

web space and dark web, cybercriminals are highly skilled and are not easy to find. Read below to learn more about how to combat cybercrime through cyber law [1].

Cybercrime has created a major threat to those who use the Internet, with millions of users' information stolen within the past few years. It has also made a major dent in many nations' economies [3].

It seems like in the modern age of technology, hackers are taking over our systems and no one is safe. The average dwell-time, or time it takes a company to detect a cyber breach, is more than 200 days. Most Internet users are not dwelling on the fact that they may get hacked and many rarely change their credentials or update passwords. This leaves many people susceptible to cybercrime and it's important to become informed. Educate yourself and others on the preventive measures you can take in order to protect yourself as an individual or as a business.

Become vigilant when browsing websites.

Flag is reported suspicious emails.

Never click on unfamiliar links or ads.

Use a VPN whenever possible.

Ensure websites are safe before entering credentials.

Keep antivirus/application systems up to date.

Use strong passwords with 14+ characters.

Список використаних джерел

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REFORM OF ITALY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE TRAINING OF THE POLICE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

The reform of the Italian State Police began in 1981 after the adoption of Law No. 121, which was aimed at demilitarizing and guaranteeing the protection of human rights and freedoms. Over the course of several years, the whole system of training has outpaced the restructuring of the police, both theoretically and logistically and organizationally. Significant financial

resources were spent to provide maximum comfort in existing and newly created educational institutions. Italian scholars, teachers and practitioners have made significant efforts in the field of innovative teaching methodology; such as those that are successfully implemented in cooperation with the central directorate of higher education institutions and the University of Venice. These measures relate to theoretical and practical aspects, methodology and empirical research in the preparation of modern policemen. There are currently 34 police training schools in Italy that are fairly evenly located throughout its territory. In total they are designed for 8000 listeners.

Over the course of five years, more than 80,000 police officers have undergone initial training and 15,000 staff members have special courses. The leadership of the system of training personnel for the police of most foreign countries has radically changed the doctrine of its activities: after a rather long period of use of a model based on the tasks and requirements of the services that young policemen will have to engage, a transition to a model based on the state needs and staffing requirements. From now on more attention is paid to the personal characteristics of the candidates, that is, the future employees of the state police. For example, the reform of police education in the Czech Republic, implemented since the mid-2000s, is based on the following philosophy of police training:

- Ensuring the provision of police services to every citizen;
- Formation of a new image of the police (professionalism, motivation, high ethical standards);
- Competent approach in education;
- Equal access to the education system for all police officers;
- Improvement of the content, forms and methods of training on the basis of the object principle, taking into account the specifics of specific services;
- Accounting of the requirements of practical police activity in the implementation of training programs;
- Assessment of the system of quality and effectiveness of training programs (internal and external evaluation);
- Personal responsibility of the teaching staff for ensuring the implementation of the curriculum;
- Improvement of personnel work;
- Development of international cooperation in the field of training of police personnel;
- Expansion of distance learning and introduction of modern information technologies.

The analysis of normative and legal acts in the field of training of police personnel gives grounds to assert that the system of norms regulating

the organization of service in national and municipal police formations, the legal status and professional training of their employees, as a rule, form the national (federal) police laws , decrees and decrees of heads of state and executive authorities, as well as normative acts of local self-government, which contain provisions on the legal regime of certain categories of police whose staff In addition, the legal regulation of police training is reflected in departmental normative acts of the national (federal) level, regional (territorial) and local (municipal) levels, depending on the jurisdiction of the educational institution providing training as well as the official level of the police officers for which it is implemented.

First, in the XXI century the problem of elaboration of the general strategy of development of the personnel training system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine becomes of particular urgency. The aim of the strategy, in our opinion, should be the transition from a predominantly quantitative, extensive development of the departmental system of professional training on the path of intensive, high quality, which implies an increase in the efficiency of education and training of specialists. The fundamental basis for designing a new model of vocational education in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine should be a scientifically grounded policy in this area, namely, reforming the educational activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with EU standards in the field of training for law enforcement agencies with due consideration of Ukrainian realities.

Secondly, serious changes should affect the management of the system of vocational training. The basis for the training of personnel for the ATS should be the principle of expanding the powers of educational institutions and a high degree of control over the final result of their activities.

Thirdly, there is an urgent need to prepare normative legal acts that determine the procedure for the formation of a pedagogical corps on a competitive basis; the role and place of the personnel services of the ATS and educational units in the education of educational institutions; the status of the teacher and the conditions for his promotion. It is proposed to reconsider the rules for calculating the number of departments, the system for assessing the material stimulation of the teacher's work, taking into account the actual load.

Fourthly, in the complex socio-economic and political situation in which Ukraine has emerged, special attention in educational policy should be given to the content of education at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which should be flexible in responding to changing needs of the society and be oriented towards the training of specialists for service in conditions of complication of the operational situation, and also in extraordinary

circumstances. Particular attention should be paid to the education of employees of the legal culture, morality and humanism, respect for the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, preparedness to protect their lives, education of self-esteem, self-development and self-development.

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THE GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONNEL TRAINING SYSTEM OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

The formation of a state system of public order provision is a complex process aimed at updating and improving domestic legislation, adaptation of foreign experience in the media, tools and practices of the internal affairs bodies. Police systems of developed countries, especially such as France, United Kingdom, USA, Italy, Canada, Austria, Japan, Germany have a long history, extensive experience in combating crime and public order, as well as close interconnections. All this imposes the imprint on the organization of learning for them, makes us take everything into consideration the achievements of the past and modern, to broadly develop international