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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CYBER CRIMES COMBATING

Among the current trends in the development of society should be noted global informatization of virtually all spheres of human life, including economy, government, and science. General informatization is a basic feature of the transition of the civilized world to the state of a technologically new, information society.

However, the emergence of an information society in the world is blocked by a number of problems of regulatory and organizational vectors. In the age of globalization, the fast development of information technology, new communications systems and computer networks is accompanied by the abuse of these technologies for criminal purposes.

That is why it is important to study and apply the international experience of leading countries in the sphere of regulation of the protection of information in modern conditions, counteraction to cybercrime.

Appearance of an information society has both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, the transmission of large-scale information has accelerated, its processing and realization has increased. On the other hand, serious problem is the spread of illegal data collection, unauthorized access to information resources, illegal copying of information into electronic systems, theft of information from libraries, archives, banks and databases, program virus launch, destruction and modification data in information systems, manipulation of public and individual opinion.

One of the possible ways to combat cybercrime in the transnational aspect and to grow international cooperation is to develop and standardize an appropriate regulatory framework. Internationally, the first instruments in this area were the Convention on Cybercrime, adopted by the Council of Europe on 23 November 2001, and the Additional Protocol to the Convention to combat racism and xenophobic in Computer Networks of 28 January 2003.

These acts marked the establishment of a legal foundation for the protection of freedom, security and human rights on the Internet, not only at the regional level, since the Convention was open for signature by non-member States of the Council of Europe.

The main problems of detecting and investigating "cross-border" crimes using the global Internet should be the territorial distribution of the

crime traces and their storage for a short period of time. It is sometimes difficult for law enforcement officers to identify the areas where modern crimes are committed. Criminals on the Internet have a high degree of anonymity, and information stored on computer systems for short time.

Knowing about crimes in the field of information and communication technologies it is necessary to organize the interaction of operational police units at all levels, including law enforcement agencies in other countries, which are important for the effectiveness of their operational documentation.

To improve cooperation, the Convention provides for the establishment at national level of a 24/7 contact point to provide immediate assistance for the investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses related to computer systems and data or for the collection of electronic evidence of a criminal offence.

Such assistance includes:

- a) providing technical advice;
- b) data retention;
- c) taking of evidence, provision of legal information and location of the suspects.

Combating cybercrime is provided in such basic ways as the use of additional functions for existing police units or the creation of special units. The creation of special police units in the field of cybercrime is practiced in many countries around the world, including Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Estonia, India, Canada, Germany, Norway, Poland, the USA, Switzerland, Sweden and others. Among the main functions of these units are:

- monitoring cyberspace to detect cybercrime, viruses or software;
- carrying out operative-search actions in order to record the illegal activity of cybercriminals;
- investigate cybercrime, provide methodological and practical assistance to other sectoral services and law enforcement agencies within their competence;
- accumulation, synthesis and analysis of information about cybercrime;
- prevention of cybercrime through the public and the media;
- training of police officers.

Some of the special police units in the field of combating cybercrime (or also called special units for combating crimes using information technology) also perform additional functions:

- prevention and supervision of telecommunication services;
- expert examination of evidence on electronic media;

- creation of an appropriate database on cyberspace crimes and its constant updating;
- providing services to banks for protection of personal information of clients, etc.

To build the security of the global information space, we need to use the experience of countries that already have considerable positive results in combating cybercrime.

Only through the coordinated efforts of organizations and agencies, regardless of ownership, by establishing international cooperation, using modern information security technologies, can one gain the benefits without forgetting the information security of the state and individual citizens.

Building an information society, the development of which must go not only through increasing the technological power of information exchange, but also through a deep understanding by all members of the information relations of the need to take all actions to protect information resources and create security.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Germany is one of the safest and most peaceful states on Earth, occupying 15th place and ahead of such prosperous countries as Switzerland and Australia. Seehofer (Minister of the Internal Affairs) said that less than one percent of the population is affected by crime in Germany. "Even one crime is of course too many. But objectively this is the lowest figure for decades," he said. At the press conference, Seehofer also discussed the findings of a report about how safe people feel in Germany.

In 2017, a total of 22 percent of people who responded to a survey said they felt unsafe at night in their own home - that's five percentage points more than five years earlier.