

defendant's conditions of probation. Any changes usually come in the form of an order that modifies a defendant's conditions.

Parole changes are not usually the result of a court order. Instead, parole conditions are usually set by the parole board, and they are for all defendants. For example, all defendants are banned from committing new offenses. Changes in conditions or procedures related to those conditions do not come from the original judge, but instead come from the parole officer or parole board. Instead of criminal proceeding, these changes are referred to as administrative proceedings. This is an important distinction, because a defendant is afforded more state and constitutional protections in a criminal case than an administrative hearing.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Mair G. The use and impact of the Community Order and the Suspended Sentence Order / G. Mair, N. Cross, S. Taylor. – London: Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, 2007. – 204 p.

2. Mair G. The Community Order and the Suspended Order: The Views and Attitudes of Sentencers / G. Mair, N. Cross, S. Taylor. – London: Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, 2008. – 213 p.

3. Morgan R. Thinking about the demand for probation services. – Probation Journal, 2003. – № 50 (1). – P. 7 – 19.

Дробіленко Є., здобувач ступеня
вищої освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник М.В.

POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS IN THE OSCE REGION

The responsibility for law enforcement in Ukraine traditionally rests with two government agencies: the Ministry of the Interior and the Security Service. Other bodies authorized to conduct criminal investigations are the Foreign Intelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service.

In accordance with the Law “on National Security” the structure of the security and defence sector includes: the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Special Transport Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the State Migration Service of Ukraine, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, The Security Service of Ukraine, the State Security Guard of Ukraine, the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine, the Apparatus of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, intelligence authorities of Ukraine, central executive authority, which forms and implements the state military-industrial policy.

The bodies authorized to conduct criminal investigations are National Police, Security Service, State Bureau of Investigation, National Anti-Corruption Bureau, Penitentiary Service and the authority which oversees compliance with tax legislation.

Police services in Ukraine are provided by the National Police, which is coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers (government) through the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The Head of the National Police is appointed and dismissed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the proposal of the Prime Minister of Ukraine in accordance with the proposals of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. [1]

The National Police of Ukraine, established in August 2015, is a central executive body and directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs in accordance with the law.

The tasks of the National Police are to provide police services in the following areas:

- public safety and public order;
- security and protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state;
- crime prevention;
- provision of assistance services to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies need such assistance within the limits defined by law. [2]

The OSCE Project Co-ordinator has been building the capacity of Ukrainian law enforcers in their responses to cybercrime since 2011. The Project Co-ordinator has helped to equip a training room with modern equipment in two police education establishments and headquarters, and trained police staff with the support of international practitioners. From 2012 twenty Ukrainian police officers and experts improved their knowledge and skills in investigating cyber-related crimes at a six-day intensive training course, organized in Kyiv by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine. [3]

84 cyber-police officers, trained by the Office for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) started work in Ukraine on the grounds of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs. The initial 20 special agents and 64 inspectors make up one-third of the personnel of the new Cyber Police Department, which was created within the National Police of Ukraine as part of the wider law enforcement reforms in the country. Start a full and good training of cyber policemen helped the Government of Canada and the OSCE. Unique

courses on digital forensics and computer security were developed. The education of inspectors and special agents designed for 400 hours.

Every year starting in 2016 an OSCE-supported re-training programme for cyber police officers in Ukraine.

100-hour training course, developed and implemented by the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, is an opportunity to enhance skills and knowledge of 100 officers who have already passed the attestation process. International experts presented officers of the Ministry's specialized units from the central office and six regional centers with skills and details of handling cases related to malware distribution, network infrastructure attacks as well as the storage and distribution of child pornography.

Among other topics were techniques for identifying and establishing the location of a suspect, uncovering and gathering evidence of cybercrimes, including how to counter attempts to hide and encrypt data. [4]

The National Academy of Internal Affairs is confidently heading for a significant anniversary. In 2021, our higher education institution will celebrate its 100th anniversary. The development of international cooperation has always been and remains one of the most important activities of the NAIA, aimed at exchanging best practices in the field of police training and its implementation in the educational process.

During the long period of cooperation, the Academy held a number of international events with the assistance of the EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine, the Council of Europe Office, the UN Office in Ukraine, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine, NATO in Ukraine, the OSCE, the Hans Seidel Foundation in Ukraine and the Friedrich Foundation. Ebert, diplomatic missions of foreign states in Ukraine and other international organizations. Every year, the circle of international partners expands, and partnerships are

strengthened and become friendlier. [5] Ukraine has been able to make strong progress in all areas of development and will not stop there.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Policing and Border Security and Management Overview / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://polis.osce.org/country-profiles/ukraine>
2. Functions and missions / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/f/7/423401.pdf>
3. Training center / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://rm.coe.int/3148-2-3-ecteg-12-tdt-ukraine/1680727f0b>
4. First cyber-police officers graduate in Ukraine / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://rm.coe.int/3148-2-3-ecteg-12-tdt-ukraine/1680727f0b>
5. International cooperation / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.naiu.kiev.ua/news/mizhnarodne-spivrobotnictvo-v-akademiyi.html>

Заярний Ж.,
здобувач ступеня вищої
освіти бакалавр
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.М.

THEFT AS A CRIME

The theme chosen by me, "Theft", is currently relevant. Since property crimes, including theft, constitute one of the most widespread and most dangerous groups of criminal acts, as they encroach upon one of the most valuable social benefits - the property right.

Theft is the most common crime committed in Ukraine. In this case, the detection rate of thefts is quite low.