

A second No Money for Terror Conference was held on 7 and 8 November 2019 in Australia. France is making important efforts to rally the international community's support for implementing the Paris Agenda:

1. For the first time, a resolution on terrorism was adopted in the Security Council on 28 March 2019, enshrining a key political decision on this issue:

By reaffirming the obligations of States, including the criminalization of the financing of terrorists, terrorist organizations and acts.

By calling for increased use and effectiveness of asset freezing tools in counter-terrorism;

By urging States to assess and anticipate terrorist financing risks, create a financial intelligence unit, and strengthen international cooperation:

By increasing the involvement of the UN system in tackling terrorist financing, in addition to the action conducted by the FATF whose central role in determining international standards in this area must be enhanced.

By recalling the need to make sure humanitarian stakeholders' action continues when measures are taken to curb terrorism financing.

2. Fighting terrorist financing was one of the three counter-terrorism priorities promoted by France during its G7 presidency.

3. France, which seeks to set an example in this area, regularly recalls its commitment to implementing the Paris Agenda to its technical and political partners.

4. France actively supports increasing FATF's resources and visibility. In 2018, it made a voluntary contribution of €1 million over three years. It supported prolonging the FATF mandate and increasing its operational budget in April, during a ministerial meeting that was held on the sidelines of the World Banks' and the IMF's spring assemblies.

Список використаних джерел

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CORRUPTION IN GERMANY: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND PREVENTION RULES

Corruption refers to dishonest or unethical behavior involving the misuse of power or authority for personal gain. It can occur in various forms and in different sectors, such as politics, business, government, and even social interactions. Corruption typically involves bribery, fraud, embezzlement, nepotism, or other illicit practices that undermine the integrity, fairness, and efficiency of institutions and processes. Corruption is harmful to societies and economies because it diverts resources away from

their intended purposes, erodes public trust in institutions, undermines the rule of law, and perpetuates inequality and poverty. It can hinder economic development, discourage foreign investment, and distort the allocation of resources. Moreover, corruption can have severe social and political consequences, leading to social unrest, political instability, and the erosion of democratic principles [3].

Corrupt behaviour may occur in many different forms and in different areas of society. Whether it is bribery or corruption in international business transactions or domestically and whether corruptibility can be found in politics or in the administration, corruption undermines the foundation of a society by damaging the citizens' trust in the state and business and it can also cause material damage [5].

In general, German law features a strong anti-corruption framework' and its experience can be useful for Ukraine. Giving, offering or promising, as well as taking, demanding or accepting the promise of bribes all constitute criminal offences. Facilitation payments are also prohibited. Even small-value gifts and hospitality for public officials may constitute a criminal offence depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the benefit's value and the intention of the provider.

German authorities make decisions and set rules, in particular for activities in the private sector. Office holders are exposed to certain risks of corruption in the course of performing their duties. The German Penal Code (StGB), in particular, governs the relevant actions and penalties under criminal law. Accepting and granting undue advantage, corruption and bribery are punishable by law. The sentence ranges from three years (§§ 331, 333 StGB) to 15 years (§ 335 (1) No. 2 StGB). Corruption on the part of judges (§ 332 (2) 2 StGB) and corruption and bribery of elected representatives (§ 108e StGB) are indictable offences and risk a prison sentence of between one and ten years.

Civil servants employed by the federal government are not allowed to ask for, be promised or accept any rewards, gifts or other advantages in relation to their office/their professional duties for themselves or for a third party (§ 71 of the German Federal Civil Service Act (BBG)). The equivalent law for civil servants employed by Federal States or municipalities is § 42 of the Civil Service Status Act (BeamtStG). The prohibition applies to all advantages of an economic and non-economic kind.

At EU level there is the following important requirements: Directive 2017/1371 dated 5 July 2017 of the European Parliament and the Council on applying criminal law to combat fraud directed against the financial interests of the Union and the agreement based on Article K.3 (2) (c) of the European Union's treaty on combating bribery in which officials of the European Union and the EU's member states are involved [5].

The German anti-bribery laws provide for criminal liability of both the giving and the receiving party of a bribe. Other criminal offences that

are regularly associated with corruption, such as embezzlement and tax evasion, are also regularly prosecuted in parallel.

In Germany, there is no central federal investigation authority dealing with bribery matters. The law enforcement authorities and the courts are responsible for enforcing the anti-corruption legislation. In all German states, there are special public prosecutor's offices for white collar crime, in which special departments are set up to combat corruption. In some states, there are also specialised public prosecutor's offices for corruption offences. If corruption is suspected at the outset, the public prosecutor's office is obliged to intervene. If the suspected corruption is confirmed, the public prosecutor's office will file charges. If the culpable offence can be proven, the offender will be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment by the court [1].

Corruption is a crime that is committed covertly and those involved have no interest in it being discovered. In addition to this, the concrete losses for individuals and the general public can generally not be ascertained or only at a later date. Important instruments in the fight against corruption are therefore measures to create transparency. Relevant measures here are regulations to combat money laundering through disclosing "beneficial owners" via the transparency register. Another instrument is the reporting of corruption by employees in companies and authorities (whistleblowers). They are often the first to notice abuses and, through their tips, can ensure that violations of the law are uncovered, investigated, prosecuted and stopped. At government level, offices exist to report corruption, for example the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Criminal Investigation Authorities of Federal States or in the form of ombudsmen in different Federal States and municipalities [2].

Corruption impedes investment, with consequent effects on growth and jobs. I'm sure, countries capable of confronting corruption use their human and financial resources more efficiently, attract more investment, and grow more rapidly. Germany has strong institutional and legal anti-corruption frameworks. There is a low risk of corruption when dealing with Germany's judiciary. The judiciary is characterized by a high degree of professionalism and independence from political interference. Germany's score suggests a fairly "clean" perception of corruption in its public sector, which covers elected officials, civil servants, and the extent to which laws and enforcement successfully combat corrupt acts like abuse of power, bribery and theft of public resources.

Список використаних джерел

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GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime has always been and remains a serious problem for many countries. The current state of society's development shows that crime is only growing every year along with the needs of humanity.

During the last 10 years in England and Wales (about 88% of all Britons live on its territory, who commit almost 90% of all crimes), there has been a gradual reduction in both absolute and relative crime rates. In particular, in 2003, the police of this country registered 5.9 million crimes, in 2007 – 5.4 million, in 2011 – 4 million, and in 2012 – 3.7 million crimes. Other data obtained through a national survey of the population differ somewhat from these indicators [1].

According to CSEW data, 12.8 million crimes were committed in 2002, 11 million in 2007, 9.6 million in 2011, and 8.8 million in 2012. This means that there is a significant difference between official UK police data and the more objective data obtained through annual population surveys. On average, this difference exceeds two times [1].

This gives grounds for making an intermediate conclusion that the composition Surveys of crime in England and Wales, the assessment of population victimization in Great Britain can and should be taken into account by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, scientists, the public and all interested parties for the improvement of the national model of criminal law statistics.

At one time, the UK introduced an innovative electronic service called "Crime Map", which became the first in the world. This innovation was aimed at preventing crime and raising awareness among Britons about the crime situation. In particular, the service allows: to determine the level and dynamics of crime in a certain part of London; identify the most common crimes or torts in the relevant district; compare the current crime rate with previous periods; get information about police officers who serve