

aggression can be an example in this context. The solution of the complex problem of information security will allow to protect the interests of society and the state, as well as to guarantee the rights of citizens to receive comprehensive, objective and high-quality information.

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Хмелюк Ю., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

CORRUPTION IN POLICE FORCES AND FIGHTING IT IN THE WORLD

Police corruption is a specific form of police misconduct designed to obtain financial benefits, personal gain, career advancement for a police officer or officers in exchange for not pursuing or selectively pursuing an investigation or arrest or aspects of the thin blue line itself where force members collude in lies to protect other members from accountability. One common form of police corruption is soliciting or accepting bribes in exchange for not reporting organized drug or prostitution rings or other illegal activities.

Another example is police officers flouting the police code of conduct in order to secure convictions of suspects—for example, through the use of falsified evidence. More rarely, police officers may deliberately and systematically participate in organized crime themselves. In most major cities, there are internal affairs sections to investigate suspected police corruption or misconduct.

Accurate information about the prevalence of police corruption is hard to come by, since the corrupt activities tend to happen in secret and police organizations have little incentive to publish information about corruption. Police officials and researchers alike have argued that in some

countries, large-scale corruption involving the police not only exist but can even become institutionalized. One study of corruption in the Los Angeles Police Department (focusing particularly on the Rampart scandal) proposed that certain forms of police corruption may be the norm, rather than the exception, in American policing. In the UK, an internal investigation in 2002 into the largest police force, the Metropolitan Police, Operation Tiberius found that the force was so corrupt that "organized criminals were able to infiltrate Scotland Yard "at will" by bribing corrupt officers ... and that Britain's biggest force experienced 'endemic corruption' at the time".

Where corruption exists, the widespread existence of a Blue Code of Silence among the police can prevent the corruption from coming to light. Officers in these situations commonly fail to report corrupt behavior or provide false testimony to outside investigators to cover up criminal activity by their fellow officers. The well-known case of Frank Serpico, a police officer who spoke out about pervasive corruption in the New York City Police Department despite the open hostility of other members, illustrates how powerful the code of silence can be. In Australia in 1994, by 46 votes to 45, independent politician John Hatton forced the New South Wales state government to override the Independent Commission Against Corruption and the advice of senior police to establish a ground-breaking Royal Commission into Police Corruption

There are some areas in France that have a heavy presence of organised crime, such as Marseille, they are known to experience higher levels of police corruption. One explanation for institutional corruption in France is the hierarchical police system. This is due to higher rankings and specialised units having more discretion and being at higher risk of corruption.

Although France has many legal frameworks against corruption in place, one of them is Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO) which applies for all Council of Europe signatories. GRECO works by equally monitoring rights and obligations of the Council of Europe's Member States. Police are bound by the Recommendations on Codes of Conduct for Public Officials and Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. In 1993, The Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption was also established in France to prevent corruption and transparency of economical life and public procedures. There are a number of bodies that monitor and investigate police corruption in France. The Inspection Générale de la Gendarmerie Nationale enables consistency, independency and impartiality of inspections carried out by the Gendarmerie Nationale.

Inspection Générale de la Police monitors and regulates police behaviour and the Commission Nationale de Deontologie de la Securite (CNDS) monitors ethical and moral codes required to be upheld by security forces in France. Other strategies such as disabling officers to be on duty in their originating neighborhood and prohibiting officers from working in

private investigation for three years after leaving the police force are enforced to ensure impartiality.

Unfortunately, in a number of countries, such as China, Pakistan, Malaysia, Russia, Ukraine, Brazil or Mexico, police corruption remains to be one of the largest social problems facing their countries. So, conventional investigation methods and current legal systems should be adequate to win the battle against the corrupt.

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Черних Т., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.

COMMUNITY POLICING: LAW ENFORCEMENT BEST PRACTICES

In 2015, the reform of the National Police began, one of the steps of which was the creation of a legal framework governing the activities of the police in accordance with modern world standards.

Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” clearly states that police activities should be carried out in close cooperation and interaction with the population, territorial communities and public associations on a partnership basis and should be aimed at meeting their needs [1].

Security is one of the most important values for a person, and cooperation between the police and the community is the best way to ensure it. This interaction is also called the English term Community Policing (CoP).

Community policing, or community-oriented policing (COP), is a strategy of policing that focuses on building ties and working closely with members of the communities. A formal definition states: Community policing is a philosophy of full service personalized policing, where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems [2].