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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AGAINST THE CORRUPTION IN THE POLICE

Corruption in law enforcement authorities, in general, and in the police, in particular, increases the danger for the public security, because the employees of these authorities are called to fight against this dangerous social phenomenon. Obviously, that corrupted law enforcement bodies are not able to counteract these phenomena and processes that are actually threatening the security of individuals, society, and the state. In fact, the corruption in police leads into the national political problem, because the economic and democratic changes are in danger.

Corruption in police not only affects its credibility in the eyes of society but also undermines the confidence in the possibility of crime exposure, reluctance to seek help of police, thereby increasing the level of delinquency.

The causes of corruption in Ukraine are: the insufficient level of economic development, insufficient level of social security of both police officers and state officers in general. Taking into consideration the further development strategy of Ukraine in the direction of European integration, the analysis of the anticorruption law in the foreign countries is important nowadays. Since this requires particular adaptation of the current Ukrainian legislation according to the regulations in the European Union.

In Australia, one of the conditions of the employment contract is deprivation the police officer, who was accused of corruption, some payments at the end of the contact. Potential losses increase with the length of employment. In France, faultless service (e.g. lack of disciplinary penalties for corrupt behavior) grants the right to increase pensions. In fact as disciplinary measures applicable to the offenders is a reduction (complete or partial) length of service in the police when calculating pension benefits for the employees.

In Germany, the police officers are granted with significant compensation and social benefits, which are much exceeding the average in the country. It is highly prohibited to accept any rewards or presents from any third-parties. Despite the fact that criminal punishment for bribe rather soft, it involves the unconditional removal from post and prohibition against being official in future. Grafters are deprived automatically of guaranteed comfortable life and good pension after their retirement. In Germany the labor councils still exist: during the promotion to the executive position, they have the same influence on the decision as the head of the department. The promotion is not possible without the agreement from the labor council.

Selection of the police officers in China is made only on a competitive basis. By the way, the number of applicants for the entry-level positions is the largest in the world - more than 3000 applicants per place. The reason is that these positions have a competitive salary and require high professional skills. In addition, PRC Criminal Code provides severe penalties for bribery and embezzlement and for serious offenses with misappropriating funds - the death penalty.

At the heart of the Israeli police staffing - the prestige and honor. The requirements for the candidates are high (despite education, biography and psychological readiness, excellent physique, experience handling the weapons and knowledge of the legislation of the country are highly desired. The competition is more than 100 candidates per place.

Recruitment of police units in Spain is conducted on a competitive basis. The selection of the candidate is done under the following criteria: citizenship, age restrictions (from 18 till 30), absence of criminal record, driver license type A and B. The idea of psychophysiological testing the candidates on the polygraph (so-called lie detector) is implemented on the global level. Disagreement to take polygraph testing causes outright denial to accept the person for the service.

In the United States, there are allocated special police officers, as well as created relevant structures to prevent corruption. The priority in the prevention and suppression of corruption in the police

is careful work with complaints of citizens and interdepartmental complaints about the abuse of authority for personal gain.

Police management executives in the USA are personally responsible for incidents of corruption among their subordinates. In the case of corruption charges against the police officer, the work of his department executive is to be obligatory reviewed. In addition, the work of subordinates is also checked, in case their executive manager is charged with corruption.

Greater importance had been attached to the internal investigations in the US police. The main idea of internal investigations is that no offense (and other illegal actions) should not be left without the attention from the authority or executive side.

In the police of USA, there was formed a special legal regime to fight against corruption, in particular: additional social benefits, medical insurance, free higher education, preferential loans, high pension plan were introduced. It actually made the idea of being the police officer very attractive and created the healthy competition among the candidates during the selection process. In the same time, there were created special departments for the internal investigations, which are effectively preventing the abuse of authority for the personal gain and are finding evidence of police corruption.

The study of international experience of some countries for counteracting corruption in the police gives us some reasons to make suggestions on strategy formation on mitigating the risks for the corruption crimes in the internal affairs in Ukraine, for instance:

- 1) Finalization the reform of the police in accordance with international and European standards;

- 2) Improving the assessment criteria for police work (in most cases executives, their deputy assistants, department executives, who are systematically requiring results in a certain number of criminal and administrative offenses, applying disciplinary penalties or threatening to use them against the violators, in some cases: performance reporting for the selected period compared to last year);

- 3) Setting the appropriate level of income for the police officers. The volume and complexity of work in the police authorities require often longer working hours and increase their salaries accordingly. For comparison, abroad representatives of law

enforcement bodies have similar duties but in several times higher wages;

4) Expansion of the state police departments with highly skilled and professional employees;

5) Improving the system for monitoring police activities;

6) Creating a positive image of the police among the public;

7) Giving state support to public organizations and movements, which are aimed to protect the rights and legal interests of citizens;

8) Encourage citizens to be actively involved into identification and disclosure of official abuse of bodies of internal affairs and other charges for corruption among police officers.