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Ткачук Ю.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.**

CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

In the 21st century, humanity has made significant progress in various spheres of social life, but social progress is also manifested in destructive, criminal and hazardous forms for the further sustainable growth of humanity. They are terrorism, separatism, seizure of the territories of sovereign states, as well as an increase in economic crime, legalization (laundering) of proceeds obtained through crime, fraud with financial resources, cybercrime is spreading, etc.

The relevance of this research topic consists in the fact that, under modern conditions, criminal manifestations pose a real threat to democratic development and national security in most countries of the world. Criminal elements, having close interregional and international ties, are increasingly directing their efforts to establish control over the most profitable areas of economic relations.

Some aspects of foreign experience in the prevention of terrorism are devoted to the work of such domestic and foreign researchers, such as: V. F. Antipenko, Yu. M. Antonyan, N. S. Behlova, V. O. Glushkov, V. M. Dryomin, V. P. Yemelyanov, M. N. Imanti, I. I. Karpets, V. V. Krutova, V. A. Lipkan, V. Ya. Nastyuk, V. V. Luneev, and others.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crimes, the inconsistency of state-wide, regional, sectoral state targeted social prevention programs in the relevant areas does not contribute to the prevention of crime in the country. Such a situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on a social, democratic and legal state, since the existing situation does not take into account the realities of modern times, because the fight against crime has long since turned into a global world problem that has acquired not only a national, but also an international, transnational character [1].

In general, forcible crime is increasing by 9 % every year in the world. according to official statistics, in the first half of the 1990s, in a significant part of the European countries, as well as in Japan, there was an increase in the main indicators of crime. The highest indicators for most unsafe crimes at the turn of the 1990s were noted in the USA, Canada and Australia. In 1988, 28.8 % of US citizens, 28.1 % of Canadians became casualties of at least one crime. In Europe, the highest rate of this category was registered in the Netherlands – 26.8 %, Spain – 21.9 %, Germany – 21.9 %. The beginning of the 1990s did not bring positive changes in the

dynamics and trends of crime in almost all countries of the world [1]. The activity of organized criminal groups is becoming more and more sophisticated and the specific weight of violent crimes is increasing.

One of the types of organized crime is terrorism, which is defined as a crime of a violent nature that has an international resonance and is aimed at intimidating or harming individuals or people in general, in order to achieve their goals, usually political.

Terrorist acts threaten human rights to the maximum extent. It is difficult to imagine that human rights can be respected when human life itself is clearly at stake or seen as «collateral damage» during mass bombings that directly or indirectly lead to injury, disease, suffering, destruction of homes and death. In times of war, especially war that continues continuously for several years, every human right is adversely affected. Health care systems are crumbling, education is suffering, rights to housing, work, food and water security, the legal system, freedom of the press and speech, and the responsibility of the state, or «hostile» state, for offense – all of these rights are being curtailed, if not eliminated. Completely.

The fight against terrorism is based on the following principles:

- legality and strict observance of human and citizen rights and freedoms;

- comprehensive use of legal, political, socio-economic, informational and propaganda and other opportunities for this purpose; priority of preventive measures;

- the inevitability of punishment for participation in terrorist activities;

- the priority of protecting the lives and rights of persons exposed to danger as a result of terrorist activities;

- a combination of overt and unspoken methods of combating terrorism;

- non-disclosure of information about technical methods and tactics of anti-terrorist operations, as well as about the composition of their participants;

- unity of command in the management of the forces and means involved in carrying out anti-terrorist operations;

- cooperation in the field of combating terrorism with foreign countries, their law enforcement agencies and special services, as well as with international organizations fighting terrorism [2].

Antiterror legislation in the USA began to actively develop after the well-known terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The new federal law "Patriotic Act" of 2001 significantly expanded the powers of special services and law enforcement agencies in the field of combating terrorism, which later became the cause of many scandals related to surveillance both by their own citizens and by representatives of foreign countries. Although many of the controversial provisions of anti-terrorism legislation have been repealed by Congress, it still has a significant number of provisions that allow various government agencies to collect classified information [2].

In conclusion, we can note that the importance of research in this area is due to the fact that during the last decade, there has been a tendency to increase the level of crime throughout the world, and, at the same time, the lack of social and legal control measures against the growing criminalization of social relations. In Ukraine, there is no concept of fighting crime approved at the state level, which is due to many economic, social, political, legal and other features and contradictions of the development of market relations in the country: the creation of the criminal justice system has not been completed; law enforcement agencies are being reformed; development of national legislation continues; state institutions are implemented, which must meet the best European and world standards in this area of public relations.

Список використаних джерел

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Федоренко Б.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.**

THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANDARD AND FALSIFIED MEDICAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

The International Council of Nurses (ICN) is committed to action to address the problem of substandard and falsified (SF) medical products and their consequences.

The existence of substandard and falsified medical products is an unacceptable risk to public health. They affect every region of the world, and medicines from all major therapeutic categories have been reported, including vaccines and diagnostics. They harm patients and undermine confidence in medical products, healthcare professionals and health systems. WHO is working with stakeholders to minimize the risks from SF medical products by collecting data and transferring knowledge and good practices to countries. SF medical products have a substantial negative impact on public health. Although definite morbidity and mortality rates as a result of SF medical products are not available, with an estimated 10% of medical products in low-and middle-income countries being falsified or substandard, the rates are projected to be extremely high. SF medical products can lead to serious adverse reactions or no therapeutic response. As well, they severely challenge the progress and investment made in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases. Antimicrobial resistance is considered one of the biggest threats to humanity and SF