

Experts on Corruption (IGEC) has been supporting Anti-Corruption Program with its expertise and advice. The IGEC includes distinguished members from law enforcement, as well as senior representatives from the international community dedicated to combating corruption. Using the Interpol General Assembly, the IGEC provide the Interpol Member States with a framework for combating corruption, by formulating an Anti-Corruption strategy. This strategy culminated in the proposal of the “Global Standards to Combat Corruption in Police Forces/Services”.

These “Standards” have been well received by the international law enforcement community and mark the beginning of a pro-active approach to combating this crime. Around the world, honest police officers find themselves discredited by the actions of corrupt fellow colleagues. Their ability to properly serve their citizens is degraded by corrupted policing systems. In countries where democratic principles and the rule of law are weak, corrupt practices such as racketeering, bribes and collusion between the police and organized crime are far more prolific. Even in countries that have a strong rule of law, the reality is that corruption continues to occur in the police services. There are debates as to what lies at the root of corruption, but whatever the cause, corruption is utterly unacceptable in the police, an institution that exists to protect its public and is the enforcer of the rule of law.

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Global Anti-Corruption Activities in Business

Corruption as an abuse of public or private office for personal gain is one of the biggest obstacles to sustainable economic, political and social development. The cost of corruption, which includes bribery, embezzlement, nepotism or state capture, equals more than five per cent of global GDP – \$2.6tn. Public sector corruption alone siphons \$1.5–2tn annually from the global economy in bribes, and costs even more in terms of stunted economic growth, lost tax revenues and sustained poverty.

According to the OECD’s (Organisation of Economic Cooperation Development) Foreign Bribery Report (2014), which analyses all the cases concluded, the extractive industry, construction and telecoms are sectors most affected by corruption. The effects are huge: from the refusal of

companies to invest in countries to a distortion of competition and kicking out the market of the well-behaving companies.

Many parts of the world continue to be plagued by corruption and present significant risks for companies seeking to do business there.

The International Transparency corruption perception index, which ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and businesspeople, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. This year, the index found that more than two-thirds of countries score below 50, with an average score of 43. Unfortunately, compared to recent years, this poor performance is nothing new.

The absence of an independent judiciary and free media, constraints on civil society and freedom of speech are also important restrictions in the fight against corruption. And, if a country fails to tackle corruption within its borders, there is little hope of it fighting corruption internationally.

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Corruption within Police Departments(USA)

Corruption is defined as behavior of public officials who accept money or other bribes for doing something they are under a duty to do anyway. In terms of law enforcement, police officers engage in corrupt actions when, for money or other favors, they fail to do something when they have a lawful duty to do or when the officer does something that he or she should not have done. An example of an officer's failure to perform his or her duty is when an officer accepts a small bribe in exchange for not issuing a traffic citation. An example of a law enforcement officer doing something that he or she should not do would be an officer's protection of criminals who engage in unlawful actions. Finally, an example of an officer misusing his or her discretion involves letting personal values, biases, and beliefs interfere with the performance of the job. Protection of illegal activities involves the officer using his or her position to protect those individuals engaging in illegal conduct. There are three general categories or levels of corruption within police departments. The first level is the so called "the rotten apples and rotten pockets" theory of police corruption, which holds that only one officer or a very small group of officers in a department or precinct is corrupted. With this theory, because there is no widespread corruption within the police department, the organization might not