

Passing police training is confirmed by a certificate of completion of primary training, which is attached to a personal file.[1]

As we can understand from the above, the training of police officers in Britain and Ukraine is quite different, but also, it cannot be said that they are completely different. All initial preparations in different countries will certainly vary, but they will always have one thing in common, such as trying to prepare the police to problems that they will sooner or later encounter.

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Гречанюк В.,
курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

ATTEMPT OF REFORM OF THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

After Revolution of Dignity a great deal wanted Ukrainian society, but far not all, unfortunately, was able to be made reality of. Attempt of reform of the law-enforcement system - it, it seemed, that was succeeded to move from a place. National police of Ukraine, National household troops of Ukraine, Government service of Ukraine from emergencies, Service centers of MBC. 156 points of grant of administrative services through this country. A patrol police is created, to subdivision of the special setting CORD (Corps of operatively-sudden action) - by the analogue of American S.W.A.T. A travelling police starts and cyberpolice. Reform of Government migratory service and Government frontier service of Ukraine starts. A basic result of that is a receipt of the visa-free mode Ukraine with 32 countries of European Union.

The single line 102 and the call center of the National Police started working. The Unified Analytical Service Center (UASC) has been launched, and the Situation Center of the National Police has started operating. A new police system of law enforcement infrastructure has been created in rural areas, for small towns and villages - rapid response teams. A unified system of aviation security and civil protection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been created. 55 Airbus Helicopters will form the basis of a modern helicopter service in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Emergency Service, the State Border Guard Service, the National Guard and the National Police. The first helicopters have already arrived in Ukraine. New river and sea police units have been launched.

The SBGS has developed and approved the Concept of Integrated Border Management and a targeted law enforcement program. Arrangement and reconstruction of the state border, Plan of engineering arrangement of the Ukrainian-Russian section of the border. The project New Face of the Border was launched, a special purpose unit DOSOR was created. With the creation of the SES, the fire inspection was liquidated. There is a new system of prevention and prevention of emergencies with mandatory inspection of high-risk enterprises and government agencies. The network of local fire brigades has been expanded. For the first time, volunteers are involved in providing fire protection. LCA began issuing a plastic ID-card. In June 2017, the EU introduced a visa-free regime for Ukrainian citizens holding biometric passports.

New "sheriffs" are promised more responsibility, respect, a company car and at least 12 thousand salaries

The project "Community Police Officer" was presented on Sofia Square. "We continue to build the police based on the philosophy of the 'serve and protect' principle. We have presented the next step in our change. Arsen Avakov.

The task, according to the official, is to "hire" "his" police officer for each territorial community. We are talking about 30,000 small towns, villages and hamlets, where 28 million people live - two thirds of Ukrainians. Of course, it will not be possible to provide all communities with professional officers at the same time. Therefore, the project will be

implemented in several stages. Ukrinform learned the details.

The task of the national project "Community Police Officer" is to make such a law enforcement officer functionally and procedurally independent. He should be the first to be approached by people who have faced crime or injustice, and the first to prevent crime and crime in the reporting area. Moreover, this territory will be limited to only one precinct, where the militiaman himself will live, and will not visit, like most precincts, "raids". In short, such an officer must become an integral part of the community itself. In doing so, he will report not only to the police leadership, but also to the community, whose recommendations will be taken into account in the further extension of the contract with the officer, as well as in decisions on his encouragement or punishment.

And most importantly: the project will change the approaches to the work of the precinct with people. The main task of the new officers will not be to keep the station in fear, and then, in the case of a "cat from home", to "reap the fruits", and through daily preventive and educational work to prevent possible crimes and emergencies. At the same time, the community police officer should focus on the needs of the local population, be in constant contact with the residents, and ensure order in the accountable area on a daily basis. And if necessary, in case of dangerous situations, the officer will be assisted by patrol police response teams.

"The police commission is responsible for the competitive selection of applicants.

By law, such commissions are set up at the oblast level with the participation of members of the public elected by the oblast council. That is, the community's influence on deciding who will work as an officer on its territory is minimal. Instead, I think it would be right for community members to decide for themselves who suits them best. And the police would be responsible for their training. And if the candidate does not have health problems, in the absence of a criminal record, as well as in the case of a positive result of the anti-corruption test, she will be appointed to the position. And if necessary, the community would have the right to recall "its" officer. So far, such a possibility is not envisaged," Serhiy Parnikoza states. At the same time, according to the expert, while the project is being

tested in Dnipropetrovsk and Kirovohrad regions, there is every chance to take these reservations into account and avoid mistakes. So that the next law enforcement reform does not become a "bubble". Especially since Ukraine has a positive experience of implementing changes in this area.

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Євсєєнкова К.,
курсанта ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Грабовська Н.А.**

THE IBM X-FORCE COMMAND CYBER TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (C-TOC)

The process of evolution, the introduction of new technologies bring benefits to the modern world, on the one hand, and new threats on the other. One of these threats is cybercrime. Cybercrime, or computer-oriented crime, is a crime that involves a computer and a network. Criminals steal information from other people's computers, send e-mail viruses, which are able to completely shut down your computer, break into bank networks, and commit other kinds of fraud on the Internet. As a result, cybercrime may suffer the interests of the ordinary citizen and the whole country, including the entire National Security.

Based on the data of the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI), Ukraine is included in the medium level of commitment in 2018. The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is a trusted reference that measures the commitment of countries to cybersecurity at a global level – to raise awareness of the importance and different dimensions of the issue. [1] In the fight against cybercrime, Ukraine is collaborating with international organizations, introducing new prevention mechanisms. However,