

appropriate legal framework to prevent the “laundering” of “dirty” money. Particular attention should be paid to the obligation of bank institutions to provide law enforcement authorities with information on transaction with money in amount of 20 thousand Euros, meaning that this information will be used exclusively for investigation. The law stipulates the rule that says: if a citizen makes a contribution to a bank in the amount of more than 50 thousand Euros, he/she is obliged to present a certificate of identity.

The main task of the German government in the field of prevention of corruption is to make for civil servants impossible to misuse their official positions.

To our opinion, Things a mentioned below may form the foundation of a successful national anti-corruption policy in Ukraine:

- Strong political will of the supreme state leadership to fight against corruption and the unified state policy in the field of combating corruption.

- Organized social control of civil society of the entire system of state administration ( an absolute prerequisite for this is the creation of an atmosphere of transparency) and the possibility of violation of these criminal prosecution. An important role here is played by truly independent media.

- Independence of the judiciary. This approach is fully illustrated by the law enforcement system of Italy, The United States, Great Britain, France and other countries.

- Strong accountability of those who are empowered to a truly independent body that monitors the purity of civil servants, as well as empowered to prosecute officials regardless of their place in the hierarchical structure of government.

Still we should clearly realize, that neither legislative nor administrative, nor any other measures aimed at counteracting corruption can be effective if there is no political will at all levels of government.

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## **Police Corruption and Legislation Control**

Police corruption is the misuse of police authority for personal gain. Examples include extortion (for example, demanding money for not writing traffic tickets) and bribery (for example, accepting money in exchange for not enforcing the law).

Police corruption 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.

According to the rotten apple theory, corruption is the work of a few, dishonest, immoral police officers. Experts dismiss this theory because it fails to explain why so many corrupt officers become concentrated in some police organizations but not others. Narcotic corruption, for example, is an inevitable consequence of drug enforcement. Providers of these illegal goods and service use part of their profits to bribe the police in order to ensure the continuation of criminal enterprises.

Since corruption involves criminal behavior, prosecution of corrupt police officers is possible. Since prosecutors depend on the police to gather evidence and develop cases, they often don't want to "bite the hand that feeds them."

Legislators could reevaluate laws that create the potential for corruption. Such a reassessment would be based on the recognition that a major portion of police corruption is an outgrowth of laws that criminalize drug use, prostitution, and gambling. Any serious attempt to fight police corruption must wrestle with the decriminalization issue. Decriminalization involves removing the criminal label from victimless crimes by legalizing and regulating them. Decriminalization would contribute significantly to improving the police corruption problem. It is doubtful, however, that any state legislature will seriously consider legalizing drugs or any other prohibited goods and services in the near future.

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## **Combating Corruption in the Police**

Corruption undermines the effectiveness of law enforcement, the efficiency and legitimacy of police forces/services in the performance of their functions and erodes the public confidence in law enforcement and justice. Effective policing requires the combating of all forms of corruption in the performance of policing functions and the promotion of high standards of honesty, integrity and ethical behavior for police officers and other employees of police forces/services. Since 1998, the Interpol Group of