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COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST CORRUPTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE USA

Corruption is a negative social phenomenon that manifests itself in the criminal use by officials, public and political figures of their rights and official opportunities for the purpose of personal enrichment. Like any social phenomenon, corruption permeates the entire society in certain social relations, and cannot exist in others. Because of that, the fight against corruption cannot be anything other than a fight to change social relations, which are favorable for the existence of corruption, to social relations in which it cannot exist. Favorable for the existence of corruption are private property and over-bureaucratization of the state government system. Effective amplifiers of the fight against corruption are measures to fight against corrupt officials.

When government officials abuse public power for private gain, they do more than simply appropriate illicit wealth. Corruption robs citizens of equal access to vital services, denying the right to quality healthcare, public safety, and education. It degrades the business environment, subverts

economic opportunity, and exacerbates inequality. It often contributes to human rights violations and abuses, and can drive migration. As a fundamental threat to the rule of law, corruption hollows out institutions, corrodes public trust, and fuels popular cynicism toward effective, accountable governance [1].

On June 3, 2021, President Biden established the fight against corruption as a core national security interest of the United States. As he wrote in National Security Study Memorandum-1 (NSSM-1), “corruption threatens United States national security, economic equity, global antipoverty and development efforts, and democracy itself.... fectively preventing and countering corruption and demonstrating the advantages of transparent and accountable governance, we can secure a critical advantage for the United States and other democracies.” Federal departments and agencies have conducted an interagency review to take stock of existing U.S. Government anti-corruption efforts and to identify and seek to rectify persistent gaps in the fight against corruption. In parallel with this review, departments and agencies have begun to accelerate and amplify their efforts to prevent and combat corruption at home and abroad; bring transparency to the United States’ and international financial systems; and make it increasingly difficult for corrupt actors to shield their activities. This first United States Strategy on Countering Corruption builds on the findings of the review and lays out a comprehensive approach for how the United States will work domestically and internationally, with governmental and non-governmental partners, to prevent, limit, and respond to corruption and related crimes. The Strategy places special emphasis on the transnational dimensions of the challenges posed by corruption, including by recognizing the ways in which corrupt actors have used the U.S. financial system and other rule-of-law based systems to launder their ill-gotten gains.

To curb corruption and its deleterious effects, the U.S. Government will organize its efforts around five mutually reinforcing pillars of work:

- Modernizing, coordinating, and resourcing U.S. Government efforts to fight corruption;
- Curbing illicit finance;
- Holding corrupt actors accountable;

- Preserving and strengthening the multilateral anti-corruption architecture; and,

- Improving diplomatic engagement and leveraging foreign assistance resources to advance policy goals.

By pursuing concrete lines of effort that advance strategic objectives under each of these pillars, and integrating anti-corruption efforts into relevant policy-making processes, the United States intends to lead in promoting prosperity and security for the American people and people around the world [1].

Consequently, corruption has been shown to significantly limit the ability of states to respond effectively to health crises and to tackle climate change, migration and inequality in all its forms, while contributing to state fragility. Countries with high levels of corruption are more likely to have populations that suffer from human rights violations and are less likely to address these violations. And states with widespread corruption are more vulnerable to terrorist networks, transnational organized criminals and human traffickers.

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A POLICE DOG SOLVES CRIMES IN ENGLAND

English police rely on a unique partnership between humans and animals to ensure security. The decisive role is played by service dog handlers and their four-legged partners. These specialized teams receive extensive training to provide support in a wide range of situations [1].