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### **Specialized Anti-Corruption Institutions**

As a social phenomenon political corruption exists practically in all countries of the world, including those that refer to the "benchmark" countries in terms of democracy development. The main problem regarding counteraction to political corruption in the system of civil administration is the considerable diversity of legislation that regulates the relations in this sphere which is much conditioned by national traditions and history. In most countries anti-corruption legislation is relatively new and mainly insufficiently studied. Some principles of this issue in the states of the European Union are set up at the constitutional level, and in some states they are written in the legislative acts.

Recently passed international treaties demand from the participating countries creation of specialized bodies for anti-corruption and its preventing. Thus, the UN Anti-Corruption Convention requires two types of anti-corruption institutions:

- body or authorities preventing corruption;
- body, authorities or individuals specializing in the anti-corruption law enforcement measures.

To organize an effective anti-corruption measures in Ukraine was adopted Anti-Corruption Strategy, which defines the system of tasks and actions to decrease corruption. This strategy is aimed at creating a system of integrity and professional civil service in accordance with international standards; elimination of the corruption risks; overcoming corruption in the judicial and criminal justice bodies, etc.

There is another approach to establishing specialized institutions. Thus, Finland belongs to those European countries with no special anti-corruption bodies. Their role is carried out by the Chancellor of Justice and the Parliamentary Ombudsman. They control the activities of civil authorities. The Finnish Constitution provides guarantees against the abuse of state power, it regulates the decisions on the appointment of high-ranking governmental officials. Despite the absence of special anti-corruption bodies and laws, a number of rather vague legal norms that provoke the risk of political corruption in the civil service system, the general principles of

transparency and publicity of civil administration are considered to be main public services in Finland.

One of the most prominent specialized anti-corruption institutions in the world is the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission, which was founded in Hong Kong in 1974. Since then the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission has identified three key areas of anti-corruption, namely, enforcement, corruption prevention and public enlightenment. Hong Kong has become one of the most corruption-free countries of the world.

Consequently, each state has its own algorithm for building a structure of institutions, but today there is an urgent need for such institutions to operate in a single common rhythm to ensure the anti-corruption effectiveness.

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### **Fighting Against Corruption in the USA**

Level of corruption in the USA is average. The United States has elaborate and extensive mechanisms for investigating and prosecuting corrupt practices. The US faces a wide range of domestic challenges related to the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

The US offers a competitive market and abundant business opportunities. Business costs are increased by extensive anti-corruption legislation and strong requirements for compliance and internal controls. Money laundering, abuse of office, extortion and commercial bribery are prohibited by law.

Companies should be aware that the US government actively and effectively enforces the established anti-corruption legislative framework, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The FCPA provides a narrow exception for facilitation payments and for recorded gifts of appropriate, minimal value.

Corruption in the judiciary is a moderately low risk for companies. Companies express general confidence in the efficiency of the legal framework pertaining to settling disputes and challenging regulations. Judicial favors in return for irregular payments and bribes are uncommon.

The country performs well in relation to the reliability of police services to protect companies from crime. In legislation the United States has strong and useful mechanisms for effective investigating and prosecuting