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International Fight Against Corruption. Singapore Experience

Corruption is one of the greatest problems of the 21st century. This negative phenomenon exists in all countries of the world, but on different scales. Corruption as a transnational phenomenon is a threat to the entire world community.

Corruption in international legal instruments is defined as one of the global problems in ensuring international legal order. The international community seeks to unite efforts in preventing and combating corruption. Anti-corruption is carried out in different countries on the basis of their historical and sometimes religious development. Anticorruption struggle in these countries takes place with different effects and in different directions.

Currently, measures to prevent corruption have been presented in international anti-corruption programs:

- The global program of the United Nations against corruption;
- The UN Declaration on Combating Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, etc.

There are many countries in the world that have successfully coped with or reduced the scale of corruption. A vivid example is modern Singapore, which takes the leading place in the world for lack of corruption. The country used to be in an extremely difficult economic situation and was thoroughly permeated with lawlessness.

This served as the basis for the adoption of a whole system of measures, distinguished by strictness and consistency. To solve the problem, The Corruption Investigation Bureau with broad powers, where citizens could complain about civil servants and claim damages was established. Strict economic sanctions were imposed for bribes or refusal to participate in anti-corruption investigations. Simultaneously, the measures of criminal punishment for corruption were tightened. Also on June 17, 1960, the Anti-Corruption Act was adopted, which contained important items designed to overcome the shortcomings of fighting corruption and strengthen the capabilities of the anti-corruption department.

Employees of the Bureau were allowed to arrest and search suspects, examine any bank account, securities and data on purchases of any suspect in

violation of the rules established by the Anti-Corruption Act, under the same conditions, to access bank accounts of any official, and if necessary of his wife , children, etc.

The Office (Bureau) receives and investigates complaints of corruption in the public and private spheres; investigates misconduct of officials; examines the procedures for government agencies to identify possible opportunities for corrupt situations.

The example of Singapore shows that thanks to political will, effective anti-corruption legislation and incorruptible independent agency they have managed to reduce corruption to a very low level in just a few years.

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Police Combat Against Corruption in Nigeria

Corruption is widespread in Nigerian society. The Nigerian corruption situation fits the criteria of systemic corruption. It has become part and parcel of daily life and is tolerated, accepted, and institutionalized to the extent that both people who give and receive bribes have internalized that behaviour.

The effects of corruption are social and economic. Governments and communities suffer from the malaise as it makes them uneconomic in that: less revenue is collected, with a loss to government much greater than the individual gains; more money is paid for the goods and services procured; policies are distorted to maximise corrupt gains, usually in favour of capital intensive spending; resources are diverted away from social and developmental priorities; investment is discouraged.

The Nigerian Criminal Code and the Penal Code, which are comprehensive sets of criminal laws that apply in Southern and Northern Nigeria, contain provisions aimed at tackling corruption in the public sector. Today, the main institutions for combating crime are the Courts, Police, Customs.

The main functions of police are:

1. establishing and maintaining high standards of conduct for the honest, ethical and effective performance of policing functions;
2. provision of modern equipment and facilities to detect and combat crime;
3. training and retraining of police officers;