

investigators to examine fingerprints that were once considered too old or compromised to analyze. A vacuum metal deposition instrument is now in the hands of Cumberland County to better collect fingerprints and DNA.

Cybersecurity in the US is always under threat, as law enforcement agencies detect cyberattacks that dramatically reduce the level of information security in the country. That's why in an effort to fight e-crime and to collect relevant digital records for all crimes, law enforcement agencies are incorporating the collection and analysis of digital records, also known as computer forensics, into their infrastructure. Law enforcement agencies are challenged by the need for train officers to collect digital records and keep up with rapidly evolving technologies such as computer operating systems.

In conclusion the CSI systematically makes her way through the scene collecting all potential evidence, tagging it, logging it and packaging it so it remains intact on its way to the lab. Depending on the task breakdown of the CSI unit she works for and her areas of expertise, she may or may not analyze the evidence in the lab.

It's so important to find new methods for collecting evidence, to refine the old methods and combine them. The fairness of the trial depends on the quality and correctness of the obtaining of evidence.

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PECULIARITIES OF COMBATING CRIME AND CORRUPTION IN SINGAPORE

From 1995 to 2016, Singapore has consistently been ranked as the least corrupt Asian country according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). Singapore was ranked 7th among 176 countries / economies with a score of 84 on the 2016 CPI. This ranking gives credence to the widespread perception that Singapore is one of the most corruption-free countries / economies in the world.

Now the fight against corruption in Singapore is governed by two pieces of legislation – the Prevention of Corruption Act (“PCA”) and the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (“CDSA”). The PCA is the primary legislation that established the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (“CPIB”), empowers CPIB investigators, criminalizes corruption and provides for the punishment and penalties for corruption offences.

There would be no economic growth in Singapore if the state had not eradicated mercilessly crime and corruption. Under the British, Singapore was very corrupt. Local Chinese policemen dutifully shopped and shared with their English superiors.

Crime in Singapore was eliminated without any jury trials: according to the Internal Security Act, in order to put a triad member without trial, three witnesses were enough. These witnesses were anonymous to the public, but not to the authorities. Without a court it was possible to keep a person behind bars for two years, after which a special advisory board considered the issue of releasing him or leaving him for the next two years. It was impossible to control the triads in any other way: in any court they would refuse to testify against them. The same procedure was used against the communists, and now against Islamic terrorists.

They also fought mercilessly with corruption, the first example being Lee Kuan Yu himself, who cracked down on any of his associates suspected of a bribe.

Now Singapore is the only country in the world where a small official can steal more than a large one. The largest theft in Singapore’s history occurred in 2004, when it turned out that one of Singapore Airlines’s managers, Theo Chen Kia, had stolen \$ 35 million by systematically falsifying invoices. For comparison, the largest case of corruption in recent times (the minister responsible for water provided information for bribes during tenders), imposed only 7 million dollars.

Just because there is no corruption in Singapore does not mean that there is no personal relationship in Singapore. On the contrary, they form the basis of society. Singapore is a much closed and highly efficient Asian corporation. In the end, the best example of such closeness and continuity is Lee Kuan Yew himself, who appointed his son as his successor, and he himself became the “minister-mentor”.

Recently, there was a scandal in Singapore: one of the PAP parliamentarians was convicted of working in 64 different posts. However, it was easy for the parliamentarian to justify himself: he immediately reported that most of these posts were completely free. The

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