

only his activities, but also the work of his immediate superior is subject to mandatory verification. The work of the subordinate against whom allegations of corruption are raised is checked. An American policeman is strictly forbidden to accept any offerings in any form.

There are certain places in the USA that are unusually corrupt, like some large cities and some rural areas, but 98% are totally clean. Some restaurants give cops discounts or free meals in exchange for allowing their trash cans to violate city policy.

In the US police special work on the prevention of official misconduct is organized. This is accomplished through the implementation of a system of departmental control, which is based on two elements: monitoring well-being of employees and their relatives, as well as daily control over the employee's official activities. As a result, corruption in the US police is at a rather low level.

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Police Corruption: European Perspectives

Corruption among police officers has been viewed with an increasing concern by the authorities and the public in many European states. As a result, while no common approach has ever been tested with respect to the judiciary, elected politicians or the customs, countering police corruption has become an all European effort. During the last decade, several European countries developed multi-institutional systems for police integrity. On EU level, platforms like the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC) were introduced, enabling specialized anti-corruption institutions to cooperate and share experience. In addition, Europol, Interpol and the UN developed and shared the blueprints of common standards and good practices in preventing police corruption.

After the reforms the system for internal control gradually went beyond the initial narrow framework by linking control and the professional standards in everyday police work to disciplinary and enforcement functions. This reform altered the whole approach to internal control: the new system became a management tool for guiding everyday police work. Its concept assumes active involvement of both senior and middle police managers.

The Europe system for countering police corruption is well structured and modern. It is based on the following principles:

1) checks and balances among a number of institutions investigating corruption;

2) specific degrees of independence corresponding to the tasks of each department and institution;

3) adequate allocation of resources and a strong regional presence of all major institutions and internal control units;

4) linking professional standards to anti-corruption and zero-tolerance policies to unethical and unprofessional conduct;

5) the use of proactive tactics and instruments for countering corruption.

The overall result is that the Europe police have relatively low levels of corruption.

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