

SUMMARIES

Stepanova E.A. Transnational Terrorism 10 Years after 9/11: Rise, Decline or Transformation?

Marking the 10th anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the article examines the evolution of the type of terrorism associated with al-Qaeda and the «global jihad» movement. It analyzes the «al-Qaedaization» and «regionalization» approaches to the study of this type of terrorism and argues for the «post-al-Qaeda» approach. It stresses that, despite the primary international focus on al-Qaeda linked terrorism in the past decade, the most widespread type of modern terrorism is still the one that is being employed as a tactics in armed conflicts to advance goals that do not go beyond local/regional context. The article concludes that, regardless of which particular type of terrorism is to dominate international political and media attention in the upcoming decades, the role of terrorism as the most asymmetrical and the most violent form of political communication will only increase in the era of information society.

Keywords: transnationalization of terrorism, al-Qaeda, post-al-Qaeda movement, terrorism in local/regional conflicts, asymmetrical conflict, one-sided violence, networks.

Shakleina T.A. Evolution of the U.S. Global Strategy (2001—2011)

The term «American global leadership» is widely used in official foreign policy documents of the United States, scholarly publications and mass media. American global mission has been declared vital to the world development. However, the American «indisputable leadership» has many features of hegemony and is not acknowledged by the majority of contemporary great powers. After terrorist attacks of 9/11 a military component in the American policy became more prominent under Republican leadership. However, even after the Democrats' ascension to power in 2009, a tendency towards global mission and forceful regulation in the U.S. foreign policy persisted.

Keywords: United States, American global leadership, hegemony, world order, great powers, U.S. global strategy, B. Obama, George W. Bush.

Lyapichev S.A. The United Nations' Record in Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism

The article examines the issue of violations of human rights in the fight against terrorism. Many countries are seeking to fulfill their counterterrorism obligations by the accelerated adoption of legislative and practical measures that intentionally or unintentionally hinder the promotion and protection of civil

freedoms and basic human rights. The author draws special attention to the mechanisms of protecting human rights in this specific area that have been put in place by the United Nations, namely, by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

Keywords: promotion and protection of human rights, fight against terrorism, United Nations, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

Parshin S.A. The Current American Approaches to Cyberterrorism

The 9/11 terrorist attacks demonstrated the vulnerability of the world's greatest military power in the face of an offensive action perpetrated by the transnational terrorist network and brought about a large-scale transformation in the national security strategies of the United States and many other countries. American governmental agencies and experts are investing large resources into deterrence of the asymmetric threats, cyberterrorism notwithstanding. The article identifies the differences between such terms as «cyberterrorism», «cyberwarfare», and «cybercrime». It examines the key parameters of cyberterrorism as a specific form of «warfare by other means», the reasons that explain the terrorists' wish to operate in cyberspace, and the potential techniques for cyberattacks. Special attention is paid to the challenges that the United States face in cyberdefence, and various types of defensive and offensive operations in cyberspace.

Keywords: United States, national security, terrorism, cyberterrorism, cyber-crime, cyberwarfare, non-kinetic attack.

Korgun V.G. The United States in Afghanistan: Mission Impossible?

The attacks of 9/11 made the United States assume global leadership in the struggle against international terrorism. Washington chose to pursue a military solution and launched a large-scale campaign in Afghanistan with support of its NATO allies. The U.S. has spent 10 years and enormous amount of effort and resources on this campaign with high financial and human costs. However, their major goals remain unachieved. Taliban militants have not been defeated, they still wage a war against an Afghani government and its West partners. The Afghan war has dragged Pakistan into its orbit — a neighbour country has become another sanctuary for Afghani Islamist extremists and Al-Qaeda. Being forced to enter into negotiations with insurgents, the United States have begun to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan without having achieved the goal of exterminating a terrorism threat in the region. This article examines the evolution of the Afghan strategy of the U.S. in 2001—2011 and explains the reasons behind an apparent failure of Washington in achieving its declared goals.

Keywords: United States, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Hamid Karzai, international coalition, B. Obama administration, terrorism.

Demchenko A.V. The Pro-Al-Qaeda Jihadist Organizations: New Actors in Palestine

The second half of the 2000s was marked by the emergence of radical Islamist groups in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip who claim their connection with the international terrorist organization Al-Qaeda. They entered into confrontation not only with Israel, but also with Hamas — ruling movement in Gaza Strip. Regardless of the absence of established organizational ties between Palestinian jihadists and Al-Qaeda, the very fact of emergence and activities of Palestinian radicals fit well with the organization's purpose of increasing number of regions where Islamists fight with the ruling regimes and the West. The article examines the factors which led to the emergence of pro-Al-Qaeda groups in Palestine, as well as their ideology, activities and relations with Palestinian national forces.

Keywords: Palestinian-Israeli conflict, Al-Qaeda, Islamism, jihadism, Gaza Strip, Hamas, emirate.

Glazunova E.N. Guantanamo: A Story to Be Continued

Based on his authority as Commander in Chief, and the Authorization for Use of Military Force passed by Congress and signed into law after 9/11, President Bush made the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station a prison for dangerous detainees in the War on Terror. The detainees were classified as «Enemy Combatants» and not as prisoners of war accorded Geneva Conventions protections. The «Enemy Combatants» were to be tried in special Military Commissions established outside of the existing Judicial or Military Court systems, and not eligible to apply for habeas corpus review in U.S. Federal Courts. During the Bush administration, there were major objections raised by the international community to perceived human rights abuses in Guantanamo and in secret CIA detention centers, including waterboarding and other harsh interrogation techniques amounting to torture. Barack Obama had pledged to close Guantanamo, close secret CIA detention center, follow the Geneva Conventions, and the 1984 Law against Torture. On the second day of becoming President, he signed Executive Orders to accomplish this, and cancelled all relevant Executive Orders of then former President George W. Bush. The efforts of President Obama to close Guantanamo and «eliminate the black hole» met decisive resistance from the U.S. Congress. The article explains and illustrates the very complicated weave of political, legal, moral, and organizational forces which combined to prevent the closure of Guantanamo.

Keywords: Guantanamo Bay detention facility war against terror, unlawful/enemy combatants, military commissions, human rights, Geneva Convention, 1984 Convention against Torture, U.S. Supreme Court, G.W. Bush administration, B. Obama administration, security.

Bartenev V.I. The Impact of the 9/11 on the U.S. International Development Policy

The 9/11 terrorist attacks have had a long-lasting impact on the world politics. They affected various policy spheres including those that had traditionally lied beyond the security space. A telling example is a field of international development cooperation which underwent qualitative, transformational changes, especially prominent in the rhetoric and practice of the government of the United States — the largest national donor. While recognizing the urgent need of reprogramming domestic and foreign policies in accordance with the imperatives of the global war on terror. The G.W. Bush Administration made development one of the key pillars of the national security strategy and implemented revolutionary reforms in this domain. A systemic transformation affected goals, principles, instruments, volumes of aid, patterns of its regional and country distribution, as well as the institutional structure, and mechanisms of programming and implementation of international development assistance policy. The article examines the logic and dynamics of this historical transformation.

Keywords: United States, global war on terror, international development cooperation, securitization, national security, fragile states, state-building, democracy promotion, post-conflict reconstruction, 3D strategy, whole-of-government approach.

Rozhkova A.N. Terrorism and Religious Extremism in Contemporary Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the major US allies in the fight against terrorist organizations operating in South Asia. The peculiarity of Pakistan's position lies in the fact that the country, while being in the midst of this fight, may itself become a stronghold of religious extremism and a focal point of its spread throughout the region, if the government and the army are unable to cope with the threat posed by radical Islamic forces. Since the early 2000s the Pakistan army has been carrying out military operations in Afghanistan-Pakistan border region aimed at eliminating militants' bases and their expulsion from the country. The article explores the internal political and socio-economic problems inherent in modern Pakistan that hinder the successful outcome of this struggle.

Keywords: Pakistan, religious extremism, terrorism, radical Islamism, Taliban, al-Qaeda, security, development assistance.

***Sargsyan A.M.* Evolution of the European Union Legislation on Economic Sanctions**

The article tracks the process of evolution of the EU legislation on international economic sanctions since 1958 to the beginning of the XXI century and breaks it down into several distinctive phases. It examines the key principles and procedural mechanisms of initiating and implementing the sanctions within the Common Trade Policy and Common Foreign and Security Policy frameworks. Special attention is paid to the issue of correlation between the sanctions imposed by the EU, EU members and the UN Security Council which moved to the forefront of the political-legal agenda after the 9/11 due to the necessity to find a rational balance between the imperatives of global fight against terrorism and the European human rights protection standards.

Keywords: European Union, economic sanctions, EU law, international law, fight against terrorism, Common Foreign and Security Policy, international political economy.

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