

The local and state agencies are more susceptible to corruption than federal agencies. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is held in high regard and is thought to be an example of what a law enforcement organization should be and its agents are considered exemplary police officers. The federal pay scales are greater and the educational standards are higher, as well. In other words, the federal agencies have the “cream of the crop” of law enforcement officers. Lower pay and less integrity are identified as two major reasons for corruption and these conditions exist far more often in local and state agencies. The expectation of the police to regulate morality while respecting civil liberties, cracking down on clandestine activities while obeying regulations on how information is obtained and evidence gathered, enforcing regulations dealing with economic enterprise while remaining immune to the temptations create tension and contradiction. One result of this is corruption.

Language adviser Levashov O.S.

UDC 343.352

MurzoYe.O.

National Academy of Internal Affairs

Singapore. Police Experience in Fighting Corruption

Given Ukraine's European prospects and its integration into the European Union, there is an urgent need to build an effective and effective mechanism for preventing and combating corruption in a particular area.

Singapore is one of the countries that managed to overcome or substantially reduce corruption. The Government of the country was aware that the penalties provided for by law would not be effective unless they were based on effective enforcement. Therefore, it was decided to create a Bureau - a universal anti-corruption agency. The Law on the Prevention of Corruption, adopted on June 17, 1960, with the amendments and additions, which is still valid today, is the main legal act in this area, as a guarantee of the successful functioning of the Bureau for the Investigation of Corruption in Singapore.

For the effective enforcement of investigations, the Bureau has extraordinary powers. They have the exclusive right, without the court's decision, to detain and search persons suspected of corruption in which there are claims based on information from reliable sources, they can investigate their wives, children, relatives and guarantors. The lawful practice was to provide citizens, upon request, with confidential information they need. Refusal to cooperate with the investigation and concealment of information

is considered as an offense and is punishable by a fine of up to \$ 10,000 or detention for a term up to one year. In court, you can draw any citizen regardless of his status and rank. All cases completed by the investigation are forwarded to the prosecutor with a proposal to take action against the specific persons stipulated by law.

In our view, taking into account the positive experience of Singapore, it can be argued that for Ukrainian anti-corruption practical activity all needs improvement of legislative acts, which concern not only direct performers, but also their loved ones. And the very consistent implementation of these laws would ensure effective prevention and counteraction to this negative phenomenon.

Language adviser **Kharchuk N.R.**

UDC 343.352

Muzychuk E.O.

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

Types of Police Corruption

Police corruption is the misuse of police authority for personal gain. It carries high costs. First, a corrupt act is a crime. Second, police corruption detracts from the integrity of the police and tarnishes the public image of law enforcement. Third, corruption protects other criminal activity such as drug dealing and prostitution. Protected criminal activities are often lucrative sources of income for organized crime.

Police corruption has two main categories - external corruption, which concerns police contacts with the public, and internal corruption, which involves the relationships among policemen within the workings of the police department. The external corruption generally consists of the following activities:

1) Payoffs to police by essentially non-criminal elements or payoffs by those who police protection, willing to pass money to individual officers or groups of officers.

(2) Payoffs to police by individuals who constantly violate the law as a method of making money (for example, prostitutes, narcotics addicts, persons who sell illegal drugs and professional burglars).

(3) "Clean Graft" where money is paid to police for services.

These manifestations of external corruption are often based to the established hierarchical structure of the police department.