

International Cooperation against Terrorism – Economical Necessity of the Knowledge Society

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Abstract The correlation between the dynamics of growth of GDP per capita and the commission of terrorist acts is given. The analyzing of time-territory depending of the origin of the conflicts is given too.

Keywords - terrorism, global economy, relationship.

I. INTRODUCTION

Formation of a new system of international relations, globalization processes, the formation of a unified world community does not guarantee the arrival of stability and harmony. There are new destabilizing forces and trends that have returned the old conflicts. Threatening poverty is the problem of transnational terrorism. He, as a socio-political phenomenon, associated in most cases with national borders, is becoming worldwide problem, faced by the economies of most countries.

As majority of economists recognize, for the successful functioning of a market system rather 20% of skilled workers. Most of them have already integrated into the countries – so the title of "golden billion". Enough is possible that 80% of other employees under the current scenario have some space fringe of the world economy. Therefore, this hard policy of social degradation and "pushing" of the significant part of the working population to the periphery of the world civilization can be implemented seamlessly, without causing a corresponding reaction in those countries, which nations and social groups are marginalizing.

Terrorist attacks are becoming increasingly well-organized and violent each year, using the most modern equipment, weapons, means of communication. In various regions of the world's political and nationalist radicals, have adopted methods of terror to achieve their goals, organized an extensive network of underground arms caches and explosives, providing a framework of financial institutions.

As a cover for terrorist organizations are operating system, related companies, banks and funds. It is evident to deal with this extremely dangerous phenomenon requires the coordination of efforts by all States at the highest level, creating a network of international organizations. For effective action against terrorism is also need to develop his unified international legal concepts, precise legal characterization of the crime [1].

II. RESULTS OF RESEARCHING

Terrorism does not puts the killings and bombings as the main aims, they need extensive information about the terrorist acts. The primary effect of the conflict - the information but the information itself, as such, the terrorists do not need. They seek exposure information.

Terrorism has become an important factor in the international economy. But not as dangerous as armed conflicts and political assassinations. Infrequently separate terrorist attacks - for example, bombings or killings, may have lasting and significant impact on the economy. Such an influence, or terrorist campaign, continuing a long time, or a particularly large and bloody attacks, which have a significant psychological effect.

We suggest to remember the major conflicts in the world of 2000-2009 years. [2]:

- 17/07/2009 city - Indonesia. The authorities reported nine dead and 50 wounded.
- 26.11.2008 - India. The number of victims amounted to 179 people.
- 18.10.2007 - Pakistan. The number of dead reached 140 people, more than 500 injured.
- 10/13/2005 city - Russian Federation. Killed 47 people were injured - 100.
- 07.07.2005 - United Kingdom. Killed at least 54 people, injuring at least 700 people. Actually ripped off the summit was the Big Eight »(G8).
- 01/09/2004 city - Russian Federation. The result of the action were more than 330 dead.
- 05/29/2004 city - Saudi Arabia. As a result, 16 people died.
- 03/11/2004 city - Spain. Killed 192 people, more than 1500 injured.
- 11/20/2003 city - Turkey. As a result, 28 people were killed, 450 injured.
- 11/15/2003 city - Turkey. As a result, 24 people were killed and 300 injured.
- 11/09/2003 city - Saudi Arabia. In a suicide attack killed 18 people, more than 120 injured.

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- 08/25/2003 city - India. In a suicide attack 52 people were killed and 150 wounded.
- 13.05.2003 - Saudi Arabia. 34 people were killed and 194 - were injured.
- 10/23/2002 city - Russian Federation. During the storm killed 117 hostages.
- 13/10/2002 city - Indonesia. Killed about 190 people, more than 300 injured.
- 06/10/2002 city - Yemen. Wounding 12 of the 25 members of the crew. Approximately 90,000 barrels of crude oil fell in the sea, forming a spot size of 500 km².
- 11/09/2001 city - the United States. In New York, killing 2,749 people in Washington, DC 189, Pennsylvania 44.

- 10/12/2000 city - Yemen. Killing 17 U.S. Navy sailors and injuring 39.

How many victims of terrorist acts carried away we know. However, definitely not estimated the damage terrorism on the world economy. Consider its effect on some macroeconomic indicators of the economies of affected countries. Since per capita GDP can be regarded as a measure of human well-being of the country, it is advisable to initially consider the impact of transnational terrorism in this figure.

Consider the following reduced diagram, which displays the dynamics of growth of GDP per capita in the country, victims of terrorism in 2000 - 2009 years., U.S. (see Figure 1):



Fig. 1. Dynamics of growth of GDP per capita in the country, victims of terrorism in 2000 - 2009 years, %

As you can see, the above-mentioned large-scale conflicts preclude long-term growth of GDP per capita. Despite this, we can see relationship between the dynamics of growth rate and the commission of terrorist acts.

In the short term, most affected by global economic losses, the ones who least could afford to incur such losses. Although in some poor countries have experienced some economic growth through increasing participation in the global economy as recession, not only would undermine their economic prospects, but also could threaten their political stability.

It is considered that the poor state of the economy - one of the key factors that create a breeding ground for terrorism. But studies have shown a different relationship. The revealed dependence determined that a year before committing the armed conflicts in the countries was recorded the highest increase in GDP per capita, compared with previous years. That is, when the country reaches a

certain level of economic development in the next year or two made conflicts, attacks, which reduced the growth rate.

Can assume, given the above given information, which is probably a supra-national governance, as the title of "world government". The organization of such large-scale action is unlikely under the force of any of the known terrorist organizations (we are talking about tens of millions of dollars). Only one preparation of participants requires considerable investment and time (at least a year). During this time, the plans of organizations would have to recognize special service agents who are in almost every similar organization. Nature of the preparation and conduct of operations suggest that perhaps such actions are organizing by some powerful transnational structure with the participation of international financial institutions. This is indirectly confirmed by a rare coordination of actions of the global financial elite has been immediately after the attacks, as well as the fact that conflicts are virtually have

little impact on the economy and the state of the country's financial system. It can be assumed that international terrorism is a tool for the global economy.

Consider the territorial and temporal location of conflict in 2000-2009. (see Fig. 2):

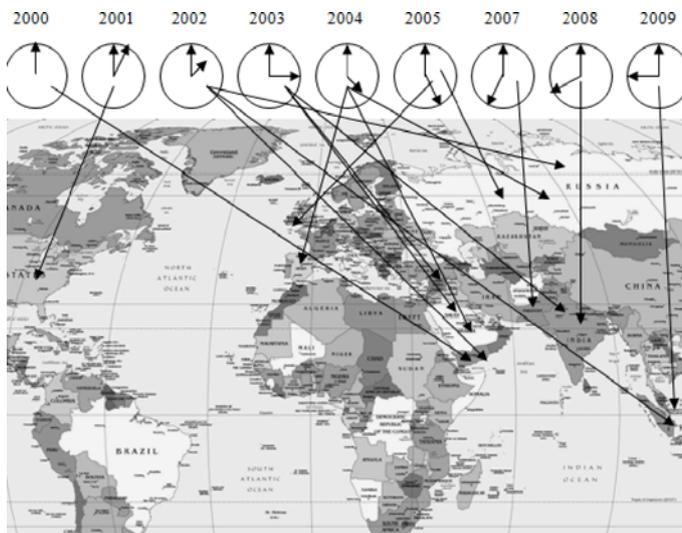


Fig. 2. Territorial and temporal location of conflict in 2000-2009

After analyzing the upstream temporarily-territorial relationship we can note a gradual annual migration of action conflicts in eastern countries in the world map. In the industrialized countries of the world conflicts occur more frequently than in "poor", but the economic damage caused by them was smaller. As a result, major terrorist attack varies investment scheme - private investment is reduced, the volume of public investment, by contrast, increases (for example, because the state hires additional security personnel and increases the size of the armed forces).

In recent years, the world's noticeably more frequent conflicting actions with respect to individual campaigns, oil infrastructure (it helps to influence world oil prices) and individual states (terrorists are trying to worsen the situation in their economies and reduce the investment attractiveness). Thus, terrorists gradually become an important factor in the global economy.

Counter-terrorism measures are costly to the global economy. As a result, consumers are faced with a gradual rise in prices for goods and services. Especially serious in the fight against such actions affect the value of goods transported by air and sea - in airports and seaports, tightened security measures, which increases the time of transporting goods: in particular suffer from the dealers in foodstuffs. Moreover, the country's position in international trade could be seriously weakened, if the terrorist threat has considerable scope, and security measures are beginning to have a negative impact on business travel, transportation, and investments [3].

Consider the example of the United States. Estimated Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. economy after the

events of September 11, 2001 lost about \$ 80 billion in retail sales dropped by \$ 6 billion (2.1%), the volume of new orders for durable goods decreased by \$ 11.6 billion (6.8%); The number of new applications for unemployment benefits increased by 50 thousand - the largest jump in over a month since August 1982. Industrial production fell in September by 1%. Airlines immediately reduce the number of flights by 30%, but even the remaining planes were not filled. U.S. economy over the last four months of 2001 has lost 1.1 million jobs. Due to the introduction of more stringent inspection rules at the border crossings and ports formed "tube" in supply chain management. In September 2001, the supply of durable goods fell by \$ 9.2 billion because of transportation problems contributed to confusion in the flow of orders, and pushed up the cost of shipping goods. Sharply increased insurance costs, and in some cases, the monthly cost of insurance has risen by 300% compared with the period before the attacks. At the same time, increased sharply and security costs [1].

IV. CONCLUSION

As a result, all major terrorist attacks have demonstrated negative dynamics of traditional stock indices of the affected countries, sharply declining real estate values in the affected city or region. Moreover, these conflicts lead to an increase in the number of unemployed and closure (permanent or temporary), many companies or industries, increase the cost of insurance services [2].

It should be noted that the joint work of the international community in combating international terrorism and eradicating the true causes of its generating really began. In this area there are some serious obstacles and barriers. Only joint efforts can provide very real benefits that translate into the effective security system for each state and the world community as a whole. This problem cannot be solved only by military means or by force intelligence operations. It is necessary to solve the economic, political, ideological and other levels.

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