

profit organizations. The scope of the programme is conditioned by the local situation in the development of socially pathological phenomena, the needs, interest and abilities of people and financial means [2].

Therefore, the successful organization of crime prevention depends not only on clear legal regulation of all types and forms of prevention, but also on the effective interaction of its units, including state and local authorities.

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COUNTERING CORRUPTION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: CURRENT WAYS

Corruption is a global phenomenon that remains a challenge for society as a whole. It is a real threat to democracy and causes wide-reaching social, political and economic consequences. It debilitates the judicial and political systems that work for the welfare of society. Corruption has also a negative impact on prosperity and economic growth by creating business uncertainty, lowering investment levels, hampering fair competition and reducing public finances. Wherever corruption is present, it involves public officials, business managers and private citizens, who may be engaged in such illegal acts as embezzlement of public funds, trade in influence and bribery. Many people pay bribes in cash or gifts to get an education and proper health care, to speed up administrative procedures, or to avoid paying a fine. In turn, corruption facilitates human trafficking, organized crime and terrorism [4].

The European Union as a supranational intergovernmental organization is one of the least corrupt regions in the world. However, none of the EU countries is fully free from corruption. By this reason for the EU combating corruption is a priority that has a central place in its internal and external policies. Preventive actions, freezing, confiscation and recovery of assets, international cooperation: these are the key elements of any strategy to roll back corruption. The EU and its Member states have taken actions in these areas.

The legal basis for combating corruption in the EU is Article 325 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which tasks the EU and the EU Member States with protecting the EU's budget. It

conducts independent administrative investigations into fraud, corruption and any other illegal activity involving EU funds or revenue, in order to ensure that EU taxpayer money reaches projects that can help create jobs and promote growth in Europe; investigates serious misconduct by staff and members of the EU institutions, thus helping to strengthen public trust in those institutions [3].

The important step in combating corruption is the EU's implementation of United Nations Convention against Corruption - Communication from the Commission to the European institutions. Due to the Communication Commission sets out a framework to facilitate the review to allow swift progress in fulfilling all necessary legal obligations, in full respect of the principle of sincere cooperation and administrative autonomy of the institutions; invites the EU institutions to participate and cooperate at all stages of the process. The EU's first anti-corruption report, released in February 2014, shows that there are disparities between EU countries in the nature and level of corruption. Since its publication, the report has served as the basis for dialogue with national authorities while also informing broader debates across Europe.

The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is an EU body mandated to investigate fraud against the EU budget, corruption and serious misconduct within the European institutions, and to develop anti-fraud policy for the European Commission. In 2017 was established The European Public Prosecutor's Office – the first EU body entitled to conduct criminal investigations and to prosecute corruption affecting the EU's financial interests. The European Public Prosecutor's Office has a decentralized but hierarchical structure composed of European prosecutors at EU level and European delegated prosecutors in each EU country. As an autonomous body, the EPPO could overcome potential unwillingness on the part of national authorities to investigate certain sensitive corruption cases [1]. The EU also applies strict rules on the prevention of corruption and transparency across its institutions. For this purpose, several rules and policies are in place, such as Rules for EU civil servants, Rules of Procedure of the Commission, Guidelines on gifts and hospitality for Commission staff, Ethics and Integrity for Commissioners, Code of Conduct for the Members of the European Commission, etc.

Moreover, the European Commission conducts anti-corruption experience-sharing workshops across the EU to support Member States and to ensure that anti-corruption legislation covers all relevant corruption-related issues. In the 2022 State of the Union Speech, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced that, in the coming year, the Commission will present measures to update legislative framework for fighting corruption.

To sum up, some of the most common EU's approaches to fight corruption are: mainstreaming anti-corruption provisions in EU law, monitoring efforts of EU countries in preventing and fighting corruption, and building dialogue with national anti-corruption contact points,

supporting the implementation of anti-corruption measures at national level through funding, technical assistance and experience-sharing, improving the quantitative evidence-base for anti-corruption policy, promoting the fight against corruption globally, through the participation in relevant international anti-corruption meetings [1].

Finally, the experience of combating corruption in the EU makes great influence on such processes in Ukraine. On 23 June 2022, the European Council granted candidate status to Ukraine that make us one step closer to EU Membership. The EU's main objective is to support Ukraine in its reform agenda. The fight against corruption is stated as a key element of the EU-Ukraine relationship [5]. The EU ensures a common high standard of legislation, either specifically on corruption, or incorporating anti-corruption provisions in other sectoral legislation. We are working mutually to implement the commitments of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which contribute to the implementation of the UNCAC, and the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

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CRIME PREVENTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Conclusions on the UK's crime prevention policy can be drawn from an analysis of the current state of crime in the country, including a strategy for public participation in crime prevention.

«Over the last 10 years in England and Wales (about 88 % of all Britons who commit almost 90 % of all crimes) there has been a gradual decline in crime» [1, p. 317].

Surveys of crime in England and Wales, assessment of victimization in the UK can and should be taken into account by the Ministry of Internal