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ANTI-CORRUPTION METHODS OF THE WORLD EXPERIENCE

International legislation and experience of other states on formation and realization of anti-corruption policy in foreign countries are analyzed.

Key words: Corruption, anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption, anti-corruption legislation.

Reducing corruption in Ukraine is possible only if the foreign experience of other developed countries is studied and adapted. The provision of foreign experience in combating corruption, which proved to be effective in practice, represents a huge prospect for borrowing foreign experience, especially in the absence of its own effective mechanism for counteracting corruption.

In 2003, Ukraine ranked 134 out of 180 countries with a score Of The Corruption perceptions Index (ICK) 2.4. In 2018, due to the decline in the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities, Ukraine took 122 positions in the rating of 182 countries, sharing it with Mali, Malawi and Liberia [3].

The Ukrainian authorities lack the political will for rapid and irreversible reforms, besides, the majority of international recommendations for the last year have not been fulfilled - так explain experts Ukrainian positions in the rating [3].

We will analyze the experience of countries that have achieved some success in this field.

In Israel, the anti-corruption mechanism is provided by a "monitoring system" for possible corrupt actions. It is carried out by governmental organizations and special police units, the Office of the State Comptroller, which has independence from ministries and government departments, and public organizations such as the "Office for the purity of the Government". These organizations investigate possible corruption points and, if found, inform the investigation authorities.

The fight against corruption in Germany is based on the task of destroying the material, especially the financial base of criminal groups. This is achieved in two ways: Confiscation (confiscation of property) and

the establishment of an appropriate legal framework to prevent the laundering of "dirty" money [1].

Singapore's anti-corruption policy is impressive. Its central element is the permanent specialized body against corruption, the Office for the Investigation of Corruption, which has political and functional independence [1]. This independent body is investigating and seeking to prevent corruption in the public and private sectors of Singapore's economy

The main idea behind Singapore's anti-corruption policy is "to minimize or eliminate the conditions that allow corruption to take place." This is achieved through a number of anti-corruption principles [5].

The Estonian Criminal Code, adopted in 2002, established strict liability for corruption. Bribery threatens to be a prison of up to five years, bribery mediation - a fine or imprisonment. For the provision of a valuable gift, bribes, except imprisonment, an additional type of punishment, the court can apply confiscation of property [2].

The anti-corruption legal basis of Estonia is the Constitution, the CPC of Estonia, adopted in 2007 by the Estonian Law "ON Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism" [4].

According to the results of the analysis of foreign experience in the field of anti-corruption, an effective way to overcome corruption in Ukraine is to solve the problem of institutional support for anti-corruption activities.

All these structures are state and financed from the budget, which work in the specific sphere for it. Some experts believe that the establishment of specialized services and anti-corruption bodies should not be seen as a primary objective, but as a means of achieving the goal.

The analysis of foreign experience shows some conclusions: Corruption is a global phenomenon, the fight against which is possible only in the framework of close cooperation and interaction between states.

Each country chooses its own way of state anti-corruption policy, based on international standards in this field. The effectiveness and implementation of anti-corruption experiences in other countries depends on many factors.

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FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Crime can involve violence, sex or drugs but also discrimination, road rage, undeclared work and burglary. Crime is any behaviour and any act, activity or event that is punishable by law.

Many people who commit crimes are convicted and sent to prison, but there are always more people becoming criminals to replace them on the streets. And some people don't receive jail time after committing a crime, so they remain on the streets to possibly commit more crimes. Also, there are those who serve their jail time and then go right back out and commit more crimes. Still other people commit long strings of crimes before being caught and convicted. Do you think any progress is being made in the fight against crime?

Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC)

Organised crime is a threat to European citizens, businesses and state institutions – as well as the economy as a whole. Criminals operate across borders, and consistent European-level action is the most effective way to stop them. The Programme Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) supports such activities.

ISEC has a budget of EUR 600 million for the period 2007–13 and contributes to citizens' security through projects that prevent and combat