

Environmental Crime in Norway - consisting of highly specialised and trained investigators and prosecutors. Within the ordinary police force, there are specific law enforcement teams consisting of financial crime and white-collar crime experts.

An offence is committed if a bribe is offered orally or in writing. It is also consummated if such an offer is accepted or if the offender asks for a bribe. The formation of an oral contract that includes bribes constitutes an offence.

Since 2003 till 2015 approximately 40 major corruption cases were investigated, resulting in convictions for companies and individuals in Norwegian courts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Norwegian Peace Corps have developed a whistle-blowing system allowing anyone who has information of alleged corruption to report suspicions through both internal reporting lines and an external partner.

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Causes of Police Corruption in Developing Countries

No country in the world is absolutely “clean” of corruption. It is not acceptable in developed world where corrupt officials are discarded. In most developing countries corruption is widespread in everyday life. The society has learned to live with it considering corruption an integral part of their culture. Corruption is usually an acceptable social phenomenon in developing countries and its level is much higher than in developed ones.

Corruption is a pervasive and historically persistent part of many police organizations. It arises in the daily routines of the police. There are multiple reasons for it. Common features to developing countries are their underdevelopment, low level of education and wages, tendency to invest in a career. In other words, there are constant and variable factors that lead police officers to engaging in corrupt behavior.

Constant factors are discretion, low level of supervision, low public visibility, internal solidarity, low salaries, and contact with lawbreakers. Usually officers may start to use the discretion to their advantage knowing that they are not supervised. Soon they gain more courage and serious corrupt behavior.

Variable factors are influence by politics, integrity of leadership, legal opportunities for corruption, and moral cynicism. Justice in developing countries is quite corrupt too. It takes years to punish a corrupt police officer who tries to avoid prosecution by hiring experienced highly-paid lawyers.

African countries dominate the ranking of the 25 poorest countries in the world and only four countries are not African. They are Afghanistan, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Haiti. People in such countries live in extreme poverty, they lack stable means of meeting basic life needs.

Reduction in corruption depends on economic development. The fight against corruption must therefore be based on the development process. In order to prevent police corruption in developing countries, there should be more consequences for actions. Corrupt activities should be noticed and brought to the officer's attention as unethical, and his corrupt behavior may bring to more serious consequences.

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The Anti-Corruption Experience of Foreign Countries: a Practical Aspect

Formulation of the problem. The EU attention to the problem of corruption is increasing every year. There are obvious successes in some countries. Transparency of government policy, adopting a code of conduct for officials, removal of administrative barriers, and absence of pressure on business are the measures considered effective for anti-corruption, and they definitely bring results.

The most popular measure of corruption is the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which a public institution “Transparency International” calculates on the basis of an annual survey of the business structures’ representatives and analysts dealing with global economic and human rights issues. By 2018, Ukraine occupies only the 130th place out of 180 positions in “Transparency International” corruption rating, despite the sufficient quantity and quality of anti-corruption legislative acts and institutions.

Main body. Let's consider the most interesting experience of the particular problem in our opinion.

By 2018, Singapore is ranked the 6th out of 180 in the ranking list “Transparency International”. Here are some of the principles this country is