

its counteraction. Its main functions include the following: development and approval of the National Anti-Corruption Plan; analysis of the causes and factors of corruption in order to establish countermeasures; monitoring implementation and the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Plan in public administration, the control over the proper implementation of plans for transparency, has the right to carry out inspections, investigations, access to the documents required by it, to supervise the execution of legal acts, and to detect and minimize the negative influence of behavior that contradicts transparency requirements. ANAC can provide advice to government agencies on the compliance of employees with the requirements of the Code of Ethics. ANAC sets criteria, rules and standards for the creation and development of codes of ethics, provides annual reports to the Parliament on anti-corruption activities and violations in the field of public administration, as well as the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy. ANAC, within its competence, cooperates with international organizations and anti-corruption institutions of foreign countries, exchanges information and methodology in the field of implementation of state anti-corruption Strategies. Based on the provisions of anti-corruption legal acts, ANAC is actively cooperating with the Italian Financial Guard for inspections and investigations. ANAC's key partners is the National School of Public Administration, office of the international non-governmental organization Transparency International in Italy, as well as the World Bank.

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The Fight Against Corruption in China as an Example to the World Community

Corruption is a phenomenon involving many different aspects, and it is therefore hard to give a precise and comprehensive definition. However, at the core of most definitions of corruption is the idea that a corrupt act means the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

On the world stage of economic activity, even the biggest players are subject to corruption. Some are actively fighting, trying to moderate the appetites of criminals, some of whom are completely satisfied with it.

Over the past 5 years, the People's Republic of China has been active in the fight against corruption, with the arrival of the new head of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping, who has launched an active struggle against

corrupt officials of the lower and middle level. News about the massive fight against corruption in China quickly swept the whole world.

Over the past decade, China has entered a phase of active economic growth, more is the merit of the country's political leadership, which one of the main tasks has put the fight against "tigers and flies" - so in China are called corrupt officials of different levels. China is considered the best country in the world in terms of the number of investigations conducted and bribe takers and corrupt officials brought to trial. According to the working report of the Supreme People's Procurator of the People's Republic of China, investigations are conducted annually in China and judicial decisions are made against some forty thousand corrupt officials.

Similarly, the punishment for corrupt officials was toughened; it did not depend on the rank or other privileges of the criminal. According to the Chinese legislation, the death penalty can be carried out immediately, and may be postponed for up to two years. As a rule, economic deferments are given. In this case, if the offender during this time has not committed any "deliberate crimes" and generally behaved roughly, the highest measure can be replaced by life imprisonment.

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The Danish Anti-Corruption Strategy

For the sixth consecutive year, Denmark has ranked an annual ranking comparing the levels of corruption around the world. Denmark shared the leading place with New Zealand in Corruption Perception Index-2017, released by anti-corruption organization Transparency International.

The most important aspects which Denmark follows to curb corruption are the following:

1. The Danish Model: Denmark is one of the most egalitarian societies in the world. The Danish welfare scheme ensures a healthy work-life balance and healthcare for all. Freedom for the individual, equality, respect, tolerance and a strong sense of mutual trust are core values in Denmark.

2. Another contributor to the low level of corruption is the intensified focus on Corporate Social Responsibility that Denmark has experienced recently. To have an anti-corruption strategy as a part of the company's CSR policy is important as it functions as a trade mark for companies.