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FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION IN ISRAEL

The need to combat corruption is one of the most important tasks for any state in the modern world. Nowadays, there is an urgent need for international cooperation to combat this negative phenomenon, which must be combined with the efforts of the countries of the world.

There is no organizationally separated law-enforcement agency that is exclusively engaged in the fight against corruption in Israel. At the same time, there is a special body that deals with anti-corruption activities and is organizationally part of the Israeli police system. There is also a Joint Information Center - a kind of structure that includes police, prosecutors, tax administration and other anti-corruption bodies.

The main functions of the Israel Police as a law enforcement agency of the country are defined in paragraph III of the Police Act 1971, which states "the Israel Police will be engaged in the prevention and detection of offenses, the detention of criminals and their bringing to justice, the safe guarding of detainees and the maintenance of arrest and order safeguarding the safety of life and property (of citizens) ".

The Israel Police act in accordance with the following powers conferred by each police law of 1971 and other legislative acts:

- maintaining public security and order;
- solving the public's problems in an efficient manner;
- investigating, preventing and combating types of crime, including corruption;
- ensuring the smooth flow of traffic [1].

An important component of police activity is the detection and proper investigation of corruption crimes committed by senior government officials. Such investigations also identify economic offenses and fraud by means of special means of investigation requiring special specialization.

The basis of all anti-corruption measures in Israel - is ramous monitoring of possible corruption actions. The monitoring is carried out by government agencies, special units of the police, the Office of the State Controller, which is independent from the ministries and various NGOs. If the corruption facts appear the investigating bodies are being informed immediately.

Israel has signed and ratified the UN convention Against Corruption and is a member of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

The legislation of Israel provides significant social benefits for the state employers. At the same time the penalties for the officials, involved in corruption actions are very high, that's why the corruption in this country is almost absent. The number of the cases in courts is less than 5% [2].

The basic concept at the core of the international commitment to combat corruption, including foreign bribery, is the idea that corruption is transnational. The shared belief is that illicit bribery acts inherently pose a great threat to good governance and economical development all over the world, while undermining free competition conditions in international business relations. Therefore, in order to maintain a continuing struggle against such a disturbing phenomenon and abolish it, a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach must be applied, with an emphasis on international cooperation. Joint action by the international community will facilitate an effective fight against global corruption.

For example, former chief prosecutor Ruth David was charged in 2015 with bribery and tried to 18 months in a prison. The Mayor of Jerusalem Olmert was found guilty in 2014 for accepting money from developers of real estate projects and it led him to a six year prison sentence.

The maximum penalty set for the offence of bribery of a foreign public official is seven years imprisonment and/or a fine. Person can be fined up to about 1.13 million ILS (approximately 221,000 EUR) - a fivefold increase of the previous applicable fine, or four times the benefit intended or obtained - whichever is higher. While Legal persons can be fined up to about 2.26 million ILS (approximately 443,000 EUR) - a tenfold increase of the previous fine, or four times the benefit intended or obtained - whichever is higher [3].

According to the law, in appropriate circumstances, both the corporation and its officers responsible for the commission of the offence, or involved in its commission, can be held liable for the foreign bribery offence.

The State of Israel is a part of the battle for creating an international climate that is free of corruption. Establishing the offence of bribery to a foreign public official is an important step in that direction, and has direct impact on the battle against corruption inside the State of Israel as well. This offence completes the internal legal framework and enhances Israel's ability to protect the honesty and integrity nationally.

Список використаних джерел

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Nowadays the issue of law enforcement activities is really relevant because of the variety of reasons. According to the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine”, local self-government bodies are empowered with the authority to create the police, which is maintained at the expense of local self-government, that is, they are empowered to create municipal police. But to date, these powers of local governments are not realized, which is due to a number of factors: social, economic, legislative. The state's unwillingness to decentralize the law enforcement function, as well as the unwillingness and inability of the heads of self-government to bear the burden of responsibility for the state of public order on the territory of the community's residence, is also present. But Ukraine has chosen the path of reforming social life in the direction of further democratization, humanization, strengthening of protection of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the requirements of international legal acts and obligations of our country to the European and world community. Therefore, it becomes urgent to create a municipal police force in Ukraine as a subdivision of a local government body designed to preserve public order in the community. Establishment of municipal police requires the solution of a whole complex of various problems, first of all theoretical. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a deep scientific analysis that will determine the status of municipal police and to form the legal basis of their organization..

Municipal police are police forces that are subordinate to the local governments and are funded by these bodies. Scientific literature shows that the organization of the municipal police model takes into account the state system and the related degree of decentralization of social governance in the country, geographical, historical and other national features.