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***Савка Н.,***

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
*Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.*

## **COMBATING OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Nowadays, the phenomenon of terrorism is quite common. Until recently, turning to terror as a means of solving political or religious problems was an exceptional, extraordinary phenomenon, nowadays, almost daily reports of terrorist acts are seen as inevitable. Terror has become an organic component of modern life and has acquired a global character.

Terrorism (from Latin *terror* – fear, intimidation) is a form of political extremism, the use of the most violent methods of violence, including the physical destruction of people to achieve certain goals. Terrorism is committed by individuals, groups that express the interests of particular political movements or represent the country. Where terrorism is elevated to the rank of public policy. Terrorism is an anti-human way of solving political problems in the face of confrontation, clashing interests of different forces, manifestations of inequality in interstate, interreligious relations. It can also be used as a means of satisfying ambitions by individual politicians, as well as as an instrument of their goals by the mafia structures, the criminal world. Terrorism can be defined as a policy of intimidation, suppression of the enemy by force. There are three main types of terrorism: political, religious and criminal. There is little legal comment on the classification of acts of terrorism [1].

These include:

- Attack on government or industrial sites that cause material damage and is an effective means of intimidation and demonstration of force;
- seizure of state institutions or embassies (accompanied by hostage-taking, which causes serious public outcry);
- seizure of aircraft or other vehicles (political motivation);
- the release of fellow party members from prison; criminal motivation – demand for redemption);

- violent actions against the victim’s identity (for intimidation or for propaganda purposes);
- kidnapping (for the purpose of political blackmail to achieve certain political concessions or release of prisoners; a form of self-financing);
- political killings (this is one of the most radical means of conducting a terrorist struggle; killings, in the understanding of terrorists, should free the people from tyrants);
- explosions or massacres (calculated on psychological effect, fear and uncertainty of people).

It should be noted that there are no terrorist organizations in Ukraine aimed at overthrowing the polity. The problem of terrorism in Ukraine is in a different plane, it can be noted «criminal terrorism» within the country and the activities of foreign terrorist organizations in the territory of Ukraine.

It is difficult to draw a clear line between criminal terrorism and ordinary banditry. It is believed that acts of terrorism are committed against law enforcement officers. And the number of such actions in our country in recent years has been increasing. The terrorist attacks in Istanbul, Madrid, the latest series of terrorist attacks in Russia (Moscow, Beslan, plane bombings), the ongoing terrorist attacks in Iraq, and the numerous terrorist threats against new attacks on various states spread through the media, especially the severe consequences of the terrorist attacks, manifested, first of all, in the death of a large number of innocent people, the boldness and cynicism of the perpetrators of the offenders give grounds to claim that despite the measures taken by the governments of the anti-terrorist coalition countries, the level of terrorists tion activity is high and tends to increase.

According to many experts, one of the main reasons for this horrific reality is the inconsistency of the level of counteraction by the anti-terrorist coalition countries with the real scale of the terrorist threat. The mass and geographical spread of terrorist acts, their occurrence in the vast majority of cases beyond the borders of one particular country, as well as the existence of a stable and carefully regulated network of connections between different terrorist groups, which operate even in different regions of the world, make it possible to characterize modern terrorism as a phenomenon, of international character.

On this basis, experts conclude that effective combating of international terrorism requires unification and coordination of actions of all countries within the framework of the interstate anti-terrorist coalition. At the same time, the coordinated activities of several states that are part of already existing international or regional political, economic, military alliances are considered as the first and most effective steps in practical implementation of this task.

The rise of acts of terrorism, the unpredictability of the consequences of these acts are of great concern to the world community, which is increasingly stepping up its efforts in the fight against terrorism. Since the twenty-seventh session, the UN General Assembly has been discussing annually on measures to prevent terrorism. In December 1972, a Special

Committee on International Terrorism was formed, comprising representatives of 34 states. In early 1995, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of International Terrorism. In recent years, more than ten conventions and protocols on the fight against terrorism have been drawn up. But complexity, variety of forms of its manifestations complicate the solution of this problem.

In this regard, we consider it appropriate to consider certain aspects of the European Union's activities as the most influential intergovernmental grouping in Europe in involving Member States' special services in the fight against terrorism.

It should be noted that the cooperation of the intelligence services of some European countries, in particular in the field of combating international terrorism, has been taking place since the early 1980s. The main content of their cooperation is the bilateral exchange of information on these issues. In 1975, the so-called TREVI Group (Terrorism, Radicalism, Extremism and International Violence) was formed, bringing together EU Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs to strengthen the fight against international organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking. Now this group has given way to cooperation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) in the EU, the so-called K4 Committee, which consists of high-ranking officials and prepares decisions in the JHA area and is responsible for their implementation. The Berne Club was founded in 1965 and unites 18 countries today. It meets at the level of heads of special services every 6 months and makes decisions only unanimously. It includes heads of intelligence services of EU member states. Since its inception in 1977, the Kilowatt Group has brought together 15 members (9 members of the European Economic Community (now the EU) as well as Canada, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the US and Israel. The NATO Special Committee on the integrates the security services of Allied countries, and is responsible for counterintelligence and counter-terrorism, especially to ensure the security of military troops deployed abroad [1].

Existing cooperation structures include the Conference of Ministers of the Interior of the Western Mediterranean, which was set up in 1982 on the initiative of France, of which France, Spain, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco are members. The goal is to combat Islamic fundamentalism and organized crime. In the same row is the Middle European Conference (MEC), which brings together the heads of intelligence and security services in Eastern and Central Europe. The ILETTS (International Law Enforcement Communication Seminars) seminars are designed to bring together, on an informal basis, representatives of special services for legal interception of telecommunications [2].

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that used at the beginning of the XXI century. The measures taken by the European Union to intensify the fight against terrorism in order to enhance the coordination of the activities of the intelligence services of the member states of the organization are quite meaningful and thoughtful, and in the future diligent work of organizations will be able to eliminate the problems of terrorism.

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*Сагайдак М.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Волік О.**

## **INTERACTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ORDER IN UKRAINE**

Interaction of bodies of internal affairs with public formations is carried out on the basis of general principles of public administration. These principles and forms of interaction of the bodies of internal affairs with public formations on the protection of law and order are enshrined in the regulations governing the activities of the bodies of internal affairs and public formations, as well as other acts. The following forms of interaction of the law enforcement agencies with public entities participating in the protection of law and order are the most widely used in law enforcement practice:

1. Exchange information on the state of public order and public safety. This information is needed to identify topical objectives for preventing and stopping offenses, planning work, improving its effectiveness, and evaluating end-points. The volume and receipt of information by the organs of the internal affairs are determined by the heads of the relevant bodies of internal affairs.

2. Bold planning and implementation of measures to ensure the protection of public order and public safety and the prevention and suppression of offenses.

3. Provision by the law enforcement agencies of assistance and support to public entities in the fulfillment of their tasks regarding law and order.

4. Training of employees of the internal affairs bodies of members of public formations on methods and forms of prevention of offenses; carrying out work on legal training with them; falling of methodical and other help in planning and accounting of their activity.

5. Direction by internal affairs bodies of offenses materials into public formations for consideration and implementation of appropriate measures of public influence on offenders.

6. Referral by the public formations of the materials on the offenses to the bodies of internal affairs, if during the consideration of the case on the offense of public formation will be convinced of the need to bring the offender to criminal or administrative liability.