

cybersecurity attacks. Cybercriminals have addressed social media as maliciously acquire and serve a large number of data it has about organizations and people. The truth that people without difficulty believe each other on social media also raises the problem as a result criminal can effortlessly entice harmless to entrust the personal secret to them (illegal access) for malicious intentions.

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EXPERIENCE OF THE JAPANESE POLICE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Japan is a unique country for many reasons. Firstly, it is geographically autonomous because it is located on islands. Secondly, the history of this ancient country is almost 2.5 thousand years old. Thirdly, the peculiarity of Japan lies in the traditions of Japanese society, a kind of national mentality that affects development of this state.

Japan, having adopted the Western economic and democratic experience, has not lost its national forms of the traditional social control. If the European Union (EU) considers Switzerland a kind of a security island, in recent years the country has lost the status of the least criminogenic European country.

There is no doubt that in Japan, as in every country of the world, there are certain features of a crime and problems of its prevention. So, Japan is traditionally characterized by a large number of active networks of organized criminal groups “Yakuza”, “Yamaguchigumi”, “Inagawa-kai” and “Sumiyoshi-kai” which have international criminal connections. The representatives of organized crime (boryokudan) take place in the Government of Japan and other state bodies. In general the crime rate in this

country is possible to describe as low. Its prevalence and nature is not to interfere in the developing of Japanese economy, high technology. It occupies high positions in world rankings of human development.

The low crime rate in this country is associated with a number of socio-psychological, legal, organizational and managerial, technological and other nature.

Japanese model of crime prevention includes the following areas of preventive activity:

- long-term implementation of the strategy “Community policing”
- measures within the framework of general social crime prevention
- effective criminal policy
- introduction of scientific achievements and technique in crime prevention activities.

A common form of public influence on crime in Japan is the activity of the organizations “Older brothers and sisters”. They have similar structure and tasks of organizations “Big Brothers and Big Sisters” operating in the United States. These organizations in Japan have been working since 1947. Their members are mostly young people who carry out preventive work among juvenile offenders and among so-called difficult adolescents by: involving minors in training and sports; conducting preventive interviews; assisting in finding mutual understanding between parents and their children; parent training methods of proper communication with children, dissemination of appropriate methodical literature.

The prefectures of Japan also set up quarterly committees that represent a form of self-organization of Japanese citizens for solution of household, social and other problems. Quarterly committees work closely with the grassroots Japanese police – police booths in cities and police posts in the countryside. The effectiveness of their activities depends on high confidence of the Japanese in their police. This is achieved by establishing close, trusting relationships between the Japanese police and citizens.

The high efficiency of the Japanese police is also possible associated with the fact that in most cases the police live in booths (on posts) in their separate rooms together with the families. Due to the constant presence of a police officer on the spot of his or her work, which coincides with the place of their actual residence, close cooperation is achieved with the residents of the local community; they treat the police officer not as a representative of the authorities, but in the first place turn as a neighbor. In addition, there is a high level of trust in the police in this country, it is also achieved through the performance of their official duties without firearms. This means that Japanese law enforcement is in a constant communication with the

inhabitants of a particular locality, police officers help to solve social, household and other problems that citizens face every day.

Japan has shown stable indicators of socio-economic development for a long time. This has a positive effect on human development and social security of the main segments of the population, low unemployment. Significant economic and financial resources allow the Japanese government to implement new and existing methods in all spheres of crime prevention: financially encourage non-governmental participants in this area; to increase the salaries of police officers and employees of other bodies of criminal justice; expand the police force to the fullest criminogenic prefectures of Japan.

The low crime rate in Japan cannot be also explained only by a successful implementation of socio-economic measures of general social crime prevention. In this country, effective measures of social and psychological orientation are also being implemented. On this provision it was emphasized in 1970 in the materials of the 4th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (Japan, Kyoto). Experts noted that the caste in social systems is similar to the Japanese, which indicates the participation of the people in the maintaining of the proper state of law and order in their state.

The effectiveness of general social crime prevention in Japan can be also explained by favorable socio-psychological conditions for the upbringing of children and adolescents. Nowadays this state has a system of preschool education, which provides the establishment of friendly relations between educators, children and their parents by: conducting preventive talks; distribution of special methodical literature; implementation of trainings, etc. The application of a set of these measures ensures the formation of a proper psychological microclimate in Japanese families and affects the low level of crime and delinquency in adolescence and youth.

Ukraine can adopt positive foreign experience in crime prevention to use in domestic law-making and law-enforcement practice. This is necessary for the following:

1. Strengthening of the effectiveness of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies through the participation of citizens in the detention of criminals and offenders, law enforcement, providing information about committed crimes;
2. Economic benefits, such as budget savings funds through the use of free assistance to citizens in crime prevention;
3. Optimization of time, forces and means of work of police officers, which allow to focus their attention from secondary actions to more important issues;

4. Deepening the interaction of various social institutions and entities of crime prevention;

5. Increasing the trust of citizens in public authorities of law enforcement structures.

The studying and generalization of modern progressive foreign experience in the field of public participation in crime prevention provides the base for the allocation of a number of suggestions related to the improvement of law enforcement functioning.

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FRANCE'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

Organized crime is a system of highly centralized enterprises that are created to carry out illegal activities. The main source of income for these criminal groups is the supply of goods and services that are illegal but in constant public demand, such as drugs, prostitution, usury (i.e. usury) and gambling.

In terms of non-renewable resource crimes, France is an important destination country for the criminal market, particularly illegal gold from French Guiana. Illegal gold mining in French Guiana is widespread and related to crime groups, violence and other serious crimes that significantly impact society. Gold trafficking from France to other European countries also takes place. There are numerous instances of metal theft in France.

Additionally, French Guiana has seen an increase in logging in early 2020 as illegal miners have taken advantage of the COVID crisis to engage in illegal clearances. In regard to fauna crimes, hundreds of protected species are seized in France every year.

Wherever organized crime existed, she sought protection from police and courts. Consequently, large sums of money were spent by group bosses