

with adults. As they say: "We have an equal culture. And this means that we do not create a hierarchical relationship between the leader and the subordinate." In Ukraine, almost all public administration is built on the imperial system.

Also, the Netherlands is a fairly developed country with a low unemployment rate (6.9% of the population), with a Ginny index of 26%, and only 9% of the population outside the poverty line. The high standard of economic life of the population is also a preventive measure against crime.

So, in conclusion, I can say that the problem for Ukraine is too much borrowing of systems and models to combat crime. In the future, the Ukrainian police should create its own model of public order protection, which would correspond to the economic and cultural development of the country, the mentality of the people and their customs, to reduce crime and increase public confidence in the police.

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FBI – HISTORY AND TASKS

Today's FBI is an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities that is staffed by a dedicated cadre of more than 30,000 agents, analysts, and other professionals who work around the clock and across the globe to protect the U.S. from terrorism, espionage, cyber attacks, and major criminal threats, and to provide its many partners with services, support, training, and leadership.

Let's begin with the history of this agency. By 1908, the time was right for a new kind of agency to protect America. The country's cities had grown enormously by 1908 — there were more than 100 with populations over 50,000 — and understandably, crime had grown right along with them. In these big cities, with their many overcrowded tenements filled with the

poor and disillusioned and with all the ethnic tensions of an increasingly immigrant nation stirred in for good measure, tempers often flared. Clashes between striking workers and their factory bosses were turning increasingly violent. And though no one knew it at the time, America's cities and towns were also fast becoming breeding grounds for a future generation of professional lawbreakers. In Brooklyn, a nine-year-old Al Capone would soon start his life of crime. In Indianapolis, a five-year-old John Dillinger was growing up on his family farm. And in Chicago, a young child christened Lester Joseph Gillis. Just around the corner, too, was the world's first major global war – compelling America to protect its homeland from both domestic subversion and international espionage and sabotage.

The chain of events was set in motion in 1906, when Roosevelt appointed a likeminded reformer named Charles Bonaparte as his second Attorney General. Soon after becoming the nation's top lawman, Bonaparte learned that his hands were largely tied in tackling the rising tide of crime and corruption. He had no squad of investigators to call his own except for one or two special agents and other investigators who carried out specific assignments on his behalf. They included a force of examiners trained as accountants who reviewed the financial transactions of the federal courts and some civil rights investigators. Bonaparte made the problem known to Congress, which wondered why he was even renting Secret Service investigators at all when there was no specific provision in the law for it. In a complicated, political showdown with Congress, involving what lawmakers charged was Roosevelt's grab for executive power, Congress banned the loan of Secret Service operatives to any federal department in May 1908.

Now Bonaparte had no choice, ironically, but to create his own force of investigators, and that's exactly what he did in the coming weeks, apparently with Roosevelt's blessing. In late June, the Attorney General quietly hired nine of the Secret Service investigators he had borrowed before and brought them together with another 25 of his own to form a special agent force. On July 26, 1908, Bonaparte ordered Department of Justice attorneys to refer most investigative matters to his Chief Examiner, Stanley W. Finch, for handling by one of these 34 agents. The new force had its mission—to conduct investigations for the Department of Justice—so that date is celebrated as the official birth of the FBI.

Of course the main objects of investigation by FBI are Terrorism, Counterintelligence, Cyber Crimes, Public Corruption, Violation of Civil Rights, Organized Crimes, White-Collar Crimes, Violent Crimes, WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction).

The main difference between this body and the Ukrainian system of police units is that it is a separate, independent body for investigating serious crimes, which has a very extensive system of resources. This system includes resources such as:

- The FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division or CJIS the mission is to equip law enforcement, national security, and intelligence

community partners with the criminal justice information they need to protect the United States while preserving civil liberties.

- Improved services for identify fingerprints and other biometrics
- Identity History Summary Checks for a fee, the FBI can provide individuals with an Identity History Summary—often referred to as a criminal history record or a “rap sheet”—listing certain information taken from fingerprint submissions kept by the FBI and related to arrests and, in some instances, federal employment, naturalization, or military service.

- Uniform Crime Reporting or UCR is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management.

- The National Instant Criminal Background Check System or NICS is all about saving lives and protecting people from harm—by not letting firearms fall into the wrong hands. It also ensures the timely transfer of firearms to eligible buyers.

- The National Crime Information Center, or NCICan electronic clearinghouse of crime data that can be tapped into by virtually every criminal justice agency nationwide, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

- National Data Exchange or N-DEX system is an unclassified national information sharing system that enables criminal justice agencies to search, link, analyze, and share local, state, tribal, and federal records. N-DEX is also a strategic investigative information sharing system that fills informational gaps and provides situational awareness.

- The Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal orLEEP provides web-based investigative tools and analytical resources, and the networking it supports is unrivaled by other platforms available to law enforcement. Users collaborate in a secure environment, use tools to strengthen their cases, and share departmental documents.

- The Strategic Information and Operations Center or SIOCis the FBI’s global command and communications center. It operates around the clock to maintain enterprise-wide situational awareness and to provide FBI leadership with strategic information by serving as a clearinghouse to collect, process, and disseminate information in a timely manner.

- Laboratory Services created in 1932, the FBI Laboratory is today one of the largest and most comprehensive crime labs in the world. Operating out of a state-of-the-art facility in Quantico, Virginia, the Lab’s scientific experts and special agents travel the world on assignment, using science and technology to protect the nation and support law enforcement, intelligence, military, and forensic science partners.

All of the above services make this body one of the most powerful and efficient in the world, all available resources are correctly matched between each other, they are interconnected, which makes it possible to work faster, more accurately and more efficiently. Also, the FBI has one of the most improved training academy and centers for their agents, analysts and scientists.

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ISRAELI EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING TERRORISM

Today terrorism is gaining momentum. Therefore, every country and law enforcement agencies need to be able to resist any manifestations of terrorism. Firstly, let's define the notion of such a phenomenon. Terrorism can be considered as 1) a serious crime; 2) perpetrated with the intent of causing death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages; 3) committed for the purpose of provoking a state of terror in the general public or in a group of individuals or particular individuals, intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to carry out, or to abstain from carrying out any act. Comprehensive, strategic efforts are necessary to effectively counter terrorism, in particular to prevent people from becoming terrorists and to thwart terrorist suspects' plans and to bring them to justice in a court of law [1].

Israel is one of the most successful country in dealing with terrorism and combating terrorist activity. For example, The United States has much to learn from Israeli experience in combating terrorist activity. Like the United States, Israel has used targeted killings because in many circumstances key terrorists who are actively masterminding attacks are difficult to arrest without significant risk to the security forces. Accurate, timely and actionable intelligence is necessary for targeted killings. Rapid intelligence sharing and avoidance of “information leak” (when an agency retains information or intelligence and does not share it with other agencies) is essential. Israel also goes through a range of measures to minimize the loss of innocent life. Perhaps the greatest lesson the United States can draw from Israel is the need for policy transparency. While the Israeli government does not share specific intelligence on its operations, the targeting criteria are widely understood by all political parties and the general public. The result is a broad political consensus in favor of the careful use of targeted killings. As Israel has learned, although transparency may lead to restraints on targeted killings that could result in missed