

Japanese economy, high technologies, and high positions in the world rankings of human development. [3, p. 126]

The low level of crime in Japan is due to a number of factors: socio-economic, socio-psychological, legal, organizational, managerial, technological and other.

The Japanese model of crime prevention includes the following prevention strategies:

1) the long-term implementation of the "community policing" strategy (a policy of focusing on local communities);

2) measures within the framework of general social crime prevention;

3) effective criminal policy;

4) implementation of science and technology achievements in crime prevention activities. [3, p. 126]

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APPROACHES TO FIGHTING CRIME IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The experience of fighting crime in foreign countries is a relevant and important source of study for the development of crime reduction strategies. The construction of an effective system of fighting crime helps in ensuring the correct forms of government order. Improvement of regulatory and legal support and normative regulation of state policy in the field of combating organized crime, taking into account the practice of EU member states, is detailed in Order No. 1126-p of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Different

countries apply various approaches to this issue, relying on their unique features. The implementation of the strategy is the formation of mechanisms for the prevention of organized crime with the involvement of international cooperation [1].

The US partners pay great attention to police reforms, the use of modern technologies and cooperation with the public to improve security. One of the most structurally complex police systems is characterized by the training of highly trained specialists in academies with strict selection and federal centers. Special units and departments responsible for crime investigation and prompt response are being created. A strong judicial system plays a key role in determining the guilt and punishment of criminals, while the correctional system and its institutions rehabilitate criminals and convicts. Many programs and initiatives aim to prevent crime through education, employment programs and social support [2].

The UK experience is also important in this context. High standards of civic behavior in Great Britain have been shaped by political and legislative measures, moral changes and more effective social control over the actions of civil servants. This country has a long tradition of regulating legislation to solve crime prevention issues, including local police and public safety departments, offering continuous measures with the cooperation of the population [3, p. 2].

Fighting crime is a complex and multifaceted process that includes various approaches and initiatives. Poland is actively developing crime prevention methods aimed at preventing crimes among the population, especially among young people. One of these programs is working with school children and teenagers to prevent their involvement in criminal activities. Information campaigns and events aimed at raising citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities, as well as reducing the risk of becoming victims of crime, are also conducted. Poland also actively cooperates with other countries and international organizations in the fight against crime. This cooperation includes the exchange of information, joint investigation of criminal cases, and participation in international operations to stop transnational criminal groups. In Poland, attention is also paid to the rehabilitation of persons who have committed crimes. This program is aimed at punishing and rehabilitating criminals and returning them to society as useful members. In general, Poland is constantly improving its approaches to fighting crime and ensuring the safety of its citizens [3, p. 3].

In France, in 1983, the National Crime Prevention Council was created, which includes members of parliament, mayors,

ministers, experts and representatives of business structures. The head of this council is the prime minister of the country. The task of the Council is to finance crime prevention programs, provide information to the public about the crime situation, develop a national policy in the field of combating crime, promote state anti-crime initiatives, coordinate interaction between local authorities, public organizations and the private sector [4, p. 5].

In Japan new programs were introduced a long time ago to maintain a low level of criminalization in Japanese society, it is explained by the active support of the police in the prevention of crimes and high discipline of the population. In Japan, the prevention system is aimed at the development of local crime prevention programs, including the analysis of the crime situation and the implementation of specific preventive measures. Rehabilitation aid bodies perform preventive functions and work with voluntary and full-time employees. Municipal programs, with the participation of the local population, are also widely used for this purpose. In Japan, there is a national crime prevention association that operates at various levels, including each police station, and interacts with neighborhood self-government committees through crime prevention points. For the prevention of crimes among minors, there is an association and relevant structures in all prefectures [4, p. 4].

The experience of countries such as the USA, Great Britain, Poland and Japan shows that an effective fight against crime requires a combination of different approaches and initiatives, such as education, employment factor, social support and cooperation with other countries and bodies. In France, for example, there is a national crime prevention council that coordinates the actions of various actors to prevent crime. For Ukraine, this experience can be useful in the development and implementation of crime reduction strategies, in particular, taking into account best practices from other countries, improving the quality of police work, using modern technologies, interacting with the public, and rehabilitating convicts.

The overall conclusion from given above is that fighting crime is a complex and diverse process, and countries with their experiences can be valuable sources for developing their own crime reduction strategies. The main types of crime control that different countries are working on include police reform, the use of modern technology, cooperation with the public to improve safety, improvement of judicial and correctional systems.

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THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLE OF THE FBI'S WORK

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, commonly known as the FBI, stands as a paragon of unwavering dedication to its mission, which has evolved over time to meet the complex challenges of our ever-changing world.

In the course of this presentation, we shall embark on a meticulous exploration of the FBI's origins, its core objectives, its remarkable achievements, and the multifaceted challenges it encounters in an era marked by technological innovation and global intricacies. Through this lens, we endeavor to gain a comprehensive understanding of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, its historical significance, and the pivotal role it plays in preserving the integrity of USA legal and security framework.

History of creating bureau

The history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a compelling narrative rooted in the need for a centralized and professional law enforcement agency to combat crime, particularly during a time of national upheaval. Established on July 26, 1908, as the Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice, the FBI's origins can be traced to a period marked by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and an associated increase in criminal activity.