

enemy anti-aircraft missile systems; radio-electronic counteraction; radio interception; mine detection and detection; relay signals.

In the course of the work, the ways of applying the no-pilot aviation in the course of the local conflicts of the last decades were analyzed, as well as the tendencies of their application and development, namely: increasing the volume of tasks assigned to them; multipurpose use of them; comprehensive application together with other forces and means of various types of military intelligence; 24-hour aerial reconnaissance through no-pilot aviation in all weather conditions; integration with the means of destruction; their use as carriers of lesions; inclusion in a single air traffic management system; use for the benefit of all management units.

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АЛІНА АНАТОЛІЇВНА МАРОЧКО

курсант 2 курсу факультету підготовки фахівців для органів досудового розслідування Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ

ЄВГЕНІЯ ВОЛОДИМИРІВНА СТРЮК

старший викладач кафедри українознавства та іноземних
Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ

FUNDAMENTALS FOR BUILDING AN EFFECTIVE CCTV SYSTEM (STAGES AND SUBJECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION)

The topicality of the chosen topic forms two components, which are the mirror of the present, on the one hand – the globalization of society, which began with the change of world order (development of service component in the activity of the population), the construction of metropolitan areas and, accordingly, the increase of the population that migrates from small towns to large cities. bridge. On the other hand, Moore's Law, which described the trends in technology, and today we have the ability to operate on huge data sets, processing them millions of times faster than ten years ago, the cost of such calculations has in turn decreased thousands of times.

Most developed countries have understood the situation of society and therefore have focused on the use of the latest technologies in management and law enforcement. Adaptation of the already existing experience of the developers of intelligent systems, including video surveillance, will help the city services and law enforcement agencies to organize their activities more rationally, directing human resources to process a smaller amount of data received from the streets. And the whole array of information, according to the identified 13 scenarios will be processed by the intelligent system, in case of violation of the algorithms will be alerted to the relevant services.

Today, the development of smart video analytics is based on two major technologies – tracking and identification. On the basis of the rules laid down in the algorithm of video analysis, all the functionality of the system is built, which is

essential for the construction of modern CCTV systems. Within the framework of building Smart City systems, each of the directions, trekking, is urgent to solve the question:

- illegal crossing of a straight line object in a given direction;
- suspicious traffic in a designated area;
- exit of the object from the defined area;
- stop the object in the area;
- subject left in the area.

In turn, identification, that is, image recognition by video, grouping by classes or specific patterns and comparison with a pre-prepared base of reference images is most commonly used for face recognition, car license plate recognition, as well as vehicle identification (type, make, model) .

This functionality is the basis for building an effective video surveillance system, because its presence will satisfy the needs of law enforcement agencies, public utilities and road services. Understanding the tasks entrusted to the various public authorities will allow them to concentrate their efforts on achieving a common goal – to build an effective video surveillance system.

Effective implementation of the CCTV system depends on the head of the regional state administration, the mayor, the head of the police and the active participation of other representatives of the authorities and the public.

Only with fruitful cooperation between these entities can it be possible to build a platform for comprehensive solution of security issues, fight against crime, ensure response to natural and man-made disasters, coordination of forces and means of all services, optimization of processes in the city, creation of comfortable living conditions and community work.

By the example of building an intelligent video surveillance system in Donetsk region, we can distinguish the following subjects of its implementation:

According to Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine “On Local State Administrations, within the limits and forms defined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, local state administrations shall have to deal with issues related to ensuring the legality, protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens in the region, socio-economic development of the respective territories, implementation of state regulatory policy, defense work and mobilization training.

Local self-government bodies may be another subject, given the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government”, their competence also includes powers in the fields of defense, public services, security and financial authority.

The main entity that should initiate projects in its own area is the General Directorate of Police in the area, city administration or central police authorities, they can include the following elements:

1. Overall coordination of the project at all stages of its implementation.
2. Preparation of the terms of reference and legal support for the construction of the system.

3. Search for a room that will be suitable for the location of the hardware of the complex according to the technical requirements.

4. Finding and designating a contractor to meet the minimum requirements.

5. Coordinate the efforts of all actors involved in the implementation.

6. Allocation of persons for training and further support of system activities (both hardware and software).

7. Carry out testing of the system and prepare proposals for its improvement (if necessary).

8. Commissioning of the system (jointly with the contractor), development of principles of information exchange between different bodies (interested in using the system) and in the middle of the police.

As a result of a clear understanding by each subject of the feasibility of building an intelligent video surveillance, the first results can be achieved within one year from the start of the project implementation of the intelligent video surveillance system. In turn, the positive experience of areas where similar projects have been implemented should build confidence in reducing crime, developing traffic management systems, etc.

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ОЛЕКСІЙ МИХАЙЛОВИЧ РВАЧОВ

старший викладач кафедри інформаційних технологій та кібербезпеки факультету № 4 (кіберполіції) Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ

СУЧАСНІ МЕТОДИ ПРИХОВУВАННЯ ФАКТІВ ПРИЧЕТНОСТІ ДО НЕЗАКОННОГО ЗБУТУ НАРКОТИЧНИХ ЗАСОБІВ, ПСИХОТРОПНИХ РЕЧОВИН АБО ЇХ АНАЛОГІВ ЧЕРЕЗ МЕРЕЖУ ІНТЕРНЕТ

На сьогоднішній день, нажаль, в Україні є можливість без особливих зусиль незаконно придбати в безконтактний спосіб наркотики «не встаючи з дивану». При цьому клієнт та продавець не знають один одного та не зустрічаються щоб передати товар та отримати за нього гроші. Продавець може знаходитися в одній країні чи регіоні, а збут відбуватися в іншому [1].

Реклама інтернет-адрес «наркокрамниць» розміщена на об'єктах інфраструктури населених пунктів (стінах будівель, парканах, підземних переходах, зупинках громадського транспорту, асфальті тощо) – зловмисники малюють написи («графіті») та наклеюють «наліпки» з адресами «наркокрамниць», що приймають замовлення щодо незаконного продажу наркотиків через:

1) спеціально створені вебсайти;

2) месенджери (Telegram, Skype тощо).

В месенджері Telegram наркозловмисники можуть створювати (реєструвати) окремі адреси для:

1) розміщення інформації про: