

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.

Language adviser **Rusanova L. I.**

UDC 343.352

Varlamov V.R.

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

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

do anything to combat these corruption acts. The second level of corruption that occurs in departments is known as the pervasive, unorganized corruption. With this form of corruption, many officers within a department might be engaging in corrupt actions, but they are not working together. The final level of corruption occurs, when the entire police department is working together and protecting each other. This type of corruption is known as the pervasive, organized corruption. What are the means of combating corruption within police departments? First of all, through the legislation. 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. Secondly, 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 Congress or any state legislature will seriously consider legalizing drugs or any other prohibited goods and services in the nearest future.

Language adviser **Korshenko A.Ye**

UDC 343.352

Vorobets V.V.

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

Police Corruption Carries High Costs(USA)

Police corruption is the misuse of police authority for personal gain. Most researchers identify nine main types of corruption by law enforcement officers: corruption of authority, kickbacks, opportunistic theft, shakedowns, protection of illegal activities, case fixing, direct criminal activity, internal payoffs and padding. Corruption of authority is when an officer receives some form of material gain by virtue of his or her position as a police officer without violating the law. An example of this form of corruption occurs when an officer accepts a gratuity, even such as a free meal. Kickbacks occur when, in exchange for referring an offender to a business, the officer receives a fee. When a police officer steals from a crime scene or an arrestee is known as opportunistic theft. What should the police comprehend? 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.