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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN USING POLICE INTERACTION WITH POPULATION MODELS

Today, due to the rapid process of reform, the fast process of integration of the Ukrainian state into European standards in law enforcement, a significant role is played by the National Police, which is designed to ensure the rights and freedoms of citizens and maintain public order.

The National Police of Ukraine is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law. The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas:

- public safety and public order;
- security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state;
- provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law [1].

Strong relationships of mutual trust between police agencies and the communities they serve are critical to maintaining public safety and effective policing. Police officials rely on the cooperation of community members to provide information about crime in their neighborhoods, and to work with the police to devise solutions to crime and disorder problems.

Similarly community members' willingness to trust the police depends on whether they believe that police actions reflect community values and incorporate the principles of procedural justice and legitimacy [2].

Modern police are advised not to gain respect by the way adaptation to public opinion, and readiness provide a service to every citizen regardless of his/her social status, politeness and dedication in defending life of citizens. The assessment of the activity and level of work of the National Police bodies depends on the level of public confidence in them. The essence of interaction with the population is to involve citizens in maintaining public order, to prevent crimes, to ensure law and order.

Transparency is essential to positive police-community relationships. When a critical incident occurs, agencies should try to release as much information about it as possible, as soon as possible, so the community will not feel that information is being purposefully withheld from them.

Many civil leaders and police executives also recommend that officers at all levels receive training on diversity, implicit bias, and cultural competency. Many cities and towns have communities with a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds and cultures, and it is important for officers to be able to communicate effectively with, and understand the cultural norms of, these different groups [2].

Many foreign countries are building the strategy of partnership between the police and the population. It is being implemented components of the Community Policing strategy into one's own professional activity. This approach envisages: joint responsibility of the police and the population for security; application of an individual approach to

solving problems in interaction with society; cooperation with the population to prevent offenses.

Therefore, we can analyze this model of police interaction with the population operating in the United States, Germany and Poland.

Law enforcement agencies in the United States have been deploying community policing practices—sometimes called community-oriented policing (COP)—since the 1970s, but as demand for police reform has increased, there has been a renewed interest in community policing as a means to systemic reform [3].

Community policing, or variations of it, has become the national mantra of the American police. Throughout the United States, the language, symbolism, and programs of community policing have sprung up in urban, suburban, and even rural police departments.

The organizing themes of community policing suggest that law enforcement can be more focused, proactive, and community sensitive. Moreover, community policing portends significant changes to the social and formal organization of policing [4].

Community policing in Germany is also known as district policing, aiming to gratify the citizens' needs for visible police that is openly present at their surrounding and among the people living there. The officer should talk to the people, be a direct partner for their requests, and have knowledge of their concerns and emergencies. The district police officers should provide close and trustful contacts.

Community policing is based upon the idea that the activities of the police have to be extended in the communities to become an institution that cares and coordinates efforts to improve social cohesion [5].

Polish Police known these days as "Policja" faced considerable reforms that resulted in a restructuring of the entire policing model when Polish parliament passed a new Police Act that took effect on April 6, 1990. This can be seen as a policing model that echoes elements of Community Oriented Policing (COP) model found in the US and it

has been argued that it was created to bring officers and community members closer together by forming a trust between police and public.

However, gaining a trust of society can be a tricky issue, especially in the country where people still remember the methods of policing used by Milicja during the Communism time. Therefore, there are mixed messages passed across the country; according to latest statistics published by CBOS in 2016, 65% of Polish public trusted the Police, while the remaining 27% did not [6].

Undoubtedly, thanks to the established mechanism and borrowing of foreign experience, the Community Policing strategy, it is possible to develop proposals to improve the situation of police interaction with the population in Ukraine.

It is this model that shows us that we need to take into account community opinion on security and public order issues in the service area. Thanks to it, the society will be able to control the activities of the National Police, receive information on security in their environment.

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С

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UK CYBER SECURITY COMMUNITY

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There are many governments in the UK that are working to prevent cybercrime. There are many types of cybercrime. Crimes such as piracy, online fraud and carding remain popular in recent years. Each of us has heard of them and understands that it is not always possible to rely on online resources. But even with this knowledge, people still face such problems.

People who make frequent online purchases may be deceived in the online store or perhaps the buyer simply specified their card number on an unverified website and this may lead to the fact that all the money from the card was illegally withdrawn from your card.

Therefore, each country creates a variety of organizations to protect its citizens from cybercrime and to make fraudsters accountable for their crimes.

Britain is no exception. There are governments in this country such as: Cyber Aware, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, Get Safe Online, National Crime Agency (NCA), National Cyber Force (NCF), National Cyber Security Centre, National Security Council, Office of Cyber Security and Information Assurance, Trustworthy Software Initiative, Warning, Advice and Reporting Points (WARPs). So the first government caught my attention National Cyber Security Centre.