

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

1. Facial recognition [Електронний ресурс] : [Інтернет-портал]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Forensics/Facial-recognition>

2. Why is face recognition the new way to prevent crime[Електронний ресурс] : [Інтернет-портал]. – Режим доступу:<https://www.facefirst.com/blog/why-is-face-recognition-the-new-way-to-prevent-crime/>

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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 coordinating 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

Met has significant unique responsibilities and challenges within its police area, such as protecting 164 foreign embassies and High Commissions, policing Heathrow Airport (the busiest airport in Europe), policing and protecting the Palace of Westminster, and dealing with significantly more protests and events than any other force in the country (3,500 such events in 2016).

**Governance** Since January 2012, the Mayor of London is responsible for the governance of the Metropolitan Police through the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). The mayor is able to appoint someone to act on his behalf; the current office-holder is Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Sophie Linden. The work of MOPAC is scrutinised by the Police and Crime Committee (also known as a police and crime panel) of the London Assembly. These structures were created by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and replaced the Metropolitan Police Authority appointed board created in 2000 by Greater London Authority Act 1999.

**Organisation and structure** The Metropolitan Police Service is organised into the following directorates:

- Frontline Policing
- Met Operations
- Specialist Operations
- Directorate of Professionalism
- Shared Support Services (part of Met Headquarters)

• Each is overseen by an Assistant Commissioner, or in the case of administrative departments, a director of police staff, which is the equivalent civilian staff grade. The management board is made up of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Directors.

### **Significant incidents and investigations**

**1888-91** - Killings in Whitechapel: Murderers gave the name Jack-Risnick. The police could not find the murderer and it remains unknown.

**1979** - Blair Peach's Death: April 22, 1979 Blair Peach was seriously wounded by police during a demonstration of the Anti-Nazi League against the pre-election meeting of the National Front in Saulk. The next day he died.

**1980** - Capture of the Iranian Embassy: April 30, 1980 Members of the Terrorist Group The Democratic Revolutionary Movement for the Liberation of Arabs captured the hostages of Iranian Embassy staff. The London City Police have been negotiating with terrorists for six days, but then the British Army Special Aviation Service took the building with an assault.

**2005** - Terrorism in London and the death of Jean Charles de Menezes: On July 7, 2005, several London bombings took place in public transport. After some time, Jean Charles de Menezes was mistaken for a terrorist and shot dead.

**2009** - Protests at the G20 summit and Jan Tomlinson's death: April 1, 2009 Jan Tomlinson died shortly after he was hit by a policeman. Subsequently, another policeman was suspended after having hit the woman twice.

Список використаних джерел

1. [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan\\_Police\\_Service\\_London](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police_Service_London)

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## **CIRCUMSTANCES CONTAINING PENALTIES BY THE UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES LEGISLATION**

The presence of mitigating circumstances indicates about lower degree of danger to the perpetrator and gives the court the grounds for imposing less severe punishment, that is, closer to its minimum, or the minimum punishment within the scope of the sanction of the article on which the offense is qualified. Therefore, it is right to establish these circumstances, to qualify the acts, and to ensure the correct application of the rules of law is a very important task. The mitigation of punishment can take place within the framework of one type of punishment or in the election of another, a more lenient form of punishment under an alternative sanction of the law. Involvement of persons guilty of a crime, to criminal liability is one of the means of combating crime. Punishment is the main form of the implementation of criminal responsibility.

The object is the circumstances that mitigate the punishment.

The subject is a comparative description of circumstances that mitigate punishment in Ukraine and beyond.

The aim is to establish the distinctive and similar features that categorize and determine the circumstances that mitigate the punishment.

In the theory of criminal law in defining the concept of mitigating circumstances, there is no unity of thought. It depends on how each author understands the issue of what the mitigating circumstances influence, that they mitigate guilt, responsibility or punishment. So, some authors call these circumstances "mitigating guilt", others - "mitigating punishment", others - "mitigating responsibility".