

computers. Canada's cyberspace security is one of the nation's greatest assets and manifests itself in protecting Canada's cyber system from abuse and other disruptive actions.

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ORGANIZED CRIME IN JAPAN

Yakuza. The Japanese yakuza, officially bōryokudan, are the organized crime groups of Japan. The Japanese National Police Agency (NPA) defined bōryokudan in a 1992 law as «any organization likely to facilitate its members to collectively or habitually commit illegal acts of violence» (NPA, 2018, para. 1).[1] Beyond this legal definition, yakuza represents an influential subculture as a social organization rather than simply a form of an illegal enterprise. Yakuza adopt samurai-like rituals and often bear elaborate body tattoos. They engage in extortion, blackmail, smuggling, prostitution, drug trafficking, gambling, loan sharking, daylabour contracting, and other rackets and control many restaurants, bars, trucking companies, talent agencies, taxi fleets, factories, and other businesses in major Japanese cities. Over time the yakuza have shifted toward white-collar crime, relying more and more on bribery in lieu of violence, and indeed in the early 21st century they were one of the least murderous criminal groups in the world.[4] These activities make the relationship between yakuza and police in Japan a complicated one; yakuza membership itself is not illegal, and yakuza-owned businesses and gang headquarters are often clearly marked. Although law enforcement efforts and new legislation has clearly hindered yakuza activity, they have also adapted and restructured alongside these changes [1].

Leadership and governance. The Japanese government lacks leadership on counter-trafficking and organized crime and often displays a reluctance to introduce legislation that would place tougher limits on criminal flows such as environmental crimes and human trafficking. The level of corruption in Japan is perceived to be fairly low, and levels of transparency are high. Nevertheless, while access to information legislation allows individuals to request information from government agencies, in practice the law has not always been implemented effectively. Furthermore, the Yakuza, who specialize in financial crime and fraud, frequently extort

money from corporations and bribe politicians. While the level of social and political embeddedness of the Yakuza is being weakened, there is still progress to be made. Japan is an active partner in the international architecture for countering organized crime and takes leadership in a number of areas of international cooperation [2].

People. Japan is a destination, source and transit country for human trafficking, as well as a small-scale destination country for human smuggling. In addition to transnational trafficking, domestic trafficking has emerged as an issue in Japan [2].

Trade. Japan has among the lowest rates of gun crime in the world, largely due to strict restrictions on gun possession. Although Japan has an incredibly small domestic market for illicit arms, seizures of weapons from organized crime groups ('Boryokudan') are not uncommon, who smuggle arms into the country hidden among shipments of legal goods [1].

Environment. Many of Japan's timber imports come from regions with a known prevalence of illegal logging. Import regulations are lax, allowing illegally logged wood to make up a substantial amount of the country's timber imports. Japan is also exposed to flows from criminal fauna markets. It has one of the world's largest markets for the ivory trade, which operates legally and in the open. There is also a significant demand for exotic pets on the Japanese market, and trade in threatened species – including slow lorises, otters, owls and pythons – is known to occur. Non-renewable resource crimes are the least pervasive form of environmental crime in Japan, but there have been isolated cases of gold being smuggled into the country, primarily from Hong Kong and Taiwan, among other Asian countries, by criminal networks seeking to bypass taxes on the precious metal [2].

Drugs. For the most part, few drugs transit or are produced on Japanese territory. Domestic consumption is highest in cannabis and synthetic drugs, whereas heroin and cocaine consumption rates are low. Currently, the fastest growing and most lucrative drug market in Japan is the criminal market for methamphetamine. The price of methamphetamine in Japan is several times higher than it is in neighbouring countries, largely due to the high demand. Cannabis is also consumed on a relatively large scale in Japan, particularly by younger generations, and usage has increased substantially in recent years [2]. The police cooperate with domestic and foreign authorities to fight against firearms and drug crimes in implementation of legal system, joint investigation, information exchange, and awareness raising campaigns [3].

Criminal actors. The three largest, which account for approximately 70 % of all syndicate members in Japan, are the Yamaguchi-gumi, the Sumiyoshi-kai and the Inagawa-kai. The different Yakuza are involved in various criminal markets to different extents. Some – the Yamaguchi-gumi, for instance – formally forbid their members from engaging in drug trafficking (although many do still operate in the drug markets), whereas other Boryokudan are heavily involved in the criminal

market for drugs. Ties between organized criminals and Japanese politicians have been common for decades but have been reduced in recent years as public opinion on the Yakuza and organized crime in general has become increasingly intolerant. Nevertheless, in recent years, there have been a number of cases of high-ranking officials in the Liberal Democratic Party having ties to organized crime, and there are still accusations that cabinet members have associations with criminal actors [2].

Criminal justice and security. Japan's judiciary is independent, efficient and reliable. Due process generally prevails in trials and the rule of law is strong. Japan's national police agency has a number of specialized bureaus and units working on organized crime [2].

Economic and financial environment. Japan's organized crime groups still control a significant part of the country's private sector, particularly construction, but in general there are few constraints to private sector development and doing business. Japan is increasingly vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing. It has adopted strong measures against these two issues, requiring all financial institutions to adopt risk-based approaches [2]. In April 2007, the Japan

Financial Intelligence Center (JAFIC) was established as Japan's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in the NPSC/NPA. JAFIC is responsible for collecting and analyzing suspicious transaction reports (STRs).[3]

Civil society. Japanese authorities and NGOs provide some social protection services for victims of crimes such as human trafficking (including shelters, hotlines and counselling), as well as reintegration and repatriation services [2].

Список використаних джерел

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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

With the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, the question of its defense capability and the implementation of public security not only by the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but also by the National Police of Ukraine becomes urgent. Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the state authorities of Ukraine, because the need to repel aggression against Ukraine