

### Список використаних джерел

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### ISRAELI EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING TERRORISM

Today terrorism is gaining momentum. Therefore, every country and law enforcement agencies need to be able to resist any manifestations of terrorism. Firstly, let's define the notion of such a phenomenon. Terrorism can be considered as 1) a serious crime; 2) perpetrated with the intent of causing death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages; 3) committed for the purpose of provoking a state of terror in the general public or in a group of individuals or particular individuals, intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to carry out, or to abstain from carrying out any act. Comprehensive, strategic efforts are necessary to effectively counter terrorism, in particular to prevent people from becoming terrorists and to thwart terrorist suspects' plans and to bring them to justice in a court of law [1].

Israel is one of the most successful country in dealing with terrorism and combating terrorist activity. For example, The United States has much to learn from Israeli experience in combating terrorist activity. Like the United States, Israel has used targeted killings because in many circumstances key terrorists who are actively masterminding attacks are difficult to arrest without significant risk to the security forces. Accurate, timely and actionable intelligence is necessary for targeted killings. Rapid intelligence sharing and avoidance of “information leak” (when an agency retains information or intelligence and does not share it with other agencies) is essential. Israel also goes through a range of measures to minimize the loss of innocent life. Perhaps the greatest lesson the United States can draw from Israel is the need for policy transparency. While the Israeli government does not share specific intelligence on its operations, the targeting criteria are widely understood by all political parties and the general public. The result is a broad political consensus in favor of the careful use of targeted killings. As Israel has learned, although transparency may lead to restraints on targeted killings that could result in missed

opportunities, the result will be a policy that is sustainable over the long-term.

Israeli experience and the lessons of these policies for the United States suggest six principles that must be kept in mind while dealing with the terrorism.

First, the number of effective terrorists is limited. By eliminating the most skilled and dangerous terrorists through arrests (the preferred method) or by targeted killings (if absolutely necessary), a state can greatly disrupt the operations of a terrorist organization.

Second, means that not every terrorist must be killed or arrested for a counterterrorism strategy to be successful. If the pace of arrests and killings is rapid enough, then the terrorist organization can lose the critical mass of skills and capabilities that it requires to function.

Third, it is far better that a local government's forces are used to fight terrorism than to call on outside forces, no matter how skilled they are. The locally based government can use its authority, legal system, knowledge of the terrain, and intelligence and police assets to fight terrorists far more effectively than any foreign government coming in from the outside. In addition, foreigners are likely to alienate the local population.

Fourth, while terrorists can be highly skilled, they are far from perfect and they often make mistakes. Terrorism is a grave threat, but all too often the terrorists are analyzed as if they were superhuman and their actions are misunderstood in terms of this overestimation of their abilities.

Fifth, while many governments are weak, they will almost always prove stronger than the terrorists in the event of an open confrontation. Therefore, the argument that some governments want to crack down on terrorists but cannot is an argument that should not be accepted.

Sixth: arrests, targeted killings, and defensive measures are means of managing a conflict, not means of solving it. A lasting settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict requires a political settlement, but such a settlement is only possible once security services can reduce the problem of terrorism to manageable levels [2].

As a result, we can state that terrorism and terrorists are a great threat in today's world. Recently, waves of terrorist attacks have swept across Europe and Ukraine (armed terrorist attack in Vienna, hostage-taking in Lutsk, terrorist attack in France). In this regard, all countries need to improve counter-terrorism practices and follow the example of Israel. States propose some basic axioms for combating terrorism. Although, they are very harsh to terrorists and are also very effective and help save the lives and health of both civilians and law enforcers.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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## **COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE WORLD**

Organized crime is considered to be a changing and flexible phenomenon. Many of the benefits of globalization such as easier and faster communication, movement of finances and international travel, have also created opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to flourish, diversify and expand their activities. Traditional, territorial-based criminal groups have evolved or have been partially replaced by smaller and more flexible networks with branches across several jurisdictions. In the course of an investigation, victims, suspects, organized criminal groups and proceeds of crime may be located in many States. Moreover, organized crime affects all States, whether as countries of supply, transit or demand. As such, modern organized crime constitutes a global challenge that must be met with a concerted, global response.

Organized crime has become a serious concern for the entire global community. The era of globalization has transformed the world into a new social order characterized primarily by the unrestricted movement of goods and factors of production along national borders. The globalization of society and the advancements in transportation and communication technologies have provided various opportunities not only for the prosperity of our societies, but also for the criminal world as well. Availing themselves of these advancements, organized crime syndicates have become a major challenge for the international community. It can even be said that organized crime has become among the top non-military threats to international security and stability since the end of the Cold War.

Organized crimes reveal similar characteristics. Their infrastructures are highly sophisticated and easily adaptable to the trends in globalization. They maintain opportunistic temporary alliances and there is usually a strong linkage among the various types of organized crime such as terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, trafficking in human beings, small arms, radioactive materials and even weapons of mass destruction.

Needless to say, organized crime in all its forms, possesses a serious threat to the health, security and welfare of human beings, and adversely affects the economic, cultural and political foundations of society. It causes the erosion of the hard-earned benefits of development, the destabilization of the socio-economic order, the destruction of the moral and social fabric of society and undermines the quality of life of the peoples in the region.

Hence, combating international organized crime is one of the major challenges for the international community. International organized crime