

there are working groups that deal with the prevention of robberies and robberies [3, p. 6].

Therefore, the creation of a special state body in our country will be relevant, which will deal with: conducting nationwide research on the level of latent crime; determining the main directions of state policy in the field of crime prevention; analysis of manifestations of international crime; as well as coordinate the activities of state structures and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of crime prevention measures.

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FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Terrorism is considered one of the most dangerous crimes due to its potential to cause widespread harm and destruction. Acts of terrorism can result in loss of life, physical injuries, psychological trauma, and damage to property and infrastructure. The impact of terrorism can also extend beyond the immediate victims and affect entire communities and societies. Fighting terrorism is a top priority for many countries and international organizations. The threat of terrorism is a global issue that knows no borders, nationality, or religion. The international community must tackle this challenge together. The following are some of the ways countries and organizations are fighting terrorism.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NATO's work on counter-terrorism focuses on improving awareness of the threat, developing capabilities to prepare and respond, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors. NATO's Counter-Terrorism Policy Guidelines focus Alliance efforts on three main areas: awareness, capabilities and engagement.

NATO's counter-terrorism work spans across the Alliance's three core tasks: deterrence and defence, crisis prevention and management, and cooperative security. NATO cooperates with partners and international organisations to leverage the full potential of each stakeholder engaged in the global counter-terrorism effort.

The Alliance's Strategic Concept recognises terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, as the most direct asymmetric threat to the security of NATO citizens and to international peace and prosperity.

Capability development and work on innovative technologies are part of NATO's core business, and methods that address asymmetric threats, including terrorism and the use of non-conventional weapons, are of particular relevance [1].

United States Department of State

The State Department is working to build a global consensus on degrading and defeating terrorism/Through a combination of diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance, the Department works with foreign government partners to build the capabilities necessary to prevent, degrade, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. This includes efforts to strengthen law enforcement and judicial capabilities, expand aviation and border security, deepen global information sharing, counter terrorist financing, improve crisis response, and counter violent extremism. Through its global engagement, the State Department promotes greater burden sharing to address terrorist threats and encourages countries to build counterterrorism capacity in their own regions. The State Department also works closely with the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, Treasury, and the Intelligence Community to lead an integrated whole-of-government approach to international counterterrorism [2].

The United Nations

The United Nations is actively involved in the fight against terrorism through various initiatives and programs. The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) was established in 2017 to enhance the coordination and coherence of the UN's counter-terrorism

efforts. The UNOCT is responsible for providing capacity-building assistance to member states, promoting international cooperation, and developing and implementing counter-terrorism strategies.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted in 2006 by all UN member states to provide a common strategic and operational approach to fighting terrorism. The strategy focuses on four pillars: addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism, building states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law [3].

The United Nations also has a Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) that was established by the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The CTC works with member states to identify areas where they need assistance and provides technical support to help them implement the strategy [4].

The European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) considers fighting terrorism as a top priority and works closely with its member states to prevent terrorist attacks and ensure security. The EU's counter-terrorism responses are framed around the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2005, which commits the Union to combating terrorism globally while respecting human rights and allowing its citizens to live in an area of freedom, security, and justice. It is built around four strands: PREVENT, PROTECT, PURSUE, and RESPOND.

The EU has also adopted a directive on combating terrorism, which strengthens the legal framework of the EU to prevent terrorist attacks and address the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters. The EU terrorist list is another measure taken by the EU to combat terrorism [5].

France

International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Since this threat has never been so strong, France is taking action at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad [6].

Because terrorist groups represent a global threat, France is taking action with its partners to enhance international cooperation when it comes to fighting terrorism in many areas, including:

- Preventing radicalization and curbing terrorist propaganda

France conducts high-level dialogue with its main partners on prevention of radicalization and participates in multilateral discussions on this issue.

Efforts to stop the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes remain a key focus of our counterterrorism action. France is conducting high-level dialogue with digital companies to achieve rapid and lasting withdrawal (in one hour maximum) of terrorist content online.

– Working to combat foreign terrorist fighters (FTF)

France is involved in different work aiming to contain the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, in the appropriate international bodies, notably the United Nations, and within the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), which brings together 29 countries and the European Union.

– Building our partners' capacity to combat terrorism

France is implementing training programmes for its partners: law enforcement investigators, magistrates and services working on counterterrorism. Spearheading the fight against terrorist financing [7].

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