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PROBLEM OF TERRORISM IN THE MODERN WORLD

Today's world is still dangerous because the rapid socio-economic change, population explosions and interconnected security crises are challenges for all of us, they affect the quality of human life. One of the most global problems is terrorism, which poses a direct threat to the security of citizens of different countries, international stability and prosperity. It is a constant global threat that knows no borders, nationalities or religions.

At first, terrorism provokes deep fear and insecurity — more than other forms of violence. Terrorists strike innocent civilians, often randomly, and without warning. We think that we can protect ourselves against other forms of violence, but we feel defenseless against terrorists. For example, terrorism has dragged the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and conflict in Northern Ireland for decades. Real progress towards peace in this struggle came only when terrorism was abandoned.

Terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq, including Al Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), possess both the intention and the capability to direct attacks against the West. The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad. Despite the current main

focus on terrorism originating from Syria and Iraq, the threat of terrorism also emanates from other parts of the Middle East and regions such as North, East and West Africa, South and South East Asia.

It should be noted that terrorism also has high economic costs. Terrorists use computers, mobile phones and encryption software to avoid detection and they have sophisticated tools for forging passports and documents. Ramzi Ahmed Youssef and his gang, convicted of blowing up 12 American planes over the Pacific, used all these tools.

The risk of terrorist acts in Ukraine in recent years can be attributed to almost insignificant. Compared to other countries, there are a small number of incidents. Terrorists can use many different methods of attack. For example: shootings and close quarter attacks, kidnappings, chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) devices and a lot of other methods.

Realizing that the fight against terrorism is quite difficult, strong coordination and cooperation within national governments, as well as between states and organizations at the regional and international levels, is an extremely effective step in the fight against terrorism.

Thus, in order to prevent terrorism, some ways are necessary such as:

- Promoting the introduction of the international legal framework against terrorism and strengthening international legal cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism;

- Countering violent extremism and radicalization, which lead to terrorism, following a multidimensional approach;

- Prevention and suppression of terrorist financing;

- Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes;

- Promoting dialogue and cooperation on counter-terrorism, in particular through public-private partnerships between public authorities and the private sector (business community, industry), as well as civil society and the media;

The fight against terrorism is a permanent and global fight, which requires realism and constancy, determination and measure.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom can be confidently called a "pioneer state" in the formation of criminal law statistics. This is due to the availability of several sources of information on crime, extensive experience in conducting criminological research on crime, stable and solid funding for additional statistical information on crime from the state, active public participation in crime surveys.

In the UK, the authorities try to establish relatively objective ways to account for crime and its victims. In order to more fully study crime, for example, in England and Wales since 1982, the victimization of the population has been systematically studied.

The main source of criminological information in the UK can be considered the British Crime Survey (BCS), which contains the main quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime. In 2012, there were some changes regarding this review. In particular, the BCS is now called The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

England and Wales Crime Survey can be called universal, as it contains additional data, alternative to the official criminal law police indicators on crime and victims of crime.

The British government pays special attention to crime, as more or less objective knowledge of the level, structure, dynamics, geography of crime allows the government to respond adequately to various criminogenic manifestations to which the public belongs.

Crime and victimization surveys are published annually in July and are updated quarterly in October, January and April. The England and Wales Crime Survey also provides some information on the specifics of the so-called Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS) on the extent and types of crimes committed against businesses. CVS is a telephone survey in order to determine the level of victimization of legal entities involved in business.

Over the last 10 years, both absolute and relative crime rates have been gradually declining in England and Wales.