

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.

Language adviser **Sazonova L.S.**

UDC 343.352

Ovsianik A.V.

*Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs,
Kryvyi Rih faculty*

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

guided by: the country's leaders must give every possible example, lead a modest way of life and avoid tolerance of corruption in any form; any person noticed in corruption must be punished, despite their status and position in the society; legislation should take into account previous experience and eliminate gaps by passing appropriate amendments; if salaries are low, talented employees join private companies, and in civil bodies those are left who intend taking bribes to improve their standard of living.

In South Korea, which is ranked the 51st in the “Transparency International” rating, there is one "Corruption Law", known as the benchmark all over the world. It gives the right to any adult citizen in that country to begin his own investigation into a bribe, and the main anti-corruption body, the Committee on Auditing and Inspection, is obliged to support it. This means that absolutely anyone can sue, and it must compulsory be investigated.

The Netherlands are ranked the 8th in the “Transparency International” rating, where the anti-bribe measures are based on identifying and tracking systems. A special team of experts, analysts, and academics, using data collection and calculation, monitors where corruption is possible and establishes strict control over this sphere.

The USA is ranked the 16th in the “Transparency International” rating list. The legislation here considers the civil service as a sphere of activity, which excludes any personal interests. The polygraph assists them in it when state officials are obliged to be checked.

Hong Kong along with Australia and Iceland takes the 13th place in the "Transparency International" rating.

The whole society was involved in the anti-bribe measures. Any citizen can report his suspicions as for officials. Journalists have got access to the information relating to the property and financial records of a civil servant and his family. Due to the full coverage of anti-corruption cases, the trust of the citizens to the anti-corruption effectiveness has increased significantly, and people have started actively cooperate with the authorities. Thus, officials, having considered the consequences of the charges against the bribe-takers, changed their attitude to bribes.

Conclusions. The experience of many countries shows that citizens, interested in overcoming corruption, are the main force in identifying corruption offenses and passing effective anti-corruption measures. The development of the civil control system over the anticorruption activity of those bodies which are directly charged with the anti-corruption measures becomes of topical importance.

Language adviser Savchenko A.V.