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## **ECONOMIC AND LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE**

### **Introduction to Corruption Challenges**

Corruption within the National Police of Ukraine poses significant challenges to the integrity, efficiency, and public trust in law enforcement. As a systemic issue rooted in historical practices and socio-political dynamics, combating corruption requires a multifaceted approach encompassing both economic and legal mechanisms. These mechanisms aim to not only detect and punish corrupt activities but also to prevent them by addressing the underlying causes and creating a culture of accountability and transparency within the police force.

### **Legal Framework and Anti-Corruption Legislation**

A robust legal framework is essential for combating corruption in the National Police. Ukraine has undertaken significant legislative reforms to strengthen its anti-corruption regime. Key legislative measures include the Law "On Prevention of Corruption," which establishes the legal basis for preventing and combating corruption across public institutions, including the police [1]. The creation of specialized anti-corruption bodies such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) and the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO) represents a critical step in enforcing anti-corruption laws.

Moreover, the legal framework mandates the declaration of assets by police officers, providing transparency regarding their financial status. Regular audits and inspections are conducted to ensure compliance and any discrepancies or unexplained wealth are subject to investigation. Legal reforms also introduce stricter penalties for corruption-related offenses, ensuring that those found guilty face significant legal consequences.

### **Economic Incentives and Professional Development**

Addressing the economic drivers of corruption involves improving the financial conditions and professional development opportunities for police officers. Low salaries and insufficient benefits often contribute to corrupt behavior, as officers may resort to accepting bribes to supplement their income. Increasing the wages of police officers and providing adequate benefits can reduce the economic pressures that lead to corruption [3].

Additionally, investing in the professional development of police officers is crucial. Training programs focused on ethics, integrity, and the legal consequences of corruption help instill a culture of accountability. Continuous education and career advancement opportunities ensure that officers are well-equipped to perform their duties without resorting to corrupt practices. Furthermore, establishing merit-based promotion systems reduces the likelihood of nepotism and favoritism, which are common sources of corruption.

### **Technological Solutions and Transparency**

The integration of technological solutions into police operations enhances transparency and reduces opportunities for corruption. Implementing electronic systems for case management, procurement, and financial transactions creates an audit trail that is difficult to tamper with [2]. Digital records allow for real-time monitoring and facilitate the detection of irregularities and corrupt activities.

Public access to information is another crucial aspect of transparency. Online portals where citizens can report corruption anonymously encourage public participation in anti-corruption efforts. Transparency in recruitment processes, procurement, and decision-making within the police force ensures that all actions are subject to public scrutiny. These measures help build public trust and deter corrupt behavior.

### **Internal Control and Accountability Mechanisms**

Effective internal control mechanisms are vital for detecting and preventing corruption within the National Police. Internal Affairs units are tasked with investigating allegations of corruption and misconduct among police officers. These units must operate independently to avoid conflicts of interest and ensure impartial investigations[1].

Implementing regular internal audits and performance reviews helps identify areas susceptible to corruption. Whistleblower protection policies encourage officers to report corrupt activities without fear of retaliation. Establishing a comprehensive code of conduct and ensuring that all officers are aware of and adhere to these ethical guidelines reinforces the importance of integrity in policing.

### **International Cooperation and Best Practices**

Ukraine's fight against corruption benefits significantly from international cooperation and the adoption of best practices from other countries. Collaborations with international organizations such as the European Union, NATO, and the United Nations provide technical assistance, training, and resources for anti-corruption initiatives. Learning from successful anti-corruption models in other countries helps Ukraine refine its strategies and implement effective measures.

Exchange programs and joint training sessions with police forces from other nations foster the sharing of knowledge and experiences. These interactions expose Ukrainian police officers to different approaches and technologies used in combating corruption, which can be adapted to the local context. International partnerships also help hold the police force accountable to global standards of integrity and transparency.

### **Conclusion**

Combating corruption within the National Police of Ukraine requires a comprehensive approach that integrates economic and legal mechanisms. Strengthening the legal framework, improving economic conditions for police officers, leveraging technological solutions, enhancing internal controls, and fostering international cooperation are essential components of this strategy. By addressing the root causes of corruption and promoting a culture of accountability and transparency, Ukraine can build a more effective and trusted police force, ultimately contributing to the stability and security of the nation.

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## **EXPERIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES IN POLICE TRAINING**

Police education in EU countries and police training in the United States have three-level structure, thanks to which interaction and integration are carried out with non-specific national educational systems.

Initial training of entrants for police service in educational centers, academies and other special educational institutions, as a rule, carried out by territorial police agencies. This level corresponds to full secondary education or secondary vocational education.

Multidisciplinary training of police officers of various specialties, Middle police management in departmental educational institutions or training centers under the leadership of central (territorial) Police departments. This level usually corresponds to the degree Bachelor's degree.

Training of management personnel of the police, senior and senior officers in police academies, training centers or other departmental educational institutions, as well as in general universities under special programs, which belong to police, legal, managerial, etc. specialization. The