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METHOD OF ORGANIZATION OF INTERACTION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR INCREASING THE LEVEL OF SECURITY IN UKRAINE

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At the end of the twentieth century, European countries faced the issue of effective response to emergencies, which led to the introduction of such a concept as centralized emergency management. They relied on the successful experience of the United States, which in the late 1960s began implementing a program to create an emergency call system through a single number, defining it as the number "911". Despite all the successes of the service, its effectiveness did not immediately reach a high level. Gradually, there were some problems with the quality of service, until the appropriate legal framework was developed, which should reflect all issues of creation and interaction of rescue services, its financing and certain responsibilities, responsibility of citizens for false challenges that overload the system [1].

Given the success of the response to dangerous events and the reduction of the impact of 911 emergencies in NATO countries, the need for a unified system is growing, so in the late 1990s European countries signed a telecommunications agreement to develop a European Association concept. for emergency services "112". Therefore, we can say that the prototype of the system "112" was the rescue service

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"911". Ukraine does not yet have a single system that would be supported at the legislative level and successfully introduced into a single state system of situation centers (SC). According to the functional purpose of the SC can be divided into three main classes:

- Situational process management center;
- Situational center of administrative management and security;
- Situational research center / textbook.

They differ not only in the nature of data collection, but also in the professionalism of dispatchers involved in the work of the SC, as well as users who have access to the results of analytical information processing.

The experience of other countries should encourage our country to radically reconsider not only its view of the security system of the state and society in the years of great technological development in the world, but also to make changes in legislation and set priorities.

At the end of 2018, a local situation center in Dnipro opened in Ukraine. Its system is built in the form of a special network consisting of optical networks with switching equipment, which are installed throughout the city. The situation center includes 780 video cameras within the Safe City program. These cameras receive information in real time, and then from them through optical lines it is transmitted to the data center. The need for the system has contributed to the emergence of a large number of CCTV cameras that do not work in a single integrated network and do not provide effective assistance in responding to emergencies [2]. In Kyiv and Kharkiv, projects of single centers have already been approved under the appropriate number. The main tasks of these projects will be:

- reception of emergency calls from the population to a single number;
- monitoring of events, transfer of information to response services;
- modeling of possible emergencies and stages of their development.

These tasks should adapt the country to the norms of the European Union and improve the service of Ukrainians, provide timely assistance of high professional level with the ability to communicate in foreign languages, prompt involvement of emergency services, which is crucial in providing assistance, responding to emergencies. and salvation. The implementation of the number "112" with the forwarding of messages to other emergency services should be carried out in a timely manner manually due to the available number of dispatchers in the units that process the information received by them. Before Euro 2012, the issue of implementing such a system in Ukraine was raised, and relevant regulations were created. As a result, the Law "On the system of emergency assistance to the population under the single number 112" of March 13, 2012 was adopted. What determines the order of functioning of the system, organizational principles of such an idea and the necessary legislative aspects. The main principles are prompt and round-the-clock response to emergency calls and a comprehensive approach to providing emergency care to the population [3].

Before implementing the system you need:

- conduct an audit with the help of an independent foreign company;
- to develop the material base, which will function at the national level;

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- develop concepts of interdepartmental cooperation of ministries that will be involved in the work of situational centers.
- transfer private focal points to a single state software that will be controlled by the state.

The single "112" network should be accompanied not only by calls, but there are more sources of information on emergencies and emergencies. Many CCTV cameras are installed on city streets, but their functions are limited or accompanied by private companies. In European countries, all surveillance cameras are accompanied by a system of "112", so emergency services are faster to monitor and respond to various emergencies. This practice has been successful for many years, both in the United States and in most European countries. But our state needs many years to implement this, because such a project is technically very difficult to implement due to the fact that there is no relevant state enterprise that should develop a strategy for the implementation and development of a single state system of situation centers. If a few years ago the cost of the project was a significant precondition for stopping the implementation of situational centers, today this problem has receded into the background. The need to change the management technology and the advantages of such situational centers have become so obvious that it is difficult for the management of the relevant services to abandon them.

Thus, we can conclude that in order to effectively implement the principles of situational management and create a state network of situational centers, the Ukrainian authorities need to understand the full concept, which should be enshrined in the relevant regulations.

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