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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Corruption, especially in the context of deepening socio-political and financial-economic crisis in the state, is a serious threat to the national security of Ukraine. It has become one of the negative factors that influence the effectiveness of the national system of public administration and public authorities functioning. Corruption undermines the country's stability and the system of law and order, protection of rights and freedoms, as well as citizens' legitimate interests.

Nowadays the problem of corruption is very acute in our country, and it is possible to solve it only by implementing a complex of anticorruption measures that must be implemented consistently in each of the areas of public relations. It needs to be directed not only at the eradication of corruption as a phenomenon, but also has to prevent conditions that can contribute to its appearance.

This negative phenomenon has the ability to easily and quickly adapt to changes in society and the state. It is getting a nationwide

systematic nature and has a decisive influence on the politics, economy and other spheres of public life.

Many steps have been taken on the way of solving the problem of combating corruption. Ukraine has a special anti-corruption law and anti-corruption rules implemented in a number of other legal acts, primarily in the law on the state service. In search of effective mechanisms of counteraction corruption our government is in constant dialogue with the international community, it takes part in several international anti-corruption conventions.

The aim of the article is to adopt other countries experience of fighting corruption, which will allow Ukrainian legislation to conduct more targeted reform of the current anti-corruption legislation, save money and time for it.

The existing mechanism for combating corruption in Ukraine has no longer effective results, therefore the government is trying to improve the bodies that conduct pre-trial investigation and prosecution of corruption offences.

An autonomous body was created in Ukraine in 2015 for that purpose, its main task is detection and investigation of corruption offences.

This body became the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine – the state law enforcement agency that is entrusted with corruption offences prevention, detection, suppression, investigation and solving, as well as the prevention of combating new ones. The tasks of the National Bureau are to prevent criminal corruption offences committed by senior officials assigned to perform state or local self-government functions, which constitute a threat to national security.

Given the fact that the NABU is a newly created body for combating corruption, which is only recruiting staff, teaching them the algorithm of actions for the detection, solving, prevention and suppression of offences, it can be concluded that the issue of corruption will remain topical in the near future.

To improve the effectiveness of combating corruption, it is necessary to study foreign experience and to adopt probable methods of dealing with it.

Today Germany is a country with a certain level of corruption, but corruption processes are not widespread throughout the territory. However, Germany continues to eradicate corruption and does everything to complete its destruction.

Besides the way to fight corruption in Germany is full personal responsibility for the legality of their official duties is provided for public servants at any level – central and local. Public servants are required to keep

secret information and facts pertaining to their official activity after the end of their service.

They have the right to testify or make statements on the facts and information to be considered the secret of their official activities, even in court, without being given permission by the head of the service or the chief of the last place of work. These limitations on the rights of public provide for a higher level of their discipline and responsibility.

However, despite the fact that they are not allowed to give comments about their previous activities, the law assigns them the duty to report on criminal offences that have become known to them when performing their duties.

The German government decided to compensate for the increased demands and restrictions related to state service by the appropriate state support and other payments, guarantees, providing the stability of the workplace and promotions, as well as a decent standard of living.

Next, it expedient to consider such country as Poland and highlight its methods of fighting corruption. The issue of corruption in this country also has the topical status. To strengthen the legislative support for combating corruption and organized crime in the country, appropriate amendments to the criminal code of Poland are prepared. To combat corruption in the ranks of the judiciary and other participants of the judicial process, since 2006 courtrooms of the Polish courts have been equipped with video cameras and microphones that allow to record the course of hearings and the conduct of each of their participants (judges, prosecutors, lawyers). According to the leaders of the Ministry of Justice of Poland, this introduction will not only facilitate the work on fixing the judicial process, but will also contribute to Improving discipline among its members.

Speaking about measures of counteracting of corruption in Netherlands, the most effective are:

- constant reporting and publicity with respect to detection of corruption and discussion of its consequences – punishment for corruption acts, annual reports of the Minister of Internal Affairs to the Parliament about the detected facts of corruption and measures taken to punish those involved in corruption;

- the development of the system of monitoring possible places of corrupt activities occurrence in state and public organizations and strict control over the activities of persons who work there;

- creation the system of officials` rights and duties with determining responsibility for violation of official ethics and corruption;

- the basic measure of punishment for a corrupt activity is the prohibition to work in state institutions and the loss of social benefits for by public service, such as pensions and social services.

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. Certain standards are already adopted and are in force in Ukraine, others are in the discussions stage. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that the effectiveness of the strategy in the fight against corruption is determined not only by the amount of the proposed activities but their quality – the ability to really influence the situation and change it. Therefore, it is necessary to borrow relevant experience selectively, taking into account the available results of the relevant rule application. The necessity of using foreign experience in the sphere of fighting corruption in the public administration system of the country is predetermined by the fact that the basic laws of bureaucracy functioning are universal and practice shows that they do not depend on national circumstances in many aspects.

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BEKÄMPFUNG DER GELDWÄSCHEREI UND TERRORISMUSFINANZIERUNG IM RAHMEN DER EU

Die mit der Geldwäsche und der Terrorismusfinanzierung verbundenen Risiken stellen für das Finanzsystem der EU und die Sicherheit ihrer Bürgerinnen und Bürger ein großes Problem dar [3].

Unter der Geldwäsche versteht man das Verschleiern oder Verbergen des illegalen Ursprungs von Erträgen aus bestimmten schweren, kriminellen Vortaten. Unter der Terrorismusfinanzierung versteht man das Bereitstellen