

– *International cooperation*: the Ukrainian police cooperates with international partners and organizations, in particular with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to coordinate humanitarian and law enforcement assistance.

It is important to recognize that the role and activities of the National Police during wartime can be quite different from day-to-day activities depending on the specific conflict and government policy. However, the National Police of Ukraine is trying with all its might to ensure a balance between maintaining security and protecting civil liberties in such a difficult time for Ukraine.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CORRUPTION CRIME PREVENTION

1. Current state and trends of corruption crime in foreign countries

Today, corruption is a transnational phenomenon and therefore poses a threat to the entire world community. Combating it in different countries is carried out with different effects and in different directions, but it is obvious that an international anti-corruption strategy is needed, consisting of various preventive measures and repressive measures.

The idea of singling out anti-corruption programs that have proven their effectiveness in practice presents great prospects for borrowing positive foreign experience, especially in the conditions of the practical absence of a domestic effective anti-corruption mechanism, as well as for the development of a unified international anti-corruption policy.

That is why the study of foreign experience in the prevention of corruption is one of the most important directions for obtaining information about what means, methods, in what forms it is possible to create an environment of intolerance to corruption and reduce the level of corruption crime in the state. Studying and taking into account the practice of foreign countries allows you to avoid mistakes and contradictions in anti-corruption activities and to choose the right approaches in the strategy of fighting corruption.

The importance of foreign experience in combating corruption in the public service, which includes various measures to solve the task of forming the anti-corruption legal awareness of civil servants, is determined by the fact that legal awareness is a special legal phenomenon that develops under the influence of a complex of versatile factors, including the features of the country's historical development, the specifics of the functioning of state institutions, purposeful activity on the formation of an anti-corruption worldview and consciousness, the social environment. The process of its formation involves an impact on the individual and society as a whole from various sides, which affect the elimination of legal, social, economic, spiritual and moral and other causes and conditions of corruption.

2. Regulatory and legal support of the European Union in the field of corruption crime prevention

The international community's response to the globalization of the problem of corruption was the adoption of a whole range of international legal acts (mandatory and recommended) prepared and adopted by the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe, the European Union and other organizations. International legal instruments differed in their scope, but all had the same goal – to establish common standards for fighting corruption by ensuring the implementation of anti-corruption laws at the national level.

Ukraine's strategic course towards EU integration also implies systematic improvement and alignment with the European legal, regulatory, methodological and institutional framework for combating crime, including corruption.

In order to effectively improve the current Ukrainian legislation regulating liability in this area, it is necessary to monitor and compare European legislation on combating and preventing corruption on an ongoing basis as part of the integration process.

The criminal legislation (both general and that which establishes responsibility for corruption offenses) of most states of continental Europe consists of two layers: from the national criminal legislation of these or other states and pan-European criminal legislation created within the framework of the European Union and the EU, which to a large extent has direct effect and is a priority in relation to the national legislation of the member states of these institutions, and partly also of the states that claim to be members of them, including Ukraine.

The basis of European criminal legislation in this area is the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption, adopted on November 4, 1998 at the 103rd session of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and which was the result of long-term work of European institutions. The development of this Convention was based on the twenty guiding principles of combating corruption, approved by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on November 6, 1997 at the 101st session by Resolution (97) 24. Since 14 ratifications are required for its entry into force, the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption acquired effective July 1, 2002. Among the principles enshrined in this Resolution, which are important for criminal law, it is necessary to highlight the following:

1) taking effective measures to prevent corruption and, in this connection, encouraging ethical behavior;

2) ensuring coordinated criminalization of corruption at the national and international levels;

3) ensuring the independence of persons who carry out functions related to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and justice of corruption, providing them with the means to effectively collect evidence, protecting persons who cooperate with justice in the fight against corruption, and ensuring the secrecy of the investigation;

4) taking adequate measures to prevent the use of legal entities to commit corruption crimes;

5) limiting the immunity of officials from criminal liability to the degree minimally necessary in a democratic society.

Among other guiding principles, the Resolution refers to accounting for anti-corruption requirements in civil service legislation, tax legislation, ensuring freedom of the press in the field of informing citizens about corruption, encouraging scientific research on corruption, etc.

3. Positive foreign experience of preventing and countering corruption crime

An analysis of various sources related to foreign experience in combating corruption allows us to identify two main models of anti-corruption activity:

– Vertical anti-corruption strategy with quick results (Singaporean or Asian model – Singapore, Japan, South Korea, China), the consequences of which are not the complete elimination of corruption, but the achievement of a certain level of corruption acceptable to the authorities and society;

– Horizontal strategy focused on gradual, based on anti-corruption incentives, long-term anti-corruption activity (Swedish or Scandinavian model – Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands).

In Singapore (Corruption Perception Index – 84, ranks 7th out of 175 countries). Anti-corruption consisted of a system of measures that can be defined in two stages.

The first stage concerned the change in legislation – the adoption of the Act on the Prevention of Corruption with a clear list of corrupt acts and the establishment of responsibility for their commission, as well as the creation of a special anti-corruption body – the Bureau for Investigation of Corruption Cases with expanded powers.

Thus, the criminal law of Singapore stipulates that if the guilt of receiving a bribe is proven, the guilty party is sentenced to imprisonment or a fine (respectively 5 years in prison or 100 thousand dollars). If there was a knowingly false report regarding the commission of relevant illegal acts against a civil servant, then the person who disseminated false information is liable to a penalty of 1 year in prison or a fine of 10,000 dollars for knowingly false testimony. With regard to foreign persons who have been exposed in corruption, the right to conduct business activities in Singapore is revoked.

Список використаних джерел

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FIGHT AGAINST CRIME. EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CRIME IN GERMANY

Crime Prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. Well-planned crime