

is considered as an offense and is punishable by a fine of up to \$ 10,000 or detention for a term up to one year. In court, you can draw any citizen regardless of his status and rank. All cases completed by the investigation are forwarded to the prosecutor with a proposal to take action against the specific persons stipulated by law.

In our view, taking into account the positive experience of Singapore, it can be argued that for Ukrainian anti-corruption practical activity all needs improvement of legislative acts, which concern not only direct performers, but also their loved ones. And the very consistent implementation of these laws would ensure effective prevention and counteraction to this negative phenomenon.

*Language adviser***Kharchuk N.R.**

UDC 343.352

***Muzychuk E.O.***

*Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs*

### **Types of Police Corruption**

Police corruption is the misuse of police authority for personal gain. It carries high costs. First, a corrupt act is a crime. Second, police corruption detracts from the integrity of the police and tarnishes the public image of law enforcement. Third, corruption protects other criminal activity such as drug dealing and prostitution. Protected criminal activities are often lucrative sources of income for organized crime.

Police corruption has two main categories - external corruption, which concerns police contacts with the public, and internal corruption, which involves the relationships among policemen within the workings of the police department. The external corruption generally consists of the following activities:

1) Payoffs to police by essentially non-criminal elements or payoffs by those who police protection, willing to pass money to individual officers or groups of officers.

(2) Payoffs to police by individuals who constantly violate the law as a method of making money (for example, prostitutes, narcotics addicts, persons who sell illegal drugs and professional burglars).

(3) "Clean Graft" where money is paid to police for services.

These manifestations of external corruption are often based to the established hierarchical structure of the police department.

For example, an owner who wishes to avoid arrest must be assured that his payments to a single officer will guarantee that the person either has the power to order other officers not to bother the owner or shares the money with those who have responsibilities.

In all cases of external police corruption, protection is the service granted, either in overlooking violations of the law or in providing some additional police assistance. Internal corruption exists as a result of a desire of individual officers to improve their working conditions or to achieve higher status in the police department. It may include:

- 1) Payment of money to join the police force.
- (2) Payment of money to higher ranking officers for better shifts or assignments.
- (3) Payment for choice vacation time.
- (4) Strict adherence to a code of silence concerning external police corruption.
- (5) Payment for promotions.

Most types of internal corruption are seldom publicized and usually are not the subject of federal prosecution. However, because they are often interdependent, the elimination of external corruption may have the effect of eliminating many forms of internal police corruption. Thus, widespread investigations and prosecutions of external police corruption may have a potentially significant impact on all aspects of police corruption.

*Language adviser* **Gorbach N.L.**

UDC 343.352

***Bilochytskyi Ya.D., Nahay D.M.***  
*National Academy of Internal Affairs*

### **The Activities of Anti-corruption Police Agency of Norway**

Norway is a signatory to main international anti-corruption conventions, e.g. OECD Convention (1997), Council of Europe Convention (1990), UN Conventions (2000 and 2003).

The basic provisions on bribery and corruption are found in the Norwegian Penal Code Chapter 30, sections 387, 388 and 389 (Oct, 2015) and applied to all types of employment, office or assignment for both public and private employers and principals, irrespective of position.

Norwegian anti-corruption legislation does not distinguish between foreign and domestic public officials.

There is one national police and prosecution authority in Norway - The National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and