

Tetiana Borko*

*Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Assistant Professor
Mykolaiv National Agrarian University
54000, 9 Georgiy Gongadze Str., Mykolaiv, Ukraine
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9133-3713>*

Andrejs Vilks

*Doctor of Law, Professor
Riga Stradins University
LV-1007, 16 Dzirciema Str., Riga, Latvia
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5161-0760>*

Consequences and threats of international terrorism for Ukraine

Abstract. Terrorism is one of the greatest threats to the existence of the world order in the 21st century. Its main features are suddenness, a large number of civilian casualties and a low probability of learning about a possible attack. The purpose of the study is to identify terrorist threats to Ukraine and the possible consequences of this criminal activity. The research was conducted using methods such as comparison, induction, deduction and the analytical hierarchical process. The study identified that terrorist attacks cause many deaths of citizens of a particular country, undermine trust in the official authorities and disrupt economic processes. The main source of the terrorist threat to Ukraine is the Russian Federation, and after the start of the full-scale invasion on 24 February 2022, the probability of new terrorist attacks in Ukraine has increased significantly. A basic analysis of the activity of terrorist groups on the territory of Ukraine was conducted, and the main consequences of terrorist activity in the political and social sphere in this country were identified. The biggest threat to Ukraine is the loss of independence and sovereignty due to Russia's criminal actions, which could result in panic in society and undermine economic processes. The results of the study can be used as a foundation for identifying the main terrorist threats on the territory of Ukraine and developing a state plan for countering possible terrorist attacks. This research can be used as a foundation for comparing the activities of terrorist organisations in other countries against the background of Ukraine

Keywords: crime; blackmail; economy; security service; extremism; society

Introduction

International terrorism is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity in the 21st century. Terrorist organisations have had a huge impact on the economy and society through their successful attacks. Examples include events in New York, Bali, Madrid, Beslan, London, and Sharm el-Sheikh. One of the most famous terrorist events was the attack on the US office buildings on 11 September 2001. And in Ukraine – the downing of a Malaysian passenger plane Boeing 777 on 17 July 2014 (Petrechko *et al.*, 2022).

International terrorism is not limited to Islamist groups. In particular, numerous terrorist campaigns have been widespread in Europe, such as the Red Army Faction in Germany, the Red Brigades in Italy, the Basque Country and Liberty in Spain, and the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland (Petrechko *et al.*, 2022).

Terrorism – a complex political and social phenomenon. Terrorist activity is one of the greatest threats to the stable security of the international environment. Between 1970 and 2022, more than 200,000 terrorist attacks were performed with varying levels of consequences. H. Pan (2021) notes that terrorist attacks have drastically adverse social consequences and impede stable economic development. A successful fight against terrorism can significantly reduce tensions in international society.

Terrorist attacks cause enormous loss of life and enormous damage. In addition, terrorism hurts the economy by reducing external resource inflows, increasing insecurity, and changing the system of resource allocation within the country. In addition, the direct and indirect costs of security measures are increasing. For example, A. Brodeur

Received: 20.02.2023, Revised: 10.05.2023, Accepted: 02.06.2023

Suggested Citation:

Borko, T., & Vilks, A. (2023). Consequences and threats of international terrorism for Ukraine. *Foreign Affairs*, 33(3), 43-50. doi: 10.46493/2663-2675.33(3).2023.42-50.

*Corresponding author



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

(2018) explored the pattern of economic consequences of successful or unsuccessful terrorist attacks. Successful attacks reduce the revenue of the country's economy by an average of 2%. In addition, the number of workplaces, the purchasing power of the population, and the activity of investors are reduced, and tensions in society increase due to the media coverage of the events and a large number of different assessments of what happened.

Unlike natural disasters, terrorist attacks are evolving, instantaneous, and unexpected, and frequently result in adverse consequences. D. Atsam *et al.* (2020) identifies the importance of analysing the evolution of previous terrorist attacks. Their evolution in space and time should be considered from two perspectives: the targets of terrorist attacks and key areas of impact. At first glance, terrorist attacks may seem random, but this is not the case. The analysis of the consequences of terrorism must be conducted very carefully.

There are many threats to Ukraine from international terrorism, starting with illegal migrants travelling to Europe and the covert deployment of representatives of terrorist organisations. According to M. Maksimenko (2018), Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 increased the risk of terrorist organisations, including armed groups within the Russian army. Notably, there is a strong link between terrorism and armed conflict: 97% of all terrorist deaths are registered in the conflict zone. For example, the number of people killed by terrorist activities in Ukraine has increased significantly and will continue to grow in proportion to the intensity of the conflict.

Unlike other criminal phenomena, the main focus in the fight against terrorism should be on preventing new attacks. Thus, it is crucial to analyse in detail all the components of these crimes. It is particularly relevant for Ukraine, where martial law has been imposed, and its status is constantly being extended.

The purpose of the study is to explore the impact of the phenomenon of terrorism on Ukraine and to analyse the possible consequences and threats of this criminal activity. The objectives of the study are to identify the main threats from terrorists in the international context, including Ukraine. In addition, it identifies the main consequences of terrorist activities that threaten Ukraine and recommends ways to reduce the terrorist risk for the citizens of this country.

Materials and Methods

Various sources were used to explore the phenomenon of terrorism. The research is based on statistics of terrorist attacks around the world, especially in Ukraine. The study used materials from Chinese, Ukrainian, German, and American scholars. The Global Terrorism Database (GTD), which contains a chronology and classification of terrorist attacks, was used as a statistical database. The Global Terrorism Index was used to classify the level of threat for all countries and compare Ukraine with them.

The factual basis of the study is the work on the Ukrainian-Russian crisis (2022) and "Global Terrorism Index 2022" (2023), which were prepared by the experts of the Institute for Economics and Peace.

To achieve the research objective, general scientific research methods were used. A method of comparison is used to explore the conclusions of scientific researchers on the phenomenon of terrorism and to compare terrorist attacks in Ukraine and other countries. A method of generalisation is used to identify common features and characteristics of terrorist activity. A forecasting method that identifies the main threats and possible consequences of terrorist activity in Ukraine. The study uses the critical-constructive method, which allows for critical analysis and evaluation of the scientific achievements of a particular researcher.

The study used an analytical hierarchical process that helped to identify different levels of threat from certain terrorist attacks and helped to distinguish the consequences of terrorist attacks according to the type of terrorist group. Such a comprehensive approach has helped to analyse terrorism as a phenomenon that develops according to specific dynamics and with specific features, depending on the indicators of the environment of influence.

The method of system analysis was adapted to the research of the phenomenon of terrorism, as it has its specific features. This method allows examining the system in general, and various factors and elements of the system, including, for example, the motives of the terrorist organisation in general, and the principles of using resources to achieve its purposes. In addition, this method allows identifying weaknesses in the system. The concept of "system" in this study is based on the possible relationship between the following links: state-society-terrorist organisation.

The scientific study used the method of deduction. Due to the general assertion of the existence of terrorist organisations and terrorist attacks, conclusions were drawn about the existence of the phenomenon of terrorism in Ukraine, as this state is part of a single mechanism that includes other states that are adversely affected by terrorist organisations. The method of induction allowed the depiction of the role of the media in the context of understanding the consequences of terrorism and its overall impact on society.

The author uses a simple functional logic to identify commonalities between terrorist attacks that have already occurred and possible future terrorist acts. The author analysed the most common ideological manifestations of terrorist organisations (right-wing terrorism, Islamist terrorism, etc.), along with their characteristics and possible consequences of their terrorist activities for Ukraine.

Results

The main consequence of terrorist activity is the death of citizens. In 2020, 97.6% of participants in all terrorist attacks were killed. As the intensity of such armed conflicts grows, however, does the scale of terrorist activity. Terrorist attacks in politically unstable countries are six times more destructive than attacks in countries without any armed protests or controversies. If the consequences of terrorist activity are assessed specifically for citizens, terrorism violates human rights (in particular, the basic right to life) and makes peaceful coexistence impossible. By performing terrorist acts against specific groups of people, terrorists violate the rights to equality and freedom. It is

here that the main role of the state lies, which is to prevent, counter and protect against terrorism (Schuurman, 2020).

According to the definition of the European Union Terrorism Law Directive, terrorist acts are committed with the following purposes: to cause panic and fear among the local population, to compel public authorities or an international organisation to do or refrain from doing something, to seriously destabilise or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of any country or international organisation (The evolving terrorist..., 2023).

To identify possible risks from terrorist activities in the world, the experience of such countries as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany was analysed. It was determined that terrorism is a real threat to the entire Europe. Except for some attacks by far-right terrorists, most terrorist attacks over the past five years have been conducted by small groups or lone criminals affiliated with Islamic terrorist groups (The evolving terrorist..., 2023).

Terrorism affects both human society and political stability and the functioning of the state in general. First, this includes human casualties and destroyed infrastructure. An example is the aftermath of the most famous terrorist attack in the United States on 11 September 2001. Secondly, terrorism reduces the activity of foreign investors, which reduces the amount of foreign direct investment and the structure of investment demand. In turn, the flow of foreign direct investment is declining, which hurts economic growth. Thirdly, the costs of strengthening security measures are rising. These indirect expenses play a central role in foreign trade. Fourthly, intangible consequences, such as increased tension in society, should be considered. Fifthly, tourist flows are declining, and, thus,

revenue (Phillips, 2020).

Although terrorist groups pursue different political and ideological purposes, their strategy is generally similar: pressure on the official authorities through responsibility to society. Terrorist activity has a major impact on the state of the economy in any country.

The state is responsible for terrorist attacks and all compensation. Highly developed countries with diversified economies are better able to overcome the consequences of terrorism than developing countries. Thus, a highly developed country can reallocate resources and compensate for the losses of the affected sector. Developing countries are unlikely to have specialised counter-terrorism capabilities (surveillance equipment, technologically equipped police or army, etc.). Therefore, the threat may persist and scare away potential investors in such countries. In this context, a terrorist attack in a developing country would result in higher and longer-lasting macroeconomic costs than in countries with more resources. Thus, the amount of damage caused by the terrorist attack on 11 September 2001 is estimated at USD 80 billion. However, at the time, this was only a small share (less than 0.1%) of the US gross domestic product (GDP), which in 2001 was almost USD 10.6 trillion (Li & Dong, 2021).

According to the Global Terrorism Index, all countries in the world are divided into several categories according to the impact of terrorism: very high, high, medium, low, very low impact, and no impact. In 2021, Ukraine is among the countries with a low impact of terrorism. However, its position has worsened, as the country has moved up 3 positions in the ranking (Global Terrorism Index, 2023). The approximate number of people killed by terrorist organisations is demonstrated in Figure 1.

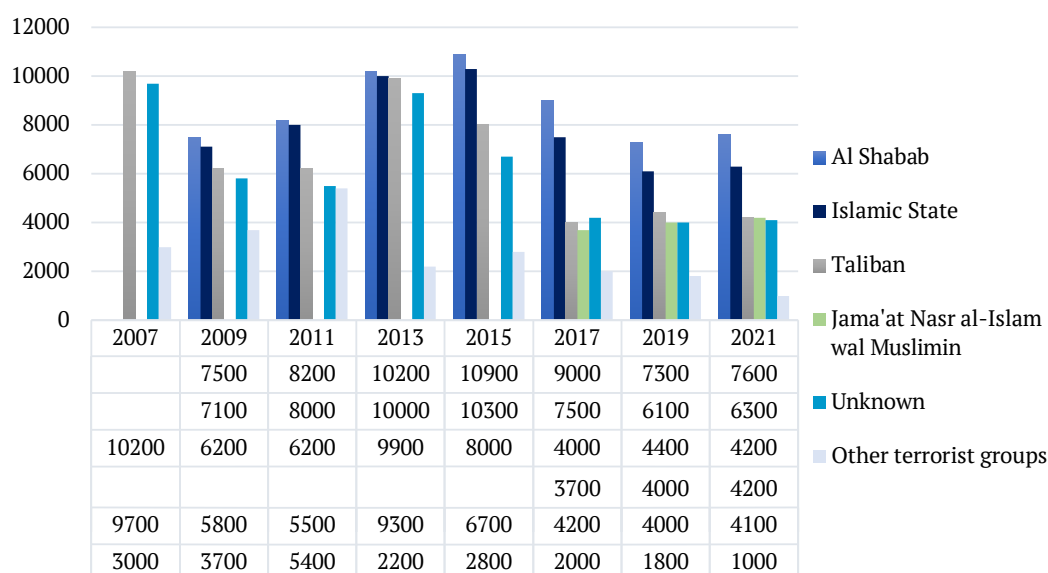


Figure 1. The number of people killed in the world by international terrorist groups, 2021

Source: Global Terrorism Index 2022 (2023)

A study by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) notes that Russia has become a major threat to the

entire world, on par with terrorist organisations, after its full-scale attack on Ukraine (Yaacoub, 2020).

An analysis of the consequences of terrorism in Ukraine demonstrates that in a crisis, trust in the official authorities in the country is undermined, the social system deteriorates, and new criminal entities emerge, which only worsens the overall situation.

Most of the terrorist attacks in Ukraine occurred in 2015 (excluding the full-scale war that began on 24 February 2022). It is caused by the beginning of the armed conflict with Russia in 2014. Before that, the level of terrorism in Ukraine was quite low. As a rule, the level of terrorism is proportional to the intensity of the armed conflict. Therefore, proportionally, the level of terrorism in Ukraine increased significantly in 2023. Terrorist attacks are a popular tactic used in asymmetric warfare against the military, police, and state infrastructure. As Russia has failed to establish its government in Kyiv, the number of possible terrorist attacks has significantly decreased, as it would have

been more likely to fight against that government. Myanmar is a prime example. After the elected government was overthrown in a military coup in 2021, terrorism increased 23-fold, killing 521 people (The Ukraine-Russia..., 2022).

As for the statistics of terrorist attacks on the territory of Ukraine, Ukraine has been ranked second in terms of the number of terrorist attacks in the Eastern European region since 2007, with 108 attacks recorded. However, since 2014, there has been a decline in terrorist activity: no terrorist attacks were recorded in Ukraine in 2021, and only one in 2020. However, in 2022, the situation changed dramatically. The exact number of attacks and victims cannot be statistically recorded. As of the end of 2021, more than 13,000 people died as a result of the armed conflict in some districts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine (The Ukraine-Russia..., 2022). The number of people belonging to terrorist groups is presented in Figure 2.

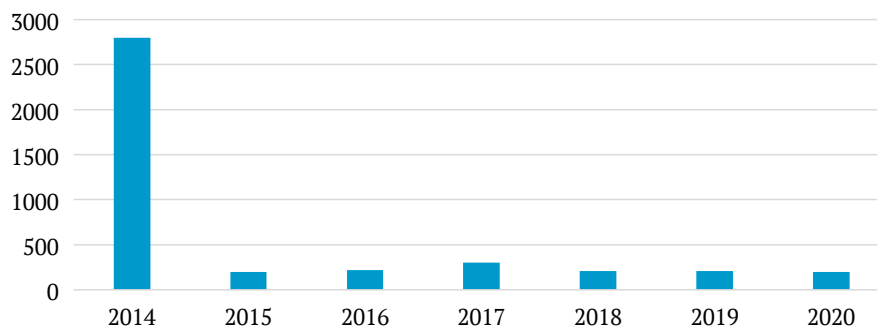


Figure 1. Number of separatist groups in Donbas, 2014–2020

Source: The Ukraine-Russia crisis: Terrorism briefing (2022)

One of the most notorious terrorist attacks on the territory of Ukraine was the downing of a Boeing 777 passenger aircraft by Russia on 17 July 2014 over Donbas Malaysia Airlines flight MH-17 over Donbas on 17 April 2014. Citizens of 17 countries (298 people) on the plane died. Although Russia initially reported the downing of a military aircraft belonging to the Ukrainian military, officials later denied any Russian involvement in the crash (Petrechko *et al.*, 2022).

In 2022, the European Parliament recognised the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism and the Russian paramilitary group “Wagner Group” as a terrorist organisation. The Russian Federation regularly commits crimes against the civilian population of Ukraine, destroys civilian infrastructure, and generally violates human rights and the principles of international humanitarian law (European Parliament declares..., 2022).

Currently, one of the most dangerous terrorist organisations in the world is the “Taliban”, which is responsible for 376 deaths in 2021 as a result of 232 terrorist attacks. There is a risk for Ukraine to be involved in possible attacks from this organisation, although, thus far, terrorist attacks from this organisation have been registered only in Afghanistan. Even after the so-called Islamic State lost all its territories in Iraq and Syria, it remains the most dangerous terrorist group in the world today, as it has a large international network of activities and relevant economic and political ties (Goswami Bhatia, 2020).

In general, no country in the world does not face the threat of terrorism. The main threats of international terrorism can be represented as follows:

- changes in the structure of the population, and an increase in the problem of illegal migration;
- the collapse of states in Africa and Asia;
- new regional conflicts emerging;
- the emergence of resource conflicts and the energy crisis;
- disruption of the stable functioning of critical infrastructure;
- man-made disasters;
- the changing role of the state in the globalised world (Antwi-Boasiako & Grant, 2020).

The possible consequences of terrorism can be determined by its respective type. Terrorism can be divided into four main types. There are terrorist groups that consider themselves to be representatives of a particular ethnic or religious minority in a particular state and seek to establish their state. Typical examples of this option are the “Basque Country and Liberty” in Spain and the “Irish Republican Army” in Northern Ireland. This type includes the so-called “DPR” (Donetsk People’s Republic) and “LPR” (Luhansk People’s Republic). However, it is important to note that these entities (and their representatives) are not recognised as terrorist organisations (Alfahham, 2020).

The second type includes left-wing extremists or social revolutionary terrorism. Its representatives seek to destroy the capitalist economic order, which they consider repressive. However, today such terrorist groups represent a small part of the total group. The third type – is racist or right-wing extremist groups. They target members of ethnic minorities and seek to organise an ethnically homogeneous society. The fourth type - religious terrorism. They seek to change social and political life in a particular country according to their own religious beliefs. This type includes “al-Qaeda”, “Islamic State”, etc. (Acinapura, 2023).

In addition, it is necessary to predict, if possible, the threat of national (terrorism by citizens within a particular country), international (attacks abroad), and transnational terrorism, in which terrorist attacks are planned both in other countries and by terrorist groups consisting of representatives of different nationalities. Ukraine is relatively sensitive to all three of the above groups (Kantsir & Serkevich, 2017).

However, not every criminal offence with a political motivation can be considered terrorist. Therewith, it is extremely difficult to classify what exactly constitutes terrorism. There is no single definition of what constitutes terrorist activity.

Due to the full-scale war with Russia, a large number of citizens have left Ukraine. Most of them moved to countries where the Terrorism Index is higher than it was in Ukraine before the war (for example, France and Germany). Therefore, there is a high risk that Ukrainian citizens will suffer as a result of terrorist attacks in other countries. In 2018, 18 people, including 7 Ukrainian citizens, became victims of a terrorist attack in Kabul committed by members of the “Taliban”. In 2016, in the capital of Burkina Faso, “Al-Qaeda” terrorists opened fire on a hotel, resulting in the deaths of 28 people, including a family of Ukrainians (Quatrehomme *et al.*, 2020). These are only a small number of examples, but it can be concluded that Ukrainian citizens are at high risk of the terrorist threat both in Ukraine and abroad.

Discussion

In general, there is no single unified definition of “terrorism” that would be used equally by all countries of the world. Each state or international organisation has its interpretation based on its own experience. However, to evaluate the threats and consequences of terrorist activity, it is necessary to clearly define what constitutes this phenomenon.

Each definition reflects a certain personalised perception of a particular researcher or reflects the public perception of a particular state in general. Terrorism is frequently understood as an attempt to fight the existing political system through prolonged violent struggle. Terrorism is characterised by surprise attacks, which are frequently very well organised. All terrorist groups have stable funding (Borum, 2004).

Since the definition of terrorism has not been established, virtually every study contains an open question as to what exactly should be considered such activities. In each country, the concept of “terrorism” has been defined according to local legislation and domestic socio-political

conditions. In addition, the concept of terrorism is constantly evolving, and it must be separated from the classical concept of war and armed conflict. Therewith, terrorist attacks pose no less of a threat than war. Some terrorist groups have armed forces larger than those in some countries (Asal *et al.*, 2022). Therefore, it can be assumed that in Ukraine, according to the research in this study, terrorism is perceived differently. The source of terrorism is a neighbouring state, and the development of Russian aggression could lead to Ukraine losing its sovereignty.

M. Alfahham (2020) noted that terrorism is used for mass psychological influence on a particular social group. Terrorism is an appropriate form of attempted violent coup d'état and change of existing rules and laws in a particular country. It happened once in Afghanistan, where the “Taliban” terrorist group seized power in the country. In general, nowadays, Islamism has become the world's biggest terrorist threat. The ideological vacuum, the collapse of statehood, and the processes of ethnic fragmentation in large parts of the Third World make religious traditions extremely important for many societies. In Islamic culture, adverse attitudes towards globalisation and Western culture are constantly growing. In Ukraine, in addition, Russia's armed forces are seeking to change the existing political regime under the guise of a fictitious ideology and install a puppet government.

H. Maksimenko (2018) noted in his study that in the conditions of the “crisis” in Ukraine, Ukrainian society is very vulnerable to any possible manifestations of terrorism. In addition, since 2014, Russia has been actively using the method of terror through its special services and illegal groups to influence Ukrainian society and government.

V. Tkach (2015) notes that terrorism as a modern phenomenon is constantly evolving, acquiring new features. Terrorists are not just an organisation of Islamic militants. It is a large and complex infrastructure that has a vast network of financial flows that are virtually impossible to trace, a special system for training future executors, and an ideology. This activity is designed to destroy the existing system of the world and poses a threat to any country, including Ukraine. According to the conclusions of this scientific confirmation, terrorism is not about changing the form of activity, purposes, methods, and territory of influence. It results in even more catastrophic consequences.

In addition, Chinese scholars have explored the phenomenon of terrorism. According to H. Li, and C. Dong (2021) the threat of terrorist attacks is a challenge for the international security system. Researches determined that the actions of terrorist groups are consistent and have a certain dependence, and classified them according to such characteristics as a region of origin, type of attack, target, and weapons used. To do this, the researcher used the cluster analysis method. Terrorist attacks in such regions as Southeast Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa over the past 3 years were explored. According to authors, these regions are at a much higher risk of repeated terrorist attacks.

D. Atsama *et al.* (2020) used the hierarchical clustering method to explore the phenomenon of terrorism. They identified four main categories based on the possible

consequences of terrorist activities: the first group with a small number of victims and medium-sized consequences; the second group with a medium number of victims and large-scale consequences; the third group with a large number of victims; and the fourth group with a large number of victims but relatively few other consequences. These categories can be rationally used to predict possible terrorist attacks and allocate resources for weapons and other security measures. The study identified Ukraine as a country with a high number of victims of terrorist activity. This hierarchy lacks a fifth threat group when the government of an officially recognised state is a terrorist actor.

In his study, J. Yaacoub (2020), proposes a model of the contextual structure of terrorism, which has a micro and macro-sociological perspective. He presented a different typology of terrorism (repressive terrorism of state apparatuses and semi-state and non-state groups, insurgent terrorism of ethnic, national, religious, social, and revolutionary nature). Based on this, it is possible to develop a model that can explain the emergence and process of terrorist attacks. In addition, it can be used as a forecasting tool. The model is based on interrelated hypotheses about the interaction between terrorist groups and state social institutions. To a certain extent, the measures implemented by the state are related to terrorist activities, and vice versa.

Modern terrorism (mostly identified with Islamist terrorism) has become a central form of warfare. There is a "classical" form of symmetrical warfare between sovereign states, respectively. Guerrilla warfare is then seen as a benchmark example of asymmetric warfare that uses terrorist methods, especially in the initial stages when there is little support from the population. The main defining characteristic of asymmetric warfare is compensation for the enemy's inferiority in personnel and material forces through a different warfare strategy. This description is very similar to the phenomenon of terrorism. Therefore, the author proposes the tactic of ignoring as a way to counter terrorism based on the motives and central strategy of terrorism, which is to develop panic in society and undermine trust in legitimate authorities (Gromivchuk, 2017).

Terrorism – a threat that is characterised by a short-term duration, but, therewith, the largest scale of consequences for society and the state in general. The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York and a series of other terrorist attacks in Istanbul in 2003, Madrid in 2004, and London in 2005 demonstrated the insecurity of modern Western societies and democracy in general. With their attacks, terrorists seek to gain as much media exposure as possible, therefore, they target civilian targets. Immigration authorities, foreign communities, Islamic associations, economic and financial institutions, the labour market, and education, in general, are primarily affected by terrorist activities directly and destructively (Bunchuk, 2016).

S. Goswami and K. Bhatia (2020) explores in more detail the fundamental methodological challenges faced when trying to predict future terrorist activity. Researchers must find empirical approaches to the phenomenon to ignore irrelevant influencing factors due to the narrowing

of the perspective that emerged from a particular theory. Therefore, the factors that may hurt the preparation of forecasts are discussed in more detail.

The so-called human factor and emotional decisions cannot be ignored. The risk estimate is derived from the overall average statistical risk estimates. Therewith, researchers need to understand the responsibilities they assume when assessing the risks of terrorism. As such research will form the foundation of preventive approaches to combating terrorism. An incorrect calculation can have catastrophic consequences (Antwi-Boasiako & Grant, 2020). However, despite this, a preliminary calculation can contribute to minimising possible losses in the future or preventing a foreseeable disaster.

Notably, the media frequently fail to provide complete information on terrorist phenomena. It is frequently used as a security measure. Modern terrorism has a multidimensional nature, including a political basis (Thomas, 2020).

However, for Ukraine, the very definition of terrorism remains open. The fact of the so-called "Islamic terrorism" has been comprehensively explored, while Russian criminal activity is constantly evolving, and Ukraine faces a terrorist threat from an official and recognised state in the world – Russia, not a separate terrorist group.

Conclusions

Terrorism has a major adverse impact on the economic activity of the country and society in general, both at the time of the attack and frequently for a long time afterwards. The state needs to use all possible tools to effectively combat this phenomenon. To do this, it is necessary to assess and predict all possible consequences and threats from terrorist activity. To reduce the risk of new terrorist attacks, it is necessary to strengthen the military presence and to try to eliminate the global causes of terrorism (for Ukraine, one of the global causes of terrorism is Russia's foreign policy).

For Ukraine, the main terrorist threat is the presence of Russian military forces on its territory since 2014, including illegal armed groups. It undermines Ukrainian statehood and prevents the effective functioning of political institutions.

Based on the analysed terrorist attacks over the past nine years in Ukraine and twenty years in the world, it can be concluded that the risk of attacking civilian objects (including persons) is much higher than for other purposes.

The escalation of terrorism in a particular region tends to reduce the possible expected return on invested capital. Terrorism has a different impact on both developed and developing countries. Thus, underdeveloped countries have a higher level of political terror, and access to weapons is not as secure as in developed countries. In addition, the phenomenon of corruption contributes to this.

However, Ukraine has been in a full-scale war with Russia for a year now. It significantly worsens the Terrorism Index score for Ukraine, and the lack of control over some territories contributes to the emergence of new possible terrorist organisations or the activation of ex-

isting ones. In addition, the results of the activities of the regular russian army on the territory of Ukraine and the impact of this factor on the development and activities of terrorist organisations should be considered. Exploring this issue is a prospect for further research.

None.

Acknowledgements

Conflict of Interest

None.

Reference

- [1] Acinapura, A. (2023). A framing-sensitive approach to militant groups' tactics: The Islamic jihad movement in Palestine and the radicalisation of violence during the second intifada. *Critical Studies on Terrorism*, 16(2), 123-145. doi: [10.1080/17539153.2023.2166656](https://doi.org/10.1080/17539153.2023.2166656).
- [2] Alfahham, M. (2020). The spread of terrorism in contemporary Islamic history with comparison between past and present. *Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology*, 12, 2635-2646. doi: [10.37896/jxat12.03/217](https://doi.org/10.37896/jxat12.03/217).
- [3] Antwi-Boasiako, K.B., & Grant, H.C. (2020). *Terrorism and right-wing extremism: History and comparative definitions*. *Political Preferences*, 26, 71-77.
- [4] Asal, V., & Phillips, B., Rethemeyer, R.K. (2022). *Insurgent terrorism: Intergroup relationships and the killing of civilians*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [5] Atsam, D., Wario, R., & Okpo, F. (2020). A new terrorism categorization based on casualties and consequences using hierarchical clustering. *Journal of Applied Security Research*, 15(3), 1-13. doi: [10.1080/19361610.2020.1769461](https://doi.org/10.1080/19361610.2020.1769461).
- [6] Borum, R. (2004). *Psychology of terrorism*. Tampa: University of South Florida.
- [7] Brodeur, A. (2018). The effect of terrorism on employment and consumer sentiment: Evidence from successful and failed terror attacks. *American Economic Journal*, 10(4), 246-282. doi: [10.1257/app.20160556](https://doi.org/10.1257/app.20160556).
- [8] Bunchuk, M. (2016). *Economic causes and consequences of international terrorism*. *Aspects of Public Administration*, 1-2, 59-66.
- [9] European parliament declares russia a state sponsor of terrorism. (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/de/press-room/20221118IPR55707/europaisches-parlament-erklart-russland-zu-staatlichem-terrorismus-unterstuetzer>.
- [10] Global Terrorism Index 2022. (2023). Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-terrorism-index-2022>.
- [11] Goswami, S., & Bhatia, K. (2020). *International terrorism*. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 24(3), 110-129.
- [12] Gromivchuk, M. (2017). *International legal definition of terrorism as a basis for effective fight against it*. *Terrorism in Modern International Relations*, 2, 108-112.
- [13] Kantsir, V., & Serkevich, I. (2017). Determinants of the emergence and activity of organized terrorist associations. *Science*, 861(1), 447-453. doi: [10.23939/law2017.861.447](https://doi.org/10.23939/law2017.861.447).
- [14] Li, Zh., Li, X., Dong, C., Guo, F., Zhang, F., & Zhang, Q. (2021). Quantitative analysis of global terrorist attacks based on the global terrorism database. *Sustainability*, 13(14), article number 7598. doi: [10.3390/su13147598](https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147598).
- [15] Maksimenko, N. (2018). *Modern terrorism: Challenges and threats for Ukraine*. *Academic notes of TNU V.I. Vernadskyi*, 2(29), 6-8.
- [16] Pan, X. (2021). Quantitative analysis and prediction of global terrorist attacks based on machine learning. *Scientific Programming*, 21, 1-15. doi: [10.1155/2021/7890923](https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/7890923).
- [17] Petrechko, O., Zhuravlev, S., & Ilnytskyi, V. (2022). Coverage of the tragedy of flight MH-17 on the pages of the newspaper "The New-York Times". *Current Issues of Humanitarian Sciences*, 2(54), 17-22. doi: [10.24919/2308-4863/54-2-3](https://doi.org/10.24919/2308-4863/54-2-3).
- [18] Phillips, P. (2020). FinTech, terrorism-related fund transfers and behavioral finance. *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict*, 14(3), 226-246. doi: [10.1080/17467586.2020.1821074](https://doi.org/10.1080/17467586.2020.1821074).
- [19] Quatrehomme, G., Toupénay, S., Delabarde, T., Padovani, B., & Alunni, V. (2020). Forensic answers to the 14th of July 2016 terrorist attack in Nice. *Legal Med*, 133(1), 277-287. doi: [10.1007/s00414-018-1833-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00414-018-1833-5).
- [20] Schuurman, B. (2020). Research on terrorism, 2007-2016. *A Review of Data, Methods, and Authorship, Terrorism and Political Violence*, 32(5), 1011-1026. doi: [10.1080/09546553.2018.1439023](https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2018.1439023).
- [21] The evolving terrorist threat: Adapting the allied response. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.nato-pa.int/download-file?filename=/sites/default/files/2023-01/014%20DSCTC%2022%20E%20rev.%202%20fin%20-%20TERRORISM%20-%20LARSONNEUR%20REPORT.pdf>.
- [22] The Ukraine-russia crisis: Terrorism briefing. (2022). Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/ukraine-russia-crisis-terrorism-briefing>.
- [23] Thomas, T. (2020). *Information weapons: Russia's nonnuclear strategic weapons of choice*. *The Cyber Defense Review*, 5(2), 125-144.
- [24] Tkach, V. (2015). *Modern terrorism: Trends, manifestations, challenges and threats for Ukraine*. *Strategic Priorities*, 3(36), 12-18.
- [25] Yaacoub, J.A., Noura, H., Salman, O., & Chehab, A. (2020). Security analysis of drones systems: Attacks, limitations, and recommendations. *Internet of things*, 11, article number 100218. doi: [10.1016/j.iot.2020.100218](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iot.2020.100218).

Тетяна Борко

*Кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент
Миколаївський національний аграрний університет
54000, вул. Георгія Гонгадзе, 9, Миколаїв, Україна
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9133-3713>*

Андрей Вілк

*Доктор юридичних наук, професор
Ризький університет імені Страдіня
LV-1007, вул. Дзірзема, 16, Рига, Латвія
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5161-0760>*

Наслідки та загрози міжнародного тероризму для України

Анотація. Тероризм є однією з найбільших загроз для існування світового порядку у 21 ст. Основною його рисою є раптовість, велика кількість жертв серед цивільного населення та низька вірогідність дізнатися про можливий напад. Метою дослідження є виявлення терористичних загроз для України та можливих наслідків від цієї злочинної діяльності. Для проведення дослідження були використані такі методи, як порівняння, а також методи індукції, дедукції та аналітичний ієрархічний процес. В результаті дослідження були виявлено, що внаслідок терористичних атак не тільки помирає велика кількість громадян певної країни, але й підривається довіра до офіційної влади в країні, порушуються економічні процеси. Основним джерелом терористичної загрози для України виступає російська федерація і після початку повномасштабного вторгнення 24 лютого 2022 року вірогідність виникнення нових терористичних атак в Україні значно підвищилась. Було проведено основний аналіз активності терористичних груп на території України та виявлені основні наслідки терористичної діяльності на політичну та соціальну сферу на території цієї країни. Найбільшою загрозою для України є втрата незалежності та суверенітету через злочинні дії росії, які також можуть призвести до панічних настроїв у суспільстві та підриві економічних процесів. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані як основа для виявлення основних терористичних загроз на території України та розвитку державного плану протидії можливим терористичним атакам. Це дослідження може використовуватись в якості основи порівняння діяльності терористичних організацій в інших країнах світу на тлі України

Ключові слова: злочин; шантаж; економіка; служба безпеки; екстремізм; суспільство