

Speaking with witnesses or victims' relatives and taking accurate testimony,

Investigating criminal activity and collaborating with colleagues across departments, and

Educating the public while developing trusting relationships through speaking roles at schools or community special interest groups [2].

Therefore, improving language skills is a very important part of the work of a law enforcement officer, the correct use of which facilitates the process of communication with citizens and increases the level of public trust in law enforcement agencies and other public services.

Список використаних джерел

1. The Impact of Language Services in Law Enforcement. URL: <https://telelanguage.com/blog/the-impact-of-language-services-in-lawenforcement/>.

2. Law Enforcement Roles Requiring Language Skills. URL: <https://www.leadwithlanguages.org/language-career/law-enforcement/>.

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THE ONLINE SAFETY BILL ILLEGAL AND HARMFUL CONTENT

The idea of creating a law to tackle some of the worst aspects of internet content is a noble one and long overdue (e.g. terrorist content, bullying, racism and hate speech, child abuse, self-harm, suicide imagery and conspiracy theories that incite violence etc.). At present, far too much of this slips through the cracks of the weak self-regulatory approach, as aptly demonstrated so many times via Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc. (they were slow to stop ISIS, dangerous conspiracy theories and political leaders inciting violence) [1].

The UK Online Safety Bill was introduced into UK parliament on 17 March 2022. The OSB is a proposed UK law to establish a new regulatory regime to address illegal and harmful content online. Amongst other requirements, the OSB will impose a duty of care in relation to illegal content as well as content that is harmful to both adults and children on providers of internet services which allow users to upload and share user-generated content [3].

The Online Safety Bill imposes obligations on in-scope services regarding three types of content: illegal content, content that is harmful to children, and content that is harmful to adults. It then applies further sub-categorisations within these content types. The «safety duties» that services must comply with vary depending on the content in question [1].

All services in scope of the OSB have obligations concerning illegal content. This comprises content which, or the or the possession, viewing, accessing, publication or dissemination of which, amounts to:

- an offence relating to terrorism or child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA); these offences are specified in Schedules to the Bill

- any other «priority offence» specified in Schedules to the Bill. The list includes offences in relation to assisting suicide, threats to kill, fear or provocation of violence, harassment, stirring up hatred on grounds of race, religion or sexual orientation, stalking, putting people in fear of violence, racially or religiously aggravated public order offences, drugs offences, firearms and weapons offences, assisting unlawful immigration, sexual exploitation offences, sexual images offences, proceeds of crime offences, fraud and financial services offences, and related inchoate offences

- any other offence of which the victim is an individual or individuals except offences relating to the infringement of IP rights, breach of consumer protection laws, the safety or quality of goods, or the performance of a service by a person not qualified to perform it [2].

Whereas, in the previous draft of the Bill, content was considered illegal if the service provider had reasonable grounds to believe there was a relevant offence, this mental element has now been removed and only content actually amounting to an offence is considered illegal.

Services likely to be accessed by children have obligations regarding content that is harmful to children. This comprises:

- Content that amounts to «primary priority content» or «priority content» – content falling within both categories will be designated in regulations to be made by the Secretary of State. The Online Harms Consultation Response indicates that these might include violent and/or pornographic content.

- Content of a kind which presents a material risk of significant harm to an appreciable number of children in the UK except where the impact flows from the content’s potential financial impact, the safety or quality of goods featured in the content, or the way in which a service featured in the content may be performed. «Harm» for these purposes includes physical or psychological harm, including harm caused by individuals to themselves and by individuals to other individuals [2].

Services falling within Category 1 under the Online Safety Bill have obligations concerning content that is harmful to adults (more information regarding Ofcom’s role in categorising regulated services is available here). This comprises:

- Content that amounts to «priority content» – content falling within this category will be designated in regulations to be made by the Secretary of State. The Consultation Response indicates that this might include abuse that doesn’t amount to an offence, and content about eating disorders, self-harm and suicide.

- Content of a kind which presents a material risk of significant harm to an appreciable number of adults in the UK except where the impact

flows from the content's potential financial impact, the safety or quality of goods featured in the content, or the way in which a service featured in the content may be performed. Again, «harm» for these purposes includes physical or psychological harm, including harm caused by individuals to themselves and by individuals to other individuals [2].

The OSB forms part of the UK's wider mission to develop rules and norms for the internet. The OSB will apply to providers of 'user-to-user' services (i.e., providers of internet services which allow users to encounter content generated, uploaded or shared by others) and 'search services' (i.e., providers of search engines which enable users to search multiple websites and databases) [3]. Expressly excluded from scope are SMS and MMS, one-to-one live aural communication, internal business services, limited functionality services which only allow comments and reviews, paid-for advertisements and news publisher content.

Список використаних джерел

1. Government Hints at Climbdown Over UK Online Safety Bill. URL: <https://www.ispreview.co.uk/index.php/2022/09/government-hints-at-climbdown-over-uk-online-safety-bill.html>.

2. Online Safety Bill - illegal and harmful content and safety duties. URL: <https://www.taylorwessing.com/en/interface/2022/the-online-safety-bill---the-uks-answer-to-addressing-online-harms/online-safety-bill-illegal-and-harmful-content-and-safety-duties>.

3. The Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity Law Review: United Kingdom». URL: <https://thelawreviews.co.uk/title/the-privacy-data-protection-and-cybersecurity-law-review/united-kingdom>.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention is one of the directions of state policy, which includes a system of measures aimed at specific individuals and groups who commit illegal acts, in order to eradicate criminal behavior and its causes in society, as well as to reduce the number of offenses.

Among foreign countries, crime prevention involves a set of non-repressive measures, that is, all activities carried out by state, public and private actors aimed at preventing the commission of crime and reducing anxiety about it.

Studies have shown that there are a number of factors that increase the likelihood of youths committing crime: poverty and inadequate housing; insufficient parental guidance; limited social and cognitive abilities; exclusion from school; family violence; few employment opportunities; economic exclusion and a culture of violence. Crime reduction has been a result of demographic trends, focused policing and mobilisation of a broad