

Euros. Besides the initiative NABU seized two integral property complexes of enterprises, 94 plots, 50 commercial premises, 37 flats, 13 houses, 35 vehicles, including 2 aircraft, as well as shares in 17 companies and securities value 75.5 million dollars USA.

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FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

“The millionaire class and the billionaire class increasingly own the political process, and they own the politicians that go to them for money. ... we are moving very, very quickly from a democratic society - one person, one vote, to an oligarchic form of society, where billionaires would be determining who the elected officials of this country are.” — Sen. Bernie Sanders, I-Vt., in 2015. (Thanks to Robert Wilson in comments below.) Sanders has also said many similar things, such as “I think many people have the mistaken impression that Congress regulates Wall Street. ... The real truth is that Wall Street regulates the Congress.” (Thanks to ND, via email.)

Analyzing this quote is not difficult to conclude and draw parallels to the Ukrainian society and the level of corruption in general. Today, Ukraine is on a path of reform that would bring a lot of positive changes not only in society, but would also lay the basis for forming a new European mentality, with the right values and

ideals. In each country, the problem of crime prevention is important, regardless of the system and prevention measures, the differences in the legislation of individual countries. Without taking specific measures to prevent crime fighting it becomes impossible, in fact - ineffective.

Differences in the criminal law of foreign countries, organizations and practices and accounting offenses dynamics of criminality and individual of comparable types countries is different, that actually does not allow direct comparison of absolute data on a particular type of crime, but this does not prevent us observe positive changes

Isolation and studying foreign programs aimed at combating bribery and corruption, which have proved effective in practice, is a huge positive prospects for borrowing foreign experience, especially for the low efficiency of its own mechanism of fighting corruption. Now let's examine the experience of countries that have achieved some success in this area:

In Israel, anti-corruption atmosphere is provided by the system "certain overlapping monitoring" possible corruption actions. It is implemented by government agencies and special units of the police, the Office of the State Comptroller, which has independence from ministries and government departments, and community organizations such as "Office for clean government." These organizations are exploring possible corruption point, and if they detect inform the investigating authorities. In Israel, due to significant social benefits for officials and their ruthless punishment in detecting corruption grassroots corruption is virtually absent. Brought to the court of corruption crimes in Israel less than 5%, however, the reputation of the person involved in corruption scandal, is extremely undesirable.

UK. High standards of civil behavior in the UK are the result of political and legislative action, moral change and effective social control over public officials. This country has the oldest tradition of fighting corruption. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms are regulated by law. The first law on corruption in government was adopted in 1889, laws on preventing corruption - in 1906 and 1916 were a reaction to the public dissemination of the socio-political phenomenon.

Immediately corruption processes in the UK tracks so-called Nolan Committee, which was established in October 1994. Its efforts are focused on key areas of public life that cause most public concern, are members of Parliament who is a consultant companies that seek to influence public policy; are former ministers and other officials who work in those industries industry regulation which before were engaged in government and other aspects of public life. The results of the House of Commons Committee decided to appoint the director of parliamentary standards prohibit patronage and disclose earnings of foreign members of parliament.

The basis of the fight against corruption in Germany tasked with destroying the material, especially the financial basis of criminal gangs. This is achieved in two ways: confiscation (seizure of property) and the creation of a proper legal framework to prevent "laundering" of "dirty" money. Especially should allocate duty of banks to provide law enforcement authorities with information on cash transactions of more than 20 thousand. DM provided that this information will be used solely for investigation. The law stipulates the rules: if the citizen contributes to the bank of more than 50 thousand. DM, he must present identification.

General line of the German government in preventing corruption is to result in legal, organizational, personnel and other measures to prevent the abuse of civil servant its official position.

Among the anti-corruption mechanisms introduced in Germany, includes the intention to create a register of corrupt firms. In this case, Germany is by international experience, including Israel. Its essence is that the company, which included yes this registry deprived of the right to carry out any government order, becomes the object of more attention from law enforcement.

Singapore. Anti-corruption policy affects their success. Its central element is a permanent specialized body to combat corruption - the Bureau to investigate corruption, which has political and functional autonomy. The main idea of anti-corruption policy of Singapore is "an effort to minimize or eliminate conditions that create an incentive and opportunity to exercise individual corrupt acts." This is achieved through a number of anti-corruption principles, including: 1) payment of civil servants under a formula tied to the average wage of successful private sector entities;

2) controlled annual reports of public officials on their property, assets and debts; the prosecutor has the right to inspect any bank, stock and accounts suspected of violating the Act to prevent corruption; 3) greater severity in cases of corruption is relatively high government officials to support the moral authority incorruptible political leaders; 4) elimination of unnecessary administrative barriers to economic development.

USA. Gained practical experience the greatest fighting corruption. Important organizational measures taken by the US government was the creation in June 1970. "National Council for Combating Organized Crime", whose main objective is to develop a national action program. Leading role in efforts to combat organized crime plays a US Department of Justice, which is developing a national strategy to combat crime in the country and provides methodological guidance this work. The main unit of the Ministry of Justice, which is directly entrusted the fight against organized crime, is the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

In US law officials of corruption defined sufficiently broadly. It includes a number of wrongful acts provided mainly in the four chapters of Title 18 Code, 1) "Bribery, income and dishonest abuse of his position of public officials"; 2) "Officials and employees of employment"; 3) "extortion and threats"; 4) "Elections and political activities."

Criminal prosecution for bribery in the United States are exposed not only to those who receive bribes, but also those who give them. At Laws specified in detail which categories of officials understood in persons receiving bribes. Responsibility for bribery be anyone who gives, offers, promises anything of value to public officials or candidates for the position of illegal purpose. It is important that the penalties for bribery, along with now be functioning as former and future employee.

Such eastern countries as South Korea, China and Japan conducting slightly different policy from the above, so-called policy of "transparency". Program "OPEN" - control system for the consideration of applications of citizens by officials of the city administration. Free access to information on the situation eliminates the need for personal contacts with government officials or offer them bribes in order to expedite the completion of the decision.

Thus, "OPEN" by deleting personal communication officials and citizens as a necessary condition of existence of corruption, performs its main task - to prevent corruption and restore public trust in the city administration.

However, in order to draw some conclusions for ourselves, is not necessary to follow the pace of distant countries. Here is "closer" example. Poland, a country which started with the same bottoms, that we and has recently faced with the problems that today does not allow us to make a decent start.

The first attempts to reform the pillars of the National System of Integrity in Poland carried out in 2000-2002. An important factor in the revitalization of this area was the country's preparation for EU membership and implementing European standards and institutions to the socio-economic system of the country. Thus, the aggregate result of external and internal factors over the past 10-15 years Poland managed to significantly improve the situation in the fight against bribery and corruption, especially at the administrative level. In the ranking of corruption perception 2013 Poland occupies 38 th place among 175 countries and improve their position in the ranking has the 8th consecutive year. The strength of the Polish system of countering bribery is quite tough anti-corruption legislation. Thus, the Polish Criminal Code establishes criminal liability for corruption and bribery in the public and private sectors. By committing such crimes provided for imprisonment for up to 12 years for individuals and numerous fines. Legal persons are also responsible for corruption and bribery, one can impose penalties, they can be debarred from participation in public tenders.

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