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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION**

Corruption, especially in the context of deeping socio-political and financial-economic crisis in the state, is a serious threat to the national security of Ukraine. Corruption undermines the country's stability and the system of law and order, protection of right and freedom, as well as citizens` legitimate interests. Nowadays the problem of corruption is very acute in our country, and it is possible to solve in only by implementing a complex of anticorruption measures that must be implemented consistently in each of public relations [1].

The study of foreign experience in the implementation of means of preventing and suppressing corruption in the public civil service shows that many states have formed measures to prevent and suppress corruption that do not depend on national specifics. At the same time, we note that the content of the concepts of preventing and suppressing corruption in the civil service system of foreign states is reduced to a detailed definition of the administrative and legal status of a civil servant and is based on the protection of human rights. Therefore, it seems appropriate to consider a number of positive examples regarding the practice of implementing means of preventing and combating corruption in countries such as the United States, Canada, Italy, Germany, Singapore and China.

One of the initiators of active opposition to corruption within the country and in the international arena was the United States, which has significant experience in combating this phenomenon. The term "corruption" is used in the United States to denote the venality of public, government and political figures, government officials [2].

In the US Constitution, accepting a bribe is considered a heinous crime. According to the Constitution, the President of the United States can be impeached for this crime. The beginning of the real fight against corruption in the United States dates back to the 70s century. The shock of the high-profile corruption scandal associated with the activities of the American company Lockheed in Japan and leading to the resignation of the country's government prompted American lawmakers to pass the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in 1977. The enacted act outlawed the bribery of foreign officials by American citizens and companies. However, after the

adoption of this law, the American business community began to complain that the tough US stance on corruption seriously undermines the position of American companies operating in the corrupt environment of the Third World. As a result, the Act was canceled in 1988. However, the situation has not changed [3].

Today Sweden is among the three countries with the lowest levels of corruption in the world, according to Transparency International. 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. In press freedom, Sweden ranks among the best countries in the world. Swedish law protects freedom of speech and the media are independent. Sources are protected by law. Church and public opinion play an important role in the fight against corruption. In this country, they are very suspicious of a businessman who for short period of time. Thanks to which, in this country, they are very suspicious of a businessman who managed to get a very high income in a short period of time, or an official whose income is significantly lower than his expenses. First of all, public opinion will force such an official to resign and will not allow him to ever get a position either in the public service or in private business [4].

At present, corruption in Italy has not been eliminated, but its scale and nature have undergone significant changes. Mafia phenomena in the form of regular killings of judges and prosecutors have become a thing of the past, the general atmosphere in society has changed for the better. Among the newly industrialized countries, the government of Singapore was one of the first to launch a comprehensive fight against corruption, which has achieved impressive success in this field. The country has created a very effective system for combating and eradicating corruption. The anti-corruption strategy in this country is distinguished by rigor and consistency and is focused on minimizing or eliminating conditions that create both an incentive and the possibility of persuading an individual to commit corrupt acts. The tactics of reducing the level of corruption was based on the application of a set of administrative and legislative measures, including: simplification of bureaucratic procedures; regulation of the actions of officials; strict supervision over adherence to high ethical standards.

Singapore today enjoys a well-deserved reputation as a country with a high level of integrity. Singapore's success in the fight against corruption is the result of an effective anti-corruption framework within the key pillars of existing legislation: an independent judiciary, effective enforcement of sentences, and a responsive civil service backed by strong political will and

leadership. The Bureau of Investigation of Corruption Cases has become the center of combating corruption, it is independent with broad powers. Singapore has an independent judiciary that provides isolation from political interference. Transparency and objectivity in the administration of law and order, the judiciary recognizes the seriousness of corruption and adopts a position of deterrence through the adoption of harsh fines and imprisonment against corrupt criminals. Officials are required to report any corrupt practices. The Prevention of Corruption Act protects the identity of whistleblowers who report corruption offenses to the Bureau of Corruption Investigation [5].

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 facilitate formalities, and gifts may be considered illegal depending on their intentions, benefits. 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 [6].

Despite the obvious successes of civil service reforms in developed countries, none of the large-scale reforms in the above-named states ended in full success. It seems that this is due to the fact that the civil service in the country should not outpace the real state of social relations and the level of development of the society from which it takes personnel and which it is called upon to lead. Otherwise, either a complete rejection of the introduced model of civil service, or the borrowing of only formal aspects of the civil service, with their subsequent distortion and adaptation to the social relations actually existing in the country, is inevitable. Ultimately, this will lead to the conservation of the existing shortcomings in the country under the "cover" of the reforms. The experience of the countries on the prevention of corruption is diverse and depends on the legal, social, political environment, level of economic development, improvement of public administration.

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## **FIGHT AGAINST CYBERCRIME**

The growing statistics of crimes committed in cyberspace demonstrate the ineffectiveness of cybercrime mechanisms, as the cross-border nature of high-tech crimes makes it impossible to combat them effectively within national legal systems alone. That is why, since the end of the twentieth century. States have begun the process of cooperation within various international organizations to counter the threats posed by the latest technologies.

Cybercrime is an evolving form of transnational crime. The complex nature of the crime as one that takes place in the border-less realm of cyberspace is compounded by the increasing involvement of organized crime groups. Perpetrators of cybercrime and their victims can be located in different regions, and its effects can ripple through societies around the world, highlighting the need to mount an urgent, dynamic and international response.

The International Criminal Police Organization makes a direct and important contribution to the establishment of international cooperation in the fight against high-tech crime. This organization takes various measures