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## **CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: U.S. EXPERIENCE**

The level of terrorist threat worldwide remains high. It affects both countries with active armed conflicts. Countering this threat is becoming increasingly challenging. International terrorism has no geographical boundaries, posing a danger not only to individual states but also undermining the stability of international law and questioning the ability of the international community to confront challenges from terrorist organizations and self-proclaimed entities that seek an independent role in the international relations system.

An example of long-term cooperation in countering terrorism is the collaboration between the U.S. and the EU (notably with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom), which intensified from 2001 onwards. The agreement signed with Europol allowed for the exchange of information regarding the fight against terrorism, money laundering, illicit trade, and other threats. Since 2002, an additional agreement has facilitated data exchange on suspects and introduced liaison officers. U.S.-EU cooperation now covers areas such as terrorist financing, illegal migration, extradition, and joint investigations [1].

The United States of America is undoubtedly one of the most developed countries in the modern world. Amid numerous global terrorist threats, the U.S. remains a leading force in preventing and countering terrorist attacks. The country has extensive experience in combating terrorism, trains highly qualified specialists to address such threats, and actively collaborates with other nations. The U.S. engages and supports its allies and partners in fighting this dangerous phenomenon, making a significant contribution to global security.

The use of U.S. experience in preventing terrorist attacks will contribute to enhancing public safety in Ukraine. Implementing this experience will help effectively prevent terrorist acts, ensure coordinated efforts among relevant agencies, prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction, halt support and financing of terrorism, strengthen public intolerance toward terrorism, and reinforce partnerships with countries [2].

Additionally, a new counter-terrorism strategy has been developed in the U.S. to date. Preventing domestic terrorism in the U.S. and reducing the factors that contribute to it requires a comprehensive approach from the federal government. The new Strategy has shifted the focus of counter-terrorism policy towards preventing manifestations of domestic terrorism. The preventive aspect of this Strategy aims to eliminate the causes and conditions of terrorism within U.S. borders. The coordination of efforts to achieve this strategic goal is effectively carried out by the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center, the Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of State, which includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism. Partners from the private sector play an important role in this effort, actively cooperating with law enforcement agencies to prevent terrorism [3].

In the U.S. and many other countries, significant attention is given to the legal regulation of countering international terrorism. However, it's important to recognize that many provisions in international regulations on combating terrorism remain loosely defined, making it challenging for U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies to apply them effectively for specific practical purposes.

The U.S. lacks a comprehensive federal law that specifically addresses domestic terrorism. Acts such as attempting or committing bombings, armed robberies, arson, murder, assaults, missile attacks, hijacking of vehicles, buildings, or embassies, and taking hostages can be classified as terrorist acts. All these actions are punishable under federal or state laws and may be recognized as terrorism depending on the underlying motives.

In combating modern international terrorism, American experts believe that a fundamental shift in approach is needed. Forceful, punitive measures alone are no longer sufficient. When militants and members of illegal groups are eliminated, others quickly replace them. Meanwhile, the "ideological supporters" - those who carry extremist ideas—often remain untouched. A major preventive effort is required to create a socio-economic and tolerant environment that naturally rejects terrorism. An open dialogue among politicians, human rights advocates, and representatives of non-governmental organizations is essential to address the issues and contradictions hindering the fight against terrorism [4].

Thus, the national system for preventing terrorist acts in major U.S. cities has shown positive results. It is based on active partnership, flexibility, and readiness to act. The system has a strong legislative foundation, a wide range of involved entities, and active participation from citizens and organizations. Key measures include border and critical infrastructure protection, countering recruitment and terrorist propaganda, international cooperation, and building societal resilience to terrorist threats [2].

In summary, the above indicates that the U.S. has accumulated valuable experience in organizing and implementing counter-terrorism policies, which

could be effectively applied in other countries. Significant resources are dedicated in the U.S. to developing new approaches and methods aimed at ensuring comprehensive protection against terrorism threats.

American leadership is also fostering cooperation with other nations in this field, leading to the creation of new international legal mechanisms for countering terrorism. However, numerous unresolved issues and challenges remain in combating terrorism in the 21st century. In many areas, counter-terrorism efforts, both in the U.S. and globally, have yet to yield substantial results. If the effectiveness of these efforts does not improve, the scale of terrorism is likely to increase rather than decrease in the coming years [4].

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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#### **EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME IN ITALY**

Italy has been home to many organized crime structures, such as the Cosa Nostra, Ndrangheta and Camorra, which have a strong influence on the economy, politics and social life, especially in the south of the country. Historically, these organizations emerged in response to the need for alternative protection structures when state institutions were weak or corrupt. Over time, the mafia was able to deeply penetrate state structures, becoming a systemic threat to law and order [4].

Efforts to combat organized crime in Italy have achieved significant results through the development of an effective legal framework, the creation of specialized bodies (such as anti-mafia prosecutors) and cooperation between law enforcement agencies. One of the key elements has been the strengthening of legislation, which has enabled the state to more actively fight criminal groups, arrest their leaders, confiscate property