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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES OF UKRAINE AND GREAT BRITAIN

Each state is a complex mechanism in which there is a population and those who serve them. These include all executive, legislative and human rights bodies. Human rights are unique in nature, they determine the status of a person in any society and are a constructive means of civilized activity of people, satisfaction of their interests and needs in society.

The most important guarantor of law and order is the law enforcement activity of the state, which is carried out through the system of state bodies and public organizations. The activity of all state bodies is carried out directly within the framework of the law and contributes to the establishment of the foundations of legality and the strengthening of lawfulness, but there are still a number of state institutions and public organizations that are exclusively engaged in the performance of law enforcement functions.

Ukraine is on the verge of joining the European Union, and therefore the analysis of the experience of law enforcement agencies of leading European countries (Great Britain) is our main research task.

Ukrainian Law Enforcement System

According to the Law of Ukraine «On State Protection of Court and Law Enforcement Officials» (Article 2) Law Enforcement Bodies are Prosecutor's Office, National Police, Security Service, Military Law Enforcement Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, State Border Protection bodies [6].

Thus, it is possible to say that law-enforcement bodies are state and non-state bodies that carry out law-enforcement and law-enforcement activities, whose main task is to fight crime and other offenses in all spheres of public life.

The Activity of the Prosecutor's Offices in Ukraine

The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine is the only system which, in the order stipulated by this Law, carries out the functions established by the Constitution of Ukraine with the purpose of protection of human rights and freedoms, the general interests of society and the state [2].

The Activity of the National Police of Ukraine

The National Police of Ukraine (police) is the central body of the executive power, which serves the society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public security and order [1].

The Activity of the Security Service of Ukraine

The Security Service of Ukraine is a state body of special purpose with law enforcement functions, which provides state security of Ukraine. The Security Service of Ukraine shall be subject to the protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, scientific, technical and defense potential of Ukraine, legal interests of the state and rights of citizens within the limits of the competence determined by the legislation [3].

The features of law enforcement bodies include:

1. Performance of preventive and other main functions;
2. Necessity of special organizational, legal, personnel, material-technical, financial, information, scientific and other support;
3. The employees of this body are subject to special requirements concerning business and moral qualities, educational level, absence of criminal records, etc;
4. Law enforcement officials enjoy increased social and legal protection [5].

Great Britain Law Enforcement System

Britain (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) – democratic, legal, unitary state, form of government – parliamentary (constitutional) monarchy. The state power is based on its division into three branches - legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative body is the Parliament, which consists of two chambers – the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The executive power is exercised by the Government of Great Britain – the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

There are peculiarities of the organization of the police in the city of London (the capital of Great Britain). Here the Metropolitan Police and the police of London City, headed by the commissars. The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police is appointed as the Queen of Great Britain on the recommendation of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Great Britain. The following posts were established in the capital police: Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner of Commissioner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Commissioner, Commander, chief inspector, sergeant, Constable.

Other bodies that do not belong to the UK Ministry of Internal Affairs perform the functions of the police. Thus, the property and personnel protection of the British Defense Ministry is provided by the Police of the British Defense Ministry, headed by the Chief Constable, under the authority of the British Defense Ministry [4].

There are a number of agencies that participate in law enforcement in the United Kingdom which can be grouped into three general types:

Territorial Police Forces carry out the majority of policing. These are police forces that cover a police area (a particular region) and have an independent police authority.

National Law Enforcement Bodies include the National Crime Agency and national police forces that have a specific, non-regional jurisdiction, such as the British Transport Police. The Serious Organized Crime and Police Act 2005 refer to these as “special police forces” not including the NCA which is not a police force. In addition, there are non-

police law enforcement agencies, whose officers are not police officers, but still enforce laws, and other bodies with solely investigatory powers.

Miscellaneous Police Forces mostly have their foundations in older legislation or common law. These are responsible for policing specific local areas or activities, such as ports and parks [7].

Summarizing our theoretical research, we should note that the law enforcement bodies of Ukraine and Great Britain have similar bodies and functions as well as differences in their structure and activity.

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SECURITY OF PERSONAL DATE

Data security is the process of protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access. It includes all of the different cybersecurity practices you use to secure your data from misuse, like encryption, access restrictions (both physical and digital), and more. Data security has always been important. Security had always been central for the protection of confidentiality, integrity and availability of personal data.

With the increasing use of online and mobile applications, the advances of analytics and the Internet of Things, the need for data security is more important than ever, considering the risks of new exposed system vulnerabilities and cyber-attacks, as well the vast opportunities for data combination and end users' tracking. Still, security is not just about the