

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;

4. collaboration with international police (Interpol) organizations world-wide;
  5. having and maintaining effective systems for the recruitment of police officers for integrity, honesty, ethical standards and expertise;
  6. good remuneration of police officers;
  7. constant review of data on the fight against financial crime to reflect whether there is progress or not;
  8. incentive for good performance.
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### **Combating Corruption in Police Organizations**

When faced with the issue of combating police corruption, law enforcement agencies and administrators can try various means to deal with the problem. There are at least four means of dealing with this issue. The first method of fighting police corruption is through leadership. Police agencies must have a strong administrator that is willing to assess the problems, come up with solutions, and monitor the success of their implementations. Strong leadership is very important in terms of handling corruption because officers will typically look to their leaders to determine how they should behave. If officers see that their supervisors are engaging in corruption, they are more likely to engage in it themselves, but if they see that administrators are following the law, punishing violations, and behaving ethically, then they would learn that to do otherwise is unacceptable. Two other ways for combating corruption involved the hiring process and departmental procedures. It is believed that if administrators selected quality applicants through high standards, then corruption would likely decrease. The use of psychological tests can help in the selection process because they are designed to determine characteristics of individuals. The administrator can decline those applicants that do not meet the standards set by the department. With regard to department standards, it is believed that by providing training, setting up codes of conduct, making sure the officers are punished when violations occur, and encouraging officers to work together, a lot of the problems with corruption would disappear in police agencies. One of the main forms of training that police departments can provide is ethics training. This training will give officers the opportunity to understand the different ethical issues that are a part of the job, and, it is hoped, they will learn how