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FACE RECOGNITION IS THE NEW WAY TO PREVENT CRIME

Facial recognition is an important and rapidly evolving biometric science which opens up many new opportunities for identifying individuals and solving crimes.

INTERPOL launched a database of facial images in November 2016, with the support of our Strategic Partner, Safran Identity & Security (formerly Morpho).

This tool enables the global law enforcement community to share and compare data in order to:

- Identify fugitives and missing persons;
- Identify unknown persons of interest;
- Identify subjects in public media images;
- Verify mugshots received against a database.

In a future project, they plan to make selected images available through mobile devices in order to assist operations and investigations in the field. This will enable the Organization to carry out facial recognition checks in real time against specific watchlists [1].

Face recognition starts with building a database of relevant individuals. Retail organizations would include known organized retail criminals and shoplifters. For airports, it might be a watchlist of terrorists and fugitives wanted by Interpol. Stadiums using face recognition for event security, on the other hand, might want to keep out fans who have previously disrupted sports games or caused disturbances. While face recognition for banking might involve keeping out individuals with a history of fraud.

The next phase is matching. Cameras can be set up and optimized for angle and lighting conditions. As individuals enter a secure area, images of

their faces are captured. The best picture is then matched against the database. In seconds, a feature detection system can alert security if a match occurs.

It's these instant alerts that help security professionals actually prevent crimes from occurring. Alerts can be personalized based on the individual. For example, if a known shoplifter enters a retail superstore, the alert can simply give the directive to observe. A loss prevention professional could approach the person and offer customer service. By closely monitoring the potential criminal, they can prevent retail crime from ever occurring.

However, there are certain individuals that should not be approached. Let's say that an individual enters a stadium and matches a person who is suspected of international terrorism. Security professionals could, be alerted to phone the police for backup.

Retailers, casinos, transportation hubs, banks, stadiums and a wide range of other organizations currently use surveillance as a means of security. But the problem is that traditional surveillance systems are reactive. That is to say that they can alert security to crimes in process or aid in forensic investigations after crimes occur, but they do little to help organizations prevent crimes from occurring. But face recognition is revolutionizing security and loss prevention by empowering security professionals to know which individuals are most likely to commit retail crime.

Another way that facial recognition software can help prevent crime is by providing actionable analytics. Analytics can give insight that shows at which locations and at what times the most shoplifting, fraud or violent crime occurs. These analytics might help a retail chain decide which stores to add loss prevention staff to. Or it might help banks realize which locations are experiencing the most check fraud. Ensuring that locations are properly staffed is integral to crime prevention.

According to data from NRF, ORC costs the retail industry \$30 billion annually, and it's only getting worse. In fact, 83% of retailers report increases in ORC year-over year. Not to mention the fact that there are more than one reported deaths each day due to retail crime. But the good news is that facial recognition has a proven track record of helping organizations prevent crime. According to FaceFirst data, retailers have been able to reduce external shrink by 20% using face recognition. And what's more, facial recognition has caused a 91% reduction in violent crime.

Preventing crime doesn't have to be something out of the pages of science fiction. Facial recognition is a reality. And some of the world's most

prominent retail chains, law enforcement agencies, transportation hubs and more are using facial recognition to stop crime before it ever happens [2].

Список використаних джерел

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THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

The urgency of this topic lies in the fact that the London Police is a vivid example of what the Ukrainian police need to do, because it is always useful to improve their skills and knowledge in different directions. This improvement will be beneficial for our police, as it is now on the path to integration, new methods, techniques and methods can improve the work of our police. And this means that they will be able to provide order and calm on our streets and to live safer, and this is what we as citizens of Ukraine want.

The subject of the investigation is the city police authority, whose responsibility is to protect the law in London. It serves 48,661 people, making this police body the largest in the UK and one of the largest in the world.

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), formerly and still commonly known as the Metropolitan Police and informally as the Met, is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement in Greater London, excluding the "square mile" of the City of London, which is policed by the much smaller City of London Police. London City Police has several popular names, the most common of which is "the Met". Others are Old Bill, Bobbi (named after Minister of the Interior of Robert Pile) and Scotland Yard, which comes from the headquarters location.

The Met also has significant national responsibilities, such as co-ordinating and leading on UK-wide national counter-terrorism matters and protecting the Royal Family, certain members of Her Majesty's Government and others as deemed appropriate. As the police force for the capital, the