

proportion of personal ties is very high in Singaporean politics, but thanks to the merciless fight against corruption, these ties are not monetized, and therefore work for the good of the state, not harm.

Now almost all of Asia is trying to repeat the example of Singapore. But all these countries are pretty corrupt. And as a result, all the money there goes through Singapore - because only Singapore trusts, and all the money that officials and businessmen, including China's money, go to Singapore, again because they trust Singapore. For example, when Malaysia tried to create ports that will replace the port of Singapore, thanks to corruption and inefficiency, it simply failed.

Numerous impressive fines and a large number of prohibitions that, at first glance, may outrage the European, but Singaporeans do not attach much importance to this. Such penalties show themselves well in the role of a stable income to the treasury of the country, and strict laws have a good effect on the country and on residents in general.

The ambiguous nickname of Fine City is not accidentally given to the Asian city-state. Fine, on the one hand, means beautiful, and Singapore is truly an excellent place to live. On the other hand, fine translates as "fine": the city became famous for sanctions for minor, in the opinion of the European, violations. These are two sides of the same coin: if you want it to be good, follow the rules.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH ALCOHOL-CAUSED CRIMES

Actuality of theme. The relations between alcohol and crimes such as anti- social behavior, assault and robbery are well known. Recent crime

statistics show that more than a million crimes and 1.2 million hospital admissions are linked to alcohol every year. Overall, alcohol-related harm is estimated to cost society £21 billion annually.

Main material. Only in USA evidence based on victim reports, alcohol use by the offender was a factor in: 37% of rapes and sexual assaults, 15% of robberies, 27% of aggravated assaults, 25% of simple assaults [1].

In this country, there are some specificities in the laws governing alcohol, thereby preventing crime. The regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages was passed to the state and local authorities. Different states will have different time limits on who can sell alcohol and who can buy alcohol. The federal government formally defines an alcoholic beverage as any beverage containing more than 0.05 percent alcohol, and most states adhere to that limit; however, there may be variability in certain states and localities.

Although the federal government has provided flexibility to individual states regarding statutes regarding alcohol use, it retains the ability to use tax credits and federal funding to get states to support certain alcohol policies. One such policy is to establish legal age for alcohol.

The Federal Uniform Alcohol Drinking Act 1984 sets the minimum legal age for alcoholic beverages at 21 years and almost every state adheres to this standard, although there are some exceptions that states in different localities may recognize. The federal government may withhold certain percentages of federal funding if states fail to meet this minimum standard [2].

The maximum alcohol level for drinking and the maximum number of drinks a person can drink at one time varies by state and state and location. States have specific provisions for retailing alcoholic beverages and licensing companies that allow the sale of various types of alcoholic beverages. Some outlets may only sell beer and wine, and some may sell liquor, depending on the licenses obtained by the business. Persons who sell alcohol at retail outlets can be significantly under the age of 21 (for example, cashiers at large retailers selling beer, wine and spirits). Most states require that an individual submit a government-issued ID with a picture on it to make sure that the person has the right to buy alcoholic beverages; however, there may be different interpretations of acceptable forms of identification from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Throughout much of Europe, the legal drinking and purchasing age ranges between 16 and 18, and often there isn't even a drinking age at all. While it can be tempting, there are also a number of effective safeguards in the EU countries.

The law, police and executive power involves:

- regulating attendance and visibility of police in cities and urban centers in busy times;
- developing PubWatch to allow licensees to share information and tackle issues together;
- making prohibition of a "restraining order" for persons who have been banned from premises or arrested for drink-related violence or disorder;
- targeting named perpetrators of violent and potential alcohol related "hot spots" such as business taxis, cafes and bars and late-night clubs;
- issuing fixed penalty notices when the licensors who sell alcohol for under 18 people in licensed premises are found;
- issuing an order to leave orders giving police officers the right to report to persons 16 years of age or older and to leave certain territory for up to 48 hours;
- using litmus tests to determine if alcoholic beverages contain youth alcohol;
- using civil investigations, criminal conduct orders, and acceptable conduct agreements to deter repeat offenders, or to force parents to take responsibility for their children's behavior;
- working with trade standards officers to conduct test purchases at bars, clubs, and licensing documents to verify staff selling alcohol to persons under 18 years of age;
- seizing of alcohol from antisocial users, designing non-alcohol use areas and arrests of those who do not want to obey the law;
- working with unlicensed premises to reduce theft and purchase of proxies and work with licensed premises to reduce antisocial behavior [3].

Conclusions. Alcohol causes many crimes, but most countries have learned to regulate this at the legislative level to reduce the number of crimes. Today, it is impossible to ban alcohol completely, because it is not democratic. But there are some methods of regulating human behavior and sanctions related to alcohol consumption.

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