

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ВДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ В СФЕРІ ПРЕВЕНЦІЇ ПІА ЗАПОБІГАННЯ КОРУПЦІЇ

3. to inform people about free vacations in the National Police, what will make this procedure more competitive;
4. do not let people who work in the system of National Police to get workers for free positions;
5. to create good system of material and other incentives;
6. to provide a mixed leadership style;
7. to conduct activities that promote the preservation of official secrets;
8. to inform walkers about responsibility for committing a crime;
9. to conduct lectures to raise the level of skills of employees and to get acquainted with the innovations of the legislation.

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3. Про Національну поліцію: Закон України від 02.07.2015 № 580-VIII URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/580-19>;
4. Положення про порядок проведення конкурсу на заміщення вакантної посади середнього та вищого складу Національної поліції України: Національна громадська платформа «Реформуємо МВС: прозорість та відповідальність» URL: <http://www.politican.com.ua/1/0/0/140233.htm>.

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POLICE CORRUPTION IN THE UKRAINE AND ITS PREVENTION

Firstly, Ukraine has been plagued by systemic corruption for years after acquiring Independence in 1991. The ruling elite very reluctantly introduced necessary anti-corruption changes, but their implementation was by and large sabotaged. Pervasive corruption reached its peak during the presidency of Viktor Yanukovich when the government was turned into a corruption pyramid, with smallest bribes being transferred to the top. Yanukovich and his cronies allegedly embezzled as much as 100 billion USD of public funds. Ultimately, this situation caused the explosion of massive civic protests known as Euromaidan Revolution. Following Euromaidan Ukraine has had an impressive breakthrough in tackling corruption by launching a drastic anti-corruption reform. A new institutional framework to independently investigate cases of high-profile political corruption was established and new mechanisms to identify and prevent corruption were launched, laying the necessary foundation for a successful fight against corruption.

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The most widely recognized achievements are making registries and information on public finances accessible to the public, launching an open registry of asset declarations for all public officials, and switching all public procurement to a transparent online platform. The progress in establishing new anti-corruption institutions is quite controversial, with some of them almost fully operational and independent and others lagging far behind the schedule or being susceptible to political pressure.

In order to secure smooth anti-corruption policy implementation, a number of further steps are needed. Most urgent of them are: establishing specialized anti-corruption courts with special procedure for judges' selection and providing the National Anti-corruption Bureau with the right for independent wiretapping. Equally important is for the anti-corruption partnership between civil society, pro-reform politicians and officials, and international organizations to redirect the focus of their activities to implementation of anti-corruption reform.

To start with, one should mention the following fundamental legislative acts that enabled the launching of a real anti-corruption reform in Ukraine:

- 1) Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" dated 14.10.2014.
- 2) Law of Ukraine "On the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine" dated 14.10.2014.
- 3) Law of Ukraine "On the Public Prosecutor's Office" (with regard to creation and operation of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office) dated 14.10.2014.
- 4) Law of Ukraine "On the State Bureau of Investigation" dated 12.11.2015.
- 5) Law of Ukraine "On Preventing Political Corruption" dated 08.10.2015.
- 6) Law of Ukraine "On Amending Certain Laws of Ukraine to Increase Property Relations Transparency for Preventing Corruption" dated 14.07.2015.

However, the first comprehensive anti-corruption policy document, the AntiCorruption Strategy for 2014-2017, was adopted by the Ukrainian parliament in October 2014, and its provisions were later included in the Coalition Agreement and Cabinet of Ministers' special governmental program. The Strategy covers all key policy areas: preventing corruption in the public sector, state-owned enterprises, public procurement, judiciary, private sector; establishing an effective law enforcement system; reforming the civil service; cultivating zero tolerance towards

corruption; and increasing transparency and openness of decision making. Although, the system of anti-corruption law enforcement and prosecution bodies will also be radically changed when all legislative initiatives are fully implemented. It will include the National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU), the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAP), the National Police of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigations (SBI) and prosecutor's office. A National Agency for Detection, Investigation and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes will be set up to identify, recover and manage confiscated assets.

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Also the National Police of Ukraine is supposed to investigate minor corruption crimes (petty bribery beyond the jurisdiction of the NABU and the SBI) and corruption-related administrative offenses. The comprehensive reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs including the creation of the National Police is still underway. Although there are reasons to believe that the new patrol police will be corruption free, there are serious concerns that further reform of the National Police will stall. The Interior Minister Arsen Avakov is blamed for failing to dismiss officers who participated in repressions against Euromaidan activists. He was also rightfully accused of protecting some senior officials presumably involved in corruption schemes. Current open competitions for a number of senior posts largely fail to attract professionals with high integrity standards. It is expected that prosecution bodies will supervise pre-trial anticorruption investigations conducted by the SBI and the police and will support the accusations in court. The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine is widely perceived as one of the main obstacles to the successful implementation of the anti-corruption reform. The transitional provisions of the 1996 Constitution stipulated that the post soviet prosecution system should have been brought in line with the EU standards. The investigative and oversight functions should have been clearly separated and the PGO should have mainly focused on overseeing pre-trial investigations and supporting accusations in courts.

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3. Anti-corruption policy of Ukraine: First success and growing resistance, Andrii Marusov, 2017: https://rpr.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Renaissance_A4_4Anti-Corruption-Policy.pdf

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***PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
NATIONAL POLICE BODIES AS A NECESSARY COMPONENT OF THE
STATE'S ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICE***

Stable and effective functioning of the police bodies of Ukraine is a necessary condition for the protection of the constitutional system, the maintenance of law and order, the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms. The