

which determines the court, or imprisonment for up to 2 years, or the combination of both. A separate rule of the US law provides for criminal liability of the heads of banks for providing a loan or a cash gift to the inspector or assistant inspector who checks the bank or has the right to inspect it. This rule is the prevention of bribery. When bringing to justice, you do not need to prove that the inspector has taken any action in favor of the bank. For the commission of this crime, punishment is provided in the form of imprisonment for up to one year or a fine for the amount of a loan or gift. The same penalty and disqualification is awaited by the inspector who accepted the loan or gift from the bank that he inspects or can inspect. The special rule concerns active and passive bribery of employees of the federal banking system, aimed at obtaining a loan. The article provides for a fine of up to 1 million dollars or triples the value of a thing given, offered, promised, solicited, demanded, accepted or accepted by the bribed. Provision is also made for imprisonment up to 30 years, or for combining both. If the value of a bribe did not exceed 1 thousand dollars, then the deprivation of liberty cannot be more than one year. Criminal punishment is the requirement or receipt of money or property values in order to facilitate the device for public service. The perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for one year, or by a fine in the amount of the required or received amount, or by combining both types of punishment. An exception is made for special recruitment agencies that are authorized to participate in recruiting for the civil service.

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Combating Corruption in Police

The concept of corruption is known to every citizen. It is a criminal phenomenon that afflicts society and the state. One of the most important issues that should be noted here is corruption in law enforcement agencies.

It is a social phenomenon in which the actions of officials cause significant material and economic damage to a state, a society or a separate company. Both young and experienced employees take part in corrupt practices.

Corruption in law enforcement agencies is one of the main threats to national security, as it undermines the financial system, public confidence in the state, as well as the ability of civil servants to defend their national interests through the use of positions for their own enrichment.

The most common type of corruption is accepting money causing direct or indirect harm to the organization or the state. A person involved in corruption schemes is almost always interested in material gain.

The reasons for this phenomenon are low level of legal consciousness, briber's ignorance of the law, his belief in the expediency of bribes; belief that even legitimate requirements cannot be satisfied legally; underpayment of law enforcement officers.

Typical causes of corrupt manifestations by a policeman are greediness, desire to obtain additional benefits using official authority, inability to manifest principality, to refuse persons their illegitimate requests, a tendency to act under the influence of others. To succeed in combating corruption it is important to apply for a job a new staff, increase material and social security, and eliminate rooted corruption links. Corruption should be disadvantageous in economic, political and social spheres.

The main step to fight corruption is to make the legal system work and enforce the laws. Every corrupt person should be punished. It is almost impossible to get rid of corruption but it does not mean that it is not necessary to combat it. Important means of combating corruption is the principle of equality of a citizen and the state before the law and the court. The absence of this principle today leads to the abuse of powers by law enforcement officials.

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Combating Corruption in New Zealand

New Zealand is regarded as having one of the lowest levels of perceived corruption in the world. Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index ranks the country first place out of 176 countries. New Zealand had previously topped the index for seven consecutive years until 2013; it dropped to second place in 2014 and fourth in 2015. New Zealand has ratified several important international anti-corruption conventions such as the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (officially Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business