

- creation of an appropriate database on cyberspace crimes and its constant updating;
- providing services to banks for protection of personal information of clients, etc.

To build the security of the global information space, we need to use the experience of countries that already have considerable positive results in combating cybercrime.

Only through the coordinated efforts of organizations and agencies, regardless of ownership, by establishing international cooperation, using modern information security technologies, can one gain the benefits without forgetting the information security of the state and individual citizens.

Building an information society, the development of which must go not only through increasing the technological power of information exchange, but also through a deep understanding by all members of the information relations of the need to take all actions to protect information resources and create security.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Germany is one of the safest and most peaceful states on Earth, occupying 15th place and ahead of such prosperous countries as Switzerland and Australia. Seehofer (Minister of the Internal Affairs) said that less than one percent of the population is affected by crime in Germany. "Even one crime is of course too many. But objectively this is the lowest figure for decades," he said. At the press conference, Seehofer also discussed the findings of a report about how safe people feel in Germany.

In 2017, a total of 22 percent of people who responded to a survey said they felt unsafe at night in their own home - that's five percentage points more than five years earlier.

The study by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (MPI) and the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) also found that women, middle-aged people and residents of medium-sized cities, as well as eastern Germans, are the people who feel most unsafe.

Almost nine percent of people consider it quite or very likely that they will become a victim of a terrorist attack.

Why so few murders?

The German system of gun control is among the most stringent in Europe. It restricts the acquisition, possession, and carrying of firearms to those with a creditable need for a weapon. It bans fully automatic weapons and severely restricts the acquisition of other types of weapons. Compulsory liability insurance is required for anyone who is licensed to carry firearms.

In recent years, German weapon-control law underwent several reforms that made it even more stringent. A new Weapons Act became effective in 2003 after a school shooting in the city of Erfurt in which a student killed sixteen persons. The new Act restricted the use of large caliber weapons by young people and strengthened requirements for the safe storage of firearms.

Another reform was enacted in 2009 in response to the massacre at Winnenden, in which an eighteen-year-old killed fifteen people in the course of a school shooting. This latest reform led to the creation of a federal gun register and to intense governmental monitoring of gun owners' compliance with requirements for the safe storage of firearms. Pursuant to the reformed legislation, the authorities may at any time request access to the premises of any registered gun owner to monitor whether proper safe-storage procedures are being observed.

What about fines in Germany?

Regarding the question, whether Germans are considerate or rather reckless drivers, everyone will have a different answer after a visit to Germany. That is not surprising considering there are 43 million registered cars in Germany after all. And there are a variety of differences between their drivers. Therefore, the "German driving style" can hardly be evaluated, because there is no such thing as "a German driver".

According to a recent survey conducted by an insurance company, 96% of all German drivers consider themselves as "very good" or at least "quite good" drivers. Admittedly, the number of traffic deaths is declining every year, but nevertheless, the proportion of traffic deaths in other countries like the UK or the Netherlands is still smaller than in Germany. In spite of that, you can give credit to the Germans that only a sixth of the 43 million car drivers have got so called Punkte in Flensburg (points in Flensburg).

The FlensburgerKonto (account in Flensburg) generally records, if someone committed traffic violations like speeding. The bigger the hazard caused by the misbehavior; the more points will be recorded on the account. If a traffic offender has gathered 8 points, he or she must hand in the driving license permanently

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THE MODERN MECHANISMS TO FIX OUT AN INFORMATION SAFETY

The aim: to justify main prerequisite of necessity improvement of Ukrainian legislation on issues of information safety state

In concordance with 17 article of Constitution of Ukraine are that provides the information safety of Ukraine is most important things of state. But in legislation of Ukraine there is an absence of law about information safety of state but legislative defined essence of information safety of state at the Ukrainian Law.

The main laws are underdeveloped, imperfection and disparity of terminology bases. It can brake the process of creating a theory of this subject and do not have an opportunity to come true within the practice.

Analysis of the last achievement: over a period of ten years is development information safety. The article of V. Begmi and A. Malinka in which are contained conceptual approach to form the main concepts.

The analysis of the last research: There are a lot of themes about information safety in Ukraine. The most important is Code of Information Law of Ukraine.

There are blocks of Conceptual categories of the apparatus. Among these works is article V.M. Begmi where outlined conceptual approaches of forming the main concept. But A.M. Maruchak's article is more important, where described basic category as object's management in the sphere