

service in the temporarily occupied territories is the problem of the safety of field officers who perform the tasks assigned to them. Officers should be given additional courses on fire training and on-duty safety. Scientist S. P. Kolesnyk points out in his work that the employees of the National Police of Ukraine are forced to adapt very quickly to the specifics of their duties, to acquire skills that are not quite typical for law enforcement units (general military training, knowledge of the nature and tactics of modern combined military combat, sapper training, topographic training, ability to use weapons that are not in service in units of the National Police of Ukraine). We agree with this approach to this issue [2]. Thus, from the above information, it is worth pointing out that the work of the National Police in temporarily occupied territories during wartime is very different from work in peacetime, because first of all, police officers must be very careful and responsible. Police officers are forced to adapt to the new way of service very fast, which is characteristic of the wartime period.

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STRUGGLE OF FOREIGN STATES AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES

At the beginning of the 21st century, transnational crime acquired fundamentally new features, modern criminal transnational organizations go beyond economic criminal activity, interfere in political processes, and infringe on the safety of individuals, society, and the state [1, p. 33].

In the twenty-first century, only nations committed to protecting basic human rights and guaranteeing political and

economic freedom will be able to unlock the potential of their people and ensure their future prosperity [2].

Analysis of the international experience of fighting crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, increasingly direct their efforts to establish control over the most profitable spheres of economic relations [3, p. 699].

Here, I would like to discuss more specifically the topic of the USA and its methods and tactics of combating transnational crime, such as terrorism.

One of the countries in the world, that informally leads the fight against international terrorism and has significant achievements in this area, is the United States of America. In this regard, the study of this country's experience in preventing terrorism is relevant for domestic science and practice [4, p. 219].

A turning point in understanding terrorism was an event at the beginning of the 21st century. The large-scale terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, in the USA changed the world order and made it clear that the world has become dangerous and unpredictable. Its participant was the terrorist organization "Al-Qaeda", whose goal is to create a Muslim state worldwide [5, p. 597].

"The attack took place on American soil, but it was an attack on the heart and soul of the civilized world. And the world has come together to fight a new and different war, the first, and we hope the only one, of the 21st century. A war against all those who seek to export terror, and a war against those governments that support or shelter them." - President George W. Bush, 10/11/01 [6].

The terrorist act of September 11, 2001 (also known as 9/11) is a series of coordinated terrorist attacks by the Islamist organization Al-Qaeda, carried out on September 11, 2001, on the territory of the United States with the help of hijacked passenger planes. As a result of the attack, 2,996 people died, and more than 6,000 people were injured. Thus, the terrorist attack became the largest in history by the number of victims; infrastructure suffered losses in the amount of at least 10 billion US dollars.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) was put on high alert but never used. Plans were implemented to support the government's activities in emergencies, as well as plans to evacuate national leaders.

The United States responded by increasing security measures at home. Subsequently, the US launched the Bush-declared War on

Terrorism and invaded Afghanistan to dislodge the Taliban, who were harboring representatives of Al-Qaeda. Many countries have since strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded the powers of law enforcement and intelligence agencies to prevent such attacks. Although al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden initially denied any involvement in the attack, he eventually claimed responsibility for the attacks in 2004. The main terrorists cited US support for Israel, the presence of US troops in Saudi Arabia, and sanctions against Iraq as the motives. In May 2011, Osama bin Laden was found and killed in Pakistan by the American SEAL Team Six. Now the reconstructed World Trade Center is located on the site of the Twin Towers, the grand opening of which took place on November 3, 2014 [7].

The current tasks of the US Department of National Security are the prevention of terrorist activity and transnational crime; ensuring border security; implementation of immigration and customs policy; ensuring economic security and cyber security; and prevention of natural disasters and other emergencies. The US Department of Homeland Security works closely with a variety of federal and local government agencies, as well as the private sector, to assess risks and coordinate terrorism prevention efforts.

The US system of terrorism prevention entities also includes:

- United States National Security Council;
- United States Homeland Security Council;
- National Counter-Terrorist Center;
- Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- Central Intelligence management;
- United States Armed Forces. [4, p. 223]

In this article, we considered the important experience of the United States of America in the fight against transnational terrorism, in particular, in the context of the events that took place after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. These events changed the world order and emphasized the importance of international cooperation in the field of security and the fight against terrorism.

The US launched the War on Terror, which included military operations in Afghanistan and other regions, and strengthened its anti-terror laws. An important step was the removal of Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in 2011. Contemporary challenges in the field of terrorism remain complex, and international cooperation is an important element in combating them. The United States of America, together with other countries, continues to work on

maintaining security, preventing terrorist activities, and strengthening the international legal order.

The general conclusion is that the fight against transnational terrorism remains an important task for the world community, and the joint efforts of countries are a key element in ensuring international security and stability.

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MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The events of September 11, 2001, stand as a pivotal juncture in modern history. The subsequent sections of this essay delve into the multifaceted strategies employed by the United States in the aftermath of these events, analyzing legislative and policy changes, intelligence sharing, military operations, international cooperation, aviation and border security enhancements, cybersecurity measures, community engagement, and the intricate balance between safeguarding national security and preserving civil liberties. These measures underscore the dynamic nature of U.S. counterterrorism efforts in response to evolving global threats.