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***ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY OF UKRAINE:
ON THE PATH TO CHANGE***

To begin with, for many years after gaining independence Ukraine has not progressed in combating corruption. However, the real breakthrough in this sphere occurred only after Euromaidan Revolution. In October 2014 the anti-corruption package of laws was adopted by the Parliament, which became possible under joint pressure from civil society, reform-minded Members of Parliament (MPs) and international community, notably the EU, the US and the IMF.

The first comprehensive anti-corruption policy document, the Anticorruption Strategy for 2014-2017, was adopted by the Ukrainian parliament in October 2014. The Strategy covers all key policy areas: preventing corruption in the public sector, state-owned enterprises, public procurement, judiciary, private sector; establishing an effective law enforcement system; reforming the civil service; cultivating zero tolerance towards corruption; and increasing transparency and openness of decision making [4].

However, though the Strategy is a step forward in anti-corruption policy development, it lacks clear performance indicators and necessary links and coordination with other reforms to be conducted.

The Strategy and 2014 anti-corruption package of laws envisioned the establishment of several new anti-corruption bodies. Nonetheless, there have been numerous attempts to influence the selection process in favor of politically dependent candidates. Moreover, following the selection of senior management, the government failed to provide new institutions with necessary premises, equipment and funding to undermine their activity. To overcome these obstacles, civil society and international partners became involved, using all instruments at their disposal — from official statements to street protests [2].

What about anti-corruption policy development and corruption prevention, the institutions in charge of anti-corruption policy development include the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP), the Committee on Corruption Prevention and Counteraction of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the National Council of Anti-Corruption Policy under the President of Ukraine.

Not to mention, (NABU) received full access to the Unified State Register of declarations of the persons authorized to implement the functions of state and local self-government bodies. Thus, the Detectives and analysts of the NABU have the ability to process all the data from the Register via the closed network directly from the Bureau. The innovation simplifies and accelerates the process of analysis of e-declarations of persons under the NABU's jurisdiction during the investigations of criminal corruption proceedings.

Under pressure from civil society and international organizations the Ukrainian parliament introduced limitations on financing political parties, provided transparency requirements towards their revenue sources and envisaged parties' financing from the state budget.

In addition, the 2014 anti-corruption legislative package introduced a more advanced system of incentives and guarantees for whistleblowers. It is possible to report corruption anonymously (information about whistleblowers can be disclosed only in limited cases). If there is a threat to the life, property or housing of whistleblowers or their families, the state must undertake necessary measures to protect them. Further guarantees and incentives for whistleblowers' activity are stipulated in the special draft law currently promoted by civic activists and reform-minded MPs and public officials [3].

Due to prognostication, the system of anti-corruption law enforcement and prosecution bodies will also be radically changed when all legislative initiatives are fully implemented. A National Agency for Detection, Investigation and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes will be set up to identify, recover and manage confiscated assets.

Currently, there are two bodies in charge of fighting high-profile corruption – the NABU and the SAP. The NABU is an entirely new anticorruption law enforcement body created within the 2014 Law of Ukraine “On the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine”, which aims to investigate large-scale bribes, embezzlement, and corruption crimes committed by high-level public servants, judges, MPs, managers of large state-owned companies, and foreign officials. The legislation provides unprecedented independence to the Bureau, its leadership and personnel.

These actions indicate that political elites are not yet ready to comply with independent investigation of high-profile corruption and struggle to preserve influence on anti-corruption law-enforcement. The experience of the NABU and the SAP suggests the need for further legislative amendments to increase their independence and effectiveness.

The NABU faces another urgent issue when submitting cases for court consideration. The unreformed Ukrainian court system suffers from its inability to make unbiased decisions in any corruption-related cases. Courts use legal opportunities to block NABU's work by refusing to issue investigative warrants, leaking information regarding NABU's evidence-collecting activities, releasing NABU's suspects on low bails or refusing to remove them from governmental posts[1].

Summing up, during Ukraine has greatly progressed in its fight against corruption: a new institutional framework was established and anticorruption instruments were launched. The most widely recognized achievements are providing open access to public information and involving civic activists in governmental decision-making. As the newly created National Agency for Corruption Prevention shows disturbing vulnerability to political influence, NACP's further activity should be closely monitored by civil society and

international organizations. In order to ensure smooth implementation of anti-corruption policy, additional legislative measures are needed. The EU, and other international partners, should make their assistance to Ukraine strictly conditional on the reforms' effectiveness.

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***WAYS OF FIGHTING AND PREVENTING CORRUPTION IN THE SYSTEM
OF NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE***

Full and comprehensive development of Ukraine is impossible without the creation of a single, stable, non-corruption, honest, transparent and functional system of the National Police of Ukraine as part of the national security sector.

Current danger and disadvantages in the National Police System of Ukraine are caused by influence of a complex of socio-demographic, economic, political, legal, psychological and technological factors.

These disadvantages require a rapid response, adequate transformation, effective and correct reforming of the security sector and the National Police System of Ukraine separately.

The problem of minimizing corruption risks in the police practice is actual, seeing that corruption has made a great progress and has a significant impact on solving political, economic and social problems of the state.

The main reasons of corruption in the National Police of Ukraine are:

1. non-compliance with restrictions on the employment of close relatives and family members;