

The Constitution of Ukraine of 1996, among the functions of the prosecutor's office, did not mention a pre-trial investigation and provided the prosecutor's bodies with only a temporary possibility of pre-trial investigation until the bodies to which this function would be transferred. There is a certain consistency in this, since such a change in approach deprives the investigator of the pressure of the prosecutor, as without the mediator of the prosecutor's office. The creation of the State Bureau of Investigations is a logical continuation of the changes that took place in 1996.

Maybe the idea of establishing the State Bureau of Investigations as a separate independent body of pre-trial investigation should be linked to the Concept of judicial reform of April 28, 1992, where legislative consolidation of the procedural independence of the investigator and the necessity to create a single investigatory apparatus were key points. The last thesis, by the way, in the current conditions of combating corruption, when the concentration of investigative powers, especially regarded to corruption offenses, is false, and no longer relevant.

In our view, the further formation of the State Bureau of Investigations in Ukraine should be carried out by taking into account not only the experience of foreign countries, but also its own historical experience.

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Investigation (BOI) was created on July 26, 1908. Attorney General Charles Joseph Bonaparte, using Department of Justice expense funds, hired thirty-four people, including some veterans of the Secret Service, to work for a new investigative agency. Its first «Chief» (the title is now known as «Director») was Stanley Finch. Bonaparte notified the Congress of these actions in December 1908.

The bureau's first official task was visiting and making surveys of the houses of prostitution in preparation for enforcing the «White Slave Traffic Act» or Mann Act, passed on June 25, 1910. In 1932, the bureau was renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation. The following year it was linked to the Bureau of Prohibition and rechristened the Division of Investigation (DOI) before finally becoming an independent service within

the Department of Justice in 1935. In the same year, its name was officially changed from the Division of Investigation to the present-day Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI.

The FBI today is considered one of the world's premier security and crime-fighting forces. Reporting to both the attorney general and director of national intelligence, the Bureau has dual responsibilities as a law enforcement and intelligence agency. It gathers evidence and solves cases using cutting edge and time-tested investigative techniques. At the same time, it collects, analyzes, synthesizes, and shares vital information and intelligence with everyone from national policy to local partners in order to counter threats and foil crimes and attacks. With a foot in the realms of both law enforcement and intelligence, the FBI is able to get its arms around and often through multi-agency operations.

The FBI employs 35,000 people, including special agents and support professionals such as intelligence analysts, language specialists, scientists, and information technology specialists. FBI works literally around the globe. Along with their Headquarters in Washington, D. C., they have 56 field offices located in major cities throughout the U. S., more than 350 satellite offices called resident agencies in cities and towns across the nation, and more than 60 international offices called legal attachés in U. S. embassies worldwide. In fiscal year 2016, Bureau total direct-funded budget is approximately \$8.7 billion, including increases to enhance their cyber investigative capabilities and leverage Intelligence Community Information Technology Enterprise components and services within the Bureau.

FBI investigates: Terrorism; Counterintelligence; Cyber Crime; Public Corruption; Civil Rights; Transnational Organized Crime; White-Collar Crime; Violent Crime; Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Terrorism. Protecting the United States from terrorist attacks is the FBI's number one priority. The Bureau employs a variety of disciplines and works closely with a range of partners to neutralize terrorist cells and operatives in the U. S., help dismantle extremist networks worldwide, and cut off financing and other forms of support provided to foreign terrorist organizations by terrorist sympathizers. In particular, the FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) across the U. S. are essential to the nation's success in combatting terrorism. These JTTFs bring federal, state, and local agencies together on one team, allowing members to leverage one another's skills, authorities, and accesses to prevent and disrupt terrorist attacks across the country. The JTTFs also build relationships between the community and law enforcement on the front line, which is particularly important to combatting terrorism.

Counterintelligence. The FBI has been responsible for identifying and neutralizing ongoing national security threats from foreign intelligence services since 1917, nine years after the Bureau was created in 1908. The FBI's Counterintelligence Division, which is housed within the National Security

Branch, has gone through a lot of changes over the years, and throughout the Cold War the division changed its name several times. But foiling and countering the efforts of the Soviet Union and other communist nations remained the primary mission.

In addition to investigative activity, the FBI works to counter the economic espionage threat by raising public awareness and informing industry leaders. For example, the FBI's Counterintelligence Division develops training and outreach materials, participates in conferences, and visits members of private industry.

Cyber Crime. Long before cyber crime was acknowledged to be a significant criminal and national security threat, the FBI supported the establishment of a forward-looking organization to proactively address the issue. Called the National Cyber-Forensics & Training Alliance (NCFTA), this organization—created in 1997 and based in Pittsburgh—has become an international model for bringing together law enforcement, private industry, and academia to build and share resources, strategic information, and threat intelligence to identify and stop emerging cyber threats and mitigate existing ones.

Public Corruption. Public corruption, the FBI's top criminal investigative priority, poses a fundamental threat to our national security and way of life. It can affect everything from how well our borders are secured and our neighborhoods protected to how verdicts are handed down in courts to how public infrastructure such as roads and schools are built. It also takes a significant toll on the public's pocketbooks by siphoning off tax dollars—it is estimated that public corruption costs the U. S. government and the public billions of dollars each year. The FBI is uniquely situated to combat corruption, with the skills and capabilities to run complex undercover operations and surveillance.

Civil Rights. Since its earliest days, the FBI has helped protect the civil rights of the American people. A dozen of its first 34 special agents, for example, were experts in peonage—the modern-day equivalent of slave labor. The Bureau began battling the KKK as early as 1918, and for years it handled color of law cases involving police brutality. Today, protecting civil rights remains one of its top priorities.

The FBI is the primary federal agency responsible for investigating allegations regarding violations of federal civil rights statutes. These laws are designed to protect the civil rights of all persons—citizens and non-citizens alike—within U. S. territory. Using its full suite of investigative and intelligence capabilities, the Bureau today works closely with its partners to prevent and address hate crime, human trafficking, color of law violations, and Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act violations.

Transnational Organized Crime. The FBI is dedicated to eliminating transnational organized crime groups that pose the greatest threat to the

national and economic security of the United States. The Bureau has found that even if key individuals in an organization are removed, the depth and financial strength of the organization often allow it to continue, so the FBI targets entire organizations responsible for a variety of criminal activities. The Bureau draws upon the experience, training, and proficiency of its agents; its partnerships within the intelligence and law enforcement communities; and its worldwide presence, using sustained, coordinated investigations and the criminal and civil provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

White-Collar Crime. Reportedly coined in 1939, the term white-collar crime is now synonymous with the full range of frauds committed by business and government professionals. These crimes are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat of physical force or violence. The motivation behind these crimes is financial—to obtain or avoid losing money, property, or services or to secure a personal or business advantage.

These are not victimless crimes. A single scam can destroy a company, devastate families by wiping out their life savings, or cost investors billions of dollars (or even all three). Today's fraud schemes are more sophisticated than ever, and the FBI is dedicated to using its skills to track down the culprits and stop scams before they start.

FBI special agents work closely with partner law enforcement and regulatory agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the U. S. Postal Inspection Service, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, among others, targeting sophisticated, multi-layered fraud cases that harm the economy.

Violent Crime. The Bureau concentrates on crime problems that pose major threats to American society. Significant violent crime incidents such as mass killings, sniper murders, and serial killings can paralyze entire communities and stretch state and local law enforcement resources to their limits. And particular investigative emphasis is put on criminal street gangs, crimes against children, child prostitution, bank robberies and other violent robberies, carjackings, kidnappings, fugitives and missing persons, crimes on Indian reservations, and assaults and threats of assault on the president and other federal officials.

Weapons of Mass Destruction. In July 2006, the FBI created the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Directorate to build a cohesive and coordinated approach to incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) material—with an overriding focus on prevention. The WMD Directorate proactively seeks out and relies on intelligence to drive preparedness, countermeasures, and investigations designed to keep WMD threats from becoming reality (<https://www.fbi.gov/investigate>).

The FBI promotes reforms in Ukraine. As example, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (International Corruption Unit) will cooperate in investigations related to money laundering, international asset recovery and Ukrainian high-level officials' bribery and corruption. This is stated in the Memorandum of Understanding between the NABU and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which was signed on June 29, 2017, by the NABU Director Artem Sytnyk and the Head of the FBI Criminal Division Matthew Moon.

As is known, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine «On the State Bureau of Investigation» on November 12, 2015, which can become an analogue of the FBI in Ukraine. But, according to the director of the State Bureau of Investigation, Truba Roman Mikhailovich — the State Bureau of Investigation will fully start working on September 1, 2018.

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**ЕТИЧНИЙ КОДЕКС ПРАЦІВНИКА ДЕРЖАВНОГО БЮРО
РОЗСЛІДУВАНЬ — ВИМОГА СЬОГОДЕННЯ**

Поведінка людей у суспільстві регулюються не лише і не стільки нормами позитивного права, скільки морально-етичними принципами, спрямованими на регулювання суспільних відносин відповідно до понять добра і зла, підтримуються особистими переконаннями, вихованням, традиціями, силою громадської думки. Ці принципи має бути покладено в основу змісту правових норм і практики їх застосування. У сучасному суспільстві додержання морально-етичних норм і правил має стати стрижнем діяльності владних структур, в тому числі і Державного бюро розслідувань. У цьому відношенні і етика, і мораль є поняттями одного порядку.

Необхідність у появі своєрідного Кодексу етичної поведінки, в якому були б сконцентровані основні етичні норми, що стосуються працівників Державного бюро розслідувань, є очевидною, тим більше, що нормативно-правові акти такого роду уже давно прийняті для суддів, адвокатів, прокурорів та інших юридичних професій.

З лінгвістичного боку, етика — це: 1) наука про мораль, її походження, розвиток і роль у суспільному та особистому житті людей;