

partie de la police criminelle et, conformément à la législation ukrainienne, assure la mise en œuvre de la politique d'État dans la lutte contre la cybercriminalité. Elle est chargée de: la prévention, la repression et la détection des infractions pénales ainsi que des mécanismes de préparation, commission ou dissimulation d'une infraction en utilisant le réseau et systèmes informatiques Internet. Les missions de la cyberpolice ukrainienne sont suivantes :

- 1) mettre en œuvre la politique de l'État dans le domaine de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité;
- 2) informer rapidement la population de l'apparition des nouvelles formes de la cybercriminalité;
- 3) mettre en place un logiciel d'analyse et d'information sur des cyberincidents, des cybermenaces et des cybercrimes;
- 4) répondre aux demandes des partenaires étrangers via le réseau national de points de contact 24h / 24;
- 5) assurer la formation des policiers ukrainiens dans le domaine de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité;
- 6) participer aux opérations internationales et coopérer en temps réel en matière de la lutte contre la cybercriminalité.
- 7) lutter contre la cybercriminalité [3].

Donc, pour lutter contre la cybercriminalité il existe un dispositif spécial national et international. En France la lutte contre la cybercriminalité est assurée par l'Office central de la lutte contre la criminalité liée aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, en Ukraine, par la cyberpolice. La lutte contre la cybercriminalité nécessite des efforts conjoints de l'État, des citoyens et de la communauté internationale.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE POLISH POLICE IN COMBATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The development of democratic institutions and legislation in the Republic of Poland is not possible without defining the country's concept of combating crime, especially among children. According to Article 1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is any human being

under the age of 18 if, under the law applicable to that person, he or she does not reach the age of majority [1], the Polish law is similar.

A juvenile does not become a criminal suddenly, at the time of the crime, but is formed within a certain set of causes and conditions which, in turn, form the motivation of individual criminal manifestations of minors, depending on the environment in which the individual was formed and his upbringing.

According to statistical studies, the largest number of crimes in Ukraine and Poland are committed by minors in a state of alcohol and drug intoxication, prone to begging and vagrancy [2].

The Polish Police, together with citizens, is involved in the prevention of negative phenomena among children who are prone to committing crimes. Preventive measures among minors are especially important in the activities of the Polish police. The police have a wide range of powers to carry out preventive work. In Poland, there is a municipal (public) police, which reports to the relevant local government, and whose activities are aimed at preventing traffic offenses and maintaining public order in some municipalities, including children. In particular, the powers of municipal police inspectors include:

- assistance in ensuring the safety of persons and property within their powers;
- supervision over the observance of the rules of conduct in public places established by local self-government bodies;
- supervision of compliance with traffic rules and public order;
- participation in the prevention of offenses in a specific area of municipalities;
- supervision of cleanliness in public places [3]

According to the Law of Poland № 1619 of November 3, 2010 "On methods and forms of police officers to perform tasks in the field of combating demoralization and juvenile delinquency and activities in the interests of minors", preventive actions of minors and minors and persons exerting demoralizing influence on them, occurs, in particular:

- 1) patrolling and bypassing:
 - a) areas of schools and institutions of care and education,
 - b) places of grouping of minors,
 - c) venues of entertainment or entertainment activities involving minors;
- 2) the identification of minors who remain unattended at night by their parents or guardians in places and circumstances where they may become victims or perpetrators of a crime or offense, and in justified cases transfer them to their parents or guardians with the written confirmation specified in § 6 sec 3;
- 3) detection of prostitution, sale and joint use of alcohol, tobacco products, intoxicants, psychotropic substances or precursors among minors;
- 4) responding to any situation that may violate the interests of a minor [4].

In Poland, too, the police together with the community can create prevention programs in the field of prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, and other negative phenomena among young people, their parents and caregivers. One example is a nationwide educational campaign under the honorary patronage of the Chief of Police, aimed at reducing the sale of alcohol to minors. The main form of activity within the campaign was directed by police (patrol services, district services, specialists in juvenile affairs, crime prevention) activities aimed at sellers of alcoholic beverages. As part of the campaign, preventive graphic materials (leaflets, posters and stickers) were prepared with the substantial support of the Department of Juvenile Affairs, which were delivered to the outlets of alcoholic beverages as an auxiliary element in the education of sellers.

In addition, there were videos on public television that drew attention to the fact that the appearance of an adult does not mean adulthood. A campaign called "Looks deceptive, no evidence." awarded in an international competition in the communications industry [5].

Thus, without a comprehensive approach to combating negative phenomena in the youth environment, effective work in this direction is almost impossible to achieve. The Polish police, together with the public, are taking a number of measures to combat child crime. The legislation of the Republic provides for the procedure and conditions of activity of police officers who are engaged in the prevention of negative phenomena among children who are prone to committing crimes and in relation to them.

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