

4) Another high tech crime involving **cyberterrorism** is comparable to its more traditional form of terrorism. Traditional terroristic activity encompass directing the activities at targeted individuals, or often time, buildings. «The FBI defines terrorism as the unlawful force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or population in furtherance of political or social objectives» [1, p. 207].

Cyberterrorism involves using the internet as a means of assault through various activities, and includes wiring money to terrorist organizations, recruiting, sending virus, malware, Trojans, or logic bombs, or any other activity that destroys information, or promotes terrorism. Unlike traditional terrorism, cyberterrorism allows for the recruitment of others across nations, as well as communicating plans of attack with members from all over the world, and even training.

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**Буковська О.,**

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Драмарецька Л.**

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING TERRORISM**

Foreign countries have significant progress both in terms of investigative and procedural actions and in terms of preventive measures, which should become a priority issue for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. European countries have significant experience in the formation of the law enforcement system. This is due to historical features and the development of civilization in the specified countries of the world. It is worth noting that the law enforcement systems of the countries of the European Union were quite often subjected to transformations, but at the same time, some law enforcement agencies in individual countries have been in existence for over 100 years.

The growth of terrorist activity in recent years and its consequences acutely raise the question of increasing measures to combat this global threat, as well as the development of strategies and tactics for such a fight. The ever-increasing role of international terrorist groups leads to the

conclusion that effective countermeasures against terrorism and, ultimately, its neutralization are impossible without broad cooperation of states that are its victims, including potential ones.

In foreign countries the functions of organizing and conducting anti-terrorist operations are entrusted not only to law enforcement agencies but also to special services. It has been determined that law enforcement agencies of foreign countries cooperate with the private sector, public organizations and the community in counter-terrorism and counter-terrorist operations.

Comprehensive measures aimed at combating terrorism and conducting anti-terrorist operations are carried out by individual countries within their own capabilities. The leading role of civil society and non-governmental organizations in preventing conflicts and terrorism has been repeatedly emphasized in various international documents.

The most promising directions are identified and interaction with relevant anti-terrorist organizations and institutions is ensured: UN, EU, NATO, OSCE, Council of Europe, Organization of American States, African Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Association of Regional Cooperation Asia and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

It is established that, in fulfilling its commitments, Ukraine is a party to all international conventions and protocols governing various aspects of counter-terrorism operations. In particular, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ratified the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of Bomb against Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, and others.

An example of long-term cooperation on counter-terrorism is US engagement with European Union countries, namely France, Germany and the United Kingdom, which has been expanding since 2001, when the George W. Bush Administration signed a key agreement with the EU Police Service (Europol). The agreement provided an opportunity to exchange strategic and technical information on counter-terrorism, money laundering, illegal drug, nuclear, radiological and human trafficking. In addition, an interesting aspect is the decision by the US State Department to use the professional knowledge of counter-terrorism staff and to direct them to a special program aimed at law enforcement and ordinary citizens alike.

The necessity of expanding interstate cooperation and mutual assistance in the sphere of combating terrorism, conducting anti-terrorist operations, exchange of information on terrorist organizations, cooperation between judicial and law enforcement agencies in investigating terrorist offenses has been proved.

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**Буковська О.,**

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Драмарецька Л.**

## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES WHEN CONDUCTING ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATIONS**

Ensuring the national security of each state is one of the main problems of our time. Today, foreign countries have significant progress both in terms of investigative and procedural actions and in terms of preventive measures, which should become a priority issue for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. Many foreign countries of the world, in order to counter terrorist activities, are creating a normative and legal framework of anti-terrorist orientation. This way of combating terrorism is effective, therefore, in order to increase the level of effectiveness of the fight against terrorism in Ukraine, it is necessary to introduce complex, systematized anti-terrorist legislation that would fully correspond to the present and not contradict international legal norms.

Great Britain's experience in countering terrorism includes the United Kingdom Strategy, which has four countermeasures: prevention, prosecution, protection and preparation. In order to achieve a state of anti-terrorist security in Great Britain, a counter-terrorist strategy called "Contest" has been adopted. The strategy provides for coordination with other state bodies at the following levels: 1) close cooperation and coordination of actions of law enforcement agencies within the country; 2) supporting the dialogue with the private sector, public organizations and the public in general; 3) international cooperation with the closest allies and other states and their associations.

In addition to the legislative consolidation of anti-terrorist measures, Great Britain has special formations whose competence includes the fight against terrorism. These anti-terrorist units are part of the regular armed forces. Among them, the leading place is occupied by the British Special Air Service (Special Air Service, or SAS). The combat training of employees includes: training with the use of weapons, techniques of hand-to-hand combat during training cycles. All classes are held in conditions as close as possible to combat.