

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].

Список використаних джерел

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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

organized crime. But it is also important to properly designed legislation and its application.

This fight against organized crime is quite dissonant, due to the very powerful influence of organized criminal structures on the state. The positive aspects include the fact that, with the help of the Law "About the Organized Crime" was created not only a state system to fight with crime, but a nationwide one, including a wide network of public organizations of citizens; integration of social and legal means of struggle. An active participation of the population in crime control is one of the most important reasons of low crime rates in Japan compared with other leading countries.

The skillful use of informal institutions allows government to transfer to society the functions of the state in the fight against organized crime. The system of influence on organized crime is a more or less successful attempt to combine relative mildness with high efficiency.

One group of measures includes: (a) measures to acts committed by gangs having the character of violent demands, and (b) measures to prevent the danger to the life of citizens posed by armed clashes of bandit groups. Another group provides opportunities to stimulate the activities of society, aimed at preventing harm, caused by the actions of criminals.

The main line of criminal policy in modern Japan is crime prevention - both primary and repeated, widespread outreach of the law.

The following can be attributed to the negative aspects that constitute difficulties in the fight against organized crime: 1) Despite the current policy of fighting to organized crime inside of all spheres of society, its official definition indicates some underrating of organized crime. The state's fight has no very much methods. 2) Adaptation of organized criminal structures to attempts by the state to fight them leads to their merging with corrupt officials of the state, increasing the power of organized crime and the decomposition of state structures. 3) Nowadays, an object of the crime was changed: instead of certain groups of the population, everyone in now becoming a potential victim of organized crime. 4) The participation of gangsters in legal activities, their collusion with business circles, slows the work of the police, that affects the slowness of the courts and sometimes by unjustified release from punishment criminals.

The formation of negative public opinion on some aspects of state policy reduces the credibility of the latest. Among the factors stimulating the development of Organized Crime in Japan can also be attributed: the special construction of criminal organizations in which leaders and leaders do not directly participate in the commission of crimes, and therefore easily evade responsibility, continuing to manage the criminal community, involving all new and new recruits; the existence of a special subculture that

is produced and cultivated by leaders of criminal organizations. A heroic image of a bandit is created, acting with impunity and achieving significant material welfare.

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ROLE OF POLYGRAPH IN CRIME DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

In 1996 Steven Van Aperen was the first Victorian Police Officer to graduate from Western Oregon University USA as a certified forensic polygraph examiner. After graduation he trained with and examined polygraph testing formats and behavioural interview techniques utilised by the Los Angeles Police Department Polygraph Unit, US. Secret Service, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Van Aperen holds a degree in Criminal Justice Administration and a Diploma in Security Management and served a total of 13 years with the Victoria and South Australia Police Departments. He has received certification in advanced and specialised polygraph training whilst in Washington D.C. and has examined the Jackson County Sex Offender Treatment Program that utilises polygraph testing of serial sex offenders. Mr. Van Aperen is a professional member of the American Association of Police Polygraphists (AAPP) and the American Polygraph Association (APA). Mr. Van Aperen is now the Managing Director of Australian Polygraph Services International Pty. Ltd. and consults to numerous companies throughout Australia and overseas conducting polygraph testing, behavioural analysis interviews and investigations. Throughout history there have always been problems in ascertaining the truth. In the 1500-1600's the truth was verified by means of threat, promise and in some cases torture. However, the justices of the era soon realised that admissions gained could not be relied on because of the ways in which they were obtained, and consequently they later rejected evidence gathered in this way. By the 1700-1800's the admissibility and methods of verifying the truth had been modified. However, English judges were still loath to receive some confessions into evidence due to the fact that the accused at that time had no right to legal counsel, nor right of appeal. By the beginning of the 1800's the judges had changed their attitudes to such an extent that all