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## **NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAUS ONE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTE IN UKRAINE**

Corruption in all state institutions has always been a problem. At all times, it has had its place in society and politics, since the very presence or absence of corruption is an indicator of the comprehensive development of democracy in countries around the world.

We are going to talk about such an unpleasant thing that has "gotten bogged down" in our society – it is corruption. Throughout the world, we can see that corruption exists everywhere, but its magnitude is different in all countries. In Ukraine, as we observe, this indicator is growing and growing in size every year, although unprecedented measures are being taken by the government.

Both the previous and the present authorities promise to conquer this disorder called "corruption", however, we do not see any significant changes at the moment. After all, the old government started it and to this day the current government is trying to combat it, as Ukraine is steadily moving towards EU membership.

One of the priorities, as well as the condition for joining the European Union, is the comprehensive fight against corruption and its manifestations in all spheres of the state's life.

Thus, the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau is the key to a decisive step on the difficult path to fight corruption in Ukraine.

The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine is a state-level law enforcement agency charged with preventing, detecting, suspending, investigating and uncovering corruption offenses related to its subsidiarity, as well as preventing the commission of new ones [2].

The task of the National Bureau is to counter criminal corruption offenses committed by senior officials authorized to perform the functions of state or local government and pose a threat to national security.

Also, several other anti-corruption bodies have been set up in Ukraine, namely the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and the National Anti-Corruption Agency, and an Anti-Corruption Court has been set up.

The Anti-corruption Prosecutor's Office is designed to:

- 1) support of state prosecution in court;
- 2) representing the interests of the citizen or the state in court in cases specified by the Law;
- 3) supervising the observance of the law by the bodies conducting the operational search activity, inquiry, pre-trial investigation;

4) supervise the observance of laws in the enforcement of court decisions in criminal cases, as well as in the application of other measures of a compulsory nature related to the restriction of personal freedom of citizens.

In order to fulfill its functions, the Prosecutor's Office carries out international cooperation [3].

The National Anti-Corruption Agency performs the following functions:

- analysis:
  - the state of prevention and counteraction of corruption in Ukraine, activities of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government bodies in the field of prevention and combating corruption;
  - statistics, research findings and other information on the corruption situation;
  - development of projects of the Anti-corruption strategy and the state program on its implementation, monitoring, coordination and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Anti-corruption strategy;
  - preparation and submission of the draft national report on implementation of the principles of anti-corruption policy in accordance with the procedure established by law to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
  - preparation of proposals for formulation and implementation of anti-corruption policy, development of draft normative-legal acts on these issues;
  - organizing studies on corruption;
  - monitoring and control over the implementation of acts of legislation on ethical behavior;
  - coordination and provision of methodological assistance in the detection of corruption risks by state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of local self-government in their activities and implementation of their measures, including preparation and implementation of anti-corruption programs;
  - control and verification of declarations of persons authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government;
  - approval of rules of ethical behavior of civil servants and local self-government officials;
  - coordination within the competence, methodological support and analysis of the effectiveness of the activities of authorized units (authorized persons) on the prevention and detection of corruption;
  - coordination of anti-corruption programs of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of local self-

government, development of a typical anti-corruption program of a legal entity;

- organization of training, retraining and advanced training on issues related to the prevention of corruption, employees of state bodies, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, officials of local self-government;

- providing explanations, methodological and consultative assistance on the application of acts of the legislation on ethical behavior, prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of persons authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government and their counterparts;

- informing the public about the measures taken to prevent corruption, implementing measures aimed at forming a negative attitude towards corruption in the minds of citizens;

- involvement of the public in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption policies;

- coordination of fulfillment of international obligations in the field of formulation and implementation of anti-corruption policy, cooperation with state bodies, non-governmental organizations of foreign countries and international organizations within their competence;

- exchange of information with competent authorities and foreign countries and international organizations [1].

So, all these law enforcement agencies that are designed to combat corruption in our country have been created recently. They are at the very beginning of a very difficult path to fight corruption and its manifestations in Ukraine, which, we hope, will lead to overcoming this shameful phenomenon, which is not inherent in a truly democratic country, a member of an EU accomplice.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE NETHERLANDS**

Drug trafficking is a global problem that has a significant impact on the society, economy and politics of many countries. The Netherlands, known for its liberal policy on certain drugs, has become one of the centres of discussion and research on this phenomenon. Studying the drug trade in the Netherlands is important for several reasons. Firstly, the country has a unique drug tolerance policy, including the legalization of marijuana sales in coffee shops, which makes it a topic of interest to scholars and policy makers in Europe. Secondly, drug trafficking affects society, including health, crime and the economy, which allows us to better understand the consequences of these policies and improve strategies to combat drug addiction. About 80 per cent of police resources are spent on drug-related crime. In the Netherlands and Belgium, street prices for cocaine have remained unchanged for years [1]. In addition, the Netherlands is a transit point for drugs, which makes it possible to analyze global trends and develop international measures to combat the problem.

The Netherlands is known for its approach to drug regulation, often referred to as a ‘tolerance policy’. According to this policy, the sale and use of marijuana in limited quantities is allowed in specially designated places, such as coffee shops. At the same time, tough measures are taken against hard drugs such as cocaine and heroin. This approach has become a subject of international interest and debate. It allows for the separation of soft drugs from hard drugs, potentially reducing the risk of soft drug users moving on to more dangerous substances. Starting in the 1970s and continuing in the 1980s and 1990s, the Netherlands pioneered the development and implementation of drug harm reduction services, although at the time these interventions did not yet have a name. The Dutch approach to the drug problem was marked by pragmatism and practicality, but was not the result of a carefully considered strategy. Rather, harm reduction concepts developed naturally, through bottom-up initiatives, as a response to the increasing harms associated with injecting drug use. Only over time, as the seriousness of the problem grew, did these initiatives gain political support [2, p. 2].

Since crime, in particular drug trafficking, in the Netherlands was concentrated in large cities (Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht),