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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING CORRUPTION

The article is about the problem of the spread of corruption in the world and about possible ways to solve that problem.

Most foreign countries are successfully fighting corruption. The main purpose of this work is to analyze anti-corruption measures in foreign countries. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to study the most effective anti-corruption measures and out-line the principles applicable in our country.

The importance of combating corruption is recognized by all countries, without exception, and is of concern to their Governments. Corruption in the modern world is one of the most serious problems of a global nature which threatens political and socio-economic development and undermines the democratic and moral foundations of society.

The world community has recognized that corruption at the present stage permeates all spheres of life of any country regardless of the level of democracy and social well-being, and has become a transnational phenomenon.

It encroaches on normal stable relations between states, is detrimental to peaceful cooperation in various areas of relations, as well as to organizations and citizens.

That is why in recent years there has been an increase in activity to counter this phenomenon not only in the international community, but also in Ukraine.

According to statistics, the level of corruption in Ukraine is growing every year. The country is one of the most corrupt countries in the world.

Lacking a coherent program to combat this phenomenon, only haphazard and scattered anti-corruption measures are being taken.

To reduce the level of corruption in Ukraine due to its widespread occurrence, it is necessary to use anti-corruption measures not separately, but the entire system of measures and conditions to ensure effective anti-corruption.

An analysis of foreign experience in combating corruption for this reason can help not so much to borrow anti-corruption measures from world experience, but to understand that in countries previously heavily affected by corruption, there are proven principles and methods of effective anti-corruption that helped them reduce the level of corruption to minimum.

Sweden. Today Sweden is one of the three countries with the lowest levels of corruption in the world according to Transparency International [1]. The rule of law is well maintained in Sweden and the judiciary operates independently and impartially, with consistent application of laws. The independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of the Swedish legal framework are considered competitive advantages. The Swedish Public Procurement Law regulates public procurement. The law does not distinguish between bribes and payments to simplify

The Anti-Bribery Working Group recognizes that Sweden has made significant progress in enforcing legislation regarding bribery of a foreign public official. In press freedom, Sweden ranks among the best countries in the world. Her media environment is considered "free". Swedish law protects freedom of expression and the media are independent. Law protects sources. The media play an important role in policymaking and accountability of government through strong legal protections, including the Freedom of the Press Act. The Supreme Court ruled that the editors of Swedish newspapers are personally responsible for all articles published on the newspaper's website (including those stored in the archives).

There are no income tax returns in Sweden, because all information can be obtained by calling the tax office. Any Swedish citizen can call the tax office and give the personal number of the official; he will be informed about income, property, available vehicles, and even about the official's debts. Church and public opinion play an important role in the fight against corruption. In this country, a businessperson is regarded with great suspicion for a short period. Thanks to which, in this country, they are very suspicious of a businessperson who managed to get a very high income in a short period, or an official whose income is significantly lower than his expenses. Such a businessperson will not be trusted either in business or in everyday communication. First, public opinion will force such an official to

resign and will never allow him to ever get a position either in the public service or in private business.

Germany. Germany ranks among the world's largest countries in anti-corruption legislation and can punish corrupt practices even abroad if they violate German domestic laws. Anti-corruption measures include: a ban on payments to simplify formalities, and gifts may be considered illegal depending on their intentions and benefits. There is also a strict rule about accepting favors and gifts. A bribe can be any gift, service or any other benefit received by an official or teacher or other persons in authority before or after the fact of helping them. For example, even a bar of chocolate presented by a student to a teacher as a token of gratitude for a letter of recommendation can be regarded as "excessive attention". In Germany, you must file an income and expense tax return at the start of your service and declare information about honoraria, gifts and other additional income within four years of your tenure. Civil servants are required to submit reasonable suspicions of corruption to the highest authorities or law enforcement agencies. Whistleblowers have some legal safeguards against arbitrary dismissal in the public and private sectors. In Germany, bribery of MPs since 1994 is a criminal offense. In the new version of the law from the spring of 2014, the crime applies to all actions in pursuit of their mandates. Prior to that, he was limited to buying votes.

Based on the analysis of foreign experience in combating corruption, one can conclude about the most important principles that significantly increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities and can be applied in Ukraine. To effectively combat corruption, these principles should be observed simultaneously, in combination:

1. Transparency and accountability of government authorities.
2. Increasing the importance of public opinion.
3. Real provision of rights and protection of private property.
4. Increasing penalties for all corruption crimes.
5. Presumption of the official's guilt in corruption.
6. Inevitability of punishment for corruption.
7. Policy of intolerance to corruption.
8. Publicity of the media.

Thus, foreign experience is characterized by the use of various methods, strategies and methods of combating corruption that are effective in their country. The positive experience in the development and targeted implementation of foreign anti-corruption strategies should be studied. There are no universal methods of combating this phenomenon, but it is possible to single out the principles that will be effective in our country.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS OF GROUP CRIME

A criminal group is an anti-social association based on a public criminal group activities that are a small informal group, organized in some way and acting as a single, special subject of activity.

Qualifying features of a criminal group:

1. A criminal group is an association of people.
2. Criminal group – a small informal group, i.e. small in composition community formed in the profession of communication, the relationship in it is not regulated by official norms, and participants support direct personal contact.
3. The orientation of the criminal group is anti-social.
4. People are united in a criminal community on a joint basis criminal activity.
5. The members of the criminal group are organized in a certain way – from the lowest level (situational) to extremely high (organized criminal groups, criminal organizations).
6. The group acts as the only special subject of criminal activity, i.e. each participant has certain requirements, and he, in turn, is obliged to contribute to the joint activities in accordance with the group coordination and distribution of roles.

Socio-psychological patterns of formation and development of criminal groups:

1. Voluntary association.
2. The presence of the dynamics of the degree of organization (from situational groups to criminal organizations).