In many countries of the world in order to suppress the fact the information crimes in recent years, computer security experts began a collaboration with psychologists, who make up the profile of the so-called hackers, that is criminal in the sphere of computer information and technology, which allows to identify the level ofskills and technical training. But it should be noted that while computer experts can tell a lot about hackers and its methods of work, but they will never be able to understand the psychology of his criminal thinking. These issues are dealt clinical psychologists, forensic experts and other specialists together with the police This practice is widely used in the United States, Europe and other countries where cybercrime is widely developed. But due to the fact that under current conditions a significant portion of the fight against cybercrime, as well as with other international crimes, belongs to the domestic jurisdiction of each state, it is necessary to develop parallel and national legislation aimed at combating computer crime, coordinating it with the international standards Law and relying on existing positive experience [2].

So combating cybercrime is very important now, because cybercrime is spreading all over the world. Each state should ensure the implementation of state policy in the field of combating cybercrime, organize and carry out, in accordance with the law, operational search activities.

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***Гавриленко О.,***
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
*Консультант з мови:* **Гончаренко Н.І.**

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION TASK FORCE AND NATIONAL CYBER INVESTIGATIVE JOINT TEASK FORCE

The Criminal Investigation Task Force (CITF) - is an organization created in early 2002 by the United States Department of Defense to conduct investigations of detainees captured in the War on Terrorism. It was envisioned that certain captured individuals would be tried by a military tribunal for war crimes and/or acts of terrorism. CITF was initially activated in February 2002 under a mandate from the Secretary of Defense addressed to the Secretary of the Army. The Secretary of the Army formally tasked the US Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), and CID activated the Criminal Investigation Task Force solely for the purpose of conducting

criminal investigations against suspected terrorists detained by US forces. Under the Secretary of Defense directive, the Army was directed to maximize the capabilities of all the Services, and therefore coordinated with the US Air Force and US Navy to assist. The CITF included members from four of five of the branches of the U.S. armed forces; Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), the United States Marine Corps Criminal Investigation Division (USMC CID), and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI). Other personnel for the CITF came from military intelligence and support organizations. From time to time, liaison personnel and others from Federal Law Enforcement and other government agencies were attached to the CITF. An element from the CITF was initially deployed to Afghanistan with the goal of identifying captured terrorists, and to collect evidence for use in Military Commissions. Suspected terrorists were temporarily held at the Kandahar or Bagram Detention Facilities. Another element of the CITF was deployed to US Naval Base, Gunatanamo Bay, Cuba. After the invasion of Iraq, CITF deployed yet another element to Iraq, initially to prepare for the possible transfer of detainees in Iraq to Guantanamo. Later, CITF began to collect evidence for use in the Central Criminal Court of Iraq. CITF also maintained its role in military operations by assisting Special Operations Command (SOCOM) with forensic evidence collection. In military, and law enforcement agencies, "Task Forces" are temporary organizations created to conduct a specialized mission or task. Members of "Joint Task Forces" are drawn from many different units. However, the CITF was never formally given the designation of a "Joint Task Force."

The CITF has operated worldwide and by 2005 had conducted over 1500 investigations and 10,000 interviews, and collected large amounts of evidence both in places where persons were captured and elsewhere. The results of CITF investigations have been used in military commissions (tribunals) at the Guantánamo Bay detainment camp and other legal proceedings in Afghanistan and Iraq. The CITF has provided evidence to Iraqi Courts to prosecute insurgents and foreign fighters captured in Iraq for crimes there, and it has assisted other US and international law enforcement agencies. As a result of widespread criticism of reported human rights abuses at Guantanamo and in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere, most notably the Iraq prison abuse scandals, including torture and abuse at Abu Ghraib and Bagram, a great deal of media and public attention was given to the methods used by the CITF and other U.S. military and civilian agencies in interrogations and other activities.

Senior law enforcement agents with the CITF told NBC News in 2006 that they began to complain to Department of Defense officials in 2002 that the interrogation tactics used by a separate team of intelligence investigators were unproductive, not likely to produce reliable information, and probably illegal. Unable to achieve a satisfactory response from the U.S. Army commanders in charge of the detainee camp, they took their concerns to both the Army Criminal Investigation Commandunder General Donald Ryder, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service under David Brant. Brant alerted Alberto J. Mora, the general counsel for the Navy. The first commander of the CITF was Colonel (now retired) Brittain Mallow, and his Deputy was Special Agent Mark Fallon. Their names have been in several articles and also mentioned during Congressional testimony.

Some copies of government documents detailing CITF policies and practices have become publicly available through after the American Civil Liberties Union filed a Freedom of Information Act request and subsequently a lawsuit.

There have been numerous discussions in congress and in the press and online regarding the differences between the CITF and other law enforcement methods, and those of the intelligence organizations involved with detainees. The CITF staff by all reports appear to have used only non-coercive, non-torturous methods in questioning detainees. [1].

**National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force** Communication, commerce, and government are just a few aspects of our daily lives that have been forever changed and, in many ways, made more convenient by the Internet. Unfortunately, these same advancements also have introduced a new breed of technologically-savvy criminal. Such crimes as terrorism, espionage, financial fraud, and identity theft have long existed in the physical realm, but are now being perpetrated in the cyber domain. As criminals more effectively exploit this new frontier, their use of the Internet and technology adds a layer of complexity that cannot be overcome through the efforts of any one agency. To address this evolving cyber challenge, the **National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF)** was officially established in 2008. The NCIJTF is comprised of over 20 partnering agencies from across law enforcement, the intelligence community, and the Department of Defense, with representatives who are co-located and work jointly to accomplish the organization's mission from a whole-of-government perspective. As a unique multi-agency cyber center, the NCIJTF has the primary responsibility to coordinate, integrate, and share information to support cyber threat investigations, supply and support

intelligence analysis for community decision-makers, and provide value to other ongoing efforts in the fight against the cyber threat to the nation.

The NCIJTF also synchronizes joint efforts that focus on identifying, pursuing, and defeating the actual terrorists, spies, and criminals who seek to exploit our nation's systems. To accomplish this, the task force leverages the collective authorities and capabilities of its members and collaborates with international and private sector partners to bring all available resources to bear against domestic cyber threats and their perpetrators.

Through the coordination, collaboration, and sharing that occurs at the NCIJTF, members across the U.S. Government work toward placing cyber criminals behind bars and removing them from the nation's networks. The NCIJTF follows both the letter and the spirit of the law to ensure that the privacy rights of all Americans are protected throughout the course of the investigations and efforts that it coordinates and supports. [2].

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***Havrylchenko H.***
Cadet of 106th platoon Private of the police
Training and Research Institute №1 National
Academy of Internal Affairs
*Language adviser:* **Kharchuk N.**

## ORGANIZED CRIME IN JAPAN AND METHODS TO COMBAT IT

Crime in Japan, as in any other country, is a serious threat to of citizens, so there are necessary measures that are taken to fight this phenomenon. Although if we talk about Japan, then in this country compared with other industrialized countries, the number of crimes, especially grave ones, committed against the person is relatively small.

Of course, one can partly agree that the features of the national character of the Japanese played an important role in level of Japanese