

TERRORISM AS A REASON FOR UNSTABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ТЕРРОРИЗМ КАК ПРИЧИНА НЕСТАБИЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

В работе рассматривается явление терроризма: определяется его политическая и экономическая сущность, обосновывается правомерность квалификации терроризма как преступления, перечисляются неотложные меры борьбы с ним.

Terrorism is the deliberate creation and exploitation of fear for bringing about political change. All terrorist acts involve violence or — equally important — the threat of violence. These violent acts are committed by nongovernmental groups or individuals. Terrorists attempt not only to sow panic but also to undermine confidence in the government and political leadership of their target country. It provides means by which the weak can confront much stronger opponents.

Terrorist groups generally have few members, limited firepower, and comparatively few organisational resources. For this reason they rely on dramatic, often spectacular, bloody and destructive acts of hit-and-run violence to attract attention to themselves and their cause. Terrorism is political and economic by nature because it involves the acquisition and use of power for the purpose of forcing others to submit, or agree, to terrorist demands. A terrorist attack, by generating publicity and focusing attention on the organization behind the attack, is designed to create this power. It also fosters an environment of fear and intimidation that the terrorists can manipulate. Accordingly, terrorist acts are carefully planned.

Terrorists typically attempt to justify their use of violence by arguing that they have been excluded from, or frustrated by, the accepted processes of bringing about political change. They maintain that terrorism is the only option available to them, although their choice is a reluctant one. The aphorism “One man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter” underlines how subjective the use of ‘terrorism’ label can be.

At the same time terrorist acts — including murder, kidnapping, bombing — have long been defined in both national and international law as crimes. Even in time of war, violence deliberately directed against innocent civilians is considered a crime.

Some urgent steps to be taken to fight terrorism are: 1) exchange information between the states; 2) ensure that any person who participates in financing, planning and preparation of terrorist acts will be brought to justice; 3) freeze funds and other financial assets of persons, who commit terrorist acts; 4) prevent the movement of terrorist groups by effective border control; 5) declare an economic embargo on states that support terrorist organisations, provide financial aid and ideological support.