

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

Environmental Crime in Norway - consisting of highly specialised and trained investigators and prosecutors. Within the ordinary police force, there are specific law enforcement teams consisting of financial crime and white-collar crime experts.

An offence is committed if a bribe is offered orally or in writing. It is also consummated if such an offer is accepted or if the offender asks for a bribe. The formation of an oral contract that includes bribes constitutes an offence.

Since 2003 till 2015 approximately 40 major corruption cases were investigated, resulting in convictions for companies and individuals in Norwegian courts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and the Norwegian Peace Corps have developed a whistle-blowing system allowing anyone who has information of alleged corruption to report suspicions through both internal reporting lines and an external partner.

Language advisor **Dramaretska L.B.**

UDC 343.352

Naida V.O.

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

Causes of Police Corruption in Developing Countries

No country in the world is absolutely “clean” of corruption. It is not acceptable in developed world where corrupt officials are discarded. In most developing countries corruption is widespread in everyday life. The society has learned to live with it considering corruption an integral part of their culture. Corruption is usually an acceptable social phenomenon in developing countries and its level is much higher than in developed ones.

Corruption is a pervasive and historically persistent part of many police organizations. It arises in the daily routines of the police. There are multiple reasons for it. Common features to developing countries are their underdevelopment, low level of education and wages, tendency to invest in a career. In other words, there are constant and variable factors that lead police officers to engaging in corrupt behavior.

Constant factors are discretion, low level of supervision, low public visibility, internal solidarity, low salaries, and contact with lawbreakers. Usually officers may start to use the discretion to their advantage knowing that they are not supervised. Soon they gain more courage and serious corrupt behavior.