

economic activities. Yakuza influence is also visible in certain cultural aspects, such as tattoos and codes of conduct, that have permeated parts of Japanese society [4].

Government Efforts and Anti-Yakuza Legislation

Japan has passed several anti-yakuza laws, including the Anti-Boryokudan Act of 1991, which restricts yakuza activities and makes it harder for them to operate legally.

Recent efforts, such as financial sanctions, aim to reduce yakuza influence, but challenges remain due to their deep-rooted networks [5].

Decline and Adaptation of Yakuza Influence. Yakuza membership has been in decline due to police pressure and societal rejection, forcing groups to adapt by shifting to less visible, more sophisticated methods of operation.

Despite a decline in open activity, yakuza continue to influence Japan's economy and politics through covert methods [6].

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN CANADA

Canada, known for its high quality of life and low levels of violence, has a long history of fighting crime. The country has developed and implemented a number of effective strategies that have allowed it to achieve significant success in ensuring the safety of its citizens. However, like any other country, Canada is facing new challenges in the fight against crime, which requires continuous improvement of the law enforcement system.

In recent years, Canada has done "amazing things" in the arena of stronger information sharing between regulators, banks and law enforcement to target some of the most insidious financial crimes of our times.

Spearheaded by banks including BMO, HSBC, CIBC, RBC and Scotiabank, these groups have partnered with the Country's financial intelligence unit to use data and investigator ingenuity to understand, report on and take down illicit networks.

The combined public-private sector might of these institutions and the government have come together under a single banner, to marshal their forces against money laundering, romance scams and other frauds, child exploitation and human trafficking – which became a global model to help other regions ally, align and attack criminals.

But some professionals say the region is still hampered by stringent privacy rules and a lack of formalized compliance safe harbors, similar to those in the United States, enshrined in Patriot Act Sections 314 (a) and 314(b).

Those provisions, created after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., allow law enforcement to query, and share information with banks, and banks to share information with each other on suspected instances of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Those are just some of the takeaways from the "Canada Focus – FinCrime Trends and Case Studies", session, a panel from ACFCS Fincrime Virtual Week, hosted by the Toronto Chapter.

PPPs – how all the stakeholders in the fight can see the bigger picture. Since 2016, Canada's Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (Fintrac), the country's financial intelligence unit (FIU), has forged innovative public-private partnerships (PPPs) with many of the largest banking groups in the region. This has helped regulators, investigators and banks better understand the nuanced financial trails of crimes including human trafficking, money laundering, romance scams and other frauds and currently, child sexual exploitation.

The PPPs have been so successful, Fintrac's strategy to counter human trafficking, for instance, has become a "global model", where the regulator has traveled around the world to bolster capacity in this area, a framework that can improve effectiveness and immediate outcomes without the pitfalls or time delays of passing and implementing new regulations.

"Banks decided the subject", of the PPP, which in recent years has included human trafficking, fraud and other crimes, said Michael Boole, the Manager of the Financial Intelligence Sector for AML/ATF at Fintrac, during the panel discussion. The efforts have been extremely successful, domestically and internationally. The PPPs have resulted in a "thousands of percent increase in the volumes of [suspicious transaction reports (STRs)] to this day", he said, adding that Fintrac has "gone around the world to discuss this" model, which can improve reporting, investigations and help take down larger criminal networks with "no legislative changes needed."

But even as these moves have cumulatively resulted in more and better STRs tied to these crimes in Canada, some longtime compliance professionals in the Great White North believe so much more could be done.

Banks have to balance their desire to better use their data and help law enforcement with a very real fear of violating recently-strengthened privacy rules – with failures resulting in penalties of more than \$100,000 or more [1].

The Canadian Model of Fighting Crime: A Comprehensive Overview. Canada has long been recognized as a country with a relatively low crime rate compared to many other nations. This success can be attributed to a combination of factors, including a strong legal framework, effective law enforcement agencies, and a focus on crime prevention and community involvement.

Key components of the Canadian model of fighting crime:

- Robust legal framework: Canada has a well-developed legal system based on British common law. This system provides a strong foundation for law enforcement and ensures that all individuals are treated fairly under the law.

- Effective law enforcement agencies: Canadian law enforcement agencies, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and provincial police forces, are highly trained and well-equipped. They work closely with local police departments to investigate crimes and apprehend criminals.

- Community policing: Canadian law enforcement agencies emphasize community policing, which involves building relationships between police officers and the communities they serve. This approach helps to prevent crime and foster trust between the police and the public.

- Crime prevention programs: Canada has a number of crime prevention programs in place, such as youth programs, after-school activities, and community outreach initiatives. These programs aim to address the root causes of crime and provide opportunities for at-risk youth.

- Focus on rehabilitation: The Canadian justice system emphasizes rehabilitation over punishment. This means that offenders are often given opportunities to reform and become productive members of society.

- Strong gun control laws: Canada has strict gun control laws, which have helped to reduce gun violence.

Challenges and future directions. Despite its successes, the Canadian model of fighting crime faces challenges. Emerging threats such as cybercrime, organized crime, and human trafficking require new approaches and strategies. Additionally, the increasing diversity of Canadian society presents new challenges for law enforcement in terms of understanding and addressing the needs of different communities.

In the future, Canada will likely continue to focus on community policing, crime prevention, and rehabilitation. However, it will also need to adapt to new challenges and technologies to ensure that its law enforcement system remains effective.

In conclusion, the Canadian model of fighting crime is a complex and multifaceted approach that has proven successful in many ways. By combining a strong legal framework, effective law enforcement, community involvement, and a focus on rehabilitation, Canada has been able to maintain a relatively low crime rate.

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EUROPIAN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING TERRORISM

For most countries of the world the combating terrorism is one of the most important directions of state bodies’ activity. This activity includes adoption of laws, which is aimed at mutual assistance of states in the fight against terrorism and exchange of information about terrorist groups and organizations. The main document for the development of national strategies by EU countries is the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which determines such main areas of activity:

1. prevention;
2. protection;
3. pursue;
4. respond.

According to the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the following tasks of combating terrorism are defined as:

- coordination of actions of law enforcement agencies and state security bodies within the country;
- coordination and interaction of domestic state security bodies with the relevant bodies of the European Union;
- cooperation with state security agencies of other states (those that are not part of the European Union; NATO member countries; states that are not part of interstate associations, blocs, associations) [1].

In the European Union for the purpose of coordination actions against terrorism Committee of Experts on Terrorism was created. In 2018, it was transformed into a Council of Europe Committee on Counter-