

iaati.org/news/entry/vehicle-crime-increasingly-linked-to-other-criminal-activities

5. Cross-border police cooperation [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/security/international-cooperation/police-cooperation/police-cooperation-node.html>

*Маценко Г.В.,*

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Марченко І.В.*

### **FIGHTING TERRORISM IN SYRIA**

The situation in Syria is part of the Arab Spring - a wave of social upheavals in the Arab world, demanding greater political freedom and overthrow of authority. Inspired by the successful revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt, the Syrian protesters used tools such as marches, hunger strikes, riots and vandalism to get rid of Baath's nearly fifty-year rule. Some political observers described the uprising as "unprecedented".

As protests stopped, the Syrian government began to use tanks and snipers to crush them. In particularly turbulent areas, water and electricity were blocked, and security forces resorted to the confiscation of flour and food. The Syrian army sieges some towns. According to witnesses, the soldiers who refused to open fire on the demonstrators were executed by the Syrian army. The Syrian government denied the message of desertion and accused "armed gangs" of resolving the conflict. Opposition-minded militants and militants have formed combat troops under the name of Free Syrian Army, which launched an insurgency campaign against the Syrian regular army. As a result, armed clashes spread throughout the country, increasing every year closer to the end of the year and becoming more organized.

Since the beginning of the uprising, the Syrian government has made several concessions: the state of emergency, which lasted 48 years, was abolished and gave the government broad powers to suspend constitutional rights and a bill was introduced for parliamentary consideration, which allowed for the creation of new political parties, provided that they would be based not on religious, tribal or ethnic ideas and would not discriminate against gender or race.

The Arab League, the European Union, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, other organizations condemned the use of weapons against protesters. The Iranian government, the main regional ally of Assad, first

declared that the uprising was organized by external forces, but the president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for reforms and seeking mutual understanding by both sides, stating that none of them has the right to kill each other. Despite Iran's statement, external interference was ruled out. The Arab League suspended Syria's membership until the government began a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and sent observers to the country as part of its proposal for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

The terrorist group "Islamic State" in Syria is fighting for the establishment of a theocratic regime in the country, the so-called "caliphate". Under the leadership of Abu Bakr al-Baghdad, Islamists founded a state-like entity there; in these territories they levy taxes and set up their own legal system there. Opposition group Fatah al-Sham is considered the largest and most capable group of rebels, which includes about 15 thousand fighters. Their ideology is similar to that of the "Islamic State", although these two groups are hostile to one another. At the end of July, Fatah al-Sham was also called the Front of Nusra and was the only official outpost of Al Qaeda's terrorist group in Syria. The Jihadist group broke ties with Al Qaeda terrorists and thus created an opportunity for itself to establish contacts with other Islamists. For a long time, Fatah al-Sham has been working with some groups of moderate insurgents. Under the roof of the Jays Al Fatah bloc, in particular, Fatah al-Sham, Islamabad militants from Ahrar al-Sham, small battalions of the Muslim Brotherhood, as well as brigades who call themselves part of the Free Syrian Army ". In the cities of Aleppo and Idlib, they jointly fought against the Syrian army - partly with the support of the United States. Nevertheless, the United States and Russia regard Fatah al-Sham as a terrorist organization. Therefore, the current truce does not apply to them. Instead, Saudi Arabia and Qatar are reportedly backing Islamic insurgents. In the Syrian war, the Gulf countries primarily pursue one goal: to get rid of Assad. For this, they are ready to support radical Islamists. The military operation against "Islamic states" is the interference of a number of states in the conflicts occurring in the territory of Iraq, Syria and Libya, in order to prevent the spread of the terrorist organization "Islamic State". In response to the successes achieved by the Islamic State group (abbreviated IS), some states began to intervene in the ongoing civil war in Syria and Iraq, and then in Libya. The rapid territorial gains in Iraq and Syria combined with the brutality and human rights violations condemned by the international community, as well as the fear of the further unexpected consequences of the Syrian civil war forced many countries to launch military operations against ISIL.

Iran and its allies initially took part in ground operations with the support of fighter aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles. In the middle of

the summer of 2014, the United States sent instructors to Iraq who were not directly involved in the hostilities, and starting in August they began a large-scale air campaign. On February 1, 2015, the Iraqi Prime Minister declared that the war with the “Islamic State” is in fact the “Third World War”, because the IG declares its plans to extend the war beyond the Levant and create a “World Caliphate”. On March 18, 2015, the leader of the Islamic State terrorist group, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, was injured as a result of the strike of the anti-terrorist coalition forces on a convoy of three vehicles on the border of Iraq and Syria. On September 30, 2015, at the request of the Syrian government, the Russian Federation entered into a civil war in Syria, launching a military operation in that country.

### **Список використаних джерел**

1. Kiselev V., Pismensky G., Popov V. Trends and Opportunities. Some forms and methods of conducting military operations in Syria (Russian.) // Army collection: magazine. - 2016 - February (t. 260, No. 02). - P. 3-7. - ISSN 1560-036X.
2. Bryan Lee The Impact of Cyber Capabilities in the Syrian Civil War // Small Wars Journal: Journal. - 2016 - 26 April.
3. Kiselev V. Some results of military operations in Syria // Army collection: Scientific-methodical journal of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation. - Moscow: Editorial and Publishing Center of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, 2016. - No. 07. - P. 8-17. - ISSN 1560-036X.

*Медлярський С.В.,*

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.Ю.*

### **FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE U.S.: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

America is at war. They have been fighting drug abuse for almost a century. Four Presidents have personally waged war on drugs. Unfortunately, it is a war that they are losing. Drug abusers continue to fill their courts, hospitals, and prisons. The drug trade causes violent crime that ravages their neighborhoods. Children of drug abusers are neglected, abused, and even abandoned. The only beneficiaries of this war are organized crime members and drug dealers.[2]

The United States has focused its efforts on the criminalization of drug use. The government has, to no avail, spent countless billions of dollars in efforts to eradicate the supply of drugs. Efforts of interdiction and