
experience using for Ukraine. Also, the article shows conclusions and recommendations of the Visegrad Group and Ukraine on developing mutually beneficial forms of cooperation.

Key words: regional cooperation, Ukraine-»Visegrad Plus» format, priority directions of activities, Visegrad Group.

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US ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION – «OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM» AND ITS RESULTS

American invasion of Iraq in March 2003, instead of the expected quick victory and the creation of «stable democracy» turned into a grueling costly war, why were not ready nor the political elite of the United States and the American public.

Key words: convention, government of USA, fight against international terrorism, principles for combating, threat to humanity.

In accordance with resolution 687 (03 April 1991) of the UN Security Council, after the Gulf War in Iraq arrived UN Special Commission to oversee the elimination of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the termination of programs to develop chemical, nuclear, chemical, biological weapons and long-range missiles. The Commission has successfully performed its function until 1998. In August 1998, Saddam Hussein ordered to stop passage of international inspectors to facilities in the country and they were forced to leave Iraq [4, p.178]. Another long-term consequence of the 1991 war and the adoption of resolution 687 was the introduction of air zones, which prohibits flights of combat aircraft in Iraq. Patrolling these areas carried out by the American and British aircraft. These zones have been established in the north and south of the country to protect the Kurds and Shiites, who were repressed by the government. In 1991, during the uprising against the regime were killed, more than 200 Shiites. As a result, non-cooperation with the international inspectors of the US and Britain against Iraq carried out «Operation Desert Fox», after which the number of armed incidents in Iraq sky has increased markedly and often accompanied by casualties among the local population. The first suggestions of a possible US military action against Iraq have appeared in the US media immediately after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

In hot pursuit George W. Bush has decided: the «war on terror» will be punished not only terrorists, but also all the related state. In an address to the nation on September 11, he said: «We will make no distinction between those who committed this act of terrorism and those who harbor them. The next day, followed by a statement: «Yesterday's events were more than an act of terrorism – it was an act of war.» Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld first voiced the idea of regime change in Iraq on the National Security Council meeting of 14 September 2001 [4, p.179]. The UN Security Council on 28 September 2001 adopted resolution 1373, in which the acts of international terrorism are qualified as «a threat to international peace and security» and that created «a broad international legal framework to combat international terrorism» [2, p.185]. September 12, 2002 George W. Bush, speaking at the UN General Assembly, spoke of a «serious danger» on the part of Saddam Hussein, as according to the CIA, he gave refuge to international terrorist Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi, the organization which funded the attempt in the autumn of 2002 in Jordan against American diplomat L.Fouli. October 7, 2002 year, Bush delivered a speech in Congress, where he presented Iraq as the «incarnation of the most dangerous threats to the era.» «In the face of danger, we can not wait for the last confirmation, which may come in the form of a mushroom cloud». The emotional tone of the president was to convince the senators to take the right decision on October 10, the House of Representatives with 296 votes vote against 133 voted in favor of a resolution to the war. Thus, the US Congress gave the president the right to use military force in Iraq. During the preparation of the US diplomatic campaign persuaded to act on its side a number of states – the UK, Australia, Spain, Poland, Ireland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic [4, p.184]. Opponents of this operation were made by French President Jacques Chirac, German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and Russian President Vladimir Putin. On February 5, 2003 US Secretary of State Colin Powell addressed the UN Security Council, focusing on two points: first, Iraq moves arms, trying to avoid detection by inspectors, and secondly, Iraq has the patronage of the terrorist organization al-Zarqawi, is closely related with «al-Qaeda». Colin Powell's speech sounded very convincing: «We know that Saddam Hussein intends to keep its arsenal of weapons of mass destruction, is going to multiply it. Should we take the risk that one day he uses this weapon in comfortable conditions for themselves, at a time when the world will be less ready to respond. The United States can not afford to take that risk» [4, s.187–188]. It is also for the most convincingly demonstrated vial of anthrax. Later it was proved that the contents of the vial were

a fake. On February 10, 2003 in Paris was held a conference in which participated the presidents of France, Germany and Russia. It is, in fact, was an open demonstration of total disagreement with US policy. In a joint statement said the leaders «alternative war still exists. The use of force would be the last resort. Russia, France and Germany are ready to create all necessary conditions for the completion of the process of demilitarization of Iraq's peaceful way» [4, p.188]. In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1441 (November 8, 2002) in Iraq was supposed to carry out military inspections in order to identify and eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Iraq was to provide international inspectors access to all facilities in the country, including also the presidential palaces. February 14, 2003 the head of inspections in Iraq G.Bliks reported to the UN Security Council that none of the 300 sites checked on the presence of traces of weapons of mass destruction were found. It found and destroyed only 18 undeclared 122 mm x missiles with chemical warheads. Saddam Hussein has given his consent to inspection of their territory by aircraft and – scouts. G.Bliks believed that the disarmament of Iraq by the regime of inspection possible, and there is no direct evidence that Iraq is ready to further develop its nuclear program. March 16, 2003 American TV channel C-PBS showed a transcript of the interview with Jacques Chirac, who called to postpone the start of military operations for 30 days and continue the inspection regime. On this day, on the Portuguese Azores a summit of leaders of the USA, the UK, Spain and Portugal. President Bush said: «The logic of resolution 1441 remains unchanged: or Iraq disarm itself, or it will be disarmed by force.» The main fear of the United States during this period was an opportunity to someone from a Security Council to counter resolution, which could delay the war. However, this did not happen [4, p.189]. In March 2003 minister of US Defense Donald Rumsfeld said that the coalition led by the United States, is ready to start the beginning of military action against Iraq without a proper UN Security Council sanctions, guided by the UN Security Council resolution number 1441. From the above we can assume that the conflict between the US and Iraq has been brewing for a long time. And though, evidence of a nuclear program in Iraq has been found, the US administration in 2002–2003 has made great efforts in order to assure everyone that the regime of Saddam Hussein is a danger to the international community. It is important to emphasize that in many states that have chosen the course of the war with Iraq, public opinion does not coincide with the position of the state leaders, turned the political debate and discussion on this issue, which led to the division of public opinion and the political elite. In the anti-Iraqi coalition, headed by the United States included 35 countries [4, p.190]. The ground forces of US allies, especially the British, Australian and Polish, were 45 thousand soldiers. The fight against terrorism at the international level is not possible without strong political force state leaders in their efforts to counter this phenomenon, the exclusion of the policy of double standards in international politics, as well as coordinated joint efforts of stakeholders and the international community [2, p. 190]. . March 19, 2003 President George W. Bush in his address to the nation declared that the United States launched military action [4, p.190]. On March 20 the combined forces led by the United States launched a military operation against Iraq, and at 05:33 am local time in Baghdad, the first bombs exploded. In Washington, military operation in Iraq, was originally called «Shock and Awe». Then, an operation called «Iraqi Freedom.» Official Baghdad called the war «Harb Al Hawas» decisive war. «In the period of the invasion of Iraq in spring 2003 the headquarters of the operation is located in Doha (Qatar). All coalition forces military operation originally led the American general Tommy Franks, who in July had been replaced by General John Abizaid.

With five US Navy ships were fired 40 missiles «Tomahawk», attained the goals in 2 minutes after the air defense signal in Iraq. The invasion has begun a massive bombardment of Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk for disrupting military infrastructure. Aircraft flew into a war zone with the Royal Air Force base Feyrford in Gloucestershire. There were more than 350 thousand soldiers and 650,000 reservists in the regular Iraqi army in the beginning of March. During the 21 days of fierce fighting the Americans came to Baghdad and on April 9 without a fight, took over the capital. American soldiers with the help of residents of Baghdad tore down the monument of Saddam Hussein, who stood in the central square of the capital. As a result, prevailed in the Iraqi army chaos 10 and 11 April were taken and the other major cities of Iraq – Mosul and Kirkuk. Command either fled, or to surrender to the enemy. Most of the personnel are leaving their positions at the approach of the coalition forces, many give up without a fight. Thus, with the numerical superiority and a half times the Iraqi army for 3 weeks has been completely defeated, suffering heavy losses [1]. In particular, it had lost 847 tanks and 777 armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles. April 12, 2003 year the command of the coalition appealed to Iraqi police officers on the beginning of the creation of the first new police force to restore order in the country. April 14, 2003 in Baghdad, there were first joint patrols of Iraqi police and US soldiers; at the same time British troops have begun work on the formation of police in Basra. The war in Iraq was disastrous also for the world of archeology and culture. Dozens of monuments of ancient civilizations of Sumer and Babylon were looted, damaged and destroyed. According to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities of Iraq from the country were exported 130 thousand cultural and historical values (with 90 thousand archaeological artifacts

belonging to Iraq appeared in the United States.); since only able to return 10 %. Baghdad and other Iraqi cities a wave of looting; in a situation of temporary anarchy were pillaged the National Museum of Iraq's antiquities, many private houses, shops and public institutions. In Baghdad, were looted and burned the National Library of Iraq and the Islamic school. On May 1, 2003, US President George W. Bush landed on the deck of the aircraft carrier «Abraham Lincoln», and made a speech, known as the «Mission Accomplished.» In it, he actually announced the US military victory in Iraq war. By the decision of the UN Security Council on August 14, 2003 in Iraq was the Azerbaijani military contingent, consisting of 14 officers, 16 sergeants and 120 privates. Peacekeepers from Azerbaijan served as part of the American contingent of marines guarding a dam on the outskirts of Al-Haditha. In addition, Azerbaijani servicemen carried the patrol and inspection service, accompanying weights, guarding historical objects and assisting the civilian population. After the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime the country was divided into several occupation zones. Baghdad, «Sunni triangle», northern Iraq and western al-Anbar province controlled by US forces. Populated Shiite areas south of Baghdad were areas of responsibility of Multinational Division, which consisted of the divisions of Poland, Spain, and Italy. In the extreme south of Iraq in Basra, the British troops stationed. To control the occupied country in late April was established the Coalition Provisional Authority, headed by retired general Jay Garner, who, however, in May, had been replaced by Paul Bremer.

Task of Administration was to create the necessary conditions for the transfer of power to a new Iraqi government. Immediately after the war in the country began its work Iraq study group, engaged in the search for weapons of mass destruction, which completed its work in 2004, noting in the final report that the beginning of the military operations of the coalition forces, Iraq did not have weapons of mass destruction. July 22, 2003 in a shootout with the soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division in Mosul killed the sons of Saddam Hussein – Uday and Qusay. This fact has been accepted by the United States as a sign of the future success. [4, s.197]. Almost immediately after the formal end of hostilities in the country began an armed resistance to the occupation troops. Some Islamic groups are convinced that the Muslim land is sacred and should not be contaminated by the presence of non-Muslim, and particularly the presence of foreign troops, which are associated in their collective memory to past crusades.

The greatest losses of the coalition forces applied to improvised explosive devices, which were placed by the side of the road, and have operated remotely during the passage of the convoy or patrol the international coalition. Another form of struggle was the organization of the attacks, the first of which was the bombing of the Embassy of Jordan August 7, 2003. [4, s.197]. August 19 was blown up the UN headquarters in Baghdad, the Iraqi head of the UN mission, Sergio Vieira de Mello was killed [4, p.198]. In November 2003, the barracks of Italian contingent in Nassiriya was blown up. During the year, it has been delayed a lot of representatives of the former regime who were wanted. December 13, 2003 Saddam Hussein was captured in Tikrit [4, p.198]. The Americans were convinced that he is the organizer and inspirer of the resistance movement, and after his arrest, it will stop. However, this assumption proved to be wrong. In December 2003, US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld visited Azerbaijan. In Baku he discussed the possibility of basing US air forces in the Azerbaijani territory. Pentagon chief said that the territory of Azerbaijan «is ideally suited for deployment of US military bases». During this visit an agreement was reached on the deployment of US troops in Azerbaijan. Earlier, the head of the country Ilham Aliyev said that Azerbaijan attaches «high priority» to relations with the US. By the end of 2003, the religious and political leaders of Iraqi Shiites have put forward demands for the election to get their hands on political power in the country is traditionally among the Sunni minority. However, their demands are at odds with the intentions of the Coalition Provisional Authority, is going to give way to a specially formed the transitional government that was supposed to run Iraq until general elections scheduled for January 30, 2005. The US position has caused discontent in the ranks of the Shiites.

The most radical representative was mullah Muqtada as-Sadr, speaking for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Iraq and for the establishment of a democratic Islamic state, oriented on the Islamic world. Muqtada as-Sadr has created armed militia «Mahdi Army» and organized a revolt against the multinational force. Shia uprising began on April 4, 2004, and in the next few days in almost all the cities of central and southern Iraq were violent clashes. At the same time, from 5 April the Americans stormed Fallujah. Despite the surprise of the Shiite uprising and relatively large loss US forces have managed to suppress the end of April, the main centers of resistance. In May, there was fighting in Najaf, where he was al-Sadr. In the end, the Mahdi Army declared a ceasefire. In a similar way it resolved the confrontation in Fallujah. June 28 2004 the Coalition Provisional Authority transferred its powers to the Transitional Government of Iraq, led by Prime Minister Ayad Allawi. Thus, formally put an end to the regime of foreign occupation of Iraq, which lasted more than a year. The troops of the international coalition remained in the country at the request of the new government and in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1546 of June 8 2004 (and further extended in accordance with

resolutions 1637, 1723 and 1790). More work was done at the end of 2003 to create a new Iraqi army and police, but the transitional government has not had power for self-maintenance of order in Iraq.

For safety future elections the command of the multinational force has set a priority to restore control over all areas of the country, lost in the Shiite uprising. In August, it unfolded second battle of Najaf, after which Muqtada as-Sadr was forced to abandon the armed struggle. On April 27, 2004 in broadcasting of the American channel CBS were made photographs of public humiliation and torture of Iraqi prisoners in US custody at Abu Ghraib in Iraq [4, p.199]. The Iraqi question has occupied a prominent place during the presidential election campaign in US. Despite criticism of the war, George W. Bush was re-elected in the November election, beating his rival, John Kerry.

All Sunni parties won only – 58 seats and the Kurds – 53 seats. The coming to power in Iraq, the Shiite political forces significantly strained relations between Iraqis belonging to two different branches of Islam. Although the Sunnis are a minority, they have traditionally made up the bulk of the country's political elite (Saddam Hussein was also a Sunni). With the coming to power of Shiites, the Americans feared that they, along with the Kurds, seize the political initiative to try to proclaim their own state on the sovereign territory of Iraq, where they predominate, and as a result of the Sunnis will lose almost all the major oil fields. At the same time, and Sunni and Shiite armed groups opposed to the presence of foreign troops in Iraq. However, in 2006 as a result of aggravation of inter-confessional and inter-ethnic confrontations, fighting against the forces of the international coalition receded.

February 22, unknown organized an explosion in the Al-Askari mosque in Samarra. There were no casualties, but the dome of the mosque, one of the main Shiite sanctuaries, had been destroyed. In the days and weeks wave of violence flooded all country motivated by religious conflict. Militants blew up on both sides, respectively, Shiite and Sunni mosques, kidnapped and killed Iraqi civilians, professing «enemy» movement of Islam. Such killings have become commonplace; every day on the streets of Iraqi cities the police finds tens of corpses, many of which bore signs of torture. The local population is tied to the security deterioration in the presence of foreign troops in the country. Since the US invasion of Iraq has about 4.7 million inhabitants of the country were displaced. It turned over 1 million Iraqi refugees in Syria alone. May 20, 2006, Iraq had the first permanent national government since the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime. Nouri al-Maliki has become Prime Minister. June 7th international coalition forces have achieved major success in the fight against terrorism: a result of the air strike killed Abu Musab az-Zarkawi, the leader of «Al-Qaeda in Iraq,» has taken responsibility for a lot of high-profile attacks. As a result of the growth of the Iraqi security forces British troops handed them control of Muthanna province in July. The use of armed forces against terrorist activity, when it reaches the size of the insurgent war against the state, threatens the sovereignty and integrity of the country, it is justified and even necessary [2, s.206]. In June, it started a joint operation of the Americans and Iraqi government forces against Iraqi insurgent groups in Baghdad, «Together forward» and ended in October, did not live up to her expectations. Upon completion of this operation, 23 November there was a series of terrorist attacks in Baghdad, which killed about 200 people. The Iraq war has enjoyed all the less popular in the United States. Significant response had made public in the spring of information about the murder of US Marines 24 Iraqi civilians in the town of Haditha (November 2005). At the same time, there were also reports of other cases, the murder of Iraqi civilians by US soldiers. The transfer of many units of the Al-Anbar province to Baghdad led to the deterioration of the situation in Al-Anbar. In October, a Sunni underground organization «of the Mujahideen Shura Council,» proclaimed the establishment of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq. As a result of growing criticism of the Bush administration in Iraq, the Republican Party lost the elections the majority in both houses of Congress in November 7. Under strong pressure from the political and military leaders, Bush was forced to dismiss the Minister of Defence Donald Rumsfeld, who was considered one of the principal architects of policy in relation to Iraq. The new defense minister was appointed Secretary Robert Gates. December 6 report of the Iraq Study Group (Baker-Hamilton) was published, created by Congress in March to evaluate the current situation in Iraq and make recommendations to the administration. The report noted that the situation in the country continues to deteriorate, and the US armed forces were involved in the implementation of the mission, no end in sight. It was proposed 79 recommendations, including the beginning of a gradual withdrawal of US troops and negotiations with Iran and Syria – countries that have a significant impact on the internal situation in Iraq. From 2007 to 2010, Iran donated to the reconstruction of Iraq about \$ 1.5 billion, as well as assisted in the formation of the security forces, because Iran needed a stable and developing Iraq, where Shiites and Sunnis have equal rights and only the killers are subjected to repression. In 2005 were conducted debates about false intelligence on Iraq in US society. In August of that year in one of the TV companies «CNN» made by the former head of the Secretariat L. Powell, Colonel Wilkerson, who said that in the late summer of 2003, CIA Director George. Tenet called Powell and said that the information about the mobile labs with biological weapons «are not true». D. Kay, the chief inspector of the CIA to search for Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, said: «In fact, Secretary of State Powell has not been

made aware of the fact that one of the suppliers of the information was in fact characterized by military intelligence as a liar and a person able to fabricate the necessary information.»

It was a refugee from Iraq, which the CIA never even interrogated. Later, in February 2011, in an interview with the British newspaper «The Guardian» the immigrant, Rafid Ahmed Alwan al-Dzhabani, admitted that he deliberately fabricated data on the presence of weapons of mass destruction of Saddam Hussein's regime. He said: «I had the opportunity to fabricate something to topple the regime. I and my sons are proud of such an act, and we are proud of what led to the possibility of Iraq to create a democracy. « After this interview, Colin Powell once again demanded from the CIA and the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) explanation as to why the intelligence services failed to inform him and President George. W. Bush about the unreliability of his sources of information.

The last significant event in 2006 was the execution of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The trial of Hussein began in October 2005, where he was considered responsible for the massacre of Shiites in the village of al-Dudjeil in 1982. Later held a separate court in the case of the al-Anfal campaign against Kurds. In November 2006, Hussein was sentenced to death and hanged on 30 December. At the trial were not considered many other charges, in particular on the issues of liability for Hussein's aggression against Iran and occupation of Kuwait. January 10, 2007 George W. Bush unveiled a new US strategy in Iraq, which received the informal name «New Way Forward», but better known as «The Great Wave». In his speech to the public, he acknowledged that the previously made mistakes on the Iraq issue, and noted that the main causes of the previous failure was the lack of troops and lack of freedom of the American command actions. In contrast to the operation «Big Wave» Iraqi insurgents announced the start of «Operation Dignity». In 2007 a group of Democratic senators prepared a plan to withdraw US troops from Iraq, which received 48 votes of support when required 60, and ultimately rejected. The main efforts of the «Big Wave» were centered on the suppression of the conflict in Baghdad, where the continued mass abductions and killings of Sunnis and Shiites.

The US-Iraqi operation in Baghdad was named «Law & Order» and continued throughout the year, taking the end of the operation under control 50 % of the city. In March, during a visit to Iraq, the new UN Secretary General Pan Gi Mun, near the building where he spoke, mortar mine exploded. April 12, an explosion occurred in the cafeteria of the Iraqi National Assembly, which has called into question the ability of Iraqi and US forces provide security, even «green zone» – the most protected area in Baghdad, where all ministries and departments of the country.

Mortar and rocket attacks on the «green zone», which took place earlier, in spring 2007 have become so regular that US diplomats wore helmets and bulletproof vests, leaving the room. In June and August, the Americans conducted an operation «Piercing tip», and regained control of Baquba. In Al-Anbar city to reduce the level of violence, the American command has entered into an agreement with local elders on cooperation in the fight against Al-Qaeda. According to analysts ahead of presidential elections in the United States, the Americans concluded with major insurgent organizations in Iraq tacit ceasefire agreement, agreeing to give them real power in some areas of Iraq. This practice has caused great dissatisfaction among Shiite Iraqis, as well as in the government Nuri al-Maliki. In November, the US command reported that the Baghdad suburbs almost completely cleared of militants «Al-Qaeda», and the number of terrorist attacks in the capital in June decreased by 80 %. This improvement in the security sector in Iraq was nearly derailed by the spring of 2008 as a result of friction between the Iraqi government and the mullah Muqtada as-Sadr. After the military defeat of the Mahdi Army in 2004 in the battle, al-Sadr was forced to go to the political methods of defending their views. In 2007, the Mahdi Army has announced the refusal of conducting armed struggle for a period of six months, and in February 2008, extended the cease-fire. Soon the government of Nouri al-Maliki has initiated carrying out a major operation in Basra against the Mahdi Army, declaring that the aim of the operation in Basra – to «clean up the city from those who put themselves outside the law.» According to analysts, the main aim of the Iraqi government restore control over the export of oil passing through Basra (the largest port in the country). As-Sadr said that the ruling coalition officials are cashing in due to the machinations of the export; indeed, the «Mahdi Army» was involved in the smuggling of oil. Operation «Charge of the Knights» in Basra, which began on March 25 under the personal supervision of Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki against militias Mahdi Army was completed on March 30 and 10–12 May 2008 between the government and as-Sadr was signed a ceasefire agreement.

In April 2008, the commander of coalition forces David Petraeus said at a hearing in the US Congress: «Any turning point we have not yet passed, and yet we do not see any light at the end of the tunnel.» By October, under the supervision of international forces in Iraq were only 5 of the 18 provinces of the country, but Iraqi army and police engaged in security matters of rest. November 17 held the official ceremony of signing a bilateral agreement on the status of US troops in Iraq. This agreement defines the conditions of stay of US troops in Iraq after December 31, 2008, when was expiring mandate of the UN Security Council for a stay of coalition forces in the country. The agreement stipulated the withdrawal of

US troops from cities and villages by July 2009, and the total of their withdrawal from the country – by the end of 2011; coordination of all US military operations with the authorities; transfer to Iraq full control over its airspace; inability to use Iraqi territory to attack other countries. In connection with the expiration of the UN mandate in late 2008 majority troops of countries participating in the multinational force left Iraq. In accordance with the decision of the Milli Mejlis of Azerbaijan dated 11 November 2008, the peacekeeping force of 150 soldiers of the Azerbaijani armed forces has also completed its mission in Iraq and returned home. By December 31, in the country, except of American and British troops stayed only divisions of Australia, Romania and Estonia. By the beginning of August 2010 the main division of the US troops were withdrawn from Iraq. In the country has remained 200 military advisers. 1 September 2010 US Vice President Joe Biden announced the official end of the operation «Iraqi Freedom» and the beginning of a new non-combat US Army operation codenamed «New Dawn» led by General Lloyd Austin. December 15, 2011 the United States lowered the flag of the Armed Forces of Baghdad, symbolically ending the military campaign in Iraq, which lasted for almost 9 years, transferring power to local security structures. The withdrawal of US troops from Iraqi cities was widely celebrated by the Iraqis as a national holiday and was symbolically seen as the real return of sovereignty [4, p.213]. As a result, antiterroristicheskoy operations in Iraq killed 4,423 American servicemen and 31 942 were injured. Coalition losses amounted to approximately 4804 soldiers and civilian casualties in Iraq have exceeded more than 1 million people. The Iraq operation in 2003, has not received unanimous approval in the international community. The world split into supporters and protesters. One of the first with a negative assessment of a military solution, despite the hostile relations with Iraq, Iran made, calling it according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Kharrazi «unjustified and illegal.» Russia, Germany, France and the United Nations also spoke strongly against military intervention in a sovereign state. And more than forty countries expressed support for the US decision. First of all it was the countries – traditional allies of US – Great Britain, Australia, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, the Philippines, South Korea and Japan.

As a result of the operation mode of Saddam Hussein was overthrown, but it was found no evidence that Iraq possessed banned weapons, or developed it; it was found no evidence that Iraq has provided stand by «Al-Qaeda» and was preparing terrorist attacks against Britain and the United States. Therefore, the tasks that the United States and its allies have set ourselves have not been met, as well as has not been confirmed the legality of their actions. Creating a prosperous and democratic Iraq was not as easy as imagined his «liberators». The war resulted in the most negative outcome to the political, economic and humanitarian situation in the country. In addition to the numerous human casualties as a result of the war was broken the country's infrastructure, including necessary for the life of the communication, transport arteries, power generation, have been violated base of economic activity and provide the population with food. And besides, Iraq is now the largest base for international terrorism.

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АНТИТЕРОРИСТИЧНА ОПЕРАЦІЯ США – «ІРАКСЬКА СВОБОДА» І ЇЇ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ

Американське вторгнення в Ірак у березні 2003 р., замість очікуваної швидкої перемоги і створення «стійкої демократії», перетворилася у виснажливий дорогу війну, чому не були готові ні політична еліта Сполучених Штатів і американської громадськості.

Ключові слова: конвенція, уряд США, боротьба з міжнародним тероризмом, принципи боротьби, загрозу для людства.

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АНТИТЕРОРИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ США – «ИРАКСКАЯ СВОБОДА» И ЕЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

Американское вторжение в Ирак в марте 2003 г., вместо ожидаемой быстрой победы и создания «устойчивой демократии», превратилась в изнурительной дорогостоящую войну, почему не были готовы ни политическая элита Соединенных Штатов и американской общественности.

Ключевые слова: конвенция, правительство США, борьба с международным терроризмом, принципы борьбы, угрозу для человечества.