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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Abstract: The article focuses on the socio-political and legal issues in the fight against corruption in foreign countries, on the laws and legal documents adopted by these countries, on the experiences of these countries.

Key words: US, Corruption, Foreign, NBT, Scandinavian States, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Justice, Transparency International.

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Introduction

Corruption is a vices that have the power to affect national security by posing a serious threat to public life.

Special attention is paid to the use of effective criminological research in the field of corruption in the operation of foreign countries. In particular, the Scandinavian Ministries of Justice - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are involved in the formulation of criminology scandal against crime in these countries.

The main objectives of the meeting are to coordinate criminology research in the participating countries and to make recommendations to governments on the fight against crime.

The criminal-legal doctrine in these countries has a separate list of moral categories and social values.

Main part

The Scandinavian Council of Criminology consists of 15 members - three delegates from each state, a criminologist and a member of the Ministry of Justice.

The people of Scandinavia have a common sense of justice in terms of social tension, community and legal institutions, and they have a general sense of tolerance for a variety of incidents. . In general, the social causes of criminality for the Scandinavian countries are generally known as the dominant

criminogen dominant. Experience of Scandinavian countries in development of effective criminology research and development of criminological researches, scientific law institutes and scientific institutes to coordinate research in the field of criminology.

It should be noted that Transparency International ranked the lowest in the Scandinavian countries in the rating, which was published in 2009 by the international corporation. Unga Kura, New Zealand, Denmark, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland are the countries that have the lowest score.

Corruption is, in the first place, the power of the state apparatus to fulfill the minimum requirements of the people. It includes many developing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, and is considered one of the most serious problems for these countries. In all these countries, corruption is the cause of the nation's poverty and poverty. In particular, the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission established in Hong Kong is an example of successful institutions and successful institutions.

Government offices - synonymous with official institutions, monitoring of individual cases, serve as the basis for combating corruption in Hong Kong, as well as the prosecution of the perpetrators.

In the United States, a special anti-corruption law was passed. This law, known as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, states that US companies are

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held accountable for bribing foreign officials while giving them privileges and guarantees.

Lee Kuan Yew, former Singapore minister of Singapore (1959-1990), "Whenever the government is acting as a nation for the sake of personal gain, not a reason for confidence, this is a problem." Any community that has long been part of the world has to adhere to the principle of honesty, but otherwise society cannot. "The easiest way for officials to engage in slanderous corruption is to reduce the chances that officials will move as far as they can," he said. It is worth noting that Singapore has done more than act on these national values against corruption. Singapore has missed the opportunity to utilize its ultimate goals to attract foreign investment into the country.

According to Transparency International's 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index, Singapore ranked third among Asian countries with the lowest rate of corruption, while Asia was the first. In the case of some corruption cases committed in the country, the participants of the investigation were prosecuted and the perpetrators convicted. It is noteworthy that the anti-corruption course continues unabated. In Singapore, anti-corruption leadership is directly implemented by political leaders and officials, and this is what is needed to strengthen the community.

Anti-Corruption Authority The Bureau of Investigation of Corruption cases is the Office of Corruption. This independent body has been investigating corruption and is taking steps to tackle the public and private sector of Singapore's economy. The Bureau was set up in 1952, and the powers of the yu nding are set out in the Corruption Perception Act. Uning is the CEO and is directly the senior minister. None of these ministers will serve as a vestige of interference. The Bureau is assigned the responsibility for the principle of fairness and impartiality in public service and for the creation of bimetals that do not involve corruption in the private sector. In addition, the duties of the government include investigating cases of misconduct by government officials, and providing information to the relevant authorities regarding disciplinary proceedings in the event of such incidents. The Bureau will also study the causes of corruption in government agencies, the weaker public services that can lead to corruption.

In Singapore (Ministry of Finance), the Anti-Corruption Initiative, which arose from July 1973, was released. Here are some of the following:

- the organization of contacts between citizens and organizations for the purpose of providing access to various salsors and travelers;

- senior officials of the bureaucrats to ensure that the officers of the tourist authorities are in control of the act;

- Recovery of corrupt corporations in order to gain access to officials' rotation; inspection of permits;

Ensuring confidentiality of information considered important in the fight against corruption; repeated measures every three or five years for anti-corruption measures.

Japanese researchers in the past 90s have reduced corruption: criminal activity in the form of corrupt government agencies, central and local control over the use of autonomous ombudsman, and lawless execution lobbying, election campaign financially) It invited a lot of useful things.

While bribery in Japan has been widely reported as a bribe, bribes may be subject to fines or penalties for up to three years.

International experience in education programs in the fight against corruption is also noteworthy. Australia has special anti-corruption courses. Oversight of government structures is exercised through Australian national public organizations, parliament and the media. Every citizen has the right to complain to such a commission or to report a corruption act committed by a public official. The main anti-corruption education program here is a special course on "Corruption and Methods of Combating Corruption" at the Faculty of Public Policy of the Australian National University. During the training, participants will have the opportunity to get acquainted with different approaches to the phenomenon of corruption and ways to combat its manifestation. There are also special courses for university teachers and high school teachers. This training program is offered by the Global Education Center.

In Austria, the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs are invited as teachers. Austria also has a three-week anti-corruption training course. As teachers, as a rule, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, scientists, psychologists, experts in the field of combating economic crime are invited.

The staff of the Austrian Federal Anti-Corruption Bureau has developed a project "anti-corruption training" for children aged 14 to 18 years. The initial project form was filled with the views of students and expert psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, criminologists and teachers. The project is designed to introduce students to the concepts of anti-corruption and economic crime and the legal framework for combating corruption. Students will also be shown actions on how to deal with corruption and the role of the citizen in combating this phenomenon.

There is a special textbook on corruption in the UK. Every year, the British Foreign Office organizes anti-corruption seminars at its embassies (similar events have been held in recent years at diplomatic missions in the UK, China, Russia, Argentina, Thailand, Singapore, Mexico, Spain and the UAE). Two-day intensive courses will be organized for diplomats appointed to diplomatic posts, during which anti-corruption experts will conduct personal

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interviews with Foreign Ministry officials and review written anti-corruption work.

As part of a joint project between the Ministry of International Development and the UK Trade and Investment Agency, a special textbook on corruption has been published, which will be sent to trade missions and embassies abroad. The main anti-corruption body in the UK is the Serious Fraud Office (SFO).

Another feature of public education in the UK's anti-corruption policy is the deliberate distraction of the public's attention from the problem of internal corruption. The state unconditionally supports the external direction of educational programs in the field of anti-corruption.

The Transparency British Anti-Corruption Forum, a non-governmental organization such as the Poverty Engineers, the Main Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Center, and others, are among the most active advocates of London's global anti-corruption efforts. Too often, British NGOs run anti-corruption education programs on the basis of impartiality for government agencies, businesses and civil society institutions in foreign countries.

There is no anti-corruption education program in India. Anti-corruption laws, as well as law enforcement practices, are not taught in universities, mainly as part of training courses on socio-economic crimes or as part of the "white collar" crime or criminal procedure code, ie as separate courses. and there are no college anti-corruption education programs. The problem of corruption in law schools in India has not lost its importance for a long time. According to experts, one of the reasons for the low effectiveness of the fight against corruption is the lack of legal literacy of the population.

In order to create effective mechanisms to address the problem, the Central Commission has prepared a draft national anti-corruption strategy. This document emphasizes the importance of appropriate education for the prevention of corruption and the formation of an intolerant attitude towards corruption among the population.

The Academy of the Central Investigation Bureau teaches special anti-corruption courses for law enforcement officers.

In Indonesia, the fight against corruption is carried out at the state level with the help of the Anti-Corruption Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi), established in 2002. In accordance with the Law on the Anti-Corruption Commission, one of the main activities of this body is to raise awareness among the population and implement educational programs aimed at shaping the anti-corruption behavior of citizens.

Anti-corruption programs in the country's educational institutions are implemented by the Anti-Corruption Commission in collaboration with the Indonesian Ministry of National Education. Relevant

courses are voluntarily included in the curricula of schools and universities and are optional. Their leading teachers and instructors are being pre-trained at the Anti-Corruption Commission in Jakarta and a number of other cities. Currently, anti-corruption education programs are being implemented in 11 out of 33 regions of the country.

These programs cover all stages of education, starting from kindergarten. Preschool and primary school children are exposed to corruption through thematic books (fairy tales and comics), board and role-playing games that encourage the formation of "nine anti-corruption values" (honesty, diligence, courage, responsibility, independence, justice, discipline, humility, attention). brought up in the spirit of struggle. Classes for high school and university students are traditionally held in the form of lectures, seminars, discussions.

In the United States, an employee who makes an accidental mistake is not punished. Social ethics classes are held in American elementary and high schools. The U.S. Office of Official Ethics provides information on its website about having the necessary ethical qualities for employees in executive bodies. Almost all U.S. federal agencies conduct regular (usually once a year) anti-corruption training. Many agencies have specialized units, such as the Internal Revenue Service, to identify abuses, and there are regular staff in charge of formal compliance issues, who are approached for assistance or advice. If an official has acted improperly but has been instructed to do so by an internal control officer in advance, he or she will not be penalized. This rule is intended to encourage honest employees who make the mistake of being unintentional.

In Western countries, such as France, corruption in medicine and education is almost non-existent. This is due to the fact that in France, medical services are provided mainly in the private sector, ie there is no need to "need" financial incentives for health workers, because the patient officially pays a fee for his services. At the same time, almost all fees for medical services are covered by health insurance not only in private but also in public medicine. Apparently, the private health care system does not support the development of corruption in this area.

The low income of the health worker partly explains the corruption in this area in developing countries. Patients believe that financial incentives for medical staff are necessary and often natural. Patients argue that insufficient salaries of medical staff justify such illegal financial incentives. Unfortunately, this situation undermines the reputation and respect of the population for the honored professionals, doctors and teachers.

Some may argue that it is natural to express gratitude for work done, as is customary. Many Western companies have adopted internal regulations governing the receipt of gifts, which require

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employees to be transparent in receiving or giving gifts, allowable and unauthorized gifts and compliments, their fixed value, the obligation of the recipient to declare it in a special register, it is forbidden to receive gifts in the form of money. The introduction and adherence to a similar regulation, for example, reduces the risk of teachers and doctors being unjustifiably accused of bribery.

The development of corruption in education has tragic consequences, such as a lack of meritocracy, a decline in young people's interest in knowledge, and an increase in the number of young people who have absorbed the idea that higher education is accessible and grades are bought. As a result, the university graduates graduates with insufficient or no training, which partially explains the growing problem of human capital in our country in recent years. In this regard, Uzbekistan is taking measures to eliminate the falsification of entrance exam results.

Conclusion

In the fight against corruption, the main focus should be on measures to prevent it. The above-mentioned anti-corruption program is one of its types of prevention, as well as a method of detecting illegal behavior in the enterprise. But any method will remain ineffective without changes in the minds of the population. Work in this area includes targeted educational programs on ethics from school age. They should include clear examples of corruption acts and their consequences, which cause great damage to the country's economy and negatively affect the living standards of the population. This topic needs additional teaching in the classroom as well as outside of school. Such lessons are essential at a time when students are adopting the principle of "good grades in return for good gifts" as the norm. And, of course, such classes should not be taught by employees who have been trying in practice to accept illegal gifts for many years. Therefore, in parallel with the introduction of classes on corruption and its consequences, it would be expedient to adopt the above-mentioned internal regulations in schools, which regulate the receipt of gifts and other rewards by employees of educational institutions.

Some may argue that teachers and doctors "get it" not because they live well, but sometimes because their salaries do not cover even the basic living expenses. The salaries of teachers, doctors and employees of all other budget organizations should be decent and in no case should they be forced to accept illegal gifts or bribes. The government is taking measures in this direction. From January 1, 2019, it is planned to increase the salaries of teachers and school principals by 10%, teachers with qualification categories - from 15% to 25%. Such measures also apply to the salaries of medical staff. I hope that the policy of supporting a decent level of salaries of employees of budget organizations is not limited to

these measures, and provides for the implementation of new effective measures in this direction.

A practical approach to ensuring a radical change in mentality is one of the current trends in exposing bribery. This is a scheme where, for example, if a citizen offers a bribe to a law enforcement officer, that person is not only obliged to refuse to take it, but also to report the attempted bribery accordingly. It should be noted that some measures aimed at changing the practice and mentality are yielding the expected results today.

All of this applies to bribery, bribery, tribalism at the lower and middle levels. With regard to cases of corruption among high-ranking officials, the following measures are effectively implemented in Western countries:

Declaration of income and property of government officials and their families;

Mechanism of anonymous reporting of corruption or robbery;

Mechanisms of control over capital laundering in banking operations. Thus, when large sums of money arrive in a customer's account in Europe without a document confirming their source, all banks and financial institutions are obliged to declare their suspicions related to illegal capital or money laundering. Of course, as a rule, "careful" officials prefer to transfer large amounts of bribes directly to the bank account in the offshore area, which is called a tax haven. is not an absolute guarantee of confidentiality. As a result of the disclosure of classified documents, the documents were handed over to the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, and as a result of the journalistic investigation, offshore bank accounts of 12 heads of state and government and 128 high-ranking officials were identified.

In this regard, the role of journalists. Research in more than 100 countries around the world has shown that social activists and the media play an important role in the fight against corruption, and Transparency International regularly encourages states to promote freedom of speech, media independence, and openness and participation of civil society.

According to Reporters Without Borders, Uzbekistan ranks 165th out of 180 countries in the latest press freedom index, and 157th out of 180 countries in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index. The connection between the two indicators is absolutely clear. It is impossible not to agree with Transparency International's recommendation to governments and enterprises to actively publish information on their activities, including the state budget, state-owned enterprises, public procurement and political party financing, in an open data format. Because the active publication of this information will allow journalists, civil society and other stakeholders to more effectively identify various forms of corruption.

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In conclusion, it should be noted that the anti-corruption program adopted in our country in 2017-2018 is the beginning of anti-corruption work and a wide range of measures should be taken to implement long-term policies in this area.

Studying the experience of foreign countries, it can be said that the process of combating corruption is associated with increasing the legal literacy of the population.

First, people have not only legal understanding, imagination, evaluation, thinking, but also an understanding of various areas of the legal system (lawmaking, legal practice, the judiciary, litigation, sentencing, the judiciary, the prosecutor's office, etc.) necessary.

Second, the development of legal awareness of the individual will affect the future of reforms in the

judicial system in our country. For this reason, the current legislation should be used wisely.

Third, a person learns the basics of law, its basic norms through legal education. Only then will the application of legal knowledge, the formation of the rule of law, intolerance of delinquency be achieved.

Fourth, legal requirements are reflected in the mind, understood, understood and assimilated by the individual, creating the impression and confidence that determine a person's attitude towards law. This requires the study of new methods and tools in the formation of legal consciousness of the individual.

Fifth, since constitutional literacy is an important factor in the formation of legal consciousness, it is necessary to look for existing problems in this area and ways to solve them.

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