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THE COURSE «HUMAN RIGHTS» IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF DANISH POLICE

The Danish Police School and Staff College is the joint educational establishment for all members of the Police Service in Denmark. The College provides training for officers at all levels – covering basic training, general in service and further training courses, specialist courses, leadership, and management training for all senior ranks.

The basic training for Danish police officers covers a period of 3 years. It comprises two periods of equal length at the Police school, where instruction is given in professional policing as well as in general subjects. These periods include a one-year period of practical training.

During the two theoretical training periods at the Police School, human rights education forms part of the lessons in such subjects as civics, police theory, investigation and the law of procedure.

In the civics lessons, students learn about the United Nations and European conventions and their connection with the provisions on civil rights laid down in the Danish Constitution. This is done, not least, in order to demonstrate to students that certain clauses in the Constitution are of a universal nature.

In the other subjects, studies will include the particular provisions for policing activities stipulated by Danish law, and they will be correlated back to the fundamental rules for the exercise of power within a democratic community ruled by law. In leadership training programs, human rights constitute a specific subject.

As it will appear, international human rights constitute an integral part of a number of subjects in basic training as well as in other police training courses. In the light of the increasing internationalization and of the increasing predominance of the provisions of international human rights treaties within a democratic state governed by the rule of law, such as Denmark, it has been decided to make the subject more prominent by making it an independent subject in basic training as from the autumn of 1995. The number of lessons devoted to it has not yet been decided, but it will probably be between 15 and 20 lessons.

On the planning and implementation of training in human rights matters the Police School and Staff College co-operates with a series of human rights organizations: the Danish Centre for Human Rights, the Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, the Ethnic Equality Board and the Documentation and Consultation Centre on Racial Discrimination.

Finally, it can be mentioned that, over the years, the Police School and Staff College - and the Danish Police Service, for that matter – have been involved in a number of international schemes, at which the

implementation of human rights in policing has been on the agenda. These will include co-operation schemes on training with the South African Police and the Palestinian Police Force.

Список використаних джерел

1. Human rights and the police, seminar proceedings, Strasbourg, 6–8 December 2005, Council of Europe Publishing. 184 p.

2. Danish police. URL: <http://ukraine.um.dk/uk/about-denmark-ukr/political-and-social-affairs-ukr/>.

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COMBATING CYBERCRIMES IN UKRAINE IN CONDITIONS OF WAR

War, as one of the greatest upheavals of humanity, exerts a particularly powerful influence on the state of crime in general and on its individual types. Cybercrime is not an exception, but rather the opposite – it is a vivid example of how socially dangerous acts can simultaneously act as a mass destructive phenomenon of society and a powerful tool of the enemy’s so-called «hybrid war».

Since the beginning of the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine, the number of cybercrimes has increased significantly, both for self-serving motives and for ideological and propaganda ones. According to the legislation of Ukraine, Cybercrime (computer crime) is a socially dangerous criminal act in cyberspace and/or with its use, responsibility for which is provided by the law of Ukraine on criminal responsibility and/or which is recognized as a crime by international treaties of Ukraine.

Among the cybercrimes committed for the purpose of illegal enrichment, carding, phishing, skimming, etc., which were already quite common, should be noted. However, new ones were added to them – fake charity for the needs of the army and wounded soldiers, offers to evacuate or rent housing for refugees and internally displaced persons, fraud related to the trade in non-existent ammunition, weapons, as well as from the preparation of documents that allegedly give enable men to avoid mobilization and even cross the border.

In the conditions of an armed conflict, a cybercriminal is not only a thief or a fraudster, but also a potential saboteur, collaborator and recruiter, that is, a full-fledged combat unit of enemy forces that uses Ukrainian cyberspace to weaken the state’s defense capabilities and demoralize Ukrainians. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, several cases of large-scale hostile cyberattacks have already become known. They consist of various actions such as disrupting, denying or destroying computers and computers networks [1, p. 75].