle of human trafficking?**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

As we mention there are a lot ways how people can become victims of human trafficking and the traders are always looking for some new forms of getting the victims. That is why any of seducing forms listed below can happen or already did happen. The respondents in 15 % think that people are seduced into THB with a false job promise and that they become victims when they look for a job. Surprisingly, the fact is that 14 % of respondents think that they are abducted (kidnapped), which could happen but it does not happen often. 12 % of the respondents think that victims are seduced by fake boyfriend called "lover boy". Very few respondents think that people are seduced into THB because of false promise of marriage, false travel arrangements and study abroad.



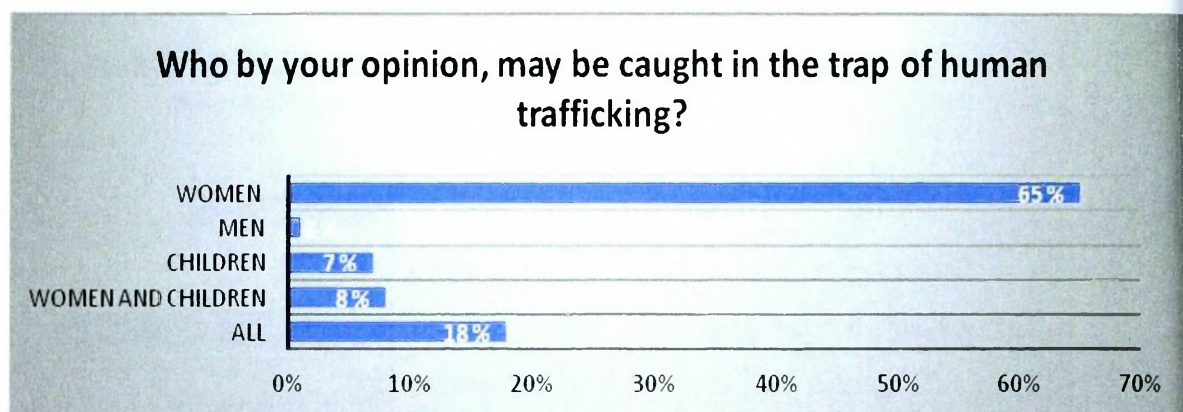


**Figure 16. How people are seduced into human trafficking?**

Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

The most important thing in human trafficking is getting as much profit as they can, so for them it is not important who will be the victim. That is why anyone can become a victim of human trafficking. First we asked if in THB might be caught only women. 65 % of participants thought so. Only 18 % of people think that all the people can become victims of human trafficking. And 1 % of the participants think that men can become victims of THB. At this question 62 women and 39 men answered that only women can become victims and 22 women and 7 men answered that all can become victims.



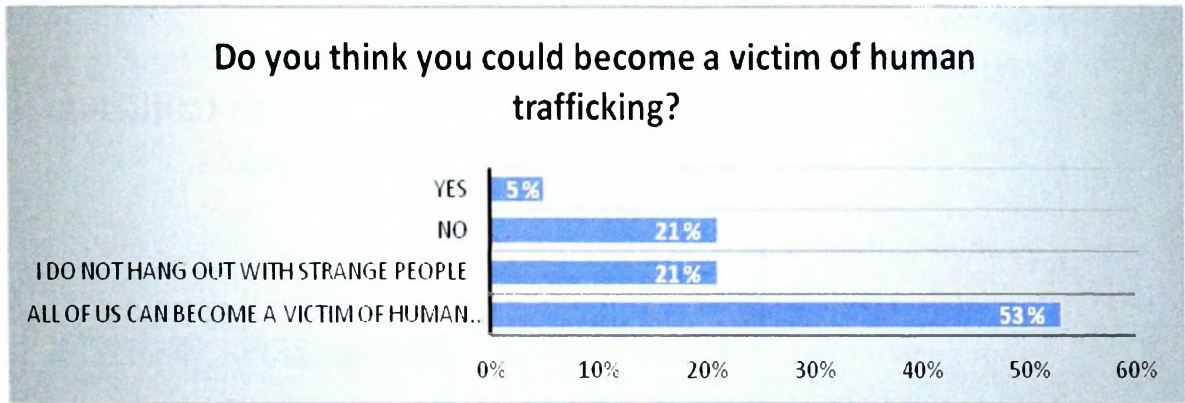


**Figure 17. Who by your opinion, may be caught in the trap of human trafficking?**

Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

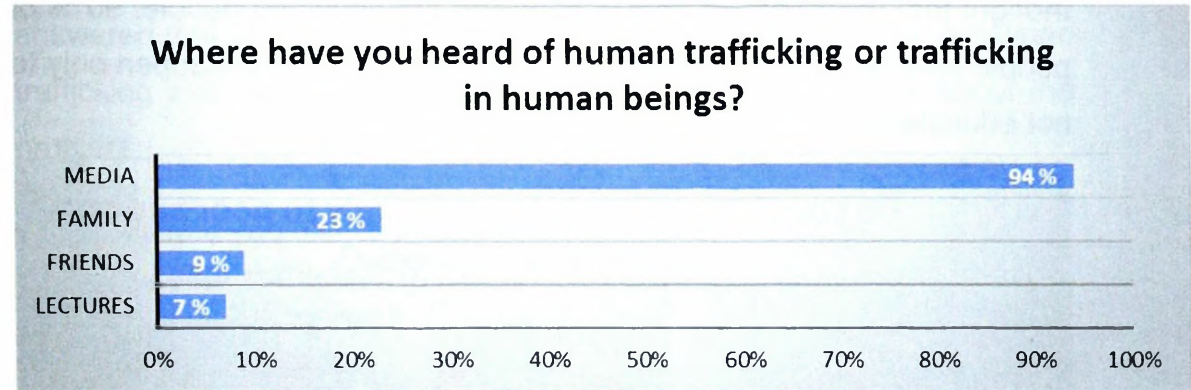
First the respondents answered the question about who could become victims of human trafficking. 65% of respondents thought that victims could become women. But the next question was if they think that they could become victims of THB. Considering that 65 % of participants thought that only women could become victims, the results of a question if they can become victims are surprising. 53 % of participants thought that all the people can become victims of human trafficking and 21 % of participants think that they could not become victims of human trafficking or that they did not hang out with strange people. We could say that 42 % of participants thought that they could not become victims of human trafficking. On this issue, the answers will be divided according to gender. We will see in particular how men and women answered this question. 67 women and 16 men thought that all can become victims of human trafficking. In the meantime 23 women and 11 men thought that they did not hang out with strange people and 9 women and 22 men thought that they could not become victims. According to the results we can say that men are not aware that they can also become victims and that 32 women think that they cannot become victims (we take into account that answer I do not hang out with strange people presents the same answer as no)

which means that almost half of women think that they cannot become victims of THB.



**Figure 18. Do you think you could become a victim of human trafficking?**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

By the following question we asked the responders where they had heard of THB. 94 % of people said that they had heard of this organized crime in the media (TV, newspaper etc.).

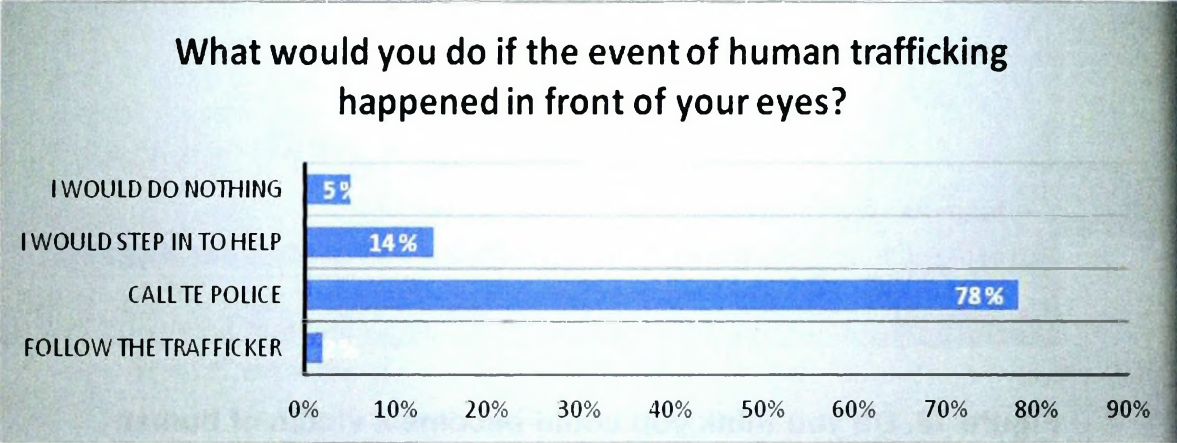


**Figure 19. Where have you heard of human trafficking or trafficking in human beings?**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

The question of what would they do if trafficking was occurring before their eyes, we set up mainly because we were interested in the response of people about the organized crime that could happen to

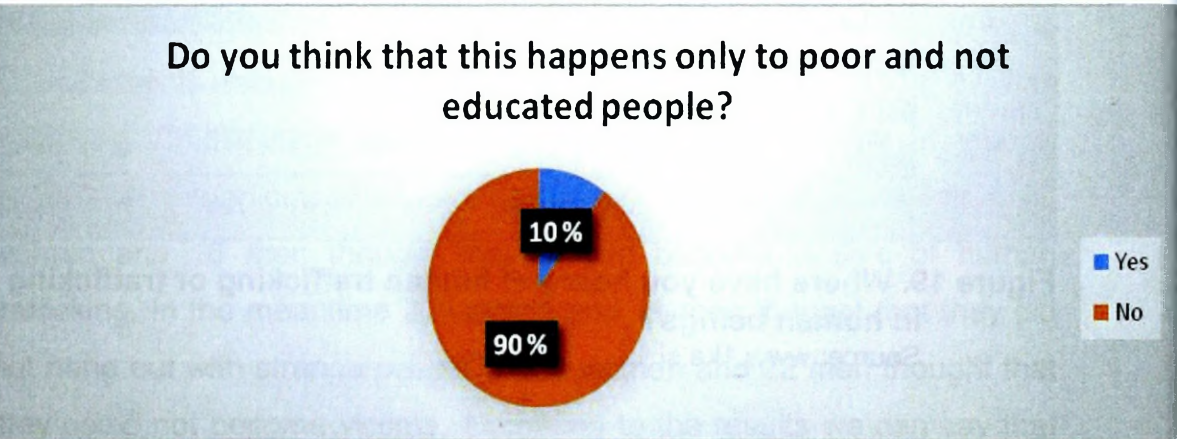


everyone. The results of the graph below show that 78 % of people would call the police, 14 % of people would step in to help and 7 respondents (5 %) of people would do nothing.



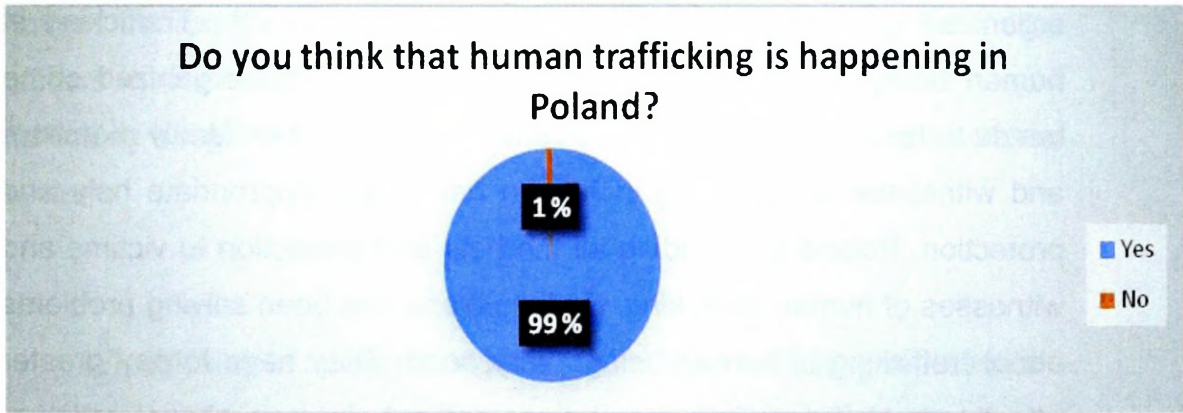
**Figure 20. What would you do if the event of human trafficking happened in front of your eyes?**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

In the eighth question the respondents have to answer if they thought that this happens only to poor and not educated people. 90 % of people answered that it was not necessary that this could happen only to not educated and poor people.



**Figure 21 Do you think that this happens only to poor and not educated people?**  
Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

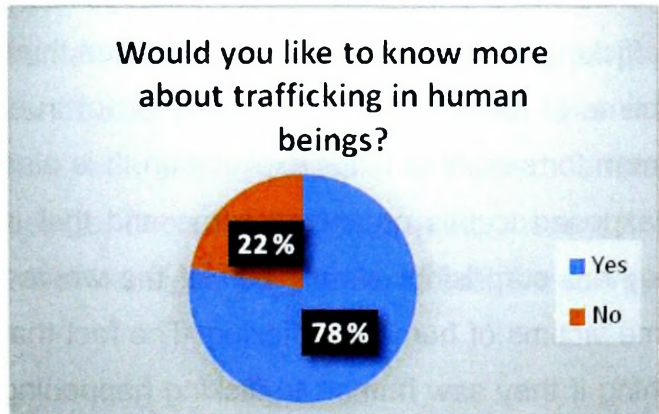
Majority of the respondents thought that trafficking was also happening in Poland. So they were aware of this dangerous organized crime.



**Figure 22 Do you think that human trafficking is happening in Poland?**

Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)

According to the subject, we asked respondents if they feel well informed about the problem of human trafficking and if they would like to know more about trafficking in human beings. Respondents in 81 % answered that they do not feel well informed about the problem of human trafficking and 78 % of respondents would like to know more about the problem.



**Figure 23 Do you feel well informed about the problem of human trafficking and would you like to know more about trafficking in human beings?**

Source: [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si)



### Conclusion

As we can see, human trafficking is widespread and branched organized crime, which traders make huge profits with. Trafficking in human beings violates human rights: that is why this organized crime needs to be eradicated. It is important that victims, their family members and witnesses of trafficking in human beings get appropriate help and protection. Poland is providing all the help and protection to victims and witnesses of human trafficking. So far Poland has been solving problems about trafficking in human beings very good. They have to pay greater attention to trafficking in human beings and put also sexual exploitation of children into law, because they do not have the relevant legislation in this field as we do. The results of the survey show that Polish people have heard of the trafficking in human beings. They mostly know the forms of human trafficking, but it is surprising that they do not think of child exploitation or sexual exploitation of children for the purpose of prostitution and also they are not aware that begging can also be (not always) a part of human trafficking. As it was mentioned, there are no guarantees that someone will or will not become a victim of human trafficking. However, we have to be aware that it could happen to anyone of us. Polish participants in the survey are not well aware that they all can become victims of human trafficking. It is well known that men often think that they cannot become victims of human trafficking, which is not true, because they can also use men for sexual or labor exploitation. It is also true that women are more exposed to this organized crime and that is why the results of the survey are surprising: almost half of the women think that they cannot become victims of human trafficking. The fact that 7 people would not do anything if they saw human trafficking happening could be attributed to fear. But it is still necessary to call the police or any NGO that can help the victims. According to the results of the survey, the Polish people think that they are not familiar with the topic and that they

would like to know more about human trafficking. During the research it was discovered that Poland is well prepared for solving and combating human trafficking. Especially good is that they are training the police officers in this field and that Poland should do more to prevent human trafficking through seminars or present human trafficking in its educational system.

### **Summary**

Trafficking in human beings or also human trafficking represents a major security problem, not only on national level but also on international level. Human trafficking is one of profitable activities of organized crime, after trafficking in drugs and narcotics, which violates human rights and deprives freedom of the victims. Trafficking in human beings includes different forms of exploitations such as forced prostitution of adults, sexual exploitation of children for the purpose of prostitution, begging, forced labor, forced marriages, servitude, illegal adoptions of children and trading with human organs, tissues and blood. In the first part of the article we will explain what human trafficking is, what the forms of trafficking are, what kind of factors effect on people to become a victims, how the traffickers find the victims and where and how much human trafficking is in Poland. For the purposes of the article a research, conducted between Polish citizens, was made. The survey was about how well are the people in Poland familiar with trafficking in human beings. The survey had 15 questions and it was available at the web site [www.1ka.si](http://www.1ka.si), so anyone could fulfil the survey.

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## ECONOMIC SECURITY IN BULGARIA

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**Key words:** *economics, economic security, national security, military security, financial shock, economic turmoil.*

### **Abstract**

This abstract aims to analyze the greatest economic shocks for the Bulgarian economy in the past few years, namely the Global Financial Crisis of 2007-08 and the local Banking Crisis of 2014 and their effect on different economic indicators. It will further explain the sociological problems they caused, like unemployment and poverty and how they were tackled. Finally, the paper will try to prove its main thesis that the national security is a complex of many factors and is not solely represented by the military security. Especially the economic conditions in a country play a vital role for its international political stability thus facilitating diplomatic relations with other countries and securing peace. In fact, the micro and macroeconomic solidness make a country more likely to be involved in different international organizations, agreements, unions, alliances, and in the world diplomacy in general and dialogue forums. This manifests peaceful settlement of conflicts and preserves countries' security and the world peace in the 'interesting' times we are living in today.

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Issues: Regional  
Perspectives,  
A.Soboń, D. Smolny (eds.),  
Wydawnictwo AON,  
Warsaw 2016, p. 64-75.



### **Why is economic security important**

Economic security, in the context of politics and international relations, is the ability of a nation-state to follow its choice of policies and to develop the national economy in the manner desired [1]. In today's complex system of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence and availability of natural resources etc., economic security forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military policy by manifesting diplomacy and stable political relations. It guarantees the functioning of the present-day economy maintaining its micro- and macroeconomic stability.

### **World financial crisis of 2007-2008**

The financial crisis of 2007–08, also known as the Global Financial Crisis and 2008 financial crisis, is considered by many economists to have been the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s [2]. Many stock markets worldwide dropped even though large financial institutions did not collapse as expected due to the bailout of banks by national governments. In many areas, the housing market also suffered, resulting in prolonged unemployment. The crisis played a significant role in the failure of key businesses, declines in consumer wealth estimated in trillions of U.S. dollars, and a downturn in economic activity leading to the 2008–2012 global recession (a period of general economic decline observed in world markets), which is considered the worst since WW II, and contributing to the European sovereign-debt crisis. The European debt crisis (often also referred to as the Eurozone crisis or the European sovereign debt crisis) is a multi-year debt crisis that has been taking place in the European Union since the end of 2009 [3]. Several Eurozone member states (Greece, Portugal, Ireland, Spain and Cyprus) were unable to repay or refinance their government debt or to bail out over-indebted banks under their national

supervision without the assistance of third parties like other Eurozone countries, the European Central Bank (ECB), or the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The structure of the Eurozone as a currency union (i.e., one currency) without fiscal union (e.g., different tax and public pension rules) contributed to the crisis and limited the ability of European leaders to respond. In early 2010 leading European nations implemented a series of financial support measures such as the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) and European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The ECB also contributed to solve the crisis by lowering interest rates and providing cheap loans of more than one trillion euro in order to maintain money flows between European banks (Quantitative Easing program).

### **Financial crisis in Bulgaria**

Bulgaria is a small country so it is not a surprise that its economy is open. As such, it is highly vulnerable to the regional and global factors due to: its strong dependence on export earnings and FDI, international trade and economic operations in general; country's weak competitiveness on international markets; the absence of protection mechanisms; the high degree of energy intensity of production. The last feature is typical for the region of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and this lead to a deepening of the problems, as in the time of financial and economic crisis, it is impossible to allocate funds for the modernization of production. This is accompanied with a deterioration of the competitiveness of the CEE economies.

The global financial turmoil had a severe effect on Bulgarian economy. It impacted all economic sectors in the country, hitting consumer and business confidence. Its effect most clearly has been observed since the second half of 2008. All these problem in Bulgaria were due to the exacerbated global economic condition and especially this in the EU which is the main trade partner of the country. It was

observed decreasing of the exports, increased unemployment, decreased FDI, reduced domestic demand. This was simply logical for when people are uncertain of tomorrow, they spend less and save more. This, however, does not contribute to the boosting of the economy and GDP declines. In 2009 for example it dropped by 5, 5%. So we could have observed worsened export conditions due to the low Bulgarian value added to the goods exported and lowered imports due to the reduced domestic demand. Negative growth in industry was related to declines in construction (-7.2%) which utilizes the bulk of intermediate consumption products, and retail (-6.1%). Reduced foreign trade was a key factor behind falls in transport and communications where value added dropped by 7% in 2009. Gross value added in the financial sector was dropped to 52.7% in 2009 comparing with 54.3% in 2008. Owing to the deterioration in market conditions companies in most industries cut material and labor spending to protect the narrowing gross operating surplus in gross output [4]. Having the EU as its main trade and economic partner, Bulgaria was severely affected by the worsened economic conditions of its partner. Eventually, the situation the country was one of the worst compared to the EU average. There was observed low value added of local production. Also, in 2008, 41.9% of the population in Bulgaria was living in material deprivation, while for the EU this proportion was considerably smaller - 8.1%. Measured as GDP in purchasing power standards per employee, labor productivity in 2008 was 40% of the EU average and has the lowest absolute value by all Member States. This complex of factors plays a role of a natural restrictor for the development of the business sectors, since it implies a low purchasing power of the population, and this reduces the demand for goods and services and the opportunities for business expansion.<sup>4</sup>

Bulgaria is characterized as a country with moderate and stagnating or declining competitiveness, and important structural



imbalances. However, the country has managed to preserve its overall macroeconomic stability during the global financial crisis without external help, which is a success in itself. Only in June 2014 an emergency credit-line was extended by the European Commission in order to further increase the liquidity and safeguard its financial system for there was a crisis in the banking sector that is further discussed in this article. Unfortunately, despite the fact it did not use external help to cope with the negative effects of the crises, the country still faced serious difficulties dealing with it. The sectors hurt most severely were "Construction" and "Financial and insurance activities" and the value added they produced in the post-crisis period was significantly decreased. Negatively affected, but in a lower extent, were also sectors „Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, etc.“, „Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage, etc.“ and „Information and communication“. Sector „Agriculture, forestry and fishing“ has traditionally declining importance in Bulgarian economy's development.

### **Social problems that arose from the crisis in Bulgaria – unemployment and poverty**

**Unemployment.** The economic downturn was expressed through reduced foreign demand for Bulgarian products, a decrease in the export prices of basic commodities, reduced credit activity and an abrupt decrease of foreign direct investments in the economy as a result of the higher risk for investors. As the crisis was gaining momentum, companies started to mark lower revenues and were faced with the need to adjust their labour costs. Of course in the beginning, up to the third quarter of 2009, companies did not want to lay off workers for improvement of sales was expected but gradually mass dismissals followed. Thus, in 2010 the unemployment in the country was higher than

it was in 2005 by reaching 10, 2% [5]. The employment decrease was greater for men than for women due to the fact that the most affected by the crises sectors were using predominantly male labour. Nevertheless, the employment rate for men continued to prevail over that for women in general. The youth unemployment became a basic priority of the employment policy. Since Bulgaria is part of the European Union it has become much easier for young people to leave the country and find jobs elsewhere in the Union which has significantly contributed to the emigration. So they need to be provided with serious economic incentives to stay home. Young people under 29 years of age are among the most vulnerable groups on the labour market due to the fact that most of them have a low educational level compared to the previous generations and lack experience. Indeed employers prefer to dismiss young people with no relevant qualifications than older ones but with the needed skills. The long-term unemployment also increased in 2010 compared to 2009.

**Poverty.** The poverty line (threshold) is a monetary indicator used to identify the poor in society. It is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. In practice, the common understanding of the poverty line is significantly higher in developed countries rather than in developing countries. In October 2015 World Bank updated international poverty line to US \$1.90 a day [6]. The poverty line in Bulgaria is set EUR 150.8 average per month per person. Taking into account this poverty line, in 2009 almost 1.6 million people (20.7% of the Bulgarian population) lived below the poverty line. Bulgaria continued to be among the countries with the highest at-risk-of-poverty rate in the EU along with Latvia (21.3%), Romania (21.1%), Greece (20.1%), Lithuania (20.2%) and Spain (20.7%) [7]. During the period 2005-2009 the poverty line more than doubled but because of the negative effects of the economic recession in 2009 it was as low as in 2006. The economic

downturn made all disadvantaged groups in the society hard to integrate and brought to the border of social exclusion young people, people with disabilities, minorities and made the long-term unemployment a severe problem.

### **Bulgarian Banking crisis of 2014**

**Banking sector in general.** The banking system follows a traditional business model and is dominated by foreign institutions, but the composition has changed due to faster growth by Bulgarian-owned banks in recent years. Since the banking crisis of 1996-97, and the setting-up of a currency board arrangement in Bulgaria, the banking sector has been dominated by foreign-owned institutions. The Bulgarian banks are rather conservative, with limited reliance on wholesale funding (less than 5 % of all liabilities for most banks), small interbank exposures and an asset side that consists primarily of loans.

**The crisis of 2014.** Despite all the socio-economic problems caused by the economic recession and in general the weak Bulgarian judiciary, the widespread corruption and unstable government, there was one thing that has won praise – the Bulgarian banking system. It has been characterized by solid and reliable institution, high liquidity and low risk. In the summer of 2014 this system came under attack in the worst bank run for 17 years. The problem was the third and fourth largest banks in the country – First Investment Bank (PIB) and Corporate Commercial Bank (KTB). According to the authorities, criminals tried to disrupt the system by sending e-mails and text messages urging people to withdraw their funds from these and some other large banks. According to Georgi Angelov, senior economist at the Open Society Institute in Sofia, the reasons for the crisis are not systemic. “The banking system is stable--the liquidity is very high and it has one of the highest capital-adequacy ratios in Europe, at about 20%,” said Mr Angelov in an interview. He explained that the situation in Bulgaria was



not like in Cyprus where the banks were bankrupt and that the Bulgarian problem came from outside the banking system [8]. The central bank eventually revoked KTB's banking license in early November after the bank was found to be in a position of deep negative equity. The banking crisis was made worse by political instability. The PM of the country back then was Mr Plamen Oresharski, from the socialists' party who was in power for barely a year when the crises took place. This parliament's governing was plagued by street protests throughout the whole time. Eventually they resigned because of this next problem that was shaking the trust in them. Many experts claim that there has never been a real crisis just panic in the society that things can worsen and reach the 90s level of crisis when 14 banks went to the wall. The crisis of 2014 was mainly political indeed. Currently, there is no crisis in the financial sector of the country. After the initial panic, the situation appears to have calmed. The liquidity position of the banking system gradually improved as deposit outflows stopped and inflows eventually resumed. Banking sector turmoil in the summer of 2014 revealed institutional and supervisory weaknesses. The supervisory body's failure to detect significant problems in the fourth largest bank in the country, Corporate Commercial Bank (KTB), points to shortcomings in financial sector supervisory practices and in oversight of concentration risk. This has undermined the credibility of banking supervision, in turn also raising doubts concerning the health of other parts of the financial sector. KTB was an extreme case, but reported figures suggest that there could be shortcomings in other banks as well. Weaknesses may also extend to the nonbanking financial sector, particularly in connection to concentration risk and related party exposures in pension schemes.

### **Future of the Bulgarian economy**

Export-oriented sectors of the economy have recovered faster from the crisis. Bulgaria's gains in world market shares was sustained in 2013 and are projected to continue through 2016. Companies seem to have restructured their businesses by optimizing costs and increasing productivity. In fact this was obtained through the mass dismissals mentioned above, as for example in the manufacturing the employment has declined each year since 2008. The current and capital account surplus contribute to improving Bulgaria's external position. The trade balance in non-energy goods turned positive in 2013 thanks to a strong export sector performance [9]. The trade balance in energy remains negative, which is to be expected given the country's significant dependence on imports for oil and gas – an issue that is very hard to be resolved but should be soon in order to strengthen the country's position on the world economic and political scene. The energy-trade deficit has been reduced by more than half since 2008 due to stagnating domestic demand. Generally, the private consumption and the investments are expected to increase in the foreseeable future. However, the recovery will be slower compared to other countries due to the decreased population (emigration and aging). An even easier access to credits is expected. Also, increased export is expected due to increased world demand. Bulgaria needs to improve its business environment in order to attract more FDIs and this can happen through policy restructuring, reforms and monitoring. The foreign capital and innovations in the economy would improve the competitiveness of the Bulgarian exports. More attention needs to be paid to the EU funds as well for their absorption and utilization could be improved. What is more, it would bring cumulative economic growth.

## Conclusion

For long time the economy of a country has been seen as a separate from the national security and the two have been seen as two completely separate branches of a country's policy. However, lately the world has changed significantly and nowadays the globalization represents a significant factor shaping the world politics. In today's world countries interact with one another much more compared to previous decades through political and economic dialogue, or with other words through diplomacy and international trade. Nowadays the national security question can be only answered correctly as long as it is considered more broadly as a combination of many factors and not only in the context of the military power. Economy has impact on the nation's hard power: funding of defense, and economic sanctions as an alternative warfare. Simply all military operations are financed by it. However, when there is a conflict, it is firstly tackled by diplomatic means and all existing international organizations like the UN, EU, NATO, etc. promote peaceful resolutions to conflicts. Thus, the soft power is also significant, namely the ability of a state to use its economic stability to protect its national values, providing economic growth, building human capital, providing business opportunities. Generally, a country's security depends largely on its international relations with other countries – coordination of economic policies, trade, diplomacy, economic assistance, promoting of sustainable development. States are more prone to manifest diplomatic dialogue when they have similar economic systems and visions and when their micro- and macroeconomic stability is secured. Only then, when their economy is well performing in order to facilitate political talks, do countries cooperate to prevent military intervention in conflicts and using of hard power. Security is achieved not only by military means but by the whole of the economy. A well performing state based on working economy, guaranteed well-being of



the population, healthcare, financially supported education and science would facilitate diplomacy for peaceful settlement of disputes. All in all it can be concluded that economics is a key element of the policy making in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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## RELIGIOUS-POLITICAL TERRORISM

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**Key words:** *terrorism, religion, Islamic radicalism, violence, Holy War*

### **Abstract**

If we look at the various types of terrorism according to the ideological legitimation (the left- and right-wing ideology, ethnonationalist and religious-political), we can divide the conditional of two major terror groups-religious-political and secular (worldly). Although too conditional, but it can be predicted that as a result of a number of processes in the society (for example, die of the bipolar model) a significant portion of the secular terrorism (left and right oriented) will gradually became obsolete due to the loss of ideological legitimation. Although more conventionally, it can be assumed that terrorism is likely to disappear (as a result of deepening and flowing globalization processes). Unfortunately do not have such things in the religious-political terrorism. This is because religiously motivated terrorists seek and find sacral legitimation of terrorist activity in religion-Judaism, Christianity, Islam, or in some non-traditional religious teachings, according to the Scriptures of these religions. The article tells about these relationships and interests will draw a parallel between different period conflicts, terrorist acts, left and right terrorism, various forms and ideologies, policies that lead against this terrorism. Author will address some of the most famous terrorist organizations and their objectives, their relationship to other organizations related with them and not least the role of mass media, their connection with terrorism, religion and politics.

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## Introduction

The vast majority of the reasons for terrorist acts in the world today are incited or committed in the name of religious dogma, but at the same time the truth behind these acts often that their perpetrators and instigators largely out these acts for political purposes and interests. People who stand at the bottom of these events and actions know how easy and plausible to hide from the world behind the mask of religion.

Very bright concept of war has been developed in the Bible and in the Qur'an. In the Bible about war in its various aspects speak of 73 places. Although the sixth commandment in the Bible says "thou shalt not kill!" this does not mean that killing is strictly forbidden for Christians this religion allows killing in exceptional cases – in the case of issued by a public authority (Court) verdict over a criminal or in time of war. "The world lies in evil," says John. There will be wars always in human society, and the confidence and strength to win the Christians are in the words of Marco Evangelista: "...when you hear a buzz for fighting and war, don't be embarrassed...", as well as in those of Luca Evangelista: "...when you hear about war and messes, not to scare...". According to Christianity each person belongs to one country and is obliged to defend its interests. When it calls its citizens (subjects) under the battle flags, kill the enemy shall be construed as murder needs, i.e. as a response to the violence of the aggressor. The Bible says: "...Who kill with the sword, he must be killed with the sword...". These biblical beliefs can be radically reinterpreted by fanatical Christians, which they perceive as violence generally, and in most cases and as the sole means for making overtly political objectives masked behind religious legitimation.

### **Religion as form of life of society**

If we analyze the theological legitimization of violence in the Bible and the Qur'an, we shall find striking similarities in interpretation – it is permissible by way of exception, when self-defense is the only remedy the attacked to defend its freedom, property and their place in society. But at the same time, if we look for the roots of modern Islamic radicalism, giving rise to violence, they have overtly political in nature and date back to the end of the 1970s The twentieth century. So, to remove the religious-political terrorism, should disappear religion as one of the four forms of the spiritual life of society (philosophy, science, art, religion). Is it possible these forms of spiritual life of society to disappear as a phenomenon and in particular religion?

The first religious beliefs are formed with the emergence of primitive man, as a result of his fear mighty natural elements, i.e. mythological. Religious consciousness is formed on the basis of the helplessness of the weaker (in this case, primitive man) in front of Almighty nature. The underlying religious sentiment according to researchers of Religion is mostly fear of divine punishment. The belief in supernatural forces, which is the most important sign of religious, stems mostly from the increasingly clear conscious of helplessness as both individuals and society. During different historical periods, these four forms of the spiritual life of society manifest themselves differently, and unequal degree, but they always exist. The essence of religion as spiritual phenomenon and its social functions give rise to scientists, claim that it will disappear when the last person disappear from the world. We are willing to accept that opinion, as if one of the elements of the spiritual life of society disappears, it means that the spiritual life loses its rigidity and dooms League of doom. Therefore, religion as one of the four the phenomenon of spiritual life will not lose its significance for humanity even in modern times. There will always be believers who seek

interpretation of existential and mental problems in the sacred texts of his religion. Reflecting in this way, we can make a conclusion that the religious-political terrorism will not be destroyed, as believers radically tuned (fanatical) Jews, Christians, Muslims, etc. will always seek and find legitimation of its activity (including violent) in holy books that they think are timeless and intransitive.

### **Essence of the religious-political terrorism**

Let's take a look at the essence of the religious-political terrorism. Before that, however, we will do one more clarification. This kind of terrorism is religiously motivated, but there's a political focus, since the purpose of religious terrorists is political – the eradication of secular form of Government and the creation of a theocratic State ruled by their religious leader "God's anointed King".

In this type of terrorism subject to terrorist acts are not only religious opponents of religiously motivated terrorists, representatives of religious minorities, the major religions, and most all the secular society and its secular institutions. The activity of religious motivated terrorists has theological justification, which enshrined the debased anthropological so-called infidels-representatives of other religious systems. A special type of terrorism is carried out by unorthodox religions (non-traditional religious sects, cults, etc.), in whose teachings the anthropological dualism can lead to extreme radical and fanatical formulations, combined with elements of eschatology and hiliazma. Members of such religious societies perceive themselves as "only selected" by their God to save the world from Apocalypse, and all others are "cursed" by the same God and should be destroyed.

According to experts on counter terrorism today Bruce Hoffman in 1995 a quarter of all active existing terrorist groups carried out violent raids on religious motives. We are seeing ever more brightly painted



trend of escalating aggression on religious-political terrorist organizations. Hoffman in book "Inside terrorism" say that religious terrorists are authors only 25 % of the described international terrorist incidents. In 1995, their actions caused 58 % of the total number of fatal cases, and the attacks, which caused the largest number of deaths in 1995, are carried out entirely by religious terrorists. To compare Hoffman points out that in 1968, religiously motivated terrorist acts are single cases.

In the twentieth century there are some religious teachings, which hit the millenarian, eschatological, messianic and idiosyncratic ideas. Woven in various contemporary religious concepts, they give rise to a negative change in the psyche of the faithful, turning them into uncritical creatures, passionately awaiting the end of the world and the advent of the millennial earthly God's kingdom,. Revealing in modern religious teachings conceptual symbiosis between eschatology and chiliasm can be expressed *after the occurrence of a giant Apocalypse all "infidels on earth" (non taking religious doctrine) will die, and you will discover only affectionately believers*. After this landmark event will be the millennial Kingdom of God, the state operated by the earthly representatives of the death honoured in religion. Finished form symbiotic relationship between eschatological and millenarian ideas of the fanatically faithful is in the ideas – painful turning away from all that is outside the religious society, and this gives rise to hatred and animosity to the whole secular world.

For the realization of the objectives essential favourable factor is the structure and functions of religious communities. In this aspect an important role has:

- The totalitarian hierarchical structure of organizations, where the top of the pyramid stands the esteemed by all believers "living God", self-proclaimed as the new Messiah with charismatic qualities. This element of the structural-functional characteristic of contemporary

religious-political terrorist organizations is deterministic of bright chief manifesting with sacral dimension and holding in uncritical obedience believers.

- The community of purpose, this is the main integrating factor uniting and retentive believers in the religious community (including in the religious-political terrorist organizations). Here occurs a major social function of religion – integration. In addition to attracting new followers all goals, through sacral "divine" ideas of religious leader, act as a centripetal force, holding the believers in the religious community.
- Power resources (mechanisms of power), through which the religious leader modifies the minds of their followers and pinned to the fullest extent their critical perceptions and assessments of reality, ideas and willpower. These resources of power are charismatic qualities, for which religious leader "new Messiah" claim, ownership of the property, information as a set of specific knowledge and data and the ritual as a source of regulations. In essence, power resources are social psychological mechanisms for limiting the freedom of the will and actions of the people on that impact and extending these to the head.

**Charismatic leaders.** In this case, the charisma is perceived as affect which impresses and fascinates others. It makes them blindly to obey the person pretending to the blazing charisma. The psychological and social sense of the term charisma is that the followers of the leader accept and believe in its claims for his supernatural, which give him his will. Charismatic leaders in this sense become unpredictable in their actions, as they are not tied to specific traditions established in the secular society. They are not accountable to other individuals and to the public - seen as living gods on Earth and God does not answer to anybody for their actions. As believers, their power, the charismatic assigns entirely devote their willingness of leaders of the religious community. The leaders adopted the right to rule on all aspects of the

lives of their followers, as well as to impose upon them the religious norms of conduct and understood orders for action. Charismatic deterministic characteristics are the driver of a complete system for impact on the minds of his followers, consisting of more or less veiled ideas which have been assigned the sacral appearance. They are cleverly infiltrated in the overall conceptual dogmatic teaching of the community, but are always aimed at a particular group of faithful followers of the devotional religious leader. Property, which owns the believers are other power resource through which the "new Messiahs" impose their will over the wishes of his followers.

**The community of purpose.** Naturally ownership of property allow for free disposal due to this reason as a rule in the new religious communities do, once the individual provide his assets (mostly movable, but in not rare cases and real) for the benefit of the organization and as for the Islamic terrorists, it should be emphasized that in most cases, they have almost no property (off their rich executives). Thus believers are effectively bound by the community, since left without funds, are deprived of the possibility to freely make a choice about getting personally involved with cases to any society (in this case, religious community or secular society). In such a situation of physical dependence, believers realize that, by leaving the religious community, left without livelihoods and without shelter – a fact which strengthens the centripetal forces, restraint in the believer's religious society, by associating them with those who deal with the funds. I think this is one of the reasons the Islamic fundamentalist mullahs and radicals in a bid to attract new members en masse to guide their attention to the poorest sections of the population of the Muslim society. Through this power resource the minds of believers, Muslims becomes easy to manipulate.



**Power resources of religious leader.** Important power resource is information as a collection of specific data and knowledge. There are different interpretations of the concept of "information", but will consider it as a component in the organization of a system (in this case, the religious community). If entropy expresses the degree of disorganization of the system, information eminently formed highly organized structures. It is a set of knowledge plays an essential role in manipulating the minds of believers, and bearing in mind the fact that Islamic fundamentalism is massively supported by illiterate Muslims, the manifestations of this power resource on their consciousness feels extremely strongly. The other power resources, favourable fanaticized of believers is the ritual as a source of rules and order, which essentially represents the worship of God. Sigmund Freud in "Psychology of religion" very precisely determined religious ritual as intrusive actions, observed in neurotics. No less significant is the other power resources – essential managerial, as a system of rules (dogma), aimed at the formation of the uncritical mind at followers of "new gods". Religious leaders develop a comprehensive system of methods for maintaining and regulating the discipline in them-led organization, which ultimately deprives the believers of individuality and of the right of free choice. The special thing in this case is that these established rules (dogma) are presented as prescriptions, given by God, confirming their imperative with regard to believers. As a rule, the modern religious and Islamic fundamentalist teachings considered pushing the world as creation of evil, as a threat to believers and in the end – as the source of all the sorrows and evils for the faithful. Such a strong sacral ideas, combined with the impact of power mechanisms of formation and maintenance of the fanaticism of the faithful, radicalize their negative attitude towards the outside world. These misconceptions are stand of religiously motivated terrorists. Summarizing what should be point out that increasingly brightly manifests the so-called militant religious

fanaticism that Zbigniew Brzezinski says: "Postmodern political awakening of militant bigotry is a serious test for the traditional Western democracy, test for proclaimed of us freedom of personality and spiritual independence ". In modern conditions is increasing the trend towards ever more brightly expressed politicization of religiously motivated terrorists. According to a number of political scientists, Islam cannot be viewed independently of politics. This feature occurs mostly in State who sponsord the terrorism, and religious-political terrorist so these groups are means to achieve internal and external political goals and aspirations. An essential feature of contemporary religiously motivated terrorism is that despite existing doctrinal differences, under certain circumstances the organizations pooled their efforts. This is happening mostly in the presence of a common enemy (for example Western technocratic society headed by the United States). This tendency is most pronounced in the activity of jihadist religious-political terrorist organizations. Only for the period April 1994 - July 1997 onwards jihadist organizations Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, jointly organize fourteen terrorist acts against Jewish sites, involving over 150 religiously motivated terrorists. A characteristic of religious-political terrorist organizations is that they disregard the death in their violence already mentioned as a general tendency for modern terrorism - unprincipled selection of victims here applies to the fullest extent. They believe that the more "infidels" liquidate, their God will accept with greater favour. This makes the pursuit of religious motivated terrorists to carry out acts of violence in the days of their major religious holidays or during such holidays of opponents. In the other case, religiously motivated terrorists seek to desecrate the feast of their enemies (the objects of terrorist acts). The last rung on the noble eightfold path has the following interpretation: self-improvement is achievable through the renunciation of all worldly and by achieving inner calm, impassivity, and this is achieved through

the self-absorption that through continuous daily meditation. In this connection the researchers of Buddhism called this religion (to the extent that Buddhism is a religion) passive.

### **Why escalate the Islamic radicalism after violence under the flags of Holy War?**

The real Islam just like other world religions is not aggressive. The factors which supporting aggressiveness of Muslim radicals, have overtly political nature and date back to the late 70s of XX century. Based on the above can be outlined the main features of the modern religious-political terrorism:

- Religious terrorist violence is a means to sacral the implementation of God's duty and is in close contact with their particular dogmatic belief (holy war in defence of the faith). This imparts a divine nature of religiously motivated terrorist act, in which the perpetrators are believed to be free of all political, moral and legal constraints, adopted by the world against which routed its violence.
- Unlike "secular counterparts" that rarely resort to listed shares, a religious-political terrorist organizations aspire to liquidate people – the outsider world. This perception justifies and perceive violence as a necessary tool in their fight against the enemies of their faith and purify the Earth of infidels.
- Religiously motivated terrorists have extremely negative attitude to modern society. This characteristic determines their radicalism.
- Lack of moral-ethical system also favours the formation of extreme radicalism, manifested in the extreme cruelty of religiously motivated terrorists. According to religiously motivated terrorists good is anything, including violence that strengthens faith and is directed against their opponents.



Author founds it useful to point out some of the most famous and active religious-political terrorist organizations:

- "The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). At present, created in 1964 by Ahmad Shukri organization is primarily political.
- "Palestinian Islamic Jihad". The Organization was created at the end of the 1970s century until 1995 was led by Dr Fathi Shakari. The organisation is financed by rich personalities of Iran and after each successful raid the terrorists receive money as a reward.
- "Popular front for the liberation of Palestine" (NFOP). Initially as composition of the PLO, but in 1967 has been separated and has started a private terrorist fight. The leader is Naif Havatmeh. NFOP is acting on the territory of Syria, Israel and Lebanon. Financial receipts come primarily from rich and influential personalities from Syria.
- "Popular front for the liberation of Palestine - General command. Leader is the former captain of the Syrian army Ahmad Gibril. There are divisions in Lebanon and Europe. Financial support is given by rich businessmen from Egypt and Syria. Its kamikaze terrorists used airplanes, balloons and moto hang gliders.
- "The movement for the national liberation of Palestine". Founded in Kuwait in 1957 by Yasser Arafat and Abu Jihad. Financial support it receives from rich and influential personalities from Syria, but also be self-financing, by developing its own business.
- "The Democratic front for the liberation of Palestine" (DFOP). The organisation is separated from the NFOP in 1969. DFOP financial support it receives from rich and influential personalities from Syria and Lebanon.
- "Palestinian Liberation Front ' (PFO). Separate from the "popular front for the liberation of Palestine" in 1976. Carry out terrorist operations in the Lebanese-Israeli border.

- "Revolutionary Council, LITERALLY". This is the most famous terrorist organization in the 1970s and the 1980s. It was moved to Lebanon during the 1990s with the help of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. In carrying out the terrorist acts using conventional weapons, mainly Kalashnikovs, rocket launchers, guns as the object of terrorist activity the members literally perceive all the Jews regardless of their location.
- "Hamas". The Organization was founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin on the basis of the two Islamist factions, officially registered as a cultural and educational movements. Hamas is made up of political and military units. In the past a number of young Muslims are members of martyrs (terrorist's bombers) aged between 18 and 27 years. The organization is self-funding through their own business.
- "Al-Gamaa Al-Islamia". Members are mostly Egyptians who are veterans of Afghan wars. The financial support it receives from the organization Islamic non-governmental organisations in Iraq, Sudan, Western Europe and the United States, as well as by Islamists from Afghanistan.
- "Al Jihad". This is the Islamic group emerged in the late 1970s. This organization meets and under other names – "the Jihad Group", "Islamic Jihad", "Group New Jihad" Terrorist acts carried out in the vicinity of Cairo, Egypt, in and outside Yemen, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sudan, Lebanon and Britain. Funded by Osama bin Laden, as well as from various non-governmental Islamic organizations located in Western Europe and the United States.
- "Al Qaeda" was established in 1988 by Osama bin Laden. Its consisting mainly of Veterans of the Afghan war, carried out terrorist operations in India, the countries of the Asia-Pacific region , the former Yugoslavia, the United States, Western Europe, etc. Have modern weapons, and there are indications that develop and intend to use biological weapons.

- "Muslim brothers". Originally emerged as a charitable Muslim organization, but very soon turns into extreme extremist. They established members of the "Muslim brothers" in Bulgaria until 1990, mostly from among Arab students.
- "Hizb Allah" ("party of God"). This terrorist organization emerged in 1982. Also under the name "Hezbollah." Its size is around 3000 people, mostly leading guerrilla war in southern Lebanon.
- "Group of Abu Sajaf" is a small Islamic terrorist organization. Its purpose is to create an Islamic State by Iranian type.
- "Aum Supreme Truth". This organization is known as the "Aum Sinrik'o". It was established in 1987 by Shoko Asahara. In 1989 under the Japanese law acquire legal status in Japan. Its structure resembles the State – there are government ministries, symbolism (coat of arms, banner, etc.). Organization develops an active missionary business, even buying real estate.

### **Mass media and the fight against terrorism**

Today the modern world cannot exist without the information provided to him by radio, television, newspapers. Not surprisingly, they are perceived as the fourth power in modern society. As such, they can be "counterterrorist", but also cleverly used by terrorist organizations for the legitimisation of their activities, as well as to create fear, terror and panic among the population. Terrorist organisations, supporting structures in their units for psychological treatment of public consciousness, well know the main characteristics of the modern mass media and skill fully use them for the realization of the goals pursued. In his quest to acquire "at any cost" of sensational news journalists often become voluntary or involuntary propagators of violence. And this always happens when the mass media as part of a modern democratic society are not intentionally included in the anti-terrorist struggle.



Analyzing media policy, counter-terrorism definitely can say that it is either missing or is not so refined that it favours the overall counter-terrorism struggle. Moreover, very often conscious or subconscious media contribute to the solution of specific tasks standing before the terrorist organisations associated mostly with their drive to legitimise their activities to the public. In 1996 the Russian national television revealed in front of the whole world martyr image of Basayev, speaking of "the death of his entire family" as a result of counter-terrorist actions of Russian special forces in Chechnya. After 11 September 2001 onwards, repeated mass media were used in such a negative for the anti-terrorist coalition guideline – Osama bin Laden. He was presented initially as a wealthy bohemian, who later after training at the CIA base, became head of the anti soviet struggle in Afghanistan. Then led by deeply personal sacral religious views, became a fighter for equality of all weak, disenfranchised and located in the lower social strata of society people.

Terrorist organisations know well the state of mass media and cleverly use it to solve the tasks standing before them. If a large part of the journalists, correspondents and operators are not known. Syndrome of the hostage, the terrorists rely on it and use it purposefully. The essence of this syndrome is that the mind of the hostages being held is handled in the area to form the belief in them, that the terrorists are not abusers and their doom, but their decision to release them was justified primarily by the decision of a particular person or Government. At the same time, the terrorists did not use violence against the hostages. In the end, even the terrorists do not achieve what officially declared to the hostages – specifically, government, state or political leader to take the terrorists want solutions, they where very often the hostages were starting to sympathize with the hijackers, not to those who have not taken any effective action on their exemption. The released hostages have become the subject of heightened media interest, which before the media

completely logical and objective stress that is not used violence against them, that the terrorists are weaker and are preferred by their detention to achieve its hardly legitimate purposes, that the official authorities have not taken anything for their release. With such tactics, purposely conducted by terrorists themselves, can be formed public opinion, which the terrorists who are underprivileged, are not as bad and cruel as often portrayed, and at the same time, the authorities did not take any effective action for the release of the hostages. It must be remembered that the image of the weaker and disadvantaged in most cases engenders sympathy and compassion among quite a number of people. Of course, the essence of "hostage syndrome" is well known to experts in the field of anti-terrorist fight, but it is hardly known to the mass media, i.e. those who form public opinion and who have repeatedly provided information about exempt from terrorists themselves hostages. It would be enough in the media to have detailed, scientific positions, explaining the essence of this syndrome, as a highlight, that very often is the basis of purposefully carried out tactics on the part of the terrorists with the aim of their activity to the legitimisation of the society.

Presented as fearless and self-sacrificing, but in the name of the sacral ideas terrorists often through mass media are "canonized" in the eyes of millions of people around the world. Because it's not a question of hired assassins acting on commercial grounds, and for the faithful warriors of Allah, Yahweh, Christ, for fighting against the "tyranny and exploitation of capitalism". Presented in this way, the terrorists found understanding of violence carried out against opponents of those whose backgrounds they come and they themselves recruit new followers. This mechanism of impact through the mass media on public awareness is especially valid among Muslims, especially among the poorest sections of the Arab world where any violence is justified by Allah, if it is in defence of the faith.

Intimidating effect in the population terrorist organisations also cleverly achieved by means of mass media. Let us remember the anxiety permeating the population in Bulgaria a month after the terrorist acts of 11 September 2001 in the United States. Psychosis, clutching American society, as well as the population of other countries was conducted by mass media.

These few lines of use of mass media by terrorists for the legitimization of its activity, to induce a intimidating effect as well as for transmitting messages to the leaders of terrorist organisations to their adherents, located thousands of kilometres away, impose the need for active involvement of mass media in the anti-terrorist fight, which requires the development of an information strategy, applicable in emergency situations. On the specifics of the strategy will highlight the sensitivity of the problem of coverage of terrorist acts and activities of terrorist organizations. So the questions are what and to what extent should be reflected already carried out specific acts of terrorism and terrorist activity at all. The sensitivity of this, seemingly difficult balancing question is answered in a good – evil relations. And it's completely logical – there is hardly any greater evil in the life of thousands of casualties and massive destruction caused by the fanaticism of a handful of people equality. It follows from this conclusion that the terrorism must be presented objectively in his actually black, without saving anything.

### **Conclusion**

In this aspect the strategy to combat terrorism as part of an overall strategy for combating terrorism should be subject to several requirements:

- Absolute compliance of counter-terrorism strategy with the media, the guidelines aim and specifics of the overall counter-terrorism strategy,



i.e. the media need to be sure the public weapon in his fight against terrorism.

- An objective reflection of the antisocial nature of terrorism. Any unprincipled, non-subordinated to public interest aspirations to acquire some sensational information are incompatible not only with the journalistic ethics, but with the focus of the overall counter-terrorism strategy.
- Non-mass media to be used by terrorist organizations for the legitimisation of their activities, to reinforce the syndrome of the consequences of violence or to send messages from the heads of terrorist organizations to their followers.
- Professional coverage the essence of terrorism and activities of specific terrorist organizations. This requires the reporters, journalists and operators to be well prepared in all aspects related to acts of terrorism and with the specificity of terrorist activity and the anti-terrorist fight.

In this exhibition is unable to develop in detail the overall media policy for combating terrorism, but at least it was be paced the framework and the specifics in contemporary conditions.

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# THE CONFLICT IN UKRAINE AND MOLDOVA – SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT WITH DIFFERENT GOALS?

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**Key words:** *Ukraine, Moldova, Eurasian Union, European Union*

## **Abstract**

The current crisis in Ukraine shows a partly unsatisfied society since 1990 in comparison to the similar issue in Moldova. Moldova since 1992 and Ukraine since 2014 with the signature and ratification of the EU association agreement. Especially Ukraine will give interesting insights about current economic relations. Here is the role of the EU as an economic partner and the Eurasian Economic Union as the other one important fact which also “created” the escalation on the Maidan, the occupation of governmental building and in the end the war in the east of Ukraine. The Message will be that it seems to get to be a “Frozen conflict” but economic partnership on micro and meso stage is still necessary. However the experience in Ukraine seemed not to reflect any pro-Russian interests.

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Issues: Regional  
Perspectives,  
A.Soboń, D. Smolny (eds.),  
Wydawnictwo AON,  
Warsaw 2016, p. 94-107.



### **Eurasian Union against the European Union?**

Putin's offer and President Yanukovych's decision to refuse the EU-Agreement, concerning the terms and conditions, was at least economically understandable. The offer of the EU in comparison to the offer of the Russian Federation was in data: 286 Million \$ against 15 Billion \$ and a rebate on gas of 33% [1]. An offer Moscow wanted to give under one condition, being part of the Eurasian Economic Union instead of the European Union on the other side. But how much is the society really interested in such issues like political orientation for future partnerships? The Maidan protestors showed a lot of European flags and Ukrainian flags. A sure indicator for a new European country or just another Revolution like the orange Revolution in 2004? One is for Sure; the "Euromaidan" was a social movement not a political movement.

With the beginning of the demonstrations against Yanukovych as a president, the refuse of signing the EU-Association Agreement and general social dissatisfaction started in November 2013. Different Statistics showed that the most important fact why individual persons demonstrated has been the resignation of the current president. More than 50% of the people claimed that they're social unsatisfied and want new elections [2]. Something must change. Other people answered with the refuse of the European Association Agreement in November 2013. According to a street survey where 1000 people were asked, most people came from the west of Ukraine and Kiev. Yanukovych mentioned before his meeting with President Putin to hold on his decision to sign the document for European Integration. With the acceptance of the Russian offer a big demonstration in Kiev started.

Up to February the demonstrations ended up in a catastrophe, police and demonstrators used weapons, violence and a destroyed Maidan were the pictures everybody could see on television after this

time. But there was a sign of hope according to the “Agreement on the Settlement of Crisis in Ukraine” between President Yanukovych and the Opposition which supported the demonstration and resignation of Yanukovych. Under supervision of Germany, France and also Russia the main part of the paper was to get back to constitution in 2004 and reorganize the government like the national identity is. Moreover there had to be earlier elections and the violence should be stopped immediately by both parties [3].

After this agreement was signed by all parties the Maidan demonstrators didn't accept it and occupied the governmental building and Yanukovych escaped from Ukraine. An interim Government was created by oppositional parties without the acceptance of the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation occupied Crimea, Demonstrations in the East of Ukraine began to escalate and a war in the east of Ukraine started.

### **Moldova-Transnistria conflict**

The Conflict in Moldova started after the collapse of the Soviet Union and also the “Moldova SSR”. A lot of political parties started to get active and planned to change the country. On 31 August 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR enacted two laws. One of them made Moldovan the official language instead of Russian. In addition the name *Soviet* and *Socialist* was dropped and the name of the country was changed to “Republic of Moldova”. In case of these facts some Russian people in Regions like Gagauzia and Transnistria started to demonstrate against decisions made by the government. They seemed to be scared, seemed to feel separated from the population of Moldova. A referendum in Transnistria with 96% of votes according to autonomy was organized by a pro-Russian party without any international acceptance [4].

Moreover some months later Pridnestrowskaja Moldawsckaja Sozialistschesckaja Sowetskaja Respublika (PMSSR) was created as an independent Union with its own capitol in Tiraspol.

A Crisis started in Moldova. Different border fights between Soviet Soldiers and Soldiers from Moldova including Ukrainian volunteers and more. Between August and October 1991 Chisinau underline their independence from The Soviet Union and Transnistria was building up an own governmental structure. Up to now this conflict still exists and Transnistria is still not accepted as an independent country. Today this conflict is an example of a “frozen conflict”.



**Figure 1 Transnistria**



Source: [reconsideringrussia.org/2014/04/04/moldova-and-transnistria-an-overview/moldova-transnistria-g](http://reconsideringrussia.org/2014/04/04/moldova-and-transnistria-an-overview/moldova-transnistria-g)

### **Government in Kiev**

According the official position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Ukraine in Kiev “every party in Ukraine is against any Russian Integration and for a European-Association”. Here especially the economic part of the EU-Agreement which is not ratified yet but signed by President Poroshenko. Every conversation with Russian diplomats, according to trading affairs or the Minsk agreement seem to be very hard and gaining solutions are nearly impossible without coming step by step together. The Ukrainian Government still believes in Russian Terrorism operations in the east of Ukraine. Moreover it declares that there is prove that the Russian Federation shot the airplane MH17 in 2014 and that Russia still block any possible Resolution with the UN- Security council because of their VETO Right. In general Russia is the one of 50 states which are against any participation of the UN, so the MFA thinks that they are not interested in solving this problem. The military operations in the East of Ukraine aren't solving the problems in the east but the Ukrainian army is able to hold positions and create a frozen border without too much confrontation. The Ukrainian Government still wants to underline its Sovereignty and their loss of the Crimea, which is occupied by “official Russian soldiers”. The Ukrainian Army is supported by 250 U.S. soldiers, who educate soldiers in tactics and medical care. The issue about a NATO membership of Ukraine is now more important than before. Russia didn't respect Ukraine's “Non Block Status” at all which leads Ukraine to search for military cooperation [5].

### **Hope in Odessa?**

Mr. Mikhail Saakashvili, the current Governor of Odessa who was president of Georgia from 2008 to 2013 – is he really the right person for

this position? What about his warrant for arrest in Georgia because of abuse of position during his time as a president? And isn't it a provocation for Russia to employ this man in Odessa? Alexander Borovik, who lived some years in Russia, U.S., worked some time for Microsoft as a deputy and now he is helping Mikhail Saakashvili to lead the Oblast Odessa and improve the country as a first deputy economy minister. He mentioned that a lot of Georgian Reformers fled to Ukraine, like Mister Saakashvili. Everyone, especially the Ukrainian students loved this man for his leisure way of speaking to people. Two points of success in one man. If Saakashvili succeed in Ukraine, that would mean a lot of pressure to Georgian Government and Russia [6]. The current data in his words is around 80% support for the Governor in Odessa. Before Mister Saakashvili was chosen by President Poroshenko as the Governor of Odessa, he was living in the U.S. after he fled from Georgia. He got his Ukrainian citizenship and refused his Georgian to get no problems with further political relations. Before the arrival in September the official Vice Governor was chosen by President Saakashvili; since July 2015 a popular oppositional activist from Russian Federation Miss Maria Gaidar is supporting the Governor of Odessa. A general political dispute with Russia was obvious [7].

The general position about the Government in Kiev is not in a supportive way. No good words about their way of solving problems in Ukraine. Latest reports from 11.12.2015 show how a fight in the Duma started after premier minister Jazenjuk was just taken from his podest after his speech. His reputation is not good and nobody believes in him as a person. Fights in the Duma were always an issue in Ukraine, a country with European values. However, Jazenjuk was one of the leading persons during the Maidan Protests [8]. Interesting is that Mister Borovik mentioned that the status of Crimea is impossible to change now and the war in Ukraine should end as soon as possible. Russia won't accept the

way the government in Kiev is acting at the moment, furthermore Odessa and Mister Saakashvili aren't supporting their way either [9].

### **Government in Moldova**

The Government in Moldova was mentioning smuggling problems with Russian Federation from Transistria to Ukraine. Moreover the decision and ratification of to be a part of European Union is still one of the most important goals of the current government. The Autonomous regions Gagauzia and Transistria aren't participating in the course of the Government in Chisinau [10]. However the society at the moment is very unsatisfied. More than 1 Billion EUR disappeared from the 3 largest Banks in Moldova. People decided to go to the streets in May 2015 and more than 10.000 people were protesting on the streets in Chisinau against the current happenings. In September 2015 more than 1000 people were still sitting there camping, singing songs and protesting about the loss of 1 Billion EUR [11].

### **Hope in Gagauzia?**

In the autonomous Region Gagauzia in Moldova every participant recognized that the streets looked better, schools and churches were in better condition than in Chisinau – the capital of Moldova. The Vice-Bashkan Vadim Cheban was reporting about his opinion according to the crisis in Ukraine, the issue in Moldova and the general question about European Orientation or Russian Orientation was quite simple. People in Gagauzia are not interested in political long term decisions like this. There have always been good relations with the Russian Federation for the last decades. Especially people and companies in Gagauzia still make decisions because of trade conditions and personal advantages in general and not because of political orientation [12]. The Autonomous Region Gagauzia is the only Region, apart from Transistria, which still



export and import food and wine to Russian federation after Russia decided to give a food embargo to some European Countries, including Moldova [13]. European Sanctions followed by Russian sanctions. Every action though is followed by a reaction. Gagauzia is the only region which still deals officially with both EU and Russia. Does the political orientation play a big role in trade in the future? Of course it does.

### **Economics and Society in Ukraine and Moldova**

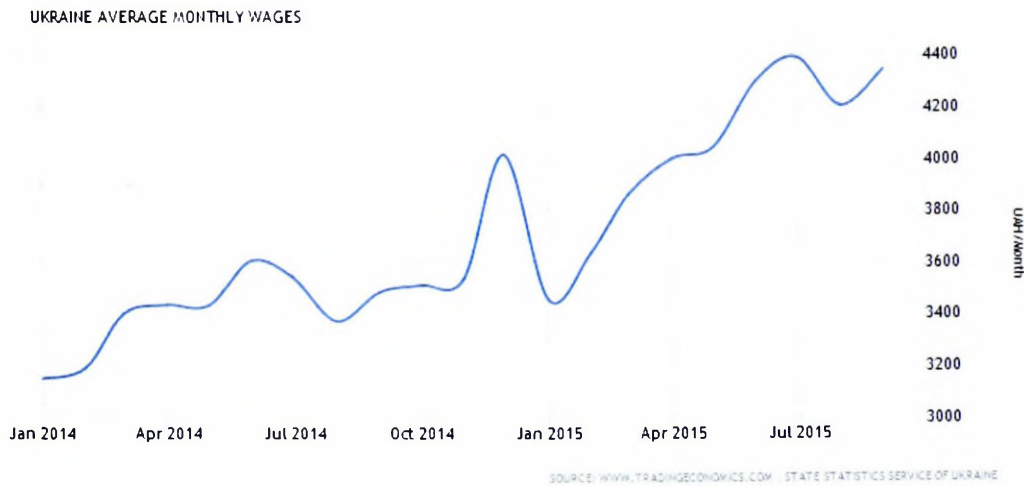
In Kiev there were a lot of old people sitting on the streets and begging for money. Asking the students about reasons, the main answer was: "Raised poverty since the crisis began". Lower wages, lower pensions, higher pension age and higher living costs than before [14]. The crises seem to have affected the society in a very obvious way. With a look on the HDI of 0,734 is Ukraine on the 83. rank of the World, between Belize and Peru [15].

Interesting is the decline since the beginning of Maidan Protests in November 2013, the strong decline during the escalation in February 2014 and the occupation of Crimea and the war in the east of the Country. After the ratification of the EU-Association Agreement and the financial support by EU the BigMac Index is now getting better since January 2015.



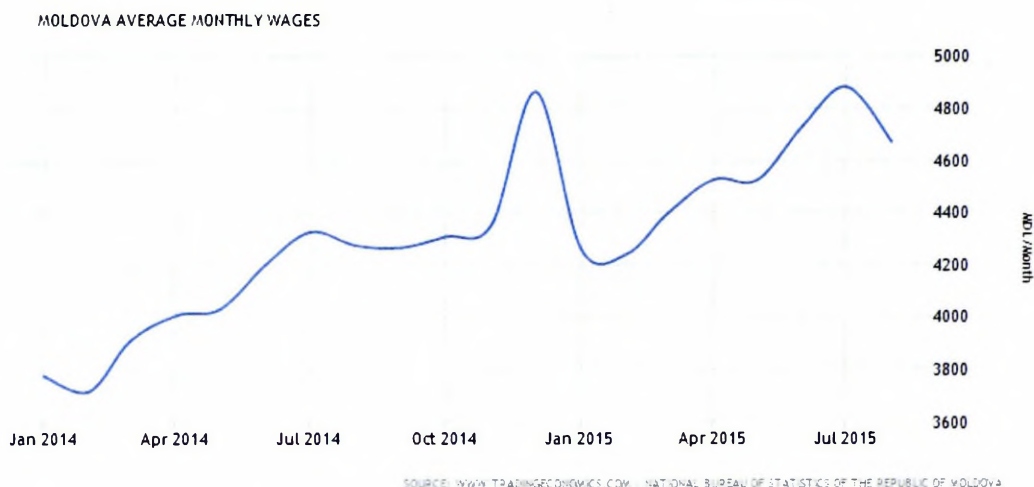
**Figure 2 Valuation the euro in Ukraine**  
Source: [www.economist.com/content/big-mac-index](http://www.economist.com/content/big-mac-index)

Of course it is important to have a look at the wages in Ukraine, too. The average income is roundabout 4000 UAH (160 EUR) and a pension in Ukraine is around 1300 UAH (50 EUR). According to the BigMac Index and a general increase of living costs the society is living under bad conditions. Microeconomic disadvantages for the society since the demonstrations in Ukraine began [16].



**Figure 3 Monthly wages in Ukraine**  
Source: [www.tradingeconomics.com/ukraine/wages](http://www.tradingeconomics.com/ukraine/wages)

With a look at the wages in Ukraine the Inflation since January 2014 and especially the war in the east in the end of 2014 show a big decline until the beginning of 2015.



**Figure 4 Monthly wages in Moldova**

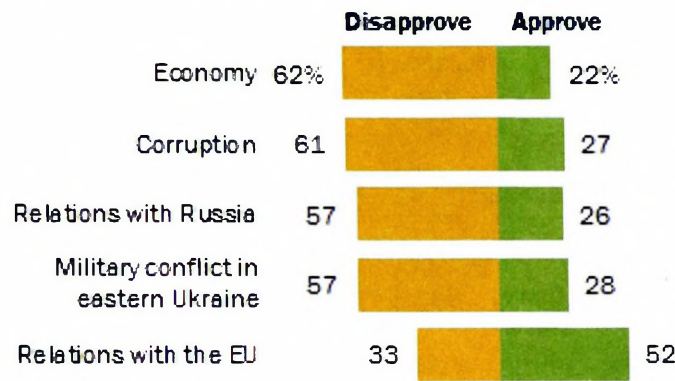
Source: [www.tradingeconomics.com/moldova/wages](http://www.tradingeconomics.com/moldova/wages)

In comparison to Moldova there is no big difference, in spite of a decline in 2015. The decline at the end of 2015 is probably related to the issue of 1 Billion EUR loss in July. The government which is still represented by Oligarchs and politicians just realized that the money disappeared somehow. So how is the society in Ukraine and Moldova thinking about their government? Ukraine society disagrees with the government of Poroshenko. More than 50 % are disapproving the economic and political decisions, the war in the east of Ukraine and also with the way of dealing with the Russian Federation. Statistics show that people only approve the positive course with the European Union. A general dissatisfaction is also within the young students and youth in general.



**Most Ukrainians Disapprove of Poroshenko's Handling of Key Issues**

*Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Petro Poroshenko is handling ...*



Note: Ukraine sample does not include Luhans'k, Donets'k and Crimea.

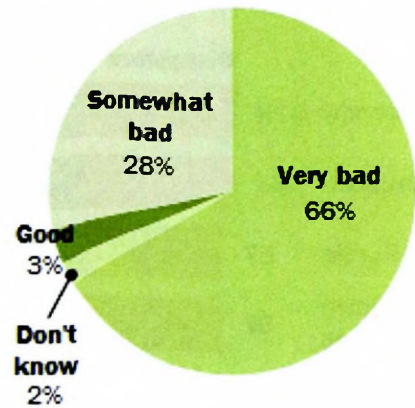
Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q91a-e.

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**Figure 5 Ukrainian Key issues**

**Unhappy with Economy**

*How would you describe the current economic situation in Ukraine?*



Note: Ukraine sample does not include Luhans'k, Donets'k and Crimea.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q3.

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**Figure 6 Ukrainians unhappy with economy**

In Moldova the students in the University of Chisinau answer this question without thinking about it too long. Most of the students want to leave their country after finishing their studies. Asking the people how they feel about their political orientation, ProEU or ProRussian. The answer was once: "We are not interested in this kind of discussions, something must change, we don't want to live like this anymore. It's the government, it's the political dispute and we have to pay for it [17].

**Conclusion**

Comparing economic data and dissatisfaction in society both countries are politically disorientated. The decision for European Integration was made before thinking about the current national situation in the two countries. Constitutional discussion about ethnicity, language and religion during the nation-building process in Moldova and Ukraine

lead to protests and to diversification in society. In addition to political dispute with Russia, media used propaganda on both sides to convince society about the “right way of political integration”.

However, what does political integration in east Europe for countries like Ukraine and Moldova mean? The HDI (Human Development Index) in Moldova has one of the lowest HDI in east European countries. Since 1990 started with a HDI of 0,645 it has reached after 24 years the HDI of 0,66 in 2014. According to the loss of 1 Billion EUR and the dissatisfaction in the society, it is obvious that the HDI for 2015 won't rise up in comparison to the other EU countries. Moldova is a middle development country ranked as the 114<sup>th</sup> place. South Africa is on the 118<sup>th</sup> rank, with a HDI of 0,65. The HDI of Ukraine has a different development in recent years. In 2000 with nearly the same HDI of 0,66 it reached the HDI of 0,73 and its place as a high development country [18].

Both countries decided to cooperate officially with the EU association agreement since 2014. The development of both countries is different. Moldova had not a real increase in its HDI since years, but a dispute with Russia since the same time. Ukraine was always switching their relations, depending on the party in Ukraine and the president. However Russia was considered always. Since the Orange Revolution in 2004/2005 a lot of Non-Governmental Organizations started to participate and act in those countries. Some are financed by European Union and some are financed by the U.S. Government [19].

A lot of actors, a lot of governmental movements with different goals (especially with a look at Kiev and Odessa) and an unsatisfied society in both countries. Talking to people in Russian language was never a problem in Ukraine/Moldova, in Kiev or Odessa. Ukraine is still the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest pork meat exporter to Russia. Moldova would still be one



of the largest wine exporters if Russia didn't decide to react on European sanctions.

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# WHAT IS TERRORISM?

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**Key words:** *terrorism, organized crime, strategy, counter-terrorism*

## Abstract

In his "Principles of Philosophy" René Descartes shows that the majority of disputes about a concept would fall if it beforehand accurately be defined. This is true, especially with regard to the multifaceted concepts, such as "terrorism". Adhering to the belief of Descartes will attempt a precise definition of the concept in two aspects - legal and socio-political. Etymological meaning of "terrorism" according to the "Dictionary of Foreign Words in Bulgarian language" is: 1. A system of measures of persecution, violence and physical destruction of political opponents; 2. Management, reign with threats, physical violence and murder. Way too exhaustive in this respect is the vocabulary of the publishing house "Dorsey" (Chicago), which sets out four definitions: 1. Violence directed against randomly selected citizens in order to artificially cause fear in society and thus to affect government regulations and policies; 2. Violence against representatives (politicians, diplomats) of government by those who want to reject it or change; 3. Hidden war of one country against another; 4. Effect of a government to stay in power, influence or random selected citizens. Obviously, that "terrorism" is politically motivated violence. In an article in "Zarubezhnoe voennoe obozrenie" Y. Mgimova claims that terrorism is premeditated and prepared the illegal use of violence or the possible conduct of such plans to people, buildings, transport, road equipment etc. To create difficulties of the existing political power and form of government [1].

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### Modern terrorism

Modern terrorism is seen as a transnational phenomenon, which necessitates the adoption of a uniform, unified approach to its definition. In this regard the researchers suggest that its definition is a mixture of the following elements – **purpose, resources, objects**. Before proceeding to consider these elements in terrorism, we will briefly point out their philosophical significance. The secondary goal of philosophy is prediction of the minds of people, into the result to which are aimed their actions. As a direct motive the purpose drives and regulates the actions like internal law of the man who obeys his will. The power of molding the reality can become a goal needed in the practical matter. The resources are all the objects or complex of objects or actions that the man acts or modifies. With the historical development of the human kind also the means of acting on the subject, respectively the environment. Objects, understood by the philosophy, is aimed cognitive and other related activities. Although in the active force in the interaction object-subject, the person is not acting randomly, because he is putting certain limits in the activity of the subject. Depending on this a person sets his goals, during which the object and the subject are amending both. In other words, the activity can be directed to stimulate the development of the subject but also to its destruction and / or prevention. Closely associated with the object and the purpose is the category of "motive" - internal motive for action, motivated by a need (including mystical) and manifested with a dynamic focus in the individuals behavior. The motive shows the personal relation to the subjects (person) and to the objects of his personal trend. As an inducement to pursue the attainment of a certain goal the motive is a significant cause of action, but it also finds expression decisive importance of goals and objectives.

After these brief but necessary philosophical notes, which we will stick to in our research. We will proceed to outline the specifics of the target, resources and objects in the definition of the term "terrorism".

- **The objective** pursued by the terrorists is always political. Through their activities they seek to undermine the political foundations of the countries with violent conduct criminal activity. The weakening of state structures and the formation of problems in the management of the country are the main targets of terrorists, and it reveals the essence of the terrorism phenomenon. Even more, one of the tasks solved by terrorists, in view of the the objectives pursued by their political objectives, is to suggest to the public that the authorities are unable to run the country, to protect law and order and ensure the safety of citizens.
- **The resources** used by terrorists (violence or threat of violence), are according to the specific objectives of each terrorist act. In this article, in detail, we will look at the means that terrorists use to carry out their aims, but we will only point out that in our study on terrorism will stick to the concept of violence (or force, as adopted in the criminal law) in sense of physical intervention on the site of the terrorist act (murder, injury, destruction, damage, etc.).Coercion is driven by the violence through which terrorists influence the mind (psychology) of the object (in this case - representatives of the state and / or political power, the entire population of a country where they conduct the terrorist activities, or parts of it population) , with the aim of motivating them to take any action, or to motivate certain behaviors desired by the terrorists. Closely associated with violence and coercion is the threat of a crime against the person (life and health) or property which may lead to fear, but it does motivate a particular person or group of persons (eg leadership, communities, population, etc..) To particular behavior desired by the terrorists.

- **Objects** of terrorist acts are people, vehicles and / or buildings where the devastation is enormous, and the human toll - numerous. We will devote a few lines for victims of terrorism. Many researchers (Bruce Hoffman brothers Melison etc.) Believe that the real purpose of terrorists is primarily a form of fear (even neurotic fear) among certain categories of the population of a country or among all its inhabitants. They suggest that the true objects of the terrorists are not their physical victims and those who remain alive, because they will feel threatened, normal activity will be paralyzed by fear. Viewed from this aspect, terrorism is used as a tool to achieve their goals (formation of fear and insecurity among the population) physical victims and the method is murder, injury and destruction. From this we can deduce one essential characteristic of terrorism, which distinguishes it from diversion and sabotage - the actions are directed against the whole society (population) of the State in which the acts of terrorism are committed and this is pursuing the creation of fear and uncertainty in it (or its individual communities - religious, ethnic, etc.), in which occurs the so-called. syndrome consequences of violence, namely display located in the period, after the terrorist attack. Characterized by symptoms of fear, panic and insecurity among the population of the country where the terrorist act was carried out. And this inevitably creates additional difficulties for the operation of state institutions which destabilize the political power. There is an ancient Chinese saying: "Kill a monkey to frighten the others. " An indicative In this aspect is the situation in the United States after September 11, 2001. So to talk about any other motivation of violence than political (economic, criminal, domestic, etc.) In which these acts can be categorized as a terrorist, has no scientific justification. Terrorism has always been and remains a violent activity, carried out for political motives, in order to create difficulties for the existing political power



and governance, including the formation of fear, panic and insecurity among the population or parts of it. That is why in structures of terrorist organizations the exist of psychological unit is needed. This unit have the task is monitor and examine the extent of developing syndrome consequences from the violence [2].

When comparing the quoted definitions, and other known, it is clear that terrorism is a complex political phenomenon, which contain elements of internal and international politics, domestic and international law. At the same time found that the main goal of terrorists is to destabilize the political power and the government of the countries where they carry out their criminal activities. The weakening of state structures and the formation of problems in the management of the country are the main targets of terrorists, and it reveals the essence of the terrorism phenomenon.

### **Systematic approach**

Using a systematic approach in defining the term "terrorism" should outline its core features as a phenomenon.

- **Terrorism** is a form of organized violence and as such it's socially dangerous phenomenon. This is especially the case given the fact that terrorists direct their activities towards eradication of persons who are active (politicians, military, lawyers, etc.) or objects (buildings), which are usually collected many people or are themselves socially significant. To this should be added that the money that terrorists use, in most cases lead to death, often killing innocent citizens and destruction the are enormous. For terrorists is typical denial of the concept of "innocence" as they think they are guilty of all who belong to a society opposed to theirs. In such a moral and ethical justification of their activities, very often the victims of terrorist attacks are innocent

civilians as for the terrorists the effect of the syndrome consequences of violence is important.

- Through terrorism are pursued specific political and / or ethnic separatist or religious-political purposes (the last two can be seen also as a political, as far as terrorists are seeking to change the form of government: terrorists, separatists - to secession from mother country and religiously motivated terrorists - to create a theocratic state). We have repeatedly emphasized that the primary goal of terrorists is to destabilize or change the political system and public authorities in the country where they act. On this point all the researchers all agree on the phenomenon of terrorism.
- There is a drive to activation of ideological motives in carrying out terrorist acts. The motivation of the modern terrorist organizations is with ethnic nationalist, anarchist, religious or purely political nature. All terrorist organizations have ideological justification and platform that distinguish them from one another and define the direction of their actions. Typical of their ideological platforms that are extremely radical and extremist ideas aimed at changing the political system and public power in society, on the other hand - with the use of violence in the realization of the objectives pursued.
- Terrorist organizations are precisely organized groups. They are aiming the realization of policy objectives, such as extensive use of violence or threat of violence. It outlines the specifics of the mechanisms and principles of preparation to commit itself commit a terrorist act. An important condition to which terrorists stick to in their activities is strict, detailed planning of their acts, in which they try to foresee different elements of the situation and its possible change. On the other hand, the principle of secrecy and conspiracy in the planning and implementation of the act is based on their activity – the terrorist organizations are illegal groups illegitimate public characteristics.

- The activity of terrorists is ubiquitous. Terrorist organizations expanding it to the entire territory of the countries where pursuing their political objectives, there where the violence would weaken or destabilize the established political power and form a government.
- The activity of terrorist groups associated with massiveness. To achieve cardinal strategic objectives, such as the change of the political system and power management in a given country, the acts of violence are aimed at socially objects (buildings, people, vehicles, etc.). On the other hand, to form public opinion directed against the established state power, the terrorists seek to cause widespread fear among the population, to prove that the government is unable to cope with the violence and to ensure public order and security of citizens. Because of this terrorists are increasingly resorting to unprincipled determining the objects of violent actions, seeking to cause greater damage or cause more casualties to cause eventually syndrome consequences of violence. In other words, the phenomenon of terrorism is directed against a wider range of people rather than its immediate adversaries. Even it looks like that it won't be an exaggeration to say that it is directed against the entire democratic society.
- The actions of terrorist organizations are systematic. It is clear that the success of such complex and multifaceted goals requires good planning in carrying out the acts of violence. The systematic acts of terrorism is closely linked to the planning of the acts, with massiveness and ubiquity of actions.
- Terrorism is a symbiosis between the high degree of political motivation of the terrorists and the low level of participation of the population in the countries where they carry out acts of violence. In carrying out terrorist acts are involved small groups, and this distinguishes them from national liberation movements. We consider it



appropriate from a methodological point of view to briefly distinguish terrorism and national liberation movements. As a rule, as terrorism has no mass character. On the other hand, the movements do not rely on mass destruction and murder. If you rely on indiscriminate acts of violence, they are nothing different from the terrorist organizations because the hallmark of terrorism of various forms of political struggle (revolution, war, guerrilla activities) in the tactics of indiscriminate and unlimited violence (threat of violence ) over individuals or entire communities of people victimized mostly by coincidence, without direct opponents terrorists. On the other hand, most terrorists avoid a confrontation with the forces of authority (police, courts, special services). National liberation movements in one or another form are enjoying the support of the population (or parts of it) of the country where they operate - something not seen in terrorist organizations.

- Using benchmarking and systematic approach, we'll attempt to make a distinction between terrorism and organized crime, by comparing the same elements seen in both phenomena. This will use the same approach as in the definition of terrorism - the trinity of purpose, resources, objects.
- The purpose of terrorist organizations, as we emphasize repeatedly in the exhibition is political - to compel the government to take actions beneficial for terrorists or a threat to the government and society, destabilize the existing political state power and form of government and / or its possible change. The purpose of organized criminal gangs are not the political elements - it is the rapid accumulation of capital, to meet the needs of their members or associates and loved ones, There is a purely economic aim. Such is the finding made by the Conference of Presidents of European Parliaments in Trieste (Italy) in November 1994. To that statement sticks in his research on organized crime and JK. Delou which states in article, published in 1987 in "Police Journal"

that organized crime operates with "... the aim of appropriating large funds". In that regard, the thesis developed by Boyan Stankov in his monographic study "Organized crime", where he stated: "The desire to change the political and / or socio-economic structure of society is atypical for organized crime". Of course, few leaders of terrorist organizations have huge financial resources - such as Osama bin Laden, but we know in what poor conditions does he live and the funds are used solely to fund the work of his terrorist organization "Al Kaida." In organized crime groups relatively small part of their income is spent on maintenance of the organizations themselves.

- The funds are not completely covered. And terrorist organizations and organized criminal groups use violence or the threat of violence, as a means to attain the objectives pursued, but as terrorist organizations violence or threat of violence is always primarily tool for the realization of their objective, organized crime groups rarely resort to this. They use what they called - fine tools (blackmail, extortion, bribery, etc.). Indeed, elements of these "fine tools" shall be observed in the activities of terrorist organizations (extortion, when it comes to custody of their hostages), but they may be more supportive (mobilization of financial resources for the organization release of followers, etc.). They are not essential.
- The objects of activity of terrorists, as already pointed out, related to the entire democratic society. Victims of violence are not their direct opponents, giving rise again to emphasize that direct victims (dead and injured) terrorist acts are rather a means to attain the objectives pursued. Moreover, the approach of using indiscriminate (unprincipled) identifying objects (people, buildings, etc.), Terrorists aim at developing syndrome consequences of violence, which is also a means to destabilize the government. It is totally different with the activities of organized criminal groups. They are led by purely

commercial purposes (rapid accumulation of huge capital), they focus their efforts on areas of public life, which is enabling them to more easily achieve it. These areas can be held under a common denominator and be characterized as highly profitable - production and distribution of drugs, arms smuggling and also hazardous devices and materials, including dual use, gambling, prostitution, cross-border trafficking and so on. Penetrating and mastering these areas, criminal gangs are seeking their cardinal goal - rapid accumulation of huge capital in which resort to violence (or threat of violence) only when you need to physically eliminate competitors (rivals) or persons who are in the way and preventing and therefore hindering their criminal activity. Victims of organized crime groups are carefully selected, and the aim is not to achieve colossal public effect, expressed in occurrence of the syndrome of the consequences of violence, as in terrorist acts. Summing the written above for the violence perpetrated by terrorist organizations and organized criminal groups, it should be emphasized that while the violence of terrorists driven by hatred against the whole society and is aimed directly against this society, violence of organized criminal groups is not so big. Even something more, without society organized criminal groups are not able to get to their cardinal goal - rapid accumulation of huge capital [3].

### **Terrorism vs Organized Crime**

To be completely accurate in the comparative analysis between terrorism and organized crime phenomena, we will briefly mention brighter emerging trend in contemporary terrorism, expressed in its focus on the so-called researchers in the gray area, inside organized crime. The manifestation of this trend does not mean, however, that terrorism and organized crime are identified as phenomena (merge). There is only some overlap between the two phenomena, while they are occurring



bilaterally. On the one hand, terrorist organizations focusing on areas of activity occupied traditionally by organized crime (mostly production and distribution of drugs, counterfeit money), thereby seeking material to ensure its business (procurement of weapons, training, conduct terrorist acts, ensuring reliable shelter, etc.). From a methodological point of view will only mention three kinds of terrorist operations: basic (made with a view to the goals pursued by the terrorists - destabilization of the existing state power and form of government); support (to generate the funds necessary for their terrorist activities); release of supporters arrested by the traditionally security services or law enforcement authorities. In this aspect the activity of terrorist organizations, aimed at raising funds necessary for carrying out terrorist acts, including through penetration and control of the lucrative and traditionally occupied by organized crime areas (by production and trade of drugs), can be put next to the auxiliary operations. On the other hand, the system terrorism - organized crime is bilateral. Organized crime groups led by the commercial objective of rapidly accumulating huge capital, are increasingly resorting to arms trade and other hazardous materials, including substances and materials needed for the production of biological and chemical weapons as well as the development of nuclear explosive devices in which contacts with terrorist organizations seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction. While in organized crime groups this is the major (through it they realize their goal), for terrorist organizations the weapons smuggling is not a major but they use this as means to carry out their main activity - terrorist acts.

Another important element is observed (but in different aspects). In the terrorist organizations and also in organized crime groups, the attitude towards the existing state power and form of government. As already repeatedly emphasize the goal of terrorists is to destabilize the political power and form of government, even its destruction (purpose of

religiously motivated terrorists is the destruction of secular power and form of government and the establishment of a theocratic state). That is not the attitude of organized crime groups to the existing state power and form of government. As everyone knows their desire to infiltration in the government, which favors smooth realization of their goal - the accumulation of huge capital. While the terrorists seek to destroy the existing state power and form of government, organized crime groups look for its preservation and the symbiosis (penetration and fusing together) with it and putting it under control. In other words, the attitude of organized crime groups towards the existing state power (conditional could be categorized as positive) can be seen as a means to achieve their purpose, while the attitude of the terrorist organizations to the existing state power and form of government can be seen as extremely negative and their cardinal objective is to create difficulties for the government and assist its destruction and / or changing the form of government.

Another extremely important, even would say genetic, distinction between terrorism and organized crime ideological legitimacy of their activities. Already pointed out that all terrorist organizations have their own ideological platform and justification of activities - an element that was not observed in gangs of organized crime, whose "ideology" can quite figuratively be called commercialism.

Finally, the comparative analysis between the two phenomena - terrorism and organized crime, will can summarize there are cardinal differences between them and their identification is devoid of any scientific justification. Based on their differentiation should be developed and differentiated legal competencies of the various departments called to combat terrorism and organized crime. Terrorism is organized or an individual activity for bodily injury for implementation of violence and detention of people hijacking of motor vehicles or providing psychological

pressure by the threat of violence to meet the specific political demands, especially weakening and destabilizing existing government [4].

### **Strategy of fighting Terrorists**

In general terms, the strategy is a set of tools that require delineation of distant and long-term goals. Strategy means large scale of these objectives and the corresponding actions, and the term "strategic plan" includes not only their own actions but also those of partners and opponents. In this way the understanding of strategy is embedded element of globalization, higher summary applies not only to think but also to the measures that follow this thought. The Strategy describes the most common tasks for a long time span and determines the main directions of activity plan, identifies available forces and means and how to achieve a single destination. Moreover, it identified the main forms, means and methods for development and improvement of the various bodies involved in its implementation, foresees and provides sources and means of implementation. The strategy could be called the framework document, referring to all these aspects. Closely related to the strategy's prognosis, thanks to which the individual components of the strategy can be predicted, and any changes in the situation. This requires a highly developed science of society and the processes occurring in it, and so on. In theoretical order the characteristics of the strategy are: globality, integration, complex use of forces and means. The globality in strategic aspect is the inclusion of all areas of manifestation of the object of strategy, which should be reflected as changes thereto. Particular attention should be paid to the processes and the influencing on the object of strategic planning. Integrity is expressed in the inclusion of all institutions (national and international), and the integrated use of their forces and resources is a prerequisite for effective implementation of the developed strategy, especially when it comes to anti-terrorist struggle.



Key moments in the development strategy is the determination of its purpose and guidelines for action. The precise definition of the purpose (objective setting) is important because it defines precisely at a later stage the main lines of action, the tasks to be solved in order to achieve her and effective implementation of the strategy. We will only point out that the goal should be realistic and achievable by solving the respective tasks of the applied forces and means. Set unrealistic goals and unrealistic guidelines of acts scattering or inefficient use of available forces and means. In this occurs and determinism between strategy and prognosis - through the analysis of already existing data on forecast phenomenon or process can be outlined trends, and hence predicted its future state. On this basis the strategy is developed.

After purely theoretical thinking, which we consider necessary from the methodological point of view to develop a counter-terrorism strategy, will proceed to outline its specific aspects, guidelines and requirements. In the most general anti-terrorist strategy must be developed in several aspects: political, economic and military.

The political aspect of the anti-terrorism strategy has extremely preventive orientation manifested in the field of diplomacy, law, politics and more. The diplomatic focus on the political aspect of the anti-terrorism strategy may occur, for example in the imposition of diplomatic restrictions against countries supporting international terrorist organizations (including the termination of diplomatic relations and links), declaring persona non grata foreign diplomats, for whom there is sufficient reliable information that they maintain contacts with members of international terrorist organizations, etc. The legal focus of the anti-terrorism strategy is the timely development and adoption of appropriate legislation regulating the fight against terrorism. It covers both international norms and national legislation in this area. The political orientation of the anti-terrorism strategy finds expression in the general

and specific principles of foreign policy in a particular direction (in this case the anti-terror fight) and adherence to principles in foreign policy is quality, which suggests neglect of temporary benefits at the expense of long-term, lasting benefits "(e.g. certain benefits from trade deals with neglect imposed political and economic sanctions against countries supporting international terrorist organizations).

The economic aspect of the anti-terrorism strategy finds expression in imposing economic restrictions against countries supporting international terrorist organizations; revealing ways of financing and taking concrete steps for crossing the road for that; economic support for countries actively involved in the fight against international terrorism and disarmament (e.g. destruction of weapons of mass destruction). Economic support for disarmament have been given and Iraq, but in the words of Professor Gary Gutnar the Center for Strategic Studies "George C. Marshall" in the United States that support for Saddam Hussein did not give the expected positive results.

The military aspect of the EU counter-terrorism strategy in the prevention of terrorism, including through the destruction of terrorist organizations (example is "Operation Desert Storm" in the Gulf, "Operation Enduring Freedom" in Afghanistan); active defense - it should be called. deterrent system, including early warning of a likely possibility of terrorist acts, advancing the development of protective measures applicable to the terrorist act already performed (eg disinfection, vaccination, neutralize syndrome manifestation of the consequences of violence, etc.).

Experts from the Center "George Marshall" noted that the most important field of counter-terrorism strategy of possibilities for so-called cooperative security - uniting the efforts of the largest possible number of democratic countries in the fight against terrorism as a common enemy [5].

### **Bulgarian counter-terrorism strategy**

Bulgarian counter-terrorism strategy will have a bit different than dimensions of political, economic and military aspects, but they should show it. So the philosophy of our national counter-terrorism strategy should begin with a definition of its main aspects:

- Early Warning, ie outlining trends threat of terrorist activities on the territory of Bulgaria or the preparation of such activities, the implementation is intended to be carried out on the territory of another country.
- Preventing the construction of terrorist organizations on our territory and carrying out their terrorist activities at home and in other countries (meaning the preparation of terrorist acts whose implementation is designed to be implemented in the territory of another country).
- Actions of state institutions in crisis situations caused by acts of terrorism in order to minimize the manifestation of the syndrome consequences of violence.
- Specifying competencies of staff, called to counter the terrorist activities, and a framework of coordination and cooperation between them.

At national level in the Bulgarian counter-terrorism strategy should take into account several critical conditions:

- first of all a warning character;
- activity;
- take into account our national counter-terrorism strategy with international law governing the fight against terrorism;
- correspondence between tasks, powers and resources providing of competent to combat terrorism and non-government units;



- variability of the anti-terrorism strategy, ie the existence of different models of anti-terrorist activity aimed at preventing acts of terrorism or mitigate already committed a terrorist act;
- coherence of actions with international and regional anti-terrorism structures, and between the competent national government and non-governmental bodies (including the media) within Bulgaria;
- precise differentiation of the functions and tasks of the anti-terrorist units in normal and emergency (at commit terrorist act) setting.

Based on multi aspect of the terrorist activity, the development of anti-terrorism strategy is appropriate to take account of the following features:

- In an emergency situation (eg after an act of terrorism) inevitably can be imposed certain restrictions of the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens (ban on movement in certain areas, closing of frontiers, etc.).
- Nature of interaction between state authorities competent to combat terrorism and the mass media.
- Principles of negotiating with terrorists (if any need situation has happened - as hostages detained by them or made threats to blow etc.). This requires, on the one hand, prior to a certain group in which to enter unless experts counter terrorism and psychologists and senior officials from the security services, on the other, advance to clarify the legal argumentation of any promises made during negotiations .
- Determination of acceptable limits of application of force to neutralize the terrorists.
- Some other features arising from the specific nature of the fight against terrorism carried out by the security services (due to the open nature of the study did not dwell on them).

The activity of development and implementation of counter-terrorism strategy is appropriate to be institutionalized. It is necessary to form an expert group working on a multidisciplinary basis, subordinated directly to the Prime Minister of the country or his deputy. This expert group should in the future to help shaping the international anti-terrorist organization by participating in its work.

After outlining the guidelines of the anti-terrorism strategy and the characteristics with which it should be consistent, it is necessary to bring and its purpose. It is the prevention of activities on the territory of Bulgaria and neutralize the effects if an act of terror already had happened. Also preventing the syndrome by the effects of the violence [2].

Having already outlined purpose, it is necessary to do the following:

- to bring out and clearly define tasks, through whose solution will be implemented purpose;
- to institutionalize counter-terrorist activities, to create the organizational structure for combating terrorism;
- to develop an effective counter-terrorism strategy;
- to define the powers of the anti-terrorist structure and its constituent units based on national and international legislation;
- be clearly defined functions of all bodies involved in anti-terrorist structure;
- to organize information support required for the effective fight against terrorism;
- to be planned anti-terrorist activities on the basis of prospective and current plans;

- to outline the framework for coordination and cooperation between bodies involved in anti-terrorist structure on the one hand and on the other, between them and the external units;
- to define control functions under anti-terrorism countermeasures; tenth, be planned and implemented training of personnel engaged in anti-terrorism countermeasures (managerial and operational staff groups to negotiate with terrorists, footage of power structures, as well as other institutions competent to combat terrorist activity – anti-chemical, anti-biological, protection against radiation, even footage from the media).

### **Conclusion**

An essential condition for effectively countering anti-terrorist activity is to develop a system for timely response in order to avoid (prevention) of a terrorist act. It should provide that upon receipt of the signal prepared terrorist act performing units (e.g. operational or those of power structures) to obtain the necessary sanction to act to prevent the terrorist act directly on the body authorized to give such sanctions (e.g. by the head of the national anti terrorist structure). Subordination principle in this structure should allow "skip" the governing bodies located between direct executive departments (e.g. operational or those of power structures) and the authority authorized to provide the necessary action to sanction. This should be regulated by law.

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# SMARTPHONE DATA SECURITY

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**Key words:** *smartphone, data, safety mechanism, safety usage, smartphone security threats*

## **Abstract**

The use of smartphones increases every day and enables us to stay in touch with the modern world. However, as advanced users, we can hardly imagine one day without our own device. We will never be able to avoid threats because attackers may play a dirty game without regard to law and constantly develop new ways of attacking. This is why we have to fully protect our data on the smartphones ourselves. All we can do is to put in place security and protection mechanisms offered by smartphones as this can reduce the risk of data loss and misuse as well as ensure timely backup. The theoretical part presents the most common smartphone protection mechanisms, from simple to more complex ones, which are nevertheless easy to use. Furthermore, it explains the positive features of those mechanisms and raises user awareness of their purpose, since ensuring data security on devices does certainly not constitute their primary function. The second part of the thesis focuses on the research. We interviewed the state supervisor for personal data protection. In addition, we conducted a survey and obtained the results on ensuring data security on smartphones.

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## **Introduction**

Nowadays we are living in a time wherein we cannot imagine how it will be without our smart devices because we are daily connected with them. As fast as development of smartphones has been grown up so fast increase a usability of mobile device and has relived each user's routine. Development is tightly connected to security of mobile devices, because our device became a huge centre of information storage. We can agree, that using a mobile phone is not a big deal and if we look widely we can see that a young kid (under 7 years old) can manage smartphone very simply. The problem I want to expose is that most of users do not care about security, how to protect data on smartphone, they manage carelessly with smartphone or they just do not know what threats could hit them. In other words, this mean that the biggest problem here is a human being, because depend of us is how much data we will allow to others (attackers), because smartphone has this name with a reason. Those devices have many functions which are included in software and which can enable us to use them and provide our data secure and protected. It is not coincidence that we have been attacked or our data has been abused and this is what we are going to describe and explain through the article. We will take a look to the most dangerous threats to mobile devices, especially using wireless connections (Wi-Fi hotspot and Bluetooth attacks) and social engineering attacks.

## **Aim and purpose**

The main goal is to make people aware how dangerous could be the wrong use of smartphones, especially when we are talking about data and information which are saved in phone storage. In the second part we will show examples how our data can be stolen, abused or threatened and how can we provide our data security on high level.



Mobile device [1] is defined as each device which has adjusted software (iOS, Android, Windows phone, Blackberry OS...), are portable (smartphones, tablets...) and provide wireless internet access no matter where we are located. Generally, we can define personal data as each data which can define us as a person [2]. As we mentioned in the beginning mobile device is much more powerful as we can imagine. With our “pocket computer” we can do almost the same things as on personal computer or laptop. We know many different options where to save data; primary storage (phone storage), secondary storage (SD) and cloud storage; but we will be focused on phone storage.

Environment and society are forcing us to have all the information and data within reach, no matter where we are. So actually in smartphone storage we keep next personal data: birth dates, tax numbers, bank account number, credit card PIN code, social security number, usernames, passwords, pictures, videos, SMSs and contacts. Those data could become very sensitive if the wrong person gets it or steals it, nobody wants that data such as personal picture or video is published in social medias, and cause us a troubles.

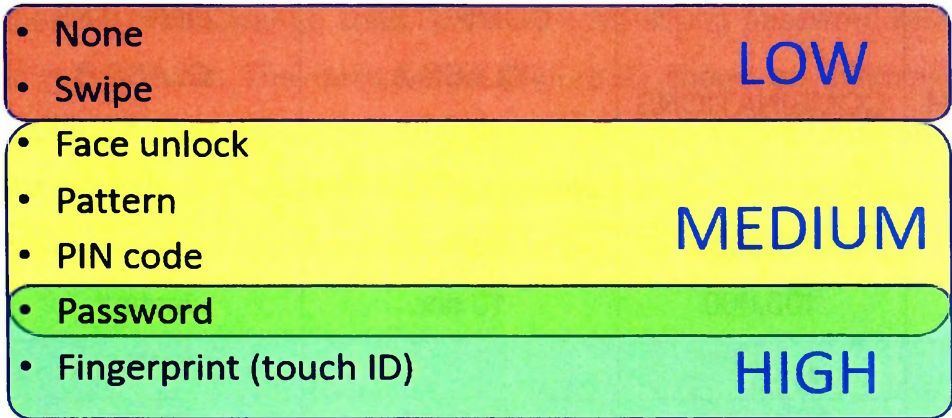
### **Security mechanisms**

We can divide security mechanisms to three groups, how we can authorize identity:

- something what person has (card key ID);
- something what person knows (PIN code, password);
- something what person is (Biometrics – fingerprint) [3].

Difference between fingerprint and the rest of security mechanism is that card key ID could be stolen or lost, we can forget password or PIN code, but fingerprint is always with us and we cannot lose it or forget it. Also copying and doubling is very difficult and complicated and this

proves that this is the safest security mechanism we know till today. To protect our device appropriate and effectively, first we have to know which options are available and which of theme provide as high as possible level of security (Figure 1).



**Figure 1 Level of data protection; source: personal source**  
Source: Own of the author

We can find many definitions what PIN code is, so one of them say that PIN code is “Secret code consisting of letters and/or numbers that is used to verify the identity of the individual trying to access a computer system, network, credit card account, ATM, etc. Also called access code or security Number [4].”

Personal identification number is the most popular security mechanism which is known for more than 20 years. We have to divide into SIM card PIN code and lock screen PIN code. The first one do not protect our storage data in smartphone and it is dedicating to protect SIM card data (phonebook, SMS...) and the second one is more useful and protective, for us to keep our storage data intact, because we can directly protect storage data, but the protection level is still low. This mechanism does not provide our data secure enough because as we said, information technologies are growing up very fast and attacker could

have a super computer which can proceed a millions passwords per second.

The table below shows how long it will take attackers to hack our PIN code – of course with an appropriate software (Figure 2).

LENGTH	COMBINATIONS	COMPUTER CLASS A (10.000 passwords/second)	COMPUTER CLASS B (1.000.000.000 passwords/second)
4	10.000	Instant	Instant
5	100.000	10 sec	Instant
6	1 million	90 sec	Instant
7	10 million	17 mins	Instant
8	100 million	2 hours and 45 mins	Instant
9	1.000 million	28 hours	Instant

**Figure 2 PIN code strength**

Source: [www.datagenetics.com/blog/september32012/](http://www.datagenetics.com/blog/september32012/)

Facts are about PIN code are that smartphone users are mostly using 4-digit PIN code and it presents only 10.000 combinations, very popular are birth dates/years, anniversaries, and the PIN codes start with 19xx.

**Password.** Password is defined as “a secret word or expression used by authorized persons to prove their right to access information, etc. A word or other string of characters, sometimes kept secret or confidential, that must be supplied by a user in order to gain full or partial access to a multiuser computer system or its data resources [5].” Password is the next most popular security mechanism and it is usually composed of letters, numbers and signs. We use password every day all the time and it has become a routine, and something normal in 21th



century. When we are talking about security, it is very important to choose a strong password. As we can see in Table 1, password is in orange zone and also in green zone. The difference between those two zones is depend on password strength, so if we have easy password then we are in orange zone, but if we have strong password then we are in green zone. The table below (Figure 2) shows an example how to choose a strong password. Maybe it looks like very complicated but as matter as fact it is simple to create it. (Remember: strong password must contain at least 8 characters where letters, number and signs are mixed.)

Want to take your password from hackable to uncrackable?

Step 1: Make a strong password

**UPPER CASE CHARACTER**  
*Upper case letters greatly multiply the amount of time it takes to crack a password.*

**LOWER CASE CHARACTER**  
*Write your password as you would a title or phrase. You'd be surprised how strong it is.*

**PASSWORD LENGTH**  
*Increasing your password strength is more about length than it is complexity. Multi-word phrases are more secure passwords than 8-10 character nonsense words.*

**SPACE BAR**  
*Many web sites will let you use spaces. If you can, use them! If not, use dashes to separate words.*

**NUMBERS**  
*Place numbers where they make sense. If it's not logical, it will be harder to remember.*

**PUNCTUATE**  
*Replacing letters with symbols can be cumbersome and get annoying to type. Get your phrase, then throw in an exclamation point or question mark.*

My 1st Password!

**Figure 3 Password strength**  
Source: [www-ssl.intel.com/content/www/us/en/forms/passwordwin](http://www-ssl.intel.com/content/www/us/en/forms/passwordwin)

**Biometrics – fingerprint.** Biometrics come out of Greek words: “bios” (life) and “metron” (measurement). Experts defined fingerprint as “...A fingerprint scanner is a type of technology that identifies and authenticates the fingerprints of an individual in order to grant or deny

access to a computer system or a physical facility. It is a type of biometric security technology that utilizes the combination of hardware and software techniques to identify the fingerprint scans of an individual. A fingerprint scanner typically works by first recording fingerprint scans of all authorized individuals for a particular system or facility. These scans are saved within a database. The user requiring access puts their finger on a hardware scanner, which scans and copies the input from the individual and looks for any similarity within the already-stored scans. If there is a positive match, the individual is granted access. Fingerprint scanners most commonly use an individual's thumbprint as identification ...[6]"

Huš claims in his article that fingerprints are long known to policeman, and the biggest leap was happened 2013, when Apple company announced iPhone 5s with new technology fingerprint touch ID [7]. 2007 – Apple pronounced first iPhone 3GS and since this year everything about smartphone has changed and it simplifies our life's. 2013 – Apple pronounced iPhone 5S with new technology, new safety mechanism – touch ID fingerprint sensor which provide high level of data security. Fingerprint is saved in special part in data storage and is protected and encrypted by user. »Much of our digital lives is stored on our iPhone and iPad, and everyone should use a passcode to help protect this important information and their privacy. Unfortunately, many smartphone users don't use a passcode. Touch ID is a seamless way to use your fingerprint as a passcode. Your fingerprint is one of the best passcodes in the world. It's always with you, and no two are exactly alike. With just a touch of your device's Home button, the Touch ID sensor quickly reads your fingerprint and automatically unlocks your phone. You can even use it to authorize purchases from the iTunes Store, App Store, and iBooks Store, and Apple Pay.



The technology within Touch ID is some of the most advanced hardware and software we've put in any device. The button is made from sapphire crystal—one of the clearest, hardest materials available. This protects the sensor and acts as a lens to precisely focus it on your finger. The steel ring surrounding the button detects your finger and tells Touch ID to start reading your fingerprint. The sensor uses advanced capacitive touch to take a high-resolution image from small sections of your fingerprint from the sub epidermal layers of your skin. Touch ID then intelligently analyses this information with a remarkable degree of detail and precision. It categorizes your fingerprint as one of three basic types—arch, loop, or whorl. It also maps out individual details in the ridges that are smaller than the human eye can see and even inspects minor variations in ridge direction caused by pores and edge structures.

Touch ID can even read multiple fingerprints, and it can read fingerprints in 360-degrees of orientation. It then creates a mathematical representation of your fingerprint and compares this to your enrolled fingerprint data to identify a match and unlock your device. Touch ID will incrementally add new sections of your fingerprint to your enrolled fingerprint data to improve matching accuracy over time. Touch ID uses all of this to provide an accurate match and a very high level of security.

In spite of everything also fingerprint is not 100% secure, what was proved by Germany company one year after iPhone 5s was announced. Chaos computer club is a German hacking team who bypassed Apple's touch ID. "First, the fingerprint of the enrolled user is photographed with 2400 dpi resolution. The resulting image is then cleaned up, inverted and laser printed with 1200 dpi onto transparent sheet with a thick toner setting. Finally, pink latex milk or white wood glue is smeared into the pattern created by the toner onto the transparent sheet. After it cures, the thin latex sheet is lifted from the sheet, breathed on to make it a tiny bit moist and then placed onto the sensor to unlock



the phone. This process has been used with minor refinements and variations against the vast majority of fingerprint sensors on the market [8].”

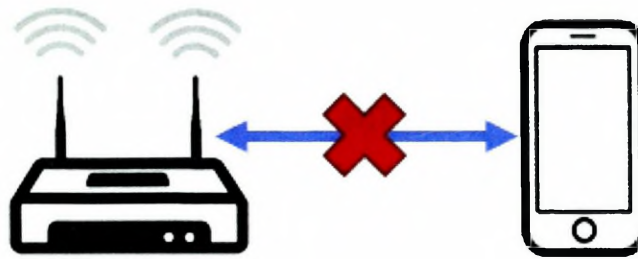
### **Threats**

Nowadays we are living in the time wherein everything is moving from real world to virtual world. Smartphones development is growing up very quickly and actually forced us to buy much better powerful devices. Those small computers in our pocket became our new life and we cannot imagine a day without them. On the other side we have to look widely and realise that as fast smartphones are growing up so fast the threats are growing up. We mentioned that smart device is portable, has adjusted software and enable wireless connections, what is important to be connected to new virtual world no matter where we are. But wireless connections could be very dangerous when we want to upload, collect, transfer, analyse or save our data and do not use secured wireless connection. “Easy access to data simplifies life and work but it is a big risk in terms of information security [9].” We do not need physical access anymore to steal data from other device or to check location – followed by GPS.

Smartphone Wi-Fi is very useful and it is common used in homes, offices and also in some public places. Wi-Fi has many advantages: mostly is faster than cellular data, we can save our data usage because monthly mobile plan is usually limited on the amount of data you can transfer [10], battery life for smartphones is very important and in this case Wi-Fi connection drains less battery than using cellular data [11].

Using a free Wi-Fi hotspot creates a lot of opportunities for the hackers to get unfettered access to our data. Public free Wi-Fi hotspot is usually unsecured and we do not need authorization to connect. Statistics show that 88% of public Wi-Fi networks are unsecured [11] and

the biggest threat here is the ability for the hackers to position himself between you and connection point (Figure 3).



**Figure 4 Unsecure Wi-Fi connection**

Source: Own of the author

While we are surfing on the web, sending and receiving emails, buying or paying over online bank, all that information is not going directly to Wi-Fi hotspot but is going to the hacker. It does not mean that we cannot use a free Wi-Fi, we have to be more carefully and use next steps:

- use a VPN (virtual private network protect you to become an easy victim for the hackers, and all the data are highly encrypted);
- use SSL connections (security socket layer provide a secure connection (https) [13];
- turn off synchronisation (do not share, upload or transfer data while using free unprotected Wi-Fi; easily switch it off in settings);
- forget network (when you stop using free Wi-Fi, you are not actively connected but your smartphone is still connected and transmitting data, so switch off Wi-Fi and click “forget network”;
- logout of your accounts when you have finished using it;
- do not use the same password for different accounts;
- up to date browser software [14].

"Bluetooth is an open wireless technology standard for transmitting fixed and mobile electronic device data over short distances. Bluetooth was introduced in 1994 as a wireless substitute for RS-232 cables. Bluetooth communicates with a variety of electronic devices and creates personal networks operating within the unlicensed 2.4 GHz band. Operating range is based on device class. A variety of digital devices use Bluetooth, including MP3 players, mobile and peripheral devices and personal computers [15]." The most popular Bluetooth threats include Bluesnarfing, Bluebugging and Bleujacking. In next paragraph we will explain each threat separately.

**Bluesnarfing.** First threat we will expose is Bluesnarfing, which means theft of information from users device through a Bluetooth connection. Hacker covertly connects with our device and has access to our data (Bluetooth must be visible), for example calendar, contacts, emails, SMSs, and the main problem is that we do not know we are attacked. As author says, there exist many tools and are available on the internet, along with information about how to use them [16].

**Bluebugging.** Bluebugging means hacking into a Bluetooth device and using the commands of that device without notifying or alerting the user." So hackers can do whatever he wants and we cannot notice it, even if our device is in discoverable mode [17]. Bluebugging we can compare with eavesdropping, furthermore hacker can send or read SMSs, make calls and even connect to the internet [18].

**Bluejacking.** With this hacking method attacker first scan his surrounding can send anonymous spam message to our device, but attacker must be within 10 meters of device. "Bluetooth devices have the ability to send so-called wireless business cards. A recent trend has been to send anonymous business cards with offensive messages, and frankly, it's easy to do [19]."



## **Social engineering**

We can find a lot of definition on web what social engineering is, but all of them have next common features:

- to convince somebody that they are somebody they are not [20];
- social engineers try to take advantages of human kindness [21];
- social engineering is the art of manipulating people so they give up confidential information (usernames, passwords, credit card numbers...);
- once the hacker has all that information they can access to this account and many others.

Problem with social engineering is, that most of the people do not know how does it work. So first we have to explain frequent mistakes. The most common techniques on the internet is Phishing. This is the easiest way how the hackers can get suspicious information about user, because they think they are on a trusted web site, follow links embedded in messages, which are sent to them or sending a spam email to the user, which looks like very important, form a well-known company the recipient known or does business with. The victim could be easy manipulated by attackers [22].

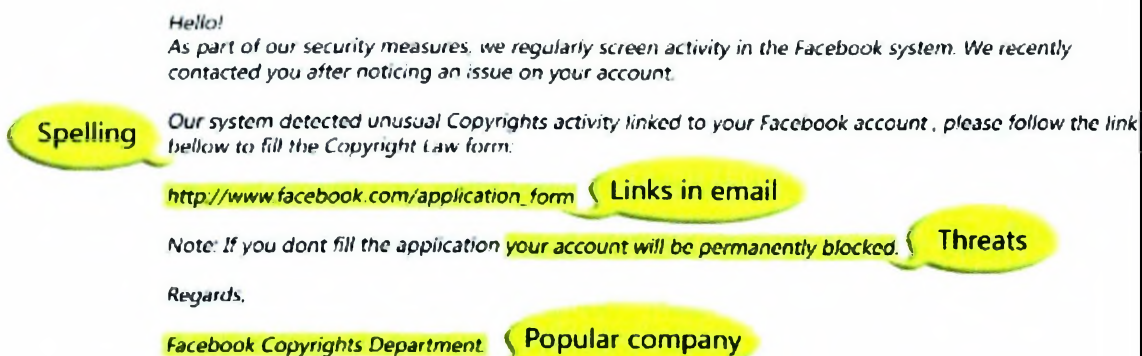
Examples of phishing emails:

- emails from people who are pretending to be your friend, asking you to wire them money;
- emails from “well-known” company says just few words about trending news and ask to click a link below a read the full story;
- emails from “well-known” company says to check bank deposit by recipients;
- emails say that try to pretend recipients with money scams;

- emails says that recipients have to check their account and click the link below to find out – links and attachments contain malicious code [23].

To understand it better we will explain it with the next example: *Let's say that you are Polski bank customer and you just received a very important mail. They said that they security updated the web site and you must change your password, so please copy and use the link below. And of course, we trust them because they are Polski bank (well know company) and we want to protect our account. So we enter our username, password then password again (you need to write it twice) and finally you give all the information to the attacker, and next day your account is empty.* The question is, how to recognize this kind of attack and the answer is very simple, we just need to abide by the instructions:

- cybercriminals are not known for their grammar and spelling;
- beware of links in e-mail;
- threat: If you don't fill the application your account will be permanently blocked;
- usually this is a well-known company.



**Figure 5 Case of phishing**

Source: [www.microsoft.com/security/online-privacy/phishing-symptoms.aspx](http://www.microsoft.com/security/online-privacy/phishing-symptoms.aspx)

From: First Generic Bank <accounts@firstgenericbank.com>  
Subject: Please update your account information  
Date: Sep 12, 2006 3:23 PM PST

Dear First Generic Bank user,

As a courtesy to our valued customers, First Generic Bank conducts regular account information verification processes. During the most recent process, we found that we could not verify your information.

In order to ensure your account information is not made vulnerable, please visit <http://www.firstgenericbank.com.account-updateinfo.com>.

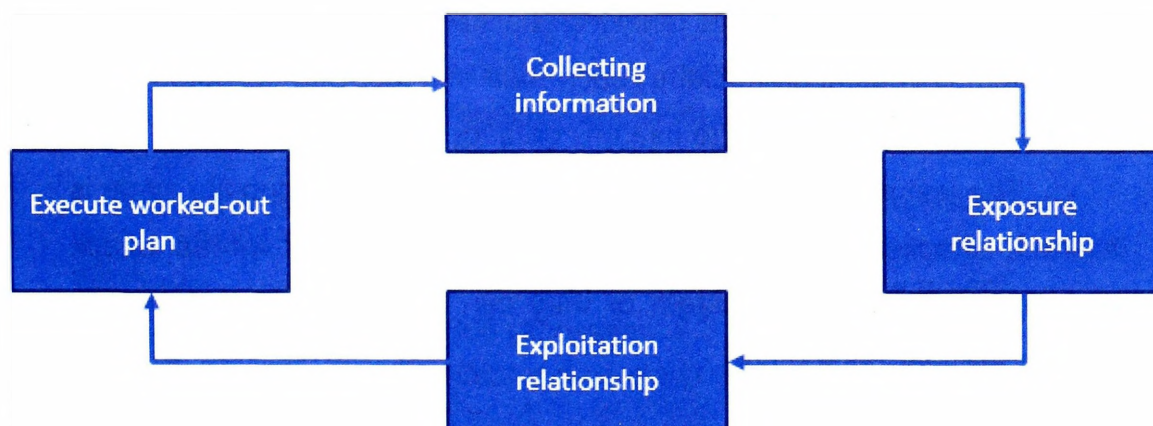
Please click on the above link to our Web site and confirm or update your account information. If you do not do this within 48 hours of receipt of this e-mail, you will not be able to use your First Generic Bank account for 30 days. This is an extra precaution we take to ensure your account remains secure.

Sincerely,

First Generic Bank

### Figure 6 Case of email phishing

Source: [https://www.phishtank.com/what\\_is\\_phishing.php](https://www.phishtank.com/what_is_phishing.php)



### Figure 7 Social engineering life cycle

Source: [https://www.ip-rs.si/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Pdf/smernice/socialni-inzeniring-in-kako-se-pred-njim-ubraniti.pdf](https://www.ip-rs.si/fileadmin/user_upload/Pdf/smernice/socialni-inzeniring-in-kako-se-pred-njim-ubraniti.pdf)



- **Collecting information:** This is the first, and probably the most important step in life circle. Social engineering's success is dependent on quality and quantity sourced data, and those data are usually basic information, such as telephone number, birth date, nickname, email... Sourced data are not only personal data, but we can also collect data about information systems and attackers can establish a connection with victim.
- **Exposure relationship:** second phase is related with establishing a relationship, so attacker can abuse collected data for unauthorised access. In other words, this means that attackers have truthful data and can play a dirty game, because they can change the real data with fake data, just to manipulate with victim and to get complete user's trust.
- **Exploitation relationship:** next phase is upgraded version of second phase and it means that once attackers have a complete user's trust they can abuse this trust and if attackers played their acting role well they can get all the user's information.
- **Execute worked-out plan:** the final phase is the whole point of social engineering attacks. At this juncture attacker actually execute worked-out plan. Sometimes attackers reach their aim just with collected data, but sometimes they need to use this data for hacking.

The last phase does not mean that social engineering life circle is finished, attackers can continue with collecting data to spread attack according to information system or they can abuse this data to attack other or another person [24].

## Conclusion

Smartphone usability is growing up day by day and there are a lot of applications for different platforms (iOS, Android, Windows phone...). Games, social medias, email, banking, taking photos... became our new

life and smartphones moved our life from real to virtual and nowadays is this something normal. As we mentioned the biggest leap was happened when we started to use wireless connection, for personal use or business use, and surroundings forced us to use this smart device anywhere anytime. We have to take smartphone data security seriously, because each user should know that we are vulnerable to attack each second, because attackers do not chose the time and they have no limits, they can play dirty game and they do not care about law. It is not just an accident that our data were stolen or we were hacked, this is because we did not provide smartphone data security enough, but we should do this we appropriate security mechanism. Smartphone abuse was, is and will be, and if we are using smartphone carelessly we cannot pass the threats so easily. The most important character here is human being, because we manage the device and it depends on us how many information we will give attacker's. To be protected as much as possible each user must abide by basic smartphone data security and security mechanisms.

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# TURKEY'S SYRIA POLICY DURING SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

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**Key words:** *Policy, Turkey, Syria, War, Security*

## **Abstract**

Turkey has been having many international security problems for many years. The national security problems are not related with only domestic factors and actors. The problems also arise from regional factors and actors. The environment of Turkey, which is confined by Middle East, Eastern Europe and Asia, has many states, which do not have political stability and national security enough. Therefore, Turkey has to make policies for regional security. Turkey has Justice and Development Party (AKP) government since 2002. Ahmet Davutoğlu, who had been the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey from 2009 to 2014, is main foreign policy maker as the Prime Minister of Turkey. He explained that Turkish Foreign Policy based upon six core principles: "balance between security and freedom, zero problems with neighbours, a multidimensional foreign policy, a pro-active regional foreign policy, an altogether new diplomatic style, and rhythmic diplomacy." Turkey had had close relations with Syria, which is its neighbourhood. However, after Syrian civil war, Turkey changed its Syria policy. Changing of Turkey's Syria policy is also bringing with revising of Turkey's relations with other countries.

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Wydawnictwo AON,  
Warsaw 2016, p. 146-161.

### Political actors of policy during Syrian civil war

**Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).** PKK is a militant Kurdish organization which was founded in 1978. The main purpose of PKK was to bring cultural and political rights of Kurds in Turkey [1]. In the political history of Turkey, there were many nationalist policies against Kurdish people. Some scientists explained that the policies were a reason of establishing PKK. Abdullah Öcalan, is the jailed leader of PKK, aims to establish a Democratic Confederalism, which based on Marxist–Leninist ideas. Abdullah Öcalan became an important actor after the Justice and Development Party (AKP) Government had started the "Solution Process" of Kurdish problem in late 2012. PKK had announced a ceasefire in March 2013 shortly after beginning of the negotiations. Iraqi Kurdistan President Masoud Barzani had appreciated the "Solution Process": *"This is a historic visit for me ... We all know it would have been impossible to speak here 15 or 20 years ago. Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan has taken a very brave step towards peace. I want my Kurdish and Turkish brothers to support the peace process. [2]"* The Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP)<sup>1</sup>, is the main representative of PKK in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, had been becoming a mediator in the negotiations between the Turkish government and Abdullah Öcalan. However, PKK announced the end of the ceasefire because of the Turkey's Syria policy and some events which happened in Turkey. PKK had been supported by several states during the first years of establishing. The first PKK's camp was established in Syria with the support of Syria in 1982. Some Greek politicians had declared supports

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<sup>1</sup> Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) is a left-wing pro-Kurdish political party. HDP has many members which are Turkish socialists and representatives from different minorities. HDP's co-leader Selahattin Demirtaş got 9.77% of the votes in the 2014 presidential election of Turkey. HDP won 10.75% of the vote in the November 2015 general election of Turkey. HDP has 59 of 550 parliamentarians in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.



to PKK [3]. KGB-FSB officer Alexander Litvinenko *"PKK's leader Abdullah Öcalan was trained by KGB."* (The originator of the acts of terrorism in London was standing near Tony Blair, 2007) PKK has recognized as a terrorist organization internationally by several states and organizations, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union. However, countries such as India, China, Russia, Switzerland, and Egypt have not recognized the PKK as a terrorist organization. PKK has many criminal records such as child abductions for military and narcotic trafficking. Also during the conflict between PKK and Turkey, PKK organized many terrorist attacks to civilians and public fields. During the conflict, around 45,000 people were killed, including soldiers, civilians and militants [4].

**Group of Communities in Kurdistan (KCK).** KCK is the regional umbrella organization of PKK. The main purpose of KCK is to take some parts of territories, which has a high population of Kurdish, of Turkey, Syria, Iran and Iraq. Then unite them under the confederalism. KCK has different branches in Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran. Nowadays, most important branches of KCK are PKK and PYD to understand Turkey's policy about Syria. PKK is the Turkey's branch of KCK. PYD is the Syrian branch of KCK [1].

**Democratic Union Party (PYD).** PYD is the group of Kurdish oppositions in Syria. The Yekîneyên Parastina Gel (YPG), which fights in Syria against ISIS and Assad's government, is the military wing of the Partiya Yekîtiya Demokrat (PYD). PYD is recognized as a terrorist organization by Turkey which views PYD as a Syrian branch of PKK. Turkish President Erdogan said that Turkey will not allow building of a Kurdish political structure which has a link with the PKK in the northern Syria. The Syrian Kurds have the control of the north part of Syria in next of Turkey's border. The Syrian Kurds have been trying to get control of all

north part along Turkey's border within KCK policies for beginning of Syrian civil war.

### **Euphrates 'Red Line' of Turkey in Northern Syria**

Turkish President Erdogan announced that Turkey will not let PYD cross the Euphrates. Because if People's Protection Units (YPG), the militant wing of the PYD, get the control of the area, which is between Jarabulus and Azez, PYD has the control of all along Turkish-Syrian border. It means that Turkey becomes neighbor with PKK, which is an active terrorist organization in Turkey since 1978. Turkey foresees that getting control of all the Turkish-Syrian border by PYD will undermine its internal security. If PYD gets control of all along Turkish-Syrian border, PKK has an enlargement of its elbowroom. Turkey still fights with PKK in Eastern Turkey near of Syria and Iraq border. Turkey has experienced that PKK militants had been passing to Iraq when Turkey tucked them near of Turkey-Iraq border. Because In northern Iraq, which has not a government, which cooperates enough with Turkey against PKK. Turkey does not want to have the same situation in Syria as Iraq.

ISIS started to call Turkish President Erdogan "infidel" after Turkey had opened the air bases to US-led coalition forces to attack ISIS [5]. The leader of ISIS, Abu Bakr al Baghdadi, called to join followers to conquer Istanbul. ISIS organized many terrorist attacks in Turkey shortly after that calling. ISIS, which came along Turkey-Syria border, still controls around 35 percent of the Syria including most of the oil fields.

### **Terrorist acts**

**Reyhanlı Attack.** Two car bombs exploded in the Reyhanlı, is a town near of Syria border, in Turkey on 11 May 2013. In the attack, 51 people were killed and 140 people were injured. ISIS was the biggest suspect, but It is not certain. ISIS has not accepted the attack yet.

Between Reyhanlı terrorist attack (May 2013) and January 2014, threats from ISIS to Turkey had increased. ISIS had thrown bombs to some empty fields of Turkey. Also, ISIS became to Turkey's border. Finally, in January 2014, Turkey air force bombed an ISIS convoy in Syria. Turkey blacklisted ISIS as a terrorist organization on June 2014.

**ISIS Kidnap Turkish Mosul (Iraq) Consulate.** After Turkey blacklisted ISIS as a terrorist organization, ISIS kidnap Turkish Mosul (Iraq) consulate and held its 49 people, staff and hostage in the same month. Turkey paid ransom money to ISIS to save Turkish consulate and its staffs. Also, Turkey released 180 ISIS prisoners, which are had jailed in Turkish prisons. Finally, Turkey joined to US-led coalition forces to fight ISIS on September 2014.

**Suleyman Shah Tomb.** There was a threat to attack to Tomb of Suleyman Shah from ISIS. Suleyman Shah is the grandfather of Osman who is the founder of the Ottoman Empire. Officially, Tomb of Suleyman Shah's area is Turkey's territory. After ISIS threat, Turkey decided to remove that tomb area to 27 km northward. Turkey entered Syria with a military convoy of a hundred armored vehicles and 600 soldiers in March 2014.

**Suruc bombing attack.** Mostly university-aged students were planning to go Kobani to reconstruct. They were Kurdish and Turkish socialists which are mostly members of Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP). In this attack, 32 people were killed and 100 people were injured. Three days after the Suruc bomb attack, Turkey decided to open air bases to the US-led coalition on July 23th, 2015.

**Ankara bombing.** There was a huge protest meeting against government's policy about Syria with joining of parliamentarians from Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) and other political parties and Social society organizations on October 2015. In Ankara suicide terrorist attack, 102 people were killed and more than 400 people were injured. When



Turkish officials had investigated the suicide terrorists of Suruc and Ankara Attacks, They noticed that suicide terrorists of Suruc and Ankara Attacks are brothers which are members of ISIS [6].

### **Free Syrian Army (FSA)**

In the beginning of Syrian Civil War, Many countries supported the Free Syrian Army such as Turkey, USA, UK, France, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Jordan. Aleppo, the largest city of Syria is under the control of the Free Syrian Army. FSA controls some cities in different parts of Syria. But FSA is mostly active in Aleppo and Idlib which include border areas with Turkey. Lately, the number of the FSA members is decreasing. The rebels join Al-Nusra, ISIS or YPG although they are not jihadist because FSA cannot survive with a lack of equipment and financial supports. Sunni militants prefer to join Al-Nusra, which is equipped and financed well. Kurdish or Shia FSA members join YPG to fight against Assad's government and ISIS. Also, FSA and YPG established a union, which calls "Euphrates Volcano". In northern Syria, Army of Conquest is a jihadist organization which is composed of al-Nusra Front, Ahrar ash-Shamal, Sham Legion, Liwa al-Haqq, Jaysh al-Sunna, Ajnad al-Sham, Imam Bukhari Jamaat, Jund al-Aqsa, which fights against Assad's regime, ISIS and YPG. Also, al-Nusra front deploys Idlib. Some Syrian Rebels joined Al-Nusra after "Train and Equip Program".

Southern Front of the Free Syrian Army, which is consisting of 58 different Syrian opposition fractions, enlarged its control area in southern Syria in 2015. Southern Front of the FSA had been tactically allied with Al-Nusra against Alliance of Government's army, Hezbollah and Iranian Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution. Southern Front of the FSA and Al-Nusra or Army of Conquest has many ideological and political differences. For instance, Southern Front of the FSA has secular political ideas whereas Al-Nusra and Army of Conquest have jihadist and

salafist ideas which insist on the religious political system. Bashar al-Zoubi is a Free Syrian Army general, explained their viewpoint about Nusra Front: *"We must announce our clear position: neither the Nusra Front nor anything else with this ideology represents us. We can't go from the rule of Assad to Zawahiri and Nusra. The door is open for al-Nusra Front fighters to defect and join the factions of the Southern Front. We do not call for confrontation, but the Southern Front is stronger. [7]"*

### **Al-Nusra and ISIS**

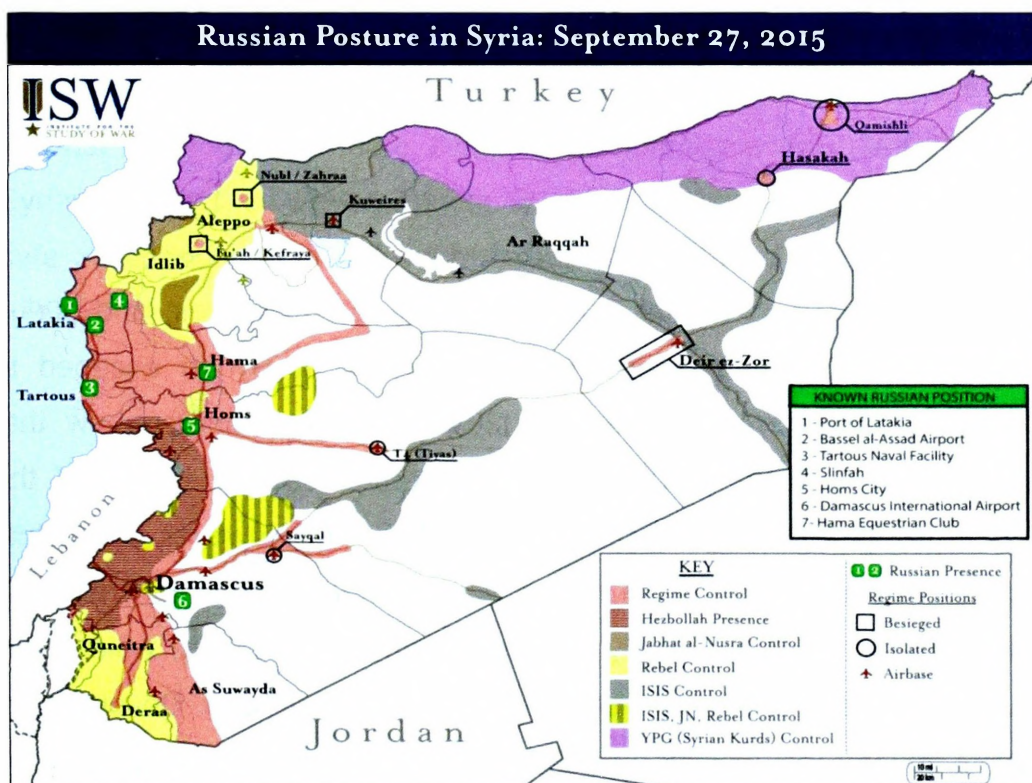
Al-Nusra and ISIS cooperated in the battle of Yarmouk Camp in April 2015 despite al-Nusra had announced to end in February 2014 [8]. There was no a certain peace or conflict between al-Nusra and ISIS. They could fight or cooperate tactically at the same time in different parts of Syria [9]. However, the conflict between al-Nusra and ISIS has been becoming absolute since middle of 2015. The leader of Al-Qaeda, Ayman al-Zawahiri, announced that ISIS and its leadership "illegitimate" because their methods which the use in jihad [10]. Al-Nusra is also the jihadist group which came from Al-Qaeda as ISIS, but they have some ideological differences. For example, according to al-Nusra, ISIS does not follow the 'Sharia Law' about captives [11].

There was an agreement between Turkey and USA about to trained and equipped Syrian Rebels. According to that program, USA had planned to moderate Syrian rebels with training and equipment in Turkey who will return to Syria to fight against ISIS. However, a big part of Syrian rebels which are moderated in Turkey joined to some jihadist organizations such as Al-Nusra and ISIS with the equipment [12].

### **Bashar al-Assad's Government**

Turkey and Syria had close relations before the Syrian civil war. The Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan was saying that *"I invite office and*

*met with my brother Assad. We discussed the matters between our countries. We debated and negotiated. We made Turkey and Syria are two brotherly allied countries in the region. [13]*" During Syrian Civil War, Turkish government always has positioned against Bashar al-Assad's government. According to the Turkish government, the Syrian regime was killing its own citizens. Also Turkish government has argued that Syrian oppositions have fought for democracy and their own life. From the beginning of Syrian civil war, Turkey has provided refuge for Syrian opponents. Turkey hosted conventions of Syrian opponents many times. According to the Turkish government, the unique solution was changing of Bashar al-Assad's government in Syria. In actual situation of Syria, The Assad's government controls less than 35 percent of the Syria including some big cities such as Hama, Homs, Latakia, and Tartous.



**Figure 1 Russian Posture in Syria**

Source: [http://www.understandingwar.org/sites/default/files/RussiEP%202015-01\\_0.png](http://www.understandingwar.org/sites/default/files/RussiEP%202015-01_0.png)



### **Syrian-Turkmens**

Syria has been many Turkmen villages and population since 11<sup>th</sup> Century. During Syrian civil war, Some of Turkmen population, which live in Hama, Homs, and Latakia, have continued to stay under Assad's government. Some of Turkmens had positioned on the Free Syrian Army side against the regime. On the other hand, there were many Turkmen civilians whose want to be out of conflict and continue to live in their hometown. However, staying life had become too difficult without cooperation with any group for Turkmens which live in a territory which is not under the control of the government. So, most of Turkmens have cooperated with Free Syrian Army and Al-Nusra to defense their lands from attacks of Assad's government, ISIS, and YPG [14]. Syrian Turkmens had cooperated with YPG at the beginning of Syrian civil war. However, nowadays, they have started to fight against YPG because YPG's ethnic cleansing policy in the Turkmen villages amounts to war crimes [15].

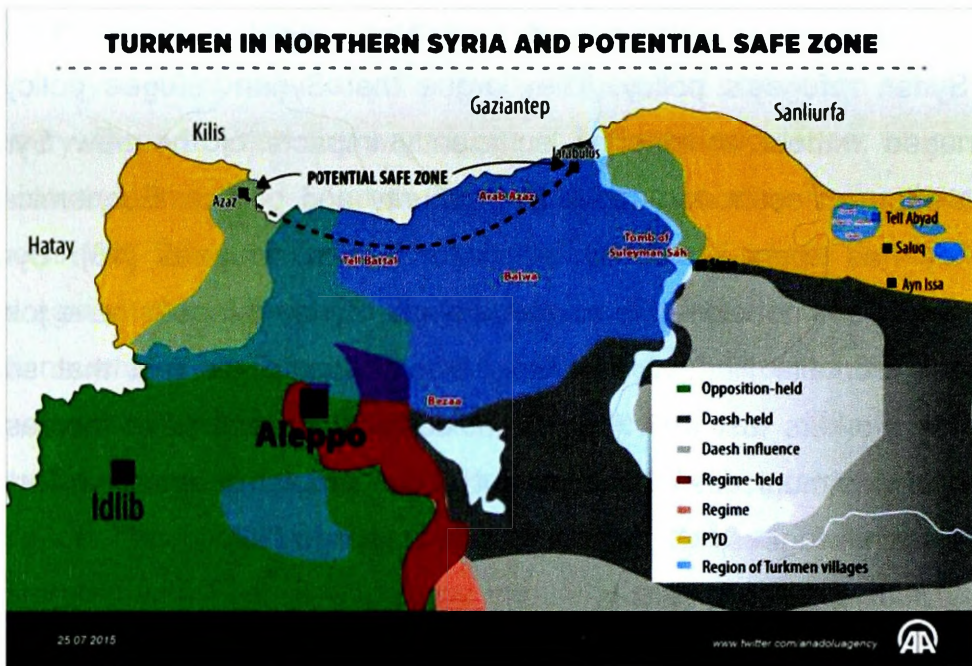
### **Syrian Refugees**

About four an half of Syrian refugees have left their land during the civil war. It means more than 25 percent of Syrian escaped to different countries. As of February 2015, official numbers show that Turkey, which hosts 2,200,000 Syrian refugees, has becomes the biggest refugee hosting country in the world [16]. However, the actual number can be more than 3 million with unregistered Syrian refugees which entered Turkey illegally. Turkish President Erdoğan, which calls refugees as brothers and sisters, and the Justice and Development Party's government welcome all Syrian refugees with "open-door policy". Turkish government has been pushing EU to take more responsibility about Syrian refugees. At least, Turkey wants support from EU about its Syria policy such as "Train and equip" and "Safe zone" to solve refugee

crisis [17]. A part of Turkish society criticizes Turkish government about its Syrian refugee's policy. They argue that Syrian refugee policy is managed without considering sufficiently impacts of the new Syrian population on economy, social life, security and politics. Economically, Turkey has spent about \$8 billion for Syrian refugees [18]. Syrian refugees have not stayed in refugee camps. Syrian refugees have joined Turkish work-life illegally as cheap labors due to the fact that some Turkish workers lost their jobs. Rent costs of houses have increased. Lack of communication has brought social problems between Turkish and Syrian refugees, which talk different language [19].

### **Safe Zone**

Turkey had wanted to establish a safe zone in northern Syria between Azaz and Jarabulus to prevent threats from ISIS and YPG to Turkmens. Safe zone included the no-fly zone which would purge from terrorist activities. The safe zone also would have refugee camps for Syrian migrants. However, Turkey and USA could not compromise about safe zone because of different policies about Assad's government and YPG.



**Figure 2 Turkmen in Northern Syria and Potential Safe Zone**

Source: [http://aa.com.tr/uploads/Contents/2015/07/25/thumbs\\_b.jpg](http://aa.com.tr/uploads/Contents/2015/07/25/thumbs_b.jpg)

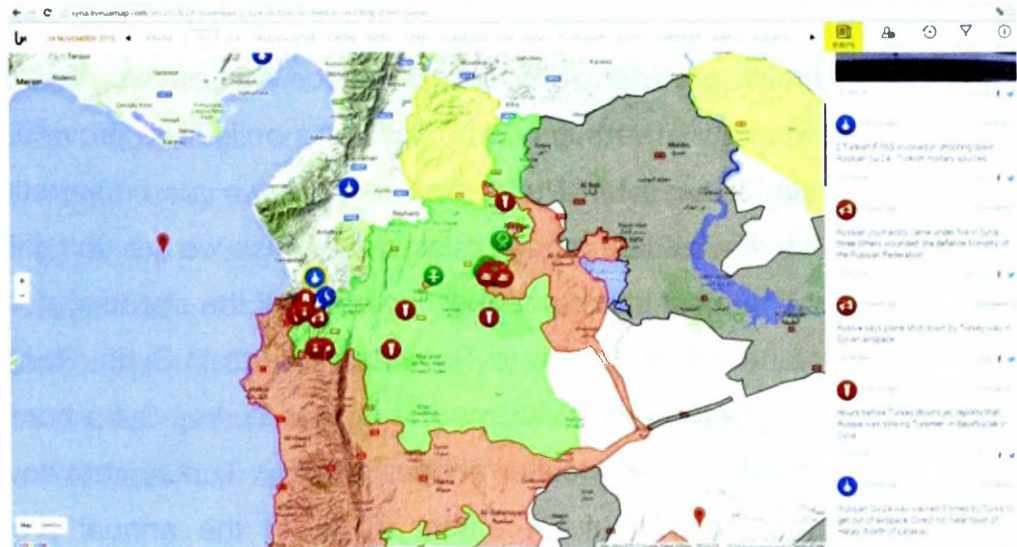
### Shoot Down of the Russian Warplane

Violation of Turkish airspace by Russian warplane, on 24<sup>th</sup> of November, was not the first violation. The head of Russian foreign Ministry Sergei Lavrov announced: *"Indeed, once, October 3, when our aircraft started to work on Syrian territory, there was a case when our plane for a few seconds was in Turkish airspace. The Turks brought us the protest and apologized. Putin personally spoke with Erdogan.[20]"*

After Turkey had shot down Russian Warplane, some questions came out on international society such as *"Why did Turkey shot down Russian warplane in the first time?"*, *"Did Turkey try to protect ISIS from Russian bombs?"* or *"Was that a rational decision to shoot down a Russian warplane when they had been bombing ISIS?"* International society, which includes United Nations and NATO, accepted that Turkey was right to shoot down juristically. Turkey proved that Russia had violated Turkish airspace for 17 seconds. On the other hand,

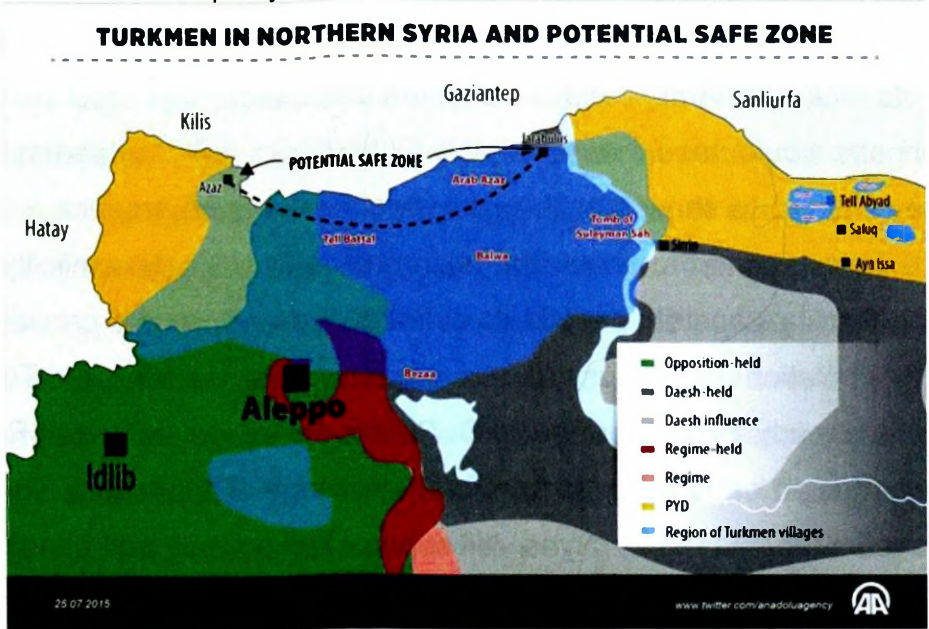


international society also has discussed that if Turkey was right to shoot down a Russian warplane when they had been bombing ISIS. Turkish president Erdogan answered the question: *“There is no ISIS in the area where the Russian plane was bombing. Russian planes have bombed moderate opposition including Turkmens.”* (McLaughlin, 2015)



**Figure 3 Map of Russian bombing when Turkey shot down Russian Warplane**

Source: <http://syria.liveuamap.com/en>



**Figure 4 Turkmens in Northern Syria and Potential Safe Zone**

Source: <http://syria.liveuamap.com/en/2015/24-november-2-turkish-16shooting-down-russian>

Turkey and Russia have different interests in Syria. Russia accepts Assad's government as a unique executive while Turkey wants to change Assad's government, which is not seen legitimized by Turkey. Russia could sell the attacks to Syrian rebels and Turkmen villages as a fight against ISIS with a successful propaganda on international society. Also, Turkey could be showed as an ISIS supporter with that propaganda. Turkish president Erdoğan answered the claims: "Shame on you. Those who claim we buy oil from ISIS are obliged to prove it. If not, you are a slanderer. If Mr. Putin is saying that we are cooperating with ISIS, I think that would be a huge mistake because we are doing the exact opposite." The most important question is that if the shooting down of Russian warplane will contribute to Turkey's interests in Syria. Russia deployed S-400 air-defense missile system in near Turkey-Syria border and the missile cruiser to the Mediterranean Sea after Turkey shot down Russian warplane On 17<sup>th</sup> of December 2015, in the annual press conference, Putin said: *"Did they think we'd run away? No, we're not that kind of country. We have increased air defense in Syria, Turkey violated Syrian airspace, let them fly now. If someone in the Turkish leadership tried to lick the Americans in a particular place, I'm not sure the Americans would need that."* Probably Putin thinks that the leadership of Turkey wanted to show that they are loyal partners of America and the EU. If Turkey aimed to show that taking place in US side explicitly with getting Russia's hostility despite its own interests, which are provided by Turkey's relations with Russia, it is not a rational decision for Turkey, which is already a member of NATO. Putin's speeches show that Russia will wait for an opportunity to take one's revenge. That means Turkey's elbowroom decreased in Syria Air-space. Turkey will not be able to sustain its Euphrates 'red line' easily because Russia deploys in Syria with a consent of Syrian government. When we also consider that USA



had decreased to support after "Syrian Train and Equip Program", we can predict that Russia will increase its influence in Syria.

Russia declared an economic sanctions list against Turkey which can affect Turkish economy strongly. Russia is the biggest import partner of Turkey. Turkey imports more than 50 percent of its natural gas and 30 percent of its oil from Russia. 32 percent of foreign direct investment of Turkey has been invested in Russia. Also, Turkey exports many kinds of foods, vegetables and fruits. Turkey and Russia has many common economic cooperation and projects. Professor Gurkan Kumbaroglu, which is from Bogazici University's department of engineering, said: *"Turkey has close strategic ties with Russia in terms of energy relationship with Russia. So it may be that the Turkish Stream project as well as the nuclear energy project, which is going to be constructed by the Russians, can be affected.[21]"*

### Conclusion

After the Syrian civil war, Syria became an arena for many different actors which want to realize their own interests. Researching actors is like looking pieces of a puzzle one by one. Then, we must try to unite pieces until find the correct relations between pieces. Looking to the cooperation, international supporters and interests of actors is so useful as well as analysis of the Ideological differences, identities and sects of actors to get a better perspective to understand the puzzle. The Turkey's Syria policy needs a revision after Russia, which is called by Syrian government, deployed in Syria as a legitimate actor. Presence of Russia in Syria also requires a revision of the Syria policy of US and US-Led coalition. EU countries, Especially France, quickly supported Russia to fight against ISIS after Paris attacks. The questions are "Does Russia really fights against ISIS or Syrian opposition, which were supported by US and European Countries?", "Does presence of Russia, which is result



of EU countries' supports to Russia, in Syria threat US's interests in Syria?" and "Will US change its Syrian policy to get closer Russia's Syria policy with leave Turkey alone?" The answers will also shape Turkey's Syria policy as an ally of US.

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## **SUMMARY**

Violence directed against selected citizens in order to artificially cause fear in a society is usually called terrorism. Modern terrorism is a transnational phenomenon which finally forces people to escape from their own houses, families and countries. Homeland security agencies of many countries are developing to prevent and response to terrorist acts. The effects of the absence of safety, security and peace in domestic and regional perspective are perceptible in many regions. The increasing numbers of asylum seekers in Europe since 2015 year are constantly growing while their lands are an arena for many different actors realizing their own interests.

This monograph "International Security Issues: Regional Perspectives" tries to build a future platform of research that was initiated by the teachers and students of higher education institutions participating in the 1st International Students' Conference organised by the National Defence University in Warsaw in 2015. The participants of the conference tried to introduce the readers of this book to basic information in the field of multitude factors influencing European security. Background information of refugee crisis, human trafficking, economic security, religious-political terrorism, regional conflicts and security of ICTs are presented in it. A numbers of national lessons observed are included to facilitate better understanding of international security related to regional perspectives.

Furthermore, the monograph gives an opportunity to inspire students to undertake additional debates on urgent topics of the threats of international security. Nowadays international security questions can be perceived as a combination of many factors. In this aspect the



monograph is part of an overall discussion of students committed to the process of European security.

Reflections, appearing during the conference, have become a prerequisite to indicate directions for further exploration in the following areas:

- non-military threats;
- military involvement in supporting non-military organizations;
- current non-military threats (terrorism, migration, illegal refugees, flood);
- crisis management system.

The monograph was developed on the basis of the available papers. The proposed papers require both more thorough verification as well as multidirectional and deeper research. They can provide inspiration for further research into the scientific aspects of the proposed areas.

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