

Список використаних джерел

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE POLICE

Actuality of theme. The problem of corruption in various spheres of activity of public authorities is urgent in the current environment and has a global and systemic character. Corruption is a direct threat to national security, impedes the development in our country of institutions of democracy and civil society, the exercise by citizens of their constitutional rights in the fields of education, health care, social security, property relations. All these problems affect the formation of an administrative and legal mechanism for combating corruption in the police as one of the most important legal mechanisms that can and must counter corruption today.

Presenting main material. Planning tactics and strategies for counteracting corruption in police forces requires the use of not only one's own but also one's foreign experience. The incorruptibility of the police, like any other institute, requires the formulation of a rule and the creation of a system of incentives / sanctions for compliance with and violation of this rule. Accordingly, in summarizing international experience, the following areas of prevention and counteraction to police corruption should be highlighted:

- 1) development of informal ethical rules that exclude corruption behavior;
- 2) formalization of anti-corruption requirements;
- 3) creating material incentives for police officers who do not allow corruption;
- 4) imposing sanctions on corrupt police officers.

Consider these areas of counteraction to police corruption.

Development of informal ethical rules that exclude corruption behavior (educational measures). It is about ethically educating citizens in general and police in particular. Despite the "naturalness" of anti-corruption mental institutions, in developed countries, special work is being done to introduce some new ethical standards into the public consciousness.

Formalization of anti-corruption requirements (legal and administrative measures). This trend envisages the development of general anti-corruption legislation, as well as the consolidation of anti-corruption standards in special normative legal acts that regulate police activities.

The prevention, detection and suppression of police corruption are aimed, first of all, at the basic principles and standards of police activity, which are enshrined in international documents. There are the "Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials". Adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979. in Art. 7 which was established: "Any act of corruption, in the same way as any other abuse of authority, is incompatible with the profession of law enforcement officials"[1, Art. 7].

Modern Ukrainian legislation is considered by the police service as a special type of public service. Like other civil servants, police officers are required to comply with disciplinary and ethical standards. To this end, special codes have been adopted in some countries – codes of ethics, codes of police honor, standards of behavior, model rules, etc.

In the US, model rules for preventing police corruption include defining and adhering to professional standards: every police officer is required to adhere to a code of professional ethics, every new employee is required to read this code, sign one of them, in agreement with its prescriptions.

Creating material incentives for police officers to prevent corruption (incentive measures). For a long time, developed countries have been dominated by the assumption that police are mainly staffed by people who do not have strong economic motivation and therefore do not require high pay. In recent decades, a new, more economically determined unit has emerged: honest service in the police must be not only prestigious but also financially attractive.

In order to develop the attractiveness of a stable police service for its employees, it is necessary to create particularly favorable social conditions. Not only is it not so much about high pay, but also about social benefits, including preferential lending, quality health care (insurance), free higher education and high retirement benefits.

Imposing sanctions on corrupt police officers. This trend envisages the existence of several independent centers of organization of anti-corruption control – internal and external, by civil society.

In all countries, police departments are set up to investigate law enforcement violations in the police service. For these investigations, special staff working undercover is often assigned. For example, in the UK, there is a special secret anti-corruption unit that has been disguised as a commercial firm. According to G. McLagan, author of a book on corruption in the UK police, a special group of undercover workers has been working in the country since 1993. "Its agents have mimicked police release and lead a double life, earning salaries through secret channels and tracking police activity from the outside" [2].

In the US, anti-corruption legislation is characterized by extreme rigidity. In this context, anti-corruption legislation is regulated in relation to the police, which in turn focuses mainly on preventive measures. It is important to note that police officers are initially given significant preferences.

US police have organized special work to prevent official misconduct. This will happen through the implementation of a system of departmental control, which is based on two elements:

1) monitoring the material well-being of employees and their relatives.

2) daily control over the employee's work activities.

Educational work has been recognized as a means of preventing corruption in the police. At the Financial Police of Italy the issues of anti-corruption prevention are studied in special courses. Practicums to corruption are commonplace in law enforcement agencies in the UK, Denmark, Moldova and Poland, while paying special attention to preparing police officers for bribery or forcing other unlawful acts.

An important role in combating corruption in Germany belongs to the Federal Criminal Office. This police body develops strategies, tactics and techniques for combating corruption and organized crime, and coordinates the efforts of the German police [3].

Conclusions. Thus, the low level of corruption in the police of foreign countries is achieved through the purposeful public policy of condemnation and intolerance of corruption by the whole society, maintaining the high level of prestige of the profession of police and moral responsibility of persons in public service, before society, creating conditions for competition for police service, improving the quality of candidate checks, providing police with substantial cash and social benefits, setting a high level of pensions for workers with perfect track record.

Analyzed experience of foreign countries in preventing and counteracting corruption among police officers may be an orientation factor in the context of reforming the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine and

implementation of anti-corruption measures in the country. However, it is necessary to carefully implement the international standards established in other foreign countries to increase the efficiency of law enforcement in Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел

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FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Money laundering is a problem for the UAE, despite the steps the country has taken to combat financial, organized, and terrorist crimes. The UAE maintains a strong Anti-Money Laundering (AML) system in an effort to protect against the possibility of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Since 2001, the UAE Government (UAEG) has taken steps to better monitor cash flows through the UAE financial system and to cooperate with international efforts to combat terrorist financing. The UAE has enacted two laws that serve as the foundation for the country's Anti Money Laundering (AML) and counterterrorist financing (CTF) efforts: Law No 4/2002, the Anti Money Laundering law, and Law No. 1/2004, the counterterrorism law.

Although the Anti-Money Laundering law criminalizes money laundering, it is administrative Regulation No. 24/2000 that provides guidelines for how financial institutions are to monitor for money laundering activity.

This regulation requires banks, money exchange houses, finance companies, and any other financial institutions operating in the UAE to follow strict Know Your Customer (KYC) guidelines. Additionally, financial institutions must verify the customer's identity and maintain