

2. XII United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. <https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src>
3. <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>

Бортнийчук В.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.О.

ANTI-CORRUPTION IN EUROPE

Corruption is the abuse of power for private gain. Corruption takes many forms, such as bribery, trading in influence, abuse of functions, but can also hide behind nepotism, conflicts of interest, or revolving doors between the public and the private sectors. Its effects are serious and widespread. Corruption constitutes a threat to security, as an enabler for crime and terrorism. It acts as a drag on economic growth, by creating business uncertainty, slowing processes, and imposing additional costs. Although the nature and scope of corruption may differ from one EU State to another, it harms the EU as a whole by lowering investment levels, hampering the fair operation of the Internal Market and reducing public finances.

At the ECBA's spring conference of 2015 in Bucharest, the idea emerged to create within the ECBA a new working group on anti-corruption and bribery in Europe. At the same time, triggered by international legal instruments like the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, bribing foreign officials has become criminal in most countries. The risk of criminal prosecution for multinational companies and individuals has further increased by national legislation with jurisdictions going beyond the national borders, such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or the UK Bribery Act 2010.

Also at the level of the EU, corruption is considered as one of the main challenges for European societies. Early in 2014, the EU Commission released its first anti-corruption report [1] and in 2015, DG Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission launched an "Anti-corruption experience sharing programme" to "support Member States, local NGOs and other stakeholders in addressing specific challenges identified in the EU Anti-Corruption Report" [2]. It is clear that the need to strengthen the fight against corruption seems present more present than ever.

The purpose of this working group shall be to improve knowledge and awareness among defence practitioners of national and international

legislation on anti-corruption, in order to provide effective advice and representation.

The group shall also seek to establish a European-wide network of contacts with experience in corruption cases. From a geographical perspective, the focus shall be on countries which have less developed anti-corruption legislation (but may be caught by international legislation such as the UK Bribery Act), have high levels of reported corruption (for example, those which have a high ranking on Transparency

Internationals recently published Corruption Perception Index) and which are likely to be the focus of national and international enforcement action in the coming years.

The Working Group consists of an organizing committee, which is represented by the founding and managing members:

Jurjan Geertsma (The Netherlands),

Vladimir Hrle (Serbia),

Anna Oehmichen (Germany) and

Chris Whalley (United Kingdom).

Jaanus Tehver (Estonia) is strategic advisor of the Working Group.

Other members include Mihai Mares (Romania), Andrea Puccio (Italy), Arild Dyngeland (Norway), Albert Janet (France) and Alexis Anagnostakis (Greece).

Список використаних джерел

1. EU Anti-Corruption Report of 3 February 2014, COM(2014) 38 final. <http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/elibrary/documents/policies/organized>

2. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/corruption/experience-sharing-programme/index_en.htm.

Бразалук М.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Козубенко І.В.**

EURASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime is one of the biggest threats to state security and public order. That is why countries and international organization are joining forces in the fight against this criminal phenomenon.

Organized crime are criminal organizations that plan and commit crime, or the crimes that are committed by such organizations [1]. In general, organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local