

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.

Список використаних джерел:

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2. Садомська Б. Кіберполітика Сінгапуру: як місто-держава захищається від цифрових загроз? [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://adastra.org.ua/blog/kiberpolitika-singapuru-yak-misto-derzhava-zahishayetsya-vid-cifrovih-zagrozh>

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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

multifaceted, complex, and cause devastating pain, a victim-centered and trauma-informed response to domestic violence is essential. This means that officers need to understand that victims of domestic violence can display a wide variety of reactions to the violence; no two victims may express themselves in the same way.

According to the IACP, a law enforcement agency should implement a zero-tolerance policy toward officer-committed domestic violence, which begins with screening and investigating prospective officers pre-hire, post-conditional offer, and post-hire. At each phase of the hiring process, certification agencies and law enforcement agencies should investigate candidates for a history of domestic violence, including asking candidates about their past behavior and using a psychological assessment that screens for indicators of abuse. Upon hiring, a law enforcement agency should reach out to officers' significant others and families to introduce the agency's zero tolerance policy on domestic violence, provide a point of contact within the agency, and offer referrals for support services. Departments should provide non-punitive options for assistance in response to observed warning signs or at the request of an officer, intimate partner, or family member. This should include, at a minimum, a confidential procedure for requesting counseling referrals. While couples counseling is discouraged as a response to domestic violence, law enforcement agencies should offer referrals for individual supportive services to officers and their family members when appropriate or requested.

Every third woman in the world has faced domestic violence, says UNO. According to research, from 1 to 2 million women in Ukraine suffer from physical abuse every year. Pandemic, quarantine, and self-isolation led us to an outbreak of violence in families and the increase in the domestic abuse level. This thesis is confirmed by the experience of countries that were the first to face the pandemic and introduce quarantine measures. The situation goes more complicated because people must stay at home and have no possibility to seek for help in different organizations. At the same time, there is no work, friends, sports, and training, walks so there are no limits between victims and offenders. Alcohol, job loss, financial challenges, and psychological problems exacerbate the situation.

The model policy also advises that officers should be trained in the agency's zero-tolerance policy through all phases of their career. Agencies should partner with local victim service organizations to develop the curriculum for such training, and topics should include understanding domestic violence, departmental protocol, warning signs of domestic violence by law enforcement officers, victim safety, and domestic violence laws. Any report or admission of domestic violence committed by an

officer should be investigated both criminally and administratively. The model policy outlines the best practices for communications, patrol, on-scene supervisory response, and follow-up when a report has been made that an officer has engaged in domestic violence. Whether you are in a supervisory or training role, a new officer, or a civilian employee, all law enforcement personnel have a role to play in responding to officer-committed domestic violence. You can start by knowing some warning signs of domestic violence. These include aggressiveness, such as excessive or increased use of force on the job, stalking or inappropriate surveillance activities, unusually high incidences of physical altercations and verbal disputes, inappropriate treatment of animals, and on- or off-duty injuries. Other warning signs include domestic violence-related issues, such as monitoring and controlling any family member through such means as excessive phone calling, stalking an intimate partner or family member, and discrediting or disparaging an intimate partner. Deteriorating work performance, such as tardiness, excessive absences, and alcohol or drug abuse, can also be warning signs.

The model policy outlines the responsibilities of each person in a law enforcement agency to respond effectively and responsibly:

Supervisory responsibilities: Supervisors who note a pattern of problematic behavior should address those behaviors through a review or other contact with the officer, forward written reports of the behaviors to the chief through the chain of command, prepare and submit to the chief a written request for a psychological exam, and request when warranted that the chief order an officer to seek assistance from a certified program for batterers.

Accused officer responsibilities: Officers are encouraged to take personal responsibility in seeking confidential referrals and assistance from the department to prevent a problem from escalating to the level of criminal conduct against an intimate partner. Officers who learn that they are the subject of a criminal investigation or a protective order proceeding should immediately report this to their supervisors and give their supervisors copies of court notices and orders. Officers should also cooperate with internal investigations.

Bystander officer responsibilities: Officers who have not engaged in domestic violence but are aware of domestic violence committed by other officers should report this to their supervisor. Those officers should cooperate with investigations and refrain from any behavior that could be interpreted as interfering with an investigation or intimidating witnesses.

[2]

It may be difficult for police officers at any stage of their career to respond to domestic violence committed by fellow officers. They may want to protect fellow officers from the consequences of their actions, including damage to their law enforcement careers. They may also want to intervene informally or to counsel an offending officer off the record in a misguided effort to prevent a more serious incident. Remember, domestic violence is a crime, and an officer's first obligation is to enforce the law; protect the community; and, most importantly, help keep victims safe. If you don't know what your agency's policy is on officer-committed domestic violence, ask your supervisor. Responding effectively to domestic violence is the responsibility of every member of the law enforcement community!

Список використаних джерел:

1.Domestic violence 101: How should a enforcement Agency Respond? https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/10-2020/domestic_violence_101.html

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UK BEATING CRIME PLAN

The beating crime plan makes plain that this government is on the side of the law abiding majority, and sets out how we will together deliver on our shared vision of fewer victims, peaceful neighbourhoods and a safer country.

While overall crime has been falling for some time, we know that this is not a reality recognised or enjoyed by all. We also know that even where crime does fall, the public rightly expect us to be focused, smart and unrelenting in continuing to drive it down further.

And over the past decade, we have also seen worrying rises in some of the most destructive and devastating crimes, such as homicide and knife crime, with drugs playing a prominent role.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made a challenging picture even tougher and more complex. We've seen increased demand on police to enforce lockdown restrictions, alongside a significant drop in many types of crime as offenders' movements were limited. However, criminals took