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COUNTER-TERRORISM STRATEGIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The counterterrorism strategies of the United States of America aim to protect national security, preserve public safety, and minimize the risks associated with the threat of terrorism through a multi-layered, integrated approach that includes prevention, protection, intelligence, financial isolation, and cybersecurity [1]. The basis of the American counterterrorism policy is the National Counterterrorism Strategy, which was developed to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies, limit the influence of terrorist networks, and ensure readiness for any possible attacks [2]. As part of the US strategy, considerable attention is paid to the prevention of radicalization by working with communities, conducting educational programs and social activities aimed at preventing the involvement of citizens in extremist activities. This includes programs designed to support vulnerable populations, especially young people, who are often targeted by radical groups [1].

Effective intelligence is another key component of the US counterterrorism strategy, and intelligence agencies work closely with law enforcement agencies to gather, process, and analyze information about potential threats [3]. Cooperation with foreign intelligence services and data sharing is an important element of international counterterrorism activities, allowing the United States to act preemptively, preventing attacks at the planning stage. This approach is especially important in the fight against global terrorist networks, such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, which have extensive structures and access to resources outside the United States [2].

Successful counter-terrorism also requires controlling financial flows that may be linked to terrorist activities. The United States has introduced comprehensive financial sanctions aimed at cutting off funding channels for terrorist groups and limiting their ability to obtain the necessary resources. The USA Patriot Act gives law enforcement authorities the power to monitor financial transactions and ensure the security of banking systems, which allows for prompt detection of suspicious financial activities [1].

With the increased use of cyberspace for terrorist purposes, protecting US critical infrastructure from cyberattacks has also become a priority in national security strategies [4]. In order to ensure cybersecurity, the United States has developed specialized programs and increased capabilities to monitor online activity, including countering propaganda that terrorist groups spread through social media and other online platforms.

To quickly respond to terrorist incidents, the United States has created a network of specialized teams and resources that allow for

emergency response training, ensuring that communities and critical services are prepared for possible attacks [2]. In addition, the United States has developed systems to restore infrastructure and provide assistance to affected communities after terrorist attacks to minimize the impact on the population and economy [3].

Institutions such as the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are at the forefront of counterterrorism efforts, strategy development, and national security research. An important aspect is international cooperation, which allows the United States not only to protect its borders, but also to fight terrorism on a global level by sharing information and supporting other states in their efforts against extremism [2].

Thus, the US anti-terrorist strategy is a multi-level set of measures that combines both hard methods, such as financial isolation and intelligence, and soft methods aimed at preventing radicalization. This allows the US to effectively counter terrorist threats, ensuring both national security and supporting international efforts to combat global terrorism [1].

Список використаних джерел

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2. National Strategy for Counterterrorism: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/NSCT.pdf>

3. Council on Foreign Relations - Reports and analytics on the US global anti-terrorism strategy: <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/war-against-terrorism>

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ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY OF CITIZENS IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

State authorities ensure public order by maintaining peace and the right to assemble in accordance with international human rights standards. Citizens have a democratic right to demonstrate and express dissatisfaction with the government, but in a peaceful way and within the bounds of the law.

Police forces are tasked with maintaining public order when large crowds gather for example at football matches, other cultural and social events, marches, or at political demonstrations. For them, the challenge is to