

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

Transactions) is a convention of the OECD aimed at reducing corruption in developing countries by encouraging sanctions against bribery in international business transactions carried out by companies based in the Convention member countries.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a multilateral treaty negotiated by member states of the United Nations (UN) and promoted by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It is one of several legally binding international anti-corruption agreements. UNCAC requires state parties to the treaty to implement several anti-corruption measures that focus on five main areas: prevention, law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and information exchange.

UNCAC's goal is to reduce various types of corruption that can occur across country borders, such as trading in influence and abuse of power, as well as corruption in the private sector, such as embezzlement and money laundering. Another goal of the UNCAC is to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation between countries by providing effective legal mechanisms for international asset recovery.

New Zealand has some investigative agencies that help combat against corruption. First of them is the Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA) is an independent civilian oversight body that considers complaints against the New Zealand Police and oversees their conduct. It derives its responsibilities and powers from the Independent Police Conduct Authority Act. Under section 12.1 of the Act, the Authority's functions are to receive complaints alleging misconduct or neglect of duty by police employees; or concerning any practice, policy, or procedure of New Zealand Police and to take action as contemplated by the Act. It may also investigate any Police incident involving death or serious bodily harm and make recommendations to the Commissioner of Police based on those investigations.

The IPCA is independent from the New Zealand Police. It is not part of the Police and is required to make its findings based on the facts and the law. It does not answer to the Police or anyone else over those findings and in this sense, its independence is similar to that of a Court. The Authority's status as an independent Crown entity means that there is no political involvement in its operations. The second is the Office of the Ombudsman was established in 1962 under the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Act 1962. The term "Ombudsman" is Swedish and basically means "grievance person". The primary role of the Ombudsman in New Zealand is to investigate complaints against government agencies. The Ombudsman's role is described in its Annual Report for 2012 as follows: "We investigate, review and inspect the administrative conduct of state sector

agencies, and provide advice and guidance, in order to ensure people are treated fairly in New Zealand” and that “a high level of public trust in government is maintained”.

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### **Dealing with Corruption as a Part of an Officer Training**

There are several technological advances in policing and law enforcement that could impact the amount of corruption. With increased technology comes more transparency. This transparency has led to increased accountability and greater oversight. Early intervention systems are a perfect technological advancement that helps to understand how corruption can be effected. These systems increase police accountability by reviewing an individual officer's actions, arrest patterns, performance problems, accumulated complaints and various other factors. These systems rely on data to manage and identify officers whose performance exhibits problems. Interventions, usually counseling or training, to correct those performance problems can then be initiated. As departments and legislative bodies create more laws to control police conduct, the officers themselves feel resentful due to the dynamic and uncertain nature of their work. This leads to the officers distancing themselves from departmental accountability in an attempt to develop self-protection. External changes in society impact law enforcement corruption as well. Corruption reflects the area of opportunity. From extorting pickpockets to engaging in drug trafficking, opportunities exist to benefit one's self. The opportunities for corruption are greatest when there is a large degree of discretionary authority given to a police officer. The changes that are a part of society impact law enforcement which then in turn impacts the training that these officers must undertake. These various shifts will lead to better policing which will then be better able to serve society. To that end, police training recognizes the need for its courses to provide officers with real life scenarios. There are four elements to a successful training program: contextualize the learning, integrate key topics throughout the curriculum and build the scenario and conduct a thorough debriefing after the scenario. Additionally, ethics training should teach officers to ask themselves three questions when faced with an ethical dilemma. Is it against the law? Is it against policy? Is it against my own personal code of ethics? Furthermore, better education and training of officers leads to more positive attitudes toward their job. The more educated an