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CYBERSECURITY IN SINGAPORE

Singapore's cybersecurity strategy from 2016 identified 3 areas of development: building a sustainable infrastructure, creating a more secure digital space, dynamic development and strengthening international cooperation. The leitmotif of the document was the cybersecurity ecosystem, which is based on three pillars: government agencies, academia and industry, where the first violin, of course, is played by the government. The network of state profile institutions consists of CSA, the Cybersecurity Agency, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office and is managed by the Ministry of Communications and Information [1].

Singapore's 2018 Cyber Security Act obliges the Agency to prevent and respond to attacks. The NRF, the National Science Foundation, is an office of the Prime Minister's Office that focuses on capacity-building for research and development, and which sets the vector for research and

development, and funds strategic initiatives. The Cyber Command at the Ministry of the Interior coordinates and conducts operations in the digital space.

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Singapore pays great attention to education and research, which can be traced, in particular, to the disproportionately large number of research centers for the city-state, whose activities are focused on information and communication technologies.

The Cybersecurity Laboratory and the NUS-Singtel Cybersecurity Research and Development Laboratory are two institutions based on the National University of Singapore (NUS). The first specializes in creating a «risk environment» for testing vulnerabilities and creating solutions. The second deals with data analysis and machine learning for automatic detection of cyberattacks, as well as methods of protection against unauthorized access. The laboratory was launched in 2016 under the auspices of the NRF and funded jointly with NUS and the Singaporean telecommunications group Singtel in the amount of 43 million dollars [2].

The School of Computer Science and Engineering (SCSE), which is part of Nanyang University of Technology and works with government, industry and higher education institutions in other countries, including universities in the UK, Israel and the United States.

Singapore's Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), which focuses on economic progress and aims to bridge the gap between academia and industry. A * STAR conducts basic and applied research in a wide range of information and communication technologies, including artificial intelligence, block chain and privacy, cybersecurity and the Internet of Things (IoT), the concept of communication using technology for interaction between objects and the environment [1].

I-Trust is a cybersecurity research center at the University of Technology and Design in Singapore that protects critical infrastructure and is funded by grants from the Ministry of Defense. I-Trust works in 5 areas, within which it implements relevant research projects: cyber physical systems, block chain, IoT, autonomous vehicles and corporate network.

Among private companies, Ensign Info Security is the largest in the field of digital security, which performs three functions: customer consulting, solution development and operational support. Ensign is focused on providing Singapore with cyber threat data for critical sectors of the local and regional economies, as one of the basic conditions of the company's activity is the interoperable exchange of information with governments [2].

Cyberattacks. In Singapore, an unprecedented cyberattack stole the personal data of 1.5 million people, including the prime minister, according to Reuters. Authorities called the incident the most serious burglary of personal databases.

Singapore is a country with a population of about 6 million, known for its high level of computer technology.

Investigators from the National Cyber Security Agency and the health care system confirmed that the attack was deliberate and well-planned. About one and a half million patients who visited medical clinics from May 2015 to July 2018 were affected by the hacking of their personal data.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is one of the most common crimes to which law enforcement officers respond; yet, it is often misunderstood.

Domestic violence is abusive behavior in any relationship, as defined by law, which is used to gain or maintain power and control over a current or former intimate partner or family or household member. [1] Domestic violence may include physical, sexual, emotional, economic, and psychological actions or threats of actions. Abusers may also commit verbal threats, acts of intimidation, property damage, animal cruelty, elder and child abuse, strangulation, and stalking. The trauma and harm caused by domestic violence can be complex.

Domestic violence cuts across all identities and impacts people in all walks of life. Someone who experiences domestic violence can be a current or former intimate partner, a family or household member, or a person who has or had a child in common with the abuser. Because these crimes can be