

Ілона КАГДІНА,
курсантка ННІППФПНП
Кирило НЕДРЯ
завідувач кафедри гуманітарних
дисциплін та психології
поліцейської діяльності
Дніпровського державного
університету внутрішніх справ,
к.і.н., доцент

SECURITY OF THE FUTURE: HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FAKES

Today, fakes have become part of our social life. Sometimes the information contained in fakes significantly affects relations in society, can cause clashes based on racial hatred or cause panic in the population about the spread of diseases. Let's consider the main regulatory acts in the EU, designed to regulate social relations in the information space and protect human rights in the field of available truthful information.

In accordance with Recommendation No. R (97) 7 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on public services and the rights of users of their services, all important services providing social and administrative services must be periodically evaluated taking into account the needs of users, followed by a public discussion. assessment.

In addition, it is important to note that cooperation with the public sector both at the individual and supranational levels is defined as one of the priorities in the Directive on network and information security, adopted by the European Parliament in 2015 and implemented in the national legislation of the EU member states. According to this directive, the national governments of the EU member states undertook to comply with the requirements set forth in it and to create their own information security incident response center, as well as a corresponding center in each state. In addition, an advisory board was formed at each center, which included members of the public to perform advisory and control functions. Given the growing number of incidents and the role of the information sphere in the life of European society, these measures have become urgent [1].

The EU leadership pays special attention to the institutional organization of cooperation with the public sector in matters of information security. On March 10, 2004, the European Network and Information Security Agency (hereinafter ENISA) was established – a specialized EU intergovernmental institution that focuses its efforts on strengthening the information security of the European Community and solving urgent problems. related to her. One of ENISA's priorities is to strengthen interaction between information security subjects by stimulating an active dialogue

between state bodies and non-state subjects. This element of the agency's activities allows EU member states to better coordinate the efforts of governments and civil society to protect Europe's information space. In addition, this method ensures the implementation of democratic principles in the security sector, as social groups and individuals are involved in the decision-making process and directly influence the political system.

In addition, it is worth mentioning the activities of such an organization as the European Security Forum (EISF) – an independent network of coordination centers on security issues, which includes a number of European non-governmental organizations. The main goal of this organization is to effectively influence management processes in the security sector and promote effective countermeasures against modern risks. EISF was created in 2006 at the initiative of the leaders of European NGOs whose activities were aimed at ensuring security in Europe.

Paying attention to the functional component of the organization, it should be noted that it is based on coordination. The EISF Secretariat works in constant cooperation with its members and coordinates security sector initiatives within its framework. In addition, the EISF acts as a resource for others interested in security risk management in the humanitarian sector. This network includes humanitarian workers, UN staff, government officials, researchers, security consultants and many others. The organization's main tools for achieving this goal are forum meetings (twice a year) for a comprehensive discussion of current security issues in Europe, regular seminars and ongoing dialogue, exchange of information between members and the wider community (including both public and private). This allows the EISF to be an interdisciplinary and transnational platform for cooperation between European state and supranational structures, on the one hand, and civil society institutions, on the other.

One of the strategic areas of EISF activity is countering information risks that threaten the security of the European community (including states, social groups, individuals). As for information security, the main efforts of the organization are aimed at a broad discussion of the most relevant issues of information security with the involvement of experts, leaders of public opinion, scientists, and civil servants. The final stage of this work is the formation of appropriate conclusions and recommendations regarding sustainable functioning and elimination of security problems [2].

Studying international experience, it is important to analyze modern initiatives and practices of state-public cooperation in the direction of countering hybrid threats to national and international security systems, in particular in the information sphere. Scientific interest in this issue is caused by the fact of the global hybrid war, which prompts both the political elite and the general public to look for methods of accumulating resources and efforts to neutralize the destructive effects of potential and real threats. At the same time, it is worth noting that this process is not static, the evolution of the forms and methods of applying the strategy of hybrid warfare in recent years determines the search for optimal options for adapting

security systems in European countries to modern challenges.

Today, Ukraine is also taking steps to combat false information, in particular, the former Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Humanitarian and Information Policy, Mykyta Poturaev, considered it necessary to enshrine the concept of «disinformation» in legislation and prosecute those who systematically use it.

Список використаних джерел

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2. About EISF. European Interagency Security Forum. URL : <https://www.aisa.org.au/about/> (дата звернення: 09.05.2024).

Максим КОВАЛЬОВ
Курсант ННППФПНП
Катерина МІТЧЕНКО,
старший викладач кафедри
ГДтаППД ДДУВС,
аспірантка кафедри
психології КДПУ, психолог,
супервізор СП «Разом»

ПСИХОЛОГІЧНА ТА СОЦІАЛЬНА РЕАБІЛІТАЦІЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ З ВИКОРИСТАННЯМ ІНТЕРНЕТ-РЕСУРСІВ

Сприяти психологічній та соціальній реабілітації населення, яке стало жертвою війни, це не лише моральне зобов'язання, але й необхідність для забезпечення стабільності та розвитку суспільства. Аналіз, викладений у цій тезі, має на меті визначення труднощів, які виникають у контексті психологічної та соціальної реабілітації населення України, яке постраждало від війни, а також для виявлення можливостей і шляхів забезпечення психологічного та соціального благополуччя громадян.

Психологи та соціальні працівники відіграють важливу роль у реабілітаційному процесі для постраждалих від війни в Україні. Психологи здійснюють діагностику та оцінку психічного стану, виявляють симптоми посттравматичного стресового розладу та інших психологічних травм. Вони надають психотерапевтичну допомогу через індивідуальні консультації, групові терапії та роботу з сім'ями. Психологи також сприяють у психосоціальній реабілітації, спрямованій на покращення самооцінки та комунікаційних навичок. Соціальні працівники визначають соціальні та економічні потреби постраждалих, створюють індивідуальні плани