

state, including taking into account foreign experience in combating cybercrime in the field of administrative law software [4].

Only the coordinated efforts of organizations and agencies regardless forms of ownership, by establishing international cooperation, using modern technologies to protect information is possible get the benefits not only of e-business but also of the information revolution in general, no forgetting about the information security of the state and individual citizens.

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**COMMUNITY POLICING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND
HISTORY OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE**

Actuality: In 2015, the police reform began, one of the steps of the Nation was to create a regulatory framework regulates activities in accordance with modern world standards. Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” clearly states that police activities should be a participant in interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on a partnership basis and should be aimed at meeting their needs. Thus, the beginning of reform, changes in laws, staff renewal, OTG creation and capacity building provide an opportunity to talk about the need for public dialogue between the population and law enforcement, building cooperation to protect and enhance security at the population level.

Target: A study of the formation of the community policing in Ukraine, as well as an analysis of foreign experience in the interaction of law enforcement with the population.

Main body:

- analysis of legislative acts
- study of the stages of reform
- study of foreign experience of interaction with the community
- defining the essence of the concept community policing

- acquaintance with the main tasks of the community police
- information analysis and summarizing

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

Community Policing is community-oriented policing. It is this mechanism that is gaining popularity around the world as the contradictions between what law enforcement officers do and what they think they should do become clearer. We tried to explain what Community Policing is and what it means for the police, the community and the authorities.

Interaction between the police and the community is taken into account in the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" (Article 11): In Ukraine, the active development of the community policing approach began in 2002 with the launch of a pilot project in two districts of Kharkiv as part of a project implemented by Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs and Leicester University (UK). A number of projects were also implemented in Lviv region (Sambir). The School Police Officer program was recently launched (in 2016). As part of this initiative, patrol officers conduct open lessons in schools, as well as individual consultations with students [1].

Implemented projects aimed at developing the approach and non-governmental organizations. For example, in Vinnytsia, the NGO Parostok set up sign language courses for police officers so that they could communicate with deaf people without any problems. In the same city, there is another project: the organization of the "Special Olympics" together with the police teaches children with autism safety rules and gives them instructions in case of problems. In Lysychansk, Severodonetsk and Rubizhne, police patrols visit orphanages and orphanages. In Kryvyi Rih, patrol police together with the military anti-terrorist operation are making a photo project about children with autism affected by the conflict. In Cherkasy and Dnipro, self-defense courses are held for women, coached by patrol police officers. In Odessa, the police joined the eco-project of the youth organization "Synergy" - its participants tell about the protection of the environment to schoolchildren and university students. In Poltava, police officers meet with residents as part of the Coffee with a Police Officer project: community members have the opportunity to communicate with law enforcement officers in an informal atmosphere, learn more about their work and security in the city. In Ternopil they spend "Weekend with the police" and so on [2].

In Kyiv, Convictus Ukraine, with the support of the International Renaissance Foundation, is implementing the project "Joining Forces - a Safe Community." The purpose of the activity is to form effective interaction between the territorial community, police and local authorities of Desnianskyi district of Kyiv, which contributes to the introduction of police accountability, community involvement in identifying and solving security problems in the community. The project conducted a series of trainings for employees of the Desnianskyi district sector of the Central Interregional Department on Execution of Criminal Punishments and Probation of the Ministry of Justice [3].

Police officers and the public generally believe that hiring more police officers is crucial to reducing crime. At the same time, many studies do not support the view that the involvement of additional police officers has the effect of preventing or reducing crime. Moreover, the data suggest that the reduction in crime in US cities had little to do with the recruitment of additional police officers. Proponents of community policing emphasize that positive results occur when there are fundamental changes in the management, structure and culture of police organizations. A study of the impact of foot patrols found no effect on crime. However, two studies in Auckland and Birmingham found that in communities where police use door-to-door contact with citizens, there has been a marked reduction in the number of reported violent crimes.

Research also shows that "those who believe that police-community interaction is practiced in their area are more likely to give positive assessments to the police." Interaction between the police and the community helps to create and strengthen the community. This approach also connects the police and the community. The partnership, which develops over time, can eventually help police find the causes of crime in the area. By engaging the community, the police receive more resources to fight crime. After meeting community members, officers are more likely to receive valuable information about criminals and their activities. In addition, they can more often receive information about the needs of community members and their expectations from the police [3].

Conclusions: the effective work of the police can only be achieved with the support of the public. It is necessary to conduct more introductory, preventive, educational work for the population for better education of society. From school to develop children's respect for the police and call for close cooperation on a partnership basis.

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