Küreselleşme ve Terörizm Arasındaki İlişki: Uluslararası Terörizme Karşı Alınan Tedbirler

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Öz

Terörizm kavramı üzerine uluslararası kabul gören bir görüş birliği mevcut değildir. Diğerlerine göre, terörist olarak kabul edilenler, başkalarına göre özgürlük savaşçıları olarak görülebilir. Terör fikrine karşı olan bu anlaşmazlık, terörle mücadele konusunda kapsamlı ve genel bir uluslararası anlaşmanın hazırlanmasını engellemektedir. Modernleşme, teknoloji, iletişim ve ulaşım olanaklarının etkisiyle dünya küçülürken, terörizm yaygınlaşmış, küreselleşmiş, yoğunluğu ve frekansı artmıştır. Küreselleşme hem teröre kolaylık sağlamaya başlamış, hem de olumlu etkileri sayesinde önlenmesi yolunda fayda sağlamıştır. Gelişen ve değişen dünyada, terörle savaş için süregelmiş olan askeri, diplomatik yollarla beraber, uluslararası birleşim ve hukukun önemi artmıştır. Tamamen ortadan kaldırılması mümkün olmayan terörle savaşın en önemli ayağını uluslararası alanda güçlü bir işbirliği ile hazırlanacak hukuki kural, yaptırım ve cezalar oluşturmaktadır. İşbirliğinin yaygınlaştırılması ve kuvvetlendilmesi kadar, bu işbirliğinin sürekli oluşu da büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Terörizm, Uluslararası Terörizm, Asimetrik Tehditler, Küreselleşme, Uluslararası Terörizme Karşı Ölçüler ve Çabalar

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The Relationship Between Globalization and Terrorism: The Measures Taken Against International Terrorism

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Abstract

There is no existing consensus on the concept of terrorism that has been accepted internationally. Some people who are considered to be terrorists can be regarded as freedom fighters by others. This dispute against the idea of terrorism prevents the preparation of a comprehensive and general international agreement on the fight against terrorism. While the world is shrinking due to the effect of modernization, technology, communication, and transportation, terrorism has become widespread, globalized, and its density and frequency have increased. Globalization has begun to provide convenience to terrorism and has helped to prevent it due to its positive effects. In the developing and changing world, the importance of international unity and law has increased with the military and diplomatic means that have continued to fight terrorism. The most important part of the war on terror which cannot be removed entirely is the legal rules, sanctions, and punishments to be prepared with strong cooperation on the international scene. The continuity of this cooperation is of utmost importance as well as the dissemination and strengthening of cooperation.

Keywords: Terrorism, International Terrorism, Asymmetric Threats, Globalization, The Measurements and the Efforts against International Terrorism

Связь между глобализацией и терроризмом и мерами, принимаемыми против международного терроризма

Резюме

Связь между глобализацией и терроризмом и мерами, принимаемыми против международного терроризмаНе существует консенсуса по концепции терроризма, которая была принята на международном уровне. По мнению других, те, кого считают террористами, могут считаться борцами за свободу. Этот спор по поводу понятия террора не позволяет подготовить всеобъемлющее общее международное соглашение о борьбе с терроризмом. В условиях сокращения мира из-за модернизации, технологий, средств связи и транспорта терроризм стал широко распространенным, глобализированным, увеличивая свою интенсивность и частоту. С одной стороны, глобализация стала обеспечивать легкость терроризма, с другой - благодаря положительным последствиям, которые она помогла предотвратить. В развивающемся и меняющемся мире наряду с продолжающимися военными и дипломатическими путями борьбы с терроризмом возросла важность международного единства и права. Самая важная часть войны с террором, которую невозможно полностью устранить, - это правовые нормы, санкции и наказания, которые должны быть подготовлены при активном сотрудничестве на международной арене. Непрерывность этого сотрудничества имеет первостепенное значение, а также распространение и укрепление сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, международный терроризм, асимметричные угрозы, глобализация, меры против международного терроризма и усилия.

1. Introduction

Since the world began, the notion of terror has existed. It increased its intensity and frequency in the world and spread geographically. Although it seems impossible to eliminate terrorism, there is the possibility that cooperation, analytical methods, and measures can be made less threatening and frightening than the present dimension. Allocating resources and time for priority world affairs may be possible. The concept of terror is, above all, the greatest obstacle in the development, well-being, happiness, and peace of the world and humanity. Even if it cannot be eliminated, it can be kept under control. After September 11th, it was widely said that nothing would be the same again. We can emphasize this day as a day when international equilibrium and terror have entered a new era. With this attack, terrorism first showed its face to the world leader. With trade and communication, terrorism has become even more global. Terrorism is no longer a marginal problem that can be tolerated. Terror is an important international threat, growing steadily and steadfastly in the eyes of all the countries that are in the framework of the law and legislation.Terrorism is changing with the developing and changing world conditions, increasing new opportunities and abilities and increasing its influence and power day by day depending on the developing technology. While the steps taken in the field of democratization reduce the terror in quantity, the effectiveness of the terrorist activities in the democratic environment is further increased by the influence of the mass media.Differences in international relations and the changing world equilibrium that emerged with the new world order have led to hot warfare being replaced by cold warfare methods. The type of psychological warfare emerged as a necessity for cold war and terror known as low-intensity conflicts emerged as the indispensable element of this war.Political and social problems at the international and political level, regional and national levels, cause the terrorist movements to appear periodically or in waves, gradually losing importance and gaining momentum again. Terrorist organizations cannot reach their targets and are also condemned to marginalize over time. However, terrorism will continue to exist as long as they see terrorism as a means to achieve their objectives.Taking policies that are determined to take global security measures around basic human values, away from the "freedom fighter" or "terrorism" mentality will be the basic condition for global prosperity and peace.

2. Concept of Terrorism

Despite centuries of existence, there is still no single definition of terrorism which poses a severe threat to social, political and economic stability, prosperity and development. The problem of fighting against terrorism lies here. Over the years, scholars and writers have found many different definitions of terrorism. According to a definition, terrorism is a kind of political violence that falls somewhere in the middle of the indivisible integrity between war and peace. Just like war, also terrorism serves a political purpose. According to another definition, terrorism is an attack against the nation and system in order to get a satisfactory response from the system to the aims and needs of the terrorists. Terrorism is an attempt to undermine confidence in the methods of the state. As a direct attack on the regime, it leads to distrust and spirituality. In a place where terrorism can be a potential electoral district, it is either creating sympathy or fear

and creating enmity within the group to which we can characterize the enemy. The threat of violence and violence is vitally crucial for terrorists, who are unquestioningly believing that they will only reach their victory and achieve their long-term political goals.[1] Terrorist activities are frightening a society, force a government or an international organization to take an initiative or prevent it from taking an initiative, as well as international interventions that can seriously damage a country or an international organization by severely balancing and destroying basic political, economic, social or constitutional structures of a country or an international organization. Thus, the definition of a terrorist has turned into a "planned group of two or more persons, established in a certain period in order to engage in terrorist initiatives." Terrorism is a strategy for different ideological groups struggling with state authority. It happens mainly in environments that provide opportunities and make terror an option that they can obtain results simple, fast and quick. Technology, communication, and transportation have helped terrorists in this way. Terrorism is often described as mindless, insensitive, or unreasonable violence. If a few authentic actions are not considered, terrorism is rarely ridiculous and illogical. On terrorism, there is usually a valid theory.

Even though terrorism is defined in many different ways, no definition can explain this phenomenon alone. Because terrorist organizations, with many similarities regarding structure, show differences especially regarding their aims. Some terrorists have struggled for national liberation and independence; some of them have been retaliating for events in the past - ASALA, Armenian genocide organizations; others say they want to dominate certain races or religions, political, social, cultural and economic structures. In addition to this problem, actions that are defined as terrorism have a fundamental and non-solvable application variability. For someone else, the terrorist is the liberation fighter for the other.London Mayor Ken Livingston said in a statement on terror: "Why can a young Jew join Israel's army and fight and return to England as a hero, but a young Palestinian becomes a terrorist in battle in Palestine? " from behind and following the reactions: "I do not sympathize with terrorists and terrorism, I just object to the double standard." He referred to the double standard in the concepts of terrorist-liberation warrior.[2] Therefore, the same person as a freedom warrior, a hero on one side of the border due to the same verse, as a traitor who committed the most unforgivable crimes on the other side; it is difficult to make a common definition of terrorist and terrorism as the same struggle, on the one hand, as a liberation struggle, and on the other side as treason.To summarize, how terrorism is defined, and whether it is local or international, has certain characteristics.[3] The features of terrorism can be summarized as follows in the context of terrorist organizations operating in the world and their actions: Terrorism is not an ideology, a doctrine, or even a systematic idea, but a strategy; Terrorism promises a new order and victory in the future; Terrorism is a part of international politics and therefore cannot be sustained without external support; Terrorism is an organized movement that brings an alternative to State authority; Financial support is the indispensable requirement for terrorism, Therefore; smuggles weapons and drugs with robbery; Terrorism may arise because of the desire to seek a right, to propose an order, and to set up an independent state, or to have all three in a degree differentiation; The practice of terrorism, violence is increasingly aimed at. It creates frustration by releasing horror and fear; Terror is

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[1] Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism.* London. Victor Gollancz, 1998, 183.
[2] Livingston's Commentary on Terrorism, Cumhuriyet Newspaper, 23 July 2005, 4.
[3] Mustafa Gündüz, *Basın ve Terör,* İzmir. Saray Kitabevi , 1996.

sometimes a subcontractor of other forces or powers; Generally, Terrorism has a political goal; Terrorist activities require an organized effort. All these actions take place with the participation of a group rather than an individual.[4]

3. Positive and Negative Results of Globalization

In the phase we are in, the simplest and generally accepted outcome of globalization is a polarized and divided world. This is a world where extremely developed and highly backward countries exist at both ends. The consequences of globalization; it is likely that the poor will become even poorer and that the rich will become richer and that the concepts of human rights, democracy and the restraint of the sovereignty of the national state will create a much smaller world that will exist in a wider circle.The gap is unbelievable when we look at the existence of opposing views against each other about the phenomenon of globalization. Without going into too much detail, it is possible to say: There are risks and opportunities that globalization brings.

Risks of globalization: It can be said that at the beginning of the risks brought by globalization, there is the risk of instability spreading easily. The disappearance of the political and economic borders between countries has made countries and economies more dependent on each other, which has increased the risk of spreading to other countries and regions by the effect of a crisis emerging in one country or region. The Gulf crisis in 1990, the Southeast Asian crisis in 1997, and the Russian crisis in 1998 negatively affected the whole world, not only in the country or countries that they broke out but also in the region they were in.[5] In a world where capital movements are free, the danger of a capital flight from an accumulation of economic uncertainty, insecurity or a political crisis is another risk brought by the globalization process.

Another risk brought by globalization is the risk of encountering more frequent and more intense foreign intervention in the political arena. With the process of globalization of the national state, which had previously seen itself freeing its citizens to do what they wanted to do within their political boundaries, their surveillance and supervisors increased. Nowadays, political and legal structures of states can be intervened by emphasizing concepts such as human rights, freedoms, civil society, pluralistic democracy and servant state, and various sanctions can be applied to states that do not comply with international norms. The concepts of national sovereignty, independence, and integrity, which were considered untouchable in the past, have not survived the old impunity, and these concepts have begun to be meaningfully transformed in ways that enable ethnic and political pluralism and cultural diversity.Globalization is expanding the interaction area of cultures. In the process, the strengthening of the cultural common ground of humanity becomes possible. Globalization is not cultural assimilation, but the standing of different cultures together with their will. By globalization, cultures will know each other better and find ways to coexist more easily. One of the greatest threats to globalization is the misconceptions of children and young people who are unable to fully perceive the concept and face the risks of cultural corruption and identity loss.

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[4] Necati Alkan, *Gençlik ve Terörizm*, Ankara: Temüh Yayınları, 2002, 17/18.
[5] Yeldan Erinç, *Dynamics of Macroeconomic Adjustment in A Globalized Developing Economy: Growth, Accumulation and Distribution*, Canadian Journal of Development Studies. XXII. 2001, 153.

Globalization opportunities: At the forefront of opportunities for globalization is rapid growth and development opportunity for those who can benefit. In the past, with factors such as the inadequacy of capital accumulation, the absence of qualified personnel and technology the obstacles to development which is possible to make it easier to cope with the opportunities provided by globalization. Today, international capital can easily go wherever it sees cost advantage and profit opportunity without distinction of religion, language, culture, and geography. Multinational corporations are transferring technology to the countries they are going to, and they pro,ide employment opportunities. Educational and cultural cooperation agreements between countries and distance education on the internet make it easier to train qualified personnel at all levels. Every country that protects its economic and political stability and provides the legal security required by foreign capital has the possibility of attracting foreign direct investment from abroad and entering a faster growth trend.

One of the important opportunities that globalization offers is the opportunity to integrate with the world. This integration can be taken both economically and politically. Political integration is the opposite of abstraction and exclusion. In other words, a country that integrates with the world in a political sense adopts international norms, adopts the values that stand out in the field of democracy and human rights, and keeps up with the standards developed in this field.Parallel to this, another cause for globalization to be viewed as a threat, but also an opportunity, is the free trade gains. At first glance, restricting imports can relieve domestic producers, save them from the pressure of foreign competition, and leave those who are at risk of losing their business in the presence of foreign competition. However, when viewed from a medium and long-term perspective, protection based on import restrictions through tariffs and quotas has a heavy price to pay for the economy. At the beginning of the visible losses of the protection is the increase in the prices and the loss of quality. The schemes indirectly increase the prices of goods and services by directly limiting the quota, i.e., by narrowing the supply. Thus, the domestic industry will continue to lag behind the world regarding productivity, quality, and price, and the consumer will be oppressed by taking the poor quality more expensive.At the same time, the presence of external interventions in the political sense, which are listed above as risks, can also be considered as an opportunity. Globalization has the opportunity to capture a civilized world for those countries that have perceived freedom as a threat for some reason or another, have made some legal regulations to keep their citizens in check, ultimately far behind the world regarding human rights and democratic standards. In this way, the people of these countries will be able to enjoy the freedom as much as the people of the developed world, and the creative talents will be opened to the extent that they are given the opportunity to reveal their potentials, and the productivity will increase and eventually this will turn into an economic development.At the heart of the phenomenon of globalization lies a basic fact that states must live in a larger environment that forces them to change and implement their modernization.

4. The relationship between Globalization and Terrorism

During the XX century has been an unprecedented development in human history. Until the end of the XIX century, science, technology, prosperity, etc. By expressing in meters, the distance covered by thousands of years in the fields; it is no exaggeration to say that it is a development that can only be expressed in miles over the distance covered in the XX century. This momentum is increasing day by day.

This phenomenon called Globalization, Parallel to the development of technology, the countries that produce and use this technology are shaping a new world order in an inconceivable speed in the direction of their wishes. In this new world order, the lifestyle, traditions, and customs of the strong will dominate; other nations will fall into a kind of subculture.Globalization has brought with it a current that may seem to be the opposite of all these. These currents, which we refer to as micro-nationalism, have been encouraged and strengthened until now. Thanks to the developing means of communication, small ethnic groups can promote and propagate themselves as oppressed, exploited societies to large human communities around the world.At this point, the relationship between globalization and terrorism emerges. The purpose of terrorist activities is to try to destroy the order they are in and most importantly to announce this to the world. In terrorist activities, the personalities of the victims are not important; only the titles they represent are important.[6] In terrorism, the aim is an attack, hostage taking, etc. to announce their names and requests with violent activities. In this context, advanced technology, radio, television, newspaper, internet, etc. which exist in the globalizing world. Terrorism will gradually increase its violence over the next century, thanks to the incredible distance mass media have.Terrorism is an ongoing struggle against the system outside the system. In a sense, the judge is questioned outside the system of power. In the period we are in, the concept of global terrorism comes to the foreground. As globalization as a current political state that western values prevail in the world, global terrorism is a phenomenon that questions the dominance of these values.[7] September 11, 2001, is a very typical example of this. Therefore, global terrorism emerges in this context.

It is challenging to deal with any kind of terror. After the influences and capacities of globalization, the impact of terrorism has become much clearer. After nuclear, biological, and chemical terrorism, the world's new nightmare will be virtual terrorism. Also, before September 11, terrorists often had specific goals and objectives, and they were very keen to announce their names every once in a while, to see what they wanted. However, after September 11, there was no official announcement. Today, the enemy is not as clear as before. Previously, there was no confusion about who committed terrorist offenses. However, September 11 changed it.[8] International terrorism is not a result of globalization. Globalization has positive effects, such as intelligence, which helps technology and fighting.September 11 has made it clear that globalization-induced terrorism is not only a consequence of its consequences but also a much more dangerous threat in the sense of its resources. This event can be considered as the most spectacular event that affected the new world after the fall of the Berlin wall. The changes in power balances and the differentiation in international relations have traditionally led to a shift to extraordinary warfare.Freedom, democracy, law and human rights are gradually created by humanity, and many basic values are in danger of extinction because of their security need. They were important during the cold war and also during the maturation period before it. After September 11th, terrorism and developments in globalization, security, has settled first among

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[6] Ali Özoğul, *Şifre Çözüldü: Masonlardan Türkiye'ye Kanlı Hediye; ASALA-PKK*; İstanbul: Yenigüven Yayıncılık Mayıs 2005, 191- 300.

[7] Sertaç Başeren, *Küresel Terör ve Türkiye* (Sempozyum) Stratejik Araştırma ve Etüt Merkezi (SAREM) Yayınları, Yıl 1, Sayı 6, 29 Mayıs 2006, 6.

[8] Faruk Örgün, *Küresel Terör (Global Terror)*, Istanbul: Okumuş Adam. 2001, 108.

the national affairs of states. The increasing importance of human rights in freedom of movement and the positive steps in law enforcement have been halted by the September 11 incidents. This date has shown that the security grades separated from each other are not a problem for the different states that explain the budget they spend on the ammunition. The United States was probably the country that paid the most attention to security affairs and spent the most money, and the United States was a symbol of freedom, democracy, and liberalism. Because of all these open and equal opportunities of the United States, the terrorists made their attacks using ordinary means of transportation.For this reason, the core values within a democracy are under threat of destruction. As world citizens, they have the freedom to travel and transport goods and money. Now all these rights are taken from their hands. Suspicious people and ordinary people will be pursued, investigated and examined to prevent a future attempt that may be in the future. This is a restriction on the values and liberty that people have before September 11th. As humanity steps into a new era, communications and information technology revolutions will take their place on stage as the most fearful dream and the most trusted savior. While there is a globalization process; to promote universal peace, prosperity, justice, democracy, humanitarian living conditions and to increase the value of science, art, aesthetics, the continuation of cultural and social diversity, cooperation in resolving environmental problems and global warming; it is a priority goal and task of all the countries of the world to try to make the concepts of the world such as hunger, unemployment, poverty, deprivation of human rights, lack of education, corner turnover, injustice, drugs, mafia, and terror all the problems of the world.

5. International Measures Taken Against International Terrorism

Terrorism is the most severe threat to national and international peace and security and human rights. Through developing and changing economic, social and technological conditions terrorist organizations increasing their influence over time, diversifying their activities, strengthening their relations with organized transnational crime groups and increasing their activities towards larger masses and in this context national efforts and the importance of international cooperation is indispensable.After terrorism turned out to be a local problem and becoming a global threat, international organizations that have seen the magnitude of the problem have accelerated their works based on the past 1960s and have focused on intense academic debate, diplomatic contacts and national-international legal, regulatory work on terrorism reasons and measures to be taken.[9]The efforts to combat terrorism initiated by all relevant international organizations, in particular the United Nations, in order to ensure the unification of all countries in a common platform of action and to increase international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, and the measures to be taken and / or envisaged by the measures taken in this framework emphasizes the determination to fight terrorism.In this area, 12 universal agreements have signed to prevent specific acts such as hijacking, hostage-taking, and bombing in order to prevent international terrorism and serious steps were taken in fighting terror by ensuring that the contracts were signed by the countries.They need money to finance the activities of terrorist organizations that have gained a global character by transcending local boundaries and threaten the integrity of states and the peace and security of the people, and therefore they must make a significant amount of revenue through legal action or illegal activities. Moreover, this has brought another dimension of anti-terrorism to the agenda. The

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[9] Hasan Aykın ve Gümüşay Kevser. *Terörle Mücadelede Yeni Boyut: Terörün Finansmanı ile Mücadele*, Ankara: Karapara Aklama ve Terörizmin Finansmanı, (Editor: Süleyman Aydın), Adalet yayınevi, 2008, 391–392.

fight against terrorism financing was considered as one of the priority issues of international organizations, and the necessary work was initiated on this field, considering that terrorism would prevent its activities through interruption of financial resources and bring its assets to a final stage in the struggle against terrorism.[10] Work has been undertaken by the United Nations on the fight against terrorism financing, taking into account the provisions of the United Nations Charter which govern the international peace and security and the aims and principles of good neighborly, friendly and cooperative relations between states.In the declaration of the measures taken by the UN General Assembly dated 09.12.1994 and numbered 49/60 and aiming to remove the international terrorism included in the Decision; regardless of where moreover, by whom, all terrorist acts, methods, and practices, including those that threaten the security of the states and the integrity of the states are criminal and can not be justified.Similarly, in the UN General Assembly Resolution 51/210 dated 17.12.1996; it has been stated by the countries that measures should be taken to prevent and prevent terrorists and terrorist organizations from financing, legal arrangements should be made to prevent financial resources suspected of serving terrorist purposes and to prevent terrorist acts and information on international movements of such financial resources should be exchanged, it was decided to establish a committee. In addition to the UN and FATF, organizations such as the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Council of Europe have taken steps to fight terror and terrorism financing.Although the missions of the World Bank and the IMF differ from each other, the methods of combating laundering and terror financing, in general, are similar, and they carry out joint work on this area. Within the scope of the works carried out by the World Bank and the IMF; initiatives have been made to develop international dialogue. In this context, efforts were also made to improve the institutional capacity through the development of evaluation methodology for combating international laundering and terrorism financing and intensification of training activities.[11] Increasing the level of awareness of the administrators of the country is crucial for the establishment or development of an institutional framework in order to combat the financing of laundering and terrorism of a country. To this end, the World Bank and the IMF launched a series of documents, including regional policy dialogues in combating laundering and terrorism financing, which were prepared by bilateral talks between member countries. Documents; determination of problems encountered by countries, sharing of success stories and determination of types of aid were determined within the scope of the fight against illegal money movements, and necessary studies were carried out in this framework.[12] In addition to the above, investigation, seizure and seizure of incomes arising from crime prepared by countries which are party to the Council of Europe (EC) in order to take effective measures against terrorism and to prevent terrorist acts from being justified by political, philosophical, ideological, ethnic, religious or any other justification and the EC contract on the Financing of Terrorism were signed in Warsaw on 16.05.2005 and entered into force in 2006.[13] Also, besides it is needed to mention activities of some organizations which is established fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism. One of them is the Egmont Group. The main objective of the Egmont Group, which was convened in Brussels on June 9, 1995, in Brussels, with 24 countries and eight

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[10] http://www.masak.gov.tr/TerorunFinansmanı/uluslararası_mucadele.htm (23.12.2018).

[11] Paul Allan Schott, *Reference Guide to Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism*, Washington: The World Bank and the IMF: January 2006, X-5-6.

[12] Schott, *Reference Guide to Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism*, X-3-4.

[13] http://www.masak.gov.tr/TerorunFinansmanı/uluslaraarsı_mucadele.htm (23.12.2018)

international organizations gathered, is to help develop countries' national anti-laundering systems and remove barriers to international laundering information exchange. Within the scope of this assistance, it is planned that technical assistance to the financial intelligence units, education of the personnel, transfer of experience and knowledge, as well as the international exchange of information and systematical structure are planned. The Egmont Group conducts its works through meetings held with the participation of member country representatives. The formation of the group, the fight against money laundering, is the product of long and intensive work and has taken its foundations from various international initiatives and decisions.The most important tool in combating laundering and terror financing is suspicious transaction notifications. An effective suspicious transaction reporting system enforces the existence of a central unit that will receive and analyze these suspicious transaction notifications and share the results of the analysis with the judiciary and other relevant public authorities. The most important issue that the "Egmont Group" founded in June 2005 was working on was bringing the definition of the Financial Intelligence Unit. The Egmont Group made the definition of FIU for the first time in the Egmont General Assembly in Rome in November 1996. This definition, limited only to the fight against laundering crime, was extended in June 2004 to include terror funding in the Egmont General Assembly in Guernsey.[14] As the definition in the Egmont Group acknowledges, the main function of the FIUs is to collect, analyze and transfer the results of the analysis to the relevant units about the money laundering and terror financing. In order to make the exchange of information between FIUs more comprehensive and systematic, two important developments have been made within the scope of Egmond Group's work. The first of these; A computer network system called "Egmond Secure Web-ESW" that provides direct and rapid communication, including the exchange of information between FIUs; and the other is the "Memorandum of Understanding-MOU" aiming at the systematic exchange of information.[15] İn addition to the others, the Wolfsberg Group is a union of twelve global banks and aims to develop standards and products for the fight against laundering and terrorism with the recognition of the customer in the financial services sector. (12 banks: ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Barclays Bank, Banco Santander Central Hispano, S.A., Chase Manhattan Corporation, Citibank, N. A., Credit Suisse Group, Deutsche Bank AG, HSBC, J.P. Morgan, Inc., Societe Generale, UBS AG.) The group came together in 2000 in the Wolfsberg castle in North East Switzerland. The Principles of Combating Wolfsberg Laundering for private banks were published in October 2007 and revised in May 2008. Explanation of the Prevention of Terrorism Financing by Wolfsberg Group; the prevention of terrorists' use of banking services in order to support the governments' war on terror, and the support for investigations.[16] Beyond the principles adopted to combat laundering in this document, the introduction of stricter "customer diagnostic principles" in order to prevent the financial sector from being used in terrorist organizations has been put in place to ensure that the financial system is under more stringent supervision. The document also included a call for further cooperation and sharing of information between the actors of the private sector and between the private sector and the public.[17]

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[14] Hasan Aykın ve H.Kevser Sözmen, *Terörün Finansmanı*, Ankara: MASAK Yayın No: 12, 2008, 119.

[15] http://www.masak.gov.tr/TerorunFinansmanı/uluslaraarsı_mucadele.htm (23.12.2018).

[16] Wolfsberg Group, "Wolfsberg Statement on the Supression of the Financing of Terrorism", (January 2002), http://www.wolfsberg-principles.com/financingterrorism.html (23.12.2018).

[17] Wolsberg Group, "Wolsberg AML Principles on Private Banking", (May,2002), http://www.wolfsberg-principles.com/privat-banking.html (23.12.2018).

Conclusion

"Terrorism" is a difficult fact to understand, so there are many different opinions in its theory. Which action is terrorism, which is resistance; apart from being able to pinpoint who is the terrorist and who is the independence fighter, there are even opposite approaches to the source and destination of terrorist acts in the world. Although its first examples are very old, it has been stamped on the 21st century with the September 11th events to move to the international dimension and to become an important matter. It has proven to be a difficult problem to overcome due to its extremely complicated cause-and-effect relationship system. Also, the initiatives of international organizations in fighting against terrorism have an important place. In today's international system, where the borders have begun to lose their meaning along with globalization, the fight against terrorism for states has come out of being a policy that they can carry on their own. In this direction, states are voicing at every opportunity that they will continue their cooperative efforts within international organizations. Terrorism, which has to be avoided in almost all the clusters of international organizations, especially the UN, and for which common struggle decisions have been taken, seems to be applied for political purposes from time to time by the states. It is clear that in this framework, both the "terror against the state" and the "terror of the state" are not entirely true, and the fact that the two sides of the unilateralist view argue is a reality. Terrorism is a reality where hot warfare takes place in today's conditions. It is also clear that terrorism cannot sustain its existence without being fed from external sources. In this case, the states should abandon their use of terrorist organizations for their political purposes and fight with determination. This is not a war that one or two states can be part. International agreements, Collaborations should show themselves not only in writing but also in practice. Otherwise, when we look at the methods and targets of terrorist organizations, it is not even the case that much higher attacks and inevitable collapse are avoidable. Terror is an existing phenomenon throughout history. It will probably continue to exist in the next century. However, this does not mean supporting terrorism, but it requires taking tighter measures against terrorism.

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