

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.

3. Strong legal framework criminalizing a wide range of corruption related actions as well as an independent and efficient judiciary.

4. Disclosure of budget information to the public fosters efficient management by public funds. Moreover, operational participation of people in the budget process is needed to reduce the embezzlement of public funds.

5. Strong Media: Media monitoring public, private companies and the government would reduce the corruption. The fear of bad-image should supersede the need to adopt corrupt practices.

Transparency, integrity, independent judiciary, civic activism and social trust are the factors that make Denmark one of the least corrupt countries in the world. In addition to lower level of corruption, Denmark also has a high standard of living, high social mobility, high literacy and equality. Such efficient practices are being used by various least corrupt countries.

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### **Countering Corruption in Austrian Police**

In Austria until 2010 there have been a low number of indictments relating to corruption and only few corruption cases have been prosecuted against the Austrian police. The success, in comparison to many other nations, can be in part attributed to the stable economic performance of the state, which allows the Austrian police force to receive appropriate salaries. It must be noted that Austria is a gateway to the European Union from the Eastern European countries, which creates additional corruption opportunities. Despite this, studies illustrate that officers and supervisors tend to be knowledgeable about the boundaries of the police culture, especially with regards to the types of behaviors permitted and prohibited. Whilst Austria has somewhat been devoid of corruption, there have been several corruption cases particularly over the last several years, which question the accountability of the Austrian police. In 2006, the Vienna police chief was charged with abuse of office and unauthorized acceptance of gifts from private companies, which was the testament to the rising number of corruption acts committed by Austrian police. Despite such a rapid elevation in corruption cases amongst police authorities in Austria, no public data and scarce quantities of academic research detailing the number of police officers registered or suspected of, or involved in acts of corruption are available. This