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Terrorism as a threat to human rights

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Abstract

In this article, the author considers the essence of the terms “human rights” and “terrorism”, defines the components of terrorism, establishes the interdependence of the fight against terrorism and ensuring the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. Being a form of violence, terrorism is used both by national liberation movements, ethnic and religious groups, and by criminal structures and individual states. The activity of terrorism increases sharply during the crisis. The impact of terrorist acts on the political, legal and social system in such periods not only leads to numerous victims and suffering from the population, violation of human and citizen rights and freedoms, but also has a powerful resonance effect, which can be a threat to national security. Combating terrorism is an important task of the state and society, and requires certain ideological and physical measures that must be scientifically based. Therefore, the topic of the article is important and relevant. The purpose of the article is to study the specifics of the impact of modern terrorism on human rights and to identify ways to prevent this impact. The methodological basis of the article was the dialectical and phenomenological approaches, as well as a system of philosophical-worldview, general scientific and special scientific methods, in particular: formal-logical, formal-dogmatic, systemic, formal-legal, structural-functional. The conclusions state that terrorism is a global problem both for every state and the modern world in general. It poses a significant danger to human rights. If necessary, human rights and freedoms may be restricted in connection with a terrorist or other global threat. Scientific novelty is determined by the set of formulated conclusions and consists in explaining the mechanisms of the negative impact of the ideology and practice of terrorism on the possibility of realizing human and citizen rights, indicating ways to prevent terrorism through the implementation of the principles of the rule of law and, if necessary, by limiting human rights in connection with the terrorist threat

Keywords:

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Introduction

Human rights are legally expressed opportunities for the realisation of legitimate interests, which are ensured by the state and society. In the modern world, human rights have changed significantly, they have become an effective element of the political and legal system, a universal value that is recognised and ensured by law and the state. Human rights make it possible to create conditions for the self-realisation of individuals and the progress of entire nations. This is hindered by a number of factors, including terrorism, which has a destabilising impact on the world community. Terrorism is now one of the main dangers that hinder the existence of civilization, pushing it back to the times of barbarism. Today, globalisation not only contributes to the development of previously disadvantaged communities but also entails devastating consequences, forming the social basis of terrorism. There are entire regions in the world where terrorism is becoming the most important factor determining the nature of interethnic and interstate relations. Thus, modern wars, increased Islamic extremism, political, ethnic, and religious conflicts are the consequence of the formation of the modern world order and the manifestation of terrorism. A victim of terrorism can be both an individual and a sovereign state, as witnessed in the Russian-Ukrainian war, when Russian troops are killing civilians in Ukraine, destroying homes and critical infrastructure.

Terrorist activity as a social manifestation means discrimination of an individual, infringement or restriction of his/her rights and freedoms, poses a threat to human security and, ultimately, to society. Terrorism should be considered as a socially dangerous activity, which consists in the deliberate, purposeful use of violence by taking hostages, arson, murder, torture, intimidating the population and authorities, or committing other attacks on the life or health of innocent people or threatening to commit criminal acts to achieve criminal goals. Every civilised state must prevent such activity, spend resources on it, and at the same time restrict certain human rights. After all, countering terrorism is a complex task that involves a system of measures, both ideological and physical, which do not always contribute to the realization of human rights and require finding solutions to prevent this phenomenon. This actualises the theoretical studies of the possibilities of countering terrorism, which essentially prompted the need to address the question of studying the negative impact of terrorism on human rights.

The purpose of the article is to analyse the threats associated with terrorism, to identify methods of eliminating these threats.

The scientific novelty of the article consists in defining the mechanisms of influence of terrorism on human and civil rights and freedoms and specifying ways to neutralise this influence.

Literature Review

Various aspects of human rights have long attracted the attention of political and legal scholars, scientists from philosophers to lawyers. The complex nature of the problem determines the appeal to various scientific sources, engaging both legal and philosophical, political and sociological literature.

Certain aspects of the theory of human rights were developed by modern Ukraine and foreign scientists in the context of the study of special legal, political science, international legal, historical, moral and ethical, philosophical and other issues. It is not possible to name all of them because such a list would be too long.

The multifaceted links between human rights and terrorism can be traced in many United Nations conventions, which address a number of critical human rights issues in the context of counter-terrorism and describe the relevant human rights principles and standards that must be strictly observed, in particular in the context of counter-terrorism activities [1].

Terrorism as a complex socio-political, legal and scientific-applied phenomenon is studied in the monograph by V.V. Sereda & I.R. Serkevich [2]. Psychological aspects of terrorism and extremism were studied by R. Baron & D. Richardson [3].

The interdependence between poverty, economic inequality, and joining terrorist organisations was investigated by O.G. Shlomo & N. Smadar [4].

Ch. Anyanwu argued that terror is the very cause of the introduction of special restrictions [5].

The authors analysed the substance of terrorism, its consequences in the sphere of economy, politics, negative impact on public and individual legal consciousness. But the mentioned researchers did not focus on the threats and risks that are faced by each individual, their rights, as a result of the activities of terrorists in the globalised world, did not consider the possibility of restricting human rights in relation to the terrorist threat. Theoretical research of these issues is now an urgent need for both legal Science and political and legal practice. Accordingly, such a study is the task of the author of this article.

Materials and Methods

The methodology of this article is based on the dialectical approach, which examines various aspects of understanding human rights and terrorism, their interpretation in the context of comprehensive relations with other social, including legal phenomena. The dialectical approach provides an opportunity to understand the causes and consequences of the processes that contribute to the spread of terrorism, and to understand the harm of this phenomenon, in particular its negative impact on human rights.

The application of the phenomenological approach made it possible to highlight the theoretical and legal

foundations of human rights in their actual and ideal structure. Due to the ability of the phenomenology of law to focus on the study of, on the one hand, actual law as a social process that takes place within the human living space, on the other hand, potential law as a universal ideal basis of law, this approach was an alternative to sociological and natural law approaches to understanding law and made it possible to synthesise these two ways of studying law. That is why the phenomenological approach is used as a tool for studying the current positive law.

The formal and logical method allowed analysing the content of the concepts of “human rights” and “terrorism”, to draw conclusions and determine the solutions to the problems identified during the study. Identification of logical contradictions in the reasoning or structure of a judgment can avoid mistakes during research.

The formal-dogmatic method was used in the formulation of the concepts of “human rights” and “terrorism”, a number of other terms. In particular, the following techniques are used: characterisation of the legal content under study, the establishment of the features of legal phenomena, development of concepts and their definitions, classification of legal phenomena, the establishment of their nature in terms of legal constructions and general provisions of legal science, explanation of legal phenomena from the standpoint of legal theories.

The systematic method is applied in the study of the components of human rights. This method expands the boundaries of knowledge and the problems of human rights because they are not the subject of research of any one science. It involves considering the entire set of objective and subjective factors influencing the formation and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, consideration of their historical, theoretical and practical aspects in dialectical unity and interdependence.

The formal legal method was used to define legal terms. In the study of the impact of terrorism on human rights, this method contributed to the understanding of the “dogma” of law, the identification of formal and logical connections, and abstraction from other socio-economic phenomena (economic, ideological, political). This provides an opportunity to learn the process of formation and functioning of law as a holistic phenomenon perceived by society and each individual in particular.

The structural and functional method helped to identify the components of the phenomenon of terrorism, its functions and goals. This method implies a clear designation of the boundaries of the phenomenon under study. This method presents the law as a specific functional system consisting of normative, organisational, instrumental and social structural elements that perform functions related to the satisfaction of human needs and the maintenance of human connections and relations. The following techniques of this method were used: first, structural analysis aimed at identifying the structural elements of the subject of research; second, functional

analysis aimed at identifying the functions that the elements of this system perform; third, the complex analysis focused on studying legal phenomena in relation to other phenomena, that is, as a structural element of systems whose activities are aimed at achieving common goals.

The results of the study will contribute to the creation of an ideology of anti-terrorist protection of human and civil rights and freedoms. This is their practical significance.

Results and Discussion

Human rights can be considered as certain claims to various benefits (material or spiritual), access to which depends on the level of development of society and the state, and on the varying social conditions. The understanding of the nature of human rights, and the possibilities of their realisation, are significantly influenced by various factors and circumstances. A clear distinction should be made between two dominant categories of human rights, namely civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. Restrictions on civil and political rights are unacceptable. For socio-economic rights, it is important to guarantee the necessary level of protection, which states must provide immediately and regardless of potential limitations and resources [6]. Terrorism may be an obstacle to the implementation of these tasks.

The object of influence of modern terrorism is most often the entire society, by terrorising which they seek to persuade the authorities to make a certain decision. The subjects of modern terrorism are usually anonymously depersonalised, that is, they are suicide bombers.

Terrorism is inherent in any stage of social development. Terrorism becomes widespread when the government weakens, ideological and moral values change, and frustration and tension in society increases, which leads to an increase in violence. Terrorism as a form of violence has a wide range and is used by both national liberation movements, religious and ethnic groups, as well as state and criminal structures. The methods and techniques of terrorist actions are constantly changing. While in the past terror was understood as actions against individuals or groups, nowadays terror against entire nations and states is widespread and is carried out by well-organised and technically equipped structures, including state and international ones. Modern terrorism is not only religious in nature, but is also characterised by the absence of a number of ideological and political imperatives for centralised and hierarchical organisational structures and the use of discriminatory violence, characteristic of left-wing and ethnic-nationalist terrorism of the past [7].

Terrorism is not just an activity. It can be considered from two perspectives – internal and external. The external one is represented by terror itself, that is, the practice of terrorist activity, characterised by such signs as violence, intimidation, symbolic representation,

and demonstrativeness. However, terrorism cannot be understood based only on its external manifestations – terrorist acts, which at first glance often seem irrational, meaningless, requires a thorough, substantial analysis of terrorism and its components, one of which is ideology.

Ideology is a powerful message that motivates and encourages ordinary people to take action. Ideology is a dynamic system that develops, created by the interpretation of events by ideologists. Ideology, and not poverty or illiteracy, is the key driver of politically motivated violence. It is the ideology that determines the organisational structure, leadership and motivation of the membership, recruitment and support, and shapes the strategies and tactics adopted by the group. Ideology is used to attract and retain recruits as members, supporters, and sympathisers. Ideology is introduced through its dissemination in the form of information or propaganda using lectures, speeches, statements, letters, etc. [8].

The ideology of terrorism is formed on a worldview that reflects a certain type of mentality and has the following characteristics distorted perception of reality to the point of complete denial; radicalism in views and extremity of the choice of methods of action; fanaticism, obsession with a goal; utopianism and absolute belief in the achievability of the goals; mythological consciousness, perception of the world focused on the threat; dualism, polarization (“us against them”), perception of the “other” as an “enemy”; intolerance towards opponents and dissenters [9].

A theoretical conceptualisation of the nature of modern terrorism is complicated by its typological similarity to other similar social phenomena. The appeal to violence brings terrorism closer to rebellion, uprising. Terrorism can be seen as a form of violence in which fear is the intended consequence. It is this consequence that distinguishes terrorism from other criminal forms of violence. Often, the goal of terrorists is to influence the community, state authorities and governance, or even destroy the social system and the state. The ideology of terrorism is based on extremely radical ideological attitudes that essentially theoretically justify violence and human rights violations. The ideological source of terrorism is extremism. These include not only aggressive actions, violence, but also extremely negative attitudes, hatred, cruelty, approval and support of radical actions and statements, which are a prerequisite for the relevant actions. It is clear that such acts do not contribute to the realisation of human and civil rights and freedoms.

Ensuring human rights in the context of combating terrorism is a key challenge for the international community. To prevent terrorist activities, states are forced to take adequate measures, including restricting certain human rights. No anti-terrorist law adopted in any country of the world will be effective if it does not provide for such restrictions.

The presence of threats forces citizens to pay primary attention to security concerns and accept

restrictions on civil liberties. The consequences of internal and external threats depend on the type of regime. Security is not always achieved in a democracy. Democracy requires tolerance for alternative points of view and a basic willingness to trust strangers. People must have confidence their lives will not be in danger even if their group or party loses the election, they must be ready to support different points of view. However, the protection of the rights of others is sometimes put to the test, and the desire for security is a constant and sometimes insurmountable threat to democracy [10]. As practice shows, support for civil liberties and human rights is more active when people are not in danger. However, when there is a real threat, people tend to restrict the rights of both others and their own. This approach to restricting civil liberties, where the community restricts more of the rights of members of a foreign group, can be understood as a punitive approach to restricting human rights. In response to a sense of threat, the community takes away the rights of others as punishment. By restricting civil rights, a person selectively discriminates against groups that do not agree with the culture and norms of the community. Restrictions as a punitive measure – as a way to isolate an alien group – have preventive justifications in their attempts to support community and individual self-esteem. For example, people whose self-esteem was threatened boosted their self-esteem by humiliating a stereotypical member of another group. The effect of supporting threatened civil liberties is different when considering whose rights are restricted. When considering the rights of members of one's own group, the effect of the threat is much less than when considering the rights of members of another group [11].

The world community seeks to reduce the manifestations of terrorism. A list of terrorist organisations – “Foreign Terrorist Organisations” (FTO) has even been compiled for preventive purposes [12]. This list details each terrorist organisation included in the list or sanctioned by two intergovernmental organisations and governments. Recognition of a terrorist is increasingly becoming an important political tool in combating this phenomenon, so the creation of the FTO will be a significant contribution to the study of terrorism and conflict. Currently, the FTO includes 281 terrorist groups that have been officially listed by at least one intergovernmental organisation or state government, as well as 223 other active terrorist groups that have never been listed. Many governments and intergovernmental organisations, including the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU), have their own official lists of banned or identified terrorist groups or individuals [13].

The mutual dependence of the participants of social relations is increasing in the globalised world, disagreements are aggravated and the struggle for influence on the world stage, for territories and transport communications, and for the labour force is intensifying.

Contradictions are rising along with the growing needs of humanity and the onset of negative global climate change, which results in a shortage of vital resources. Accordingly, the tension in the world is growing, and the risks of new wars, conflicts and terrorist attacks are increasing [14].

One of the most acute challenges of the globalised world is the dramatic rise in crime rates [15]. Criminogenic consequences of globalisation are manifested in various spheres, in particular in the economic sphere: money laundering, piracy, raider seizures of other people's property, arms trade. In the political sphere: aggressive foreign policy, wars, internal conflicts, threats to use nuclear weapons, etc. In the sociocultural sphere: the marginalisation of the population, and promotion of immoral and parasitic lifestyles. Each country brings its own cultural characteristics to the global environment. Often, deep cultural differences lead to a large number of problems related to contradictions in the value system that affect behaviour. The main criminogenic consequence of globalisation is the globalisation of crime [16].

There are a number of reasons why terrorism has a negative impact on human rights. First of all, it is the establishment of a new world economic order, which combines globalisation and the division of states into those rapidly growing and depressed. In the era of globalisation, discrimination against employees is increasing depending on various factors. All this leads to limitations on the standard of living of the population, and violations of human rights. One of the consequences of globalisation is the growing demand for skilled labour to the detriment of low-skilled workers.

In the era of globalisation, migration is increasing dramatically. Migration has become a defining feature of globalization and a major global concern. Almost all states are involved in migration processes. People migrate to escape war, famine, poverty, and find work, shelter, and safe living conditions. Since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war, millions of Ukrainian citizens have gone abroad, and many of them have nowhere to return. Countries that accept refugees, such as Poland, Germany, Czech Republic encourage migrants to stay and work in these countries. According to the UN Refugee Agency, at the end of last year, the number of internally displaced persons in the world reached 90 million people, which was due to the deterioration of the situation in a number of African countries. Since the beginning of the year, the Russian-Ukrainian war has forced 14 million people to leave their homes: eight million Ukrainians have found refuge in their country, and about six million have left it [17]. Unfortunately, the migration continues.

Migrants usually perform hard labour and receive low wages. Their rights are often violated. Migrants themselves also often violate the laws of the countries where they stay. The consequences of migration often become a source of contradictions and conflicts [18].

Refugees are increasingly seen as a threat to the national security of the country they arrived in, rather than as vulnerable populations. They are often accused of committing terrorist attacks without sufficient evidence [19]. To avoid violence, governments of host countries may impose restrictions on refugee groups that prevent assimilation, integration, or political representation. Assuming that restrictions and concessions are a response to violence can legitimise violence and contribute to future incidents. The scientific literature suggests that if governments view refugee policy as a national security issue rather than a humanitarian one, this justifies people with the same mindset as Breivik, and therefore justifies acts of violence [20].

Accordingly, globalisation gives rise to new, extremely dangerous challenges and threats for individuals, often creating conditions for the violation of their rights. It is proved that "transformations caused by the process of globalisation, occurring in all spheres of human life, make their own adjustments to the understanding of human rights in the modern world" [21].

It should be noted that the cultural proximity of migrants to the population of the country to which they arrived can deter the spread of terrorism. Similarities in social norms, customs or beliefs are likely to generate trust in social interactions between migrants and locals. This, in turn, makes it difficult for terrorist organisations to use transnational population movements to radicalise and engage in terrorist activities [22].

Transnational terrorism may encourage governments to pursue more restrictive migration policies. First, restrictive policies can make terrorism more expensive by discouraging future terrorist activity. Secondly, voters may hold the government responsible for the growing insecurity and economic instability caused by terrorism. More restrictive migration policies can signal political resolve and satisfy public demand for security measures, which reduces the government's chances of electoral defeat [23].

The establishment of a new political order, in which the norms of international law are unable to prevent individual states from imposing on the international community their interpretation of the content of any conflict and solutions to it, also violates human rights.

Now a different world order is being formed. The rule of law must prevail worldwide. Authoritarian regimes have to become outcasts that no one wants to deal with. The level of democracy, not the amount and volume of natural resources, should determine the status of a country in the world [24].

The establishment of a new legal order, in which terrorists and terrorist organisations can easily transform into political refugees, representatives of national liberation separatist and non-traditional religious movements, who are not only not subject to prosecution, but also have the right to receive international assistance, negates human rights.

In the modern world, the Internet provides terrorist organisations with powerful tools for their activities, improving their recruitment capabilities and internal communication. Democracies are responding to terrorist attacks by increasing internet censorship and expanding their ability to restrict the digital dissemination of information. Democracies can be said to respond to internal threats with repressive and controlling behaviour, by using a different set of tools than authoritarian regimes. Democracies usually work within the legal framework of removing digital content. For example, after several deadly terrorist attacks, France significantly tightened the legal requirements for digital content, reaching the point of imposing a state of emergency, which led to a huge number of content restrictions and a general reduction in Internet freedom [25].

The question arises: Are states willing to ignore human rights violations to reap the benefits of international cooperation? Existing research shows that this is often the case: security, diplomatic or commercial benefits can take priority when it comes to human rights violations by partners.

Cooperation of criminal law bodies can be difficult if it undermines the basic values of individual freedoms and human rights, legal justice, and violation of these values exposes the state to internal political resistance and negative reaction of the population. To achieve their goals, terrorists seek to cause significant damage to the most important human values, such as life, freedom, health, property, etc. One of the most common manifestations of terrorist activities related to the violation of human rights is the taking of hostages – random people who have nothing to do with the conflict that led to the terrorist act. The greater the public resonance of terrorist action – hostage-taking, the greater the frightening impact it has on the population and authorities.

It provides for the prosecution and extradition of persons involved in terrorism. However, states more committed to the values of democracy, individual freedoms and human rights are less likely to cooperate for fear of violating them. Extradition, as the most well-known mechanism that plays a crucial role in stopping transnational crime, clearly demonstrates the accuracy of this hypothesis. Extradition is a formal legal process by which persons accused or convicted of a crime are transferred from one state to another for prosecution or punishment. Extradition is based on the principle that, for the benefit of all civilized communities, criminals should not be allowed to escape justice by crossing national borders, and that states should promote punishment for criminal conduct. Countries that respect human rights are more hesitant to cooperate in the field of criminal justice. Accordingly, extradition will apply to a smaller number of persons in view of the human rights risks associated with extradition [26]. While various spheres of public relations are willing to trade respect for human rights for the benefit of cooperation, such

a compromise is more difficult in the field of criminal justice. Foreign legal systems may hold different conceptions of such fundamental concepts as due process, fair trial or excessive punishment. The concern is primarily that the extradited person may be subjected to torture or other ill-treatment, such as harsh interrogation techniques, corporal punishment or poor conditions of detention. Thus, international criminal cooperation between legal systems with different values can be a challenge both personally and politically. In this context, a commitment to human rights appears to be an effective constraint on cooperation rather than empty words.

Thus, today terrorism is present in almost every country, it has a destructive impact on human and civil rights and freedoms and the development of society, and threatens national security. It is still impossible to completely eradicate terrorism, as there are contradictions in society that lead to such behaviour. However, it is necessary to counter terrorism to ensure human rights, life, freedom and dignity.

Conclusions

Thus, terrorism is a global concern that poses a significant threat to human rights, is not only a criminal threat but also a military and political threat. This is a new form of war.

Terrorism is a complex phenomenon that encompasses a variety of extremist ideologies of violence as the theoretical basis of terrorism, terrorist activity, which is the translation of extremist ideology into practice and terrorist organisations as a form of the social organisation of supporters of extremist ideology. Ideology is the fundamental basis on which all terrorist activities are built. Terrorism in the modern world provides concealment of political and economic influence on world processes, and the ideology of the world war against terrorism in times of globalisation creates opportunities for total interference in the affairs of any state.

Terrorism is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. Terrorist groups act not only for national, religious and political purposes but first of all to achieve their own interests, to acquire material values, to gain access to power. Terrorism can be external or internal. External terrorism includes: international terrorism, which is controlled by international terrorist organisations that carry out terrorist acts on the territory of a number of states; external state terrorism, which is implemented by a certain state on the territory of another state; transnational terrorism and global terrorism. Domestic terrorism covers any terrorist acts committed in the perpetrator's own country. The characteristic feature of modern terrorism is the merger of terrorist organisations with state financial and criminal structures. Modern international terrorism is used as an instrument of state policy at the international level.

Such factors as repressions against opposition political parties forced the introduction of innovations contrary to the customs, traditions of the population and

its mentality, and the inability of citizens to legally realise their legitimate interests play a leading role in the intensification of terrorism. The failure to compromise between the individual and the state can lead to unlawful behaviour, despite the loss of civil rights and freedoms. Under such conditions, it is possible to form an ideology that rejects other value systems and justifies terror as a way to change the existing world order.

Rights and freedoms may be restricted due to the terrorist threat. But rights and freedoms can only be restricted in proportion to the threat. If millions of people lose their rights and freedoms to fight terrorism, it will mean that terrorists have achieved their goals.

Ideally, the state should do everything possible to prevent a terrorist act. It must effectively guarantee and ensure the inviolability of the person, his life and health. However, modern states are not yet able to prevent all terrorist acts by their security forces. Since terrorism

is a by-product of ideological extremism, the government and society must develop an ideological response, an ideology of its own, which will make it more difficult for terrorist groups to recover human and material losses. This will help prevent manifestations of terrorism. The most important directions of the fight against terrorism are: reaching a compromise in society; stopping the financing of terrorist organisations; raising the level of individual and public legal awareness.

Today there is an urgent need to establish an international anti-terrorist coalition. However, often the cooperation of states in countering terrorism and protecting human rights is only proclaimed, and in fact, some states and international organisations limit themselves to expressing their concern about the terrorist activities of some states, which in no way contributes to preventing the global threat and protecting human and civil rights and freedoms.

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Тероризм як загроза правам людини

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Анотація

Автор статті розглядає сутність термінів «права людини» та «тероризм», визначає складові тероризму, встановлює взаємозалежність боротьби з тероризмом та забезпеченням прав і свобод людини та громадянина. Тероризм як форму насилля використовують національно-визвольні рухи, етнічні та релігійні угруповання, кримінальні структури та окремі держави. Активність тероризму різко зростає під час кризи. Вплив терористичних актів на політико-правову та соціальну систему в такий період не лише призводить до численних жертв і страждань населення, порушення прав і свобод людини та громадянина, а й має потужний резонансний ефект, що може бути загрозою національній безпеці. Протидія тероризму – важливе завдання держави та суспільства, потребує певних ідеологічних і фізичних заходів, які мають бути науково обґрунтовані. Отже, тема статті є значущою й актуальною. Метою статті є дослідження специфіки впливу сучасного тероризму на права людини та позначення шляхів запобігання цьому впливу. Методологічну основу статті становлять діалектичний і феноменологічний підходи, а також система філософсько-світоглядних, загальнонаукових і спеціально-наукових методів, зокрема: формально-логічний, формально-догматичний, системний, формально-юридичний, структурно-функціональний. У висновках констатовано, що тероризм є глобальною проблемою як для кожної держави, так і для сучасного світу загалом. Він становить значну небезпеку для прав людини. Водночас права і свободи людини можуть бути обмежені через терористичну або іншу глобальну загрозу. Наукова новизна визначається сукупністю сформульованих висновків і полягає в поясненні механізмів негативного впливу ідеології та практики тероризму на можливості реалізації прав людини та громадянина, позначенні способів запобігання тероризму через реалізацію принципів верховенства права та, за потреби, шляхом обмеження прав людини у зв'язку з терористичною загрозою

Ключові слова:

ідеологія; насильство; глобалізація; безпека; організація