



Today's Main Issues in the Field of Anti-Corruption

Ochilov Azimjon Tokhtamishovich

Kashkadarya Regional IIB Staff Member

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.47134/bai.v1i4.3270>

*Correspondence: Ochilov Azimjon Tokhtamishovich

Email: ochilov87@mail.ru

Received: 20-08-2024

Accepted: 19-09-2024

Published: 22-10-2024

Abstract: *In the article, today all countries in the world are facing the problem of corruption. Freedom of life, which is the main condition for building a democratic society, requires transparency in all spheres of society, especially in economic and political activity, on the one hand, and on the other hand, social and legal control organized on a legal basis. That is why nowadays it is most urgent to improve the socio-legal control system in society, which fully protects human rights and ensures the transparent and open activity of all physical and legal entities, sometimes, especially in the field of national security, with a certain degree of restriction. remains one of the problems.*



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Keywords: *Philosophical Anthropological Approach, Concept of Corruption, Corrupt Offense, Conflict of Interest, Anti-Corruption Agency, Legal Consciousness and Culture, State Capital.*

Introduction

It can be said that crime, including its organized forms and corruption, is a real threat to our own security and international security.

Currently, organized criminal structures with corruption ties, especially those with international relations and operating on an international scale, are the most dangerous, which threaten the national security of Uzbekistan and are connected to all spheres of society's social life. and are complex events (Lombardi, 2022).

"It should not be forgotten that greed, scheming, bribery, arrogance, corruption are extremely contagious and dangerous diseases. If it is not prevented in time, this disease can spread to the entire body of society and destroy it. This disease, first of all, makes the person suffering from this disease go out of work. It destroys his faith and the hereafter. Then, it goes to destroy other people, gradually the whole society."

Literature review

V.V. Zenkovsky, L. Stevenson, A.I. Kirpichnikov, O.S. Pugachev and N.P. Kozlova, A.E. Binetsky, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, T.A. Kuzmina's works have revealed the essence of corruption as a cultural and intellectual phenomenon (Melnyk, 2022).

Methodology

Raising legal consciousness and legal culture in society, improving the system of legal education and legal education, which are the main measures to fight against corruption, achieving a positive attitude towards the law and the law by all state bodies, officials and citizens, legal education of the population. Increasing literacy includes ensuring social and legal activity of citizens (Pozsgai-Alvarez, 2021).

The fight against corruption is one of the most important directions of the administrative and legal reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan. President Sh.M. In many of Mirziyoev's lectures and works, special attention is paid to the issues of fighting corruption, and it is pointed out that it is an obstacle to reforms and a serious threat to the national security of our country (Vozza, 2021).

Result and Discussion

In our country, extensive work is being done to identify the causes of this disease, to eliminate and prevent them, and strict measures are being taken against this type of crime. The implementation of a number of long-term measures designed by our government to ensure that civil servants and officials do not fall into the trap of corruption, and to prevent them from being left behind, is under constant control. This, in turn, determines our strategy for fighting crime (Falisse, 2022). In a word, at the moment, all the legal bases for the fight against crime and corruption have been created in our country. Only in this process, vigilance, awareness and serious responsibility are required from our compatriots. Only then will our progress be more sustainable, and our life will be prosperous.

Internationally recognized rules on the fight against corruption are mainly reflected in the national legislation of Uzbekistan. In the current Criminal Code, all corruption acts that constitute the crime are clearly defined and appropriate punishments based on their social danger are indicated. In the years of independence, the fundamental reforms that have been carried out step by step in all spheres of society's social life, in particular, in terms of the liberalization of the economy, the management system, and the liberalization of the judicial system, have revealed corruption and its causes and conditions. –has been serving to remove, neutralize, put barriers to them.

In the text of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (hereinafter the convention), as well as in the special laws of foreign countries, there are related, but different in content, "corruption prevention" " and "fight against corruption" expressions. In our opinion, the concept of "fighting against corruption" is broad and includes the concept of "prevention of corruption" (Aleksandrova, 2024). Based on the recognition of the priority of crime prevention in the fight against crime in Uzbekistan, it is worth saying that the prevention of corruption is considered a priority in the fight against it.

Conclusion

We will try to show the main directions of corruption prevention based on the analysis of the norms of the United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention on the prevention of

corruption and how they are used in the national legislation of some foreign countries and Uzbekistan (Philippou, 2022).

The first direction: legal support for prevention of corruption. The United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention consists of 8 chapters and 71 articles, while its 2nd chapter is called Measures for the Prevention of Corruption and includes the following 10 articles: the policy of preventing and combating corruption and practice (5 items); body or bodies for the prevention and fight against corruption (Article 6); the field of public administration (Article 7); code of ethics of state officials (Article 8); management of state purchases and funds (Article 9); open accountability (Article 10 of administrative bodies exercising socio-political power before the population); measures against judicial and prosecution authorities (Article 11); private sector (Article 12); community participation (Article 13); measures to prevent money laundering (Article 14).

The analysis shows that today in many countries the prevention and fight against corruption is regulated by special laws (Bolgoва, 2020). This law is also known as "Fight against Corruption" in some countries, "Prevention of Corruption" in others, and "Prevention and fight against corruption" in others (for example, Russian Law "On Corruption" dated December 25, 2008 Federal Law 273 FZ "On the fight against". Some states also have laws of the republic (May 4, 2006 of the Republic of Tatarstan) and the region (Law of the Krasnodar Territory "On Combating Corruption in the Krasnodar Territory" of July 23, 2009 N 1798-KZ), which are considered their territorial subjects (Zhang, 2019).

If we analyze the structure of these laws, all of them have separate chapters or articles that determine measures to prevent corruption and the mechanism of their implementation. For example, in the federal law of the Russian Federation "On Combating Corruption" dated December 25, 2008, the measures for the prevention of corruption are specified in a separate article (6).

In addition, this law provides: the main directions of the activities of state bodies to increase the effectiveness of the fight against corruption (7); providing information on income and property of state and municipal employees, as well as obligations of a property nature (8); the obligation of state and municipal officials to inform about appeals for the purpose of involvement in the commission of corruption offenses (9); conflict of interests (conflict, conflict) in state and municipal service (10); procedure for elimination and regulation of conflict of interest in state and municipal service (11); Norms defining restrictions (12) used in concluding an employment contract for a citizen holding a state and municipal service position also regulate social and legal relations that serve to prevent corruption.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan today, the legal foundations of the fight against corruption are the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Articles 2, 7, 9-16, 29, 30), measures to prevent and stop corruption (legalization of proceeds from criminal activities August 26, 2004 on combating extortion and financing of terrorism, as well as the laws determining responsibility for corruption violations (MJtK, JK) and regulating their implementation (Tsepelev, 2019).

The second direction: ensuring the priority of preventive measures in defining and implementing the anti-corruption policy.

International experience shows that the recognition, provision and protection of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens in the special law, as well as the principles of legality, the priority of implementation of measures to prevent corruption, also: openness and transparency of the activities of state bodies and their officials; the inevitability of responsibility for the committed corruption offense; political, organizational, information-propaganda, socio-economic, comprehensive implementation of legal and other special measures; It is appropriate that the cooperation of the state with civil society institutions, international organizations and natural persons is identified as one of the main principles of corruption prevention (Villagrasa, 2019).

Careful preservation, protection and development of the precious values of the Uzbek people, virtues such as justice, honesty, humanitarianism, loyalty to the Motherland, people, family, and profession in every citizen, legal culture and high spirituality in the society. A special recognition of the fact that life today serves as the main source of prevention of corruption and we believe that it is permissible to note that they should be defined in a special law as basic preventive measures that eliminate the causes and conditions of corruption violations (Tsirin, 2023).

Prevention of corruption offenses in the field based on private property in accordance with the current laws and regulations governing accounting, financial statements and accounting accounts and standards, informal reporting, failure to take into account transactions related to funds or other property or incorrectly recording them, accounting for unrealized expenses, to show obligations whose object is wrongly identified, use of forged documents, requires the prohibition of actions such as the deliberate destruction of accounting documents before the deadlines established by law under the threat of civil-legal, administrative and criminal punishment.

References

- Aleksandrova, N. V. (2024). CURRENT ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION EXPERT EXAMINATION OF NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS AND THEIR DRAFTS. *Advanced Series in Management*, 33, 193–201. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S1877-63612024000033A023>
- Bolgova, V. V. (2020). Anti-corruption case law in Russia. *Implementation of International Anti-Corruption Standards in Laws and Legal Practices of the Russian Federation*, 133–147. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?partnerID=HzOxMe3b&scp=85125023646&origin=inward>
- Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan. 2003, issue 1, article 1. National database of legislative information. April 19, 2018, No. 03/18/476/1087.
- Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 2018. - P.52.
- Falisse, J. B. (2022). Do Anti-Corruption Messages Improve Public Service Delivery? Insights from a Lab-in-the-Field Experiment in Burundi. *Journal of Development Studies*, 58(1), 96–114. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2021.1969010>

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy".
- Lombardi, P. (2022). Qualifications of contracting authorities: insights into the role of the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC) in the field of Public Procurement. *Ceridap*, 2022(4), 40–60. <https://doi.org/10.13130/2723-9195/2022-4-50>
- Melnyk, D. S. (2022). Practice of the member states of the European Union in the field of anti-corruption regulation. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 29(3), 853–863. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-03-2021-0050>
- Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's activity. Report at the expanded meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on the main results of the socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the priority directions of the economic program for 2017, January 14, 2017. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2017. - P. 104.
- Philippou, C. (2022). Anti-bribery and corruption in sport mega-events: stakeholder perspectives. *Sport in Society*, 25(4), 819–836. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2021.1957836>
- Pozsgai-Alvarez, J. (2021). Mapping the (anti-)corruption field: key topics and changing trends, 1968–2020. *Journal of Computational Social Science*, 4(2), 851–881. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-021-00110-2>
- The ethical aspect of the fight against corruption was discussed at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences / REGNUM Information Agency. - Access mode: <http://www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1464890.html> (accessed:15.03.2015).
- Tsepelev, V. F. (2019). Corruption and legal limits of anti-corruption enforcement. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration*, 7, 204–208. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?partnerID=HzOxMe3b&scp=85069637828&origin=inward>
- Tsirin, A. M. (2023). Anti-corruption Legal Awareness in the Field of Rulemaking: Insights from Complex Systems Theories. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 365, 853–866. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-23856-7_73
- Vasilevich G.A. Active position of civil servants and citizens is the main factor in the prevention of corruption / G.A. Vasilevich // *Journal of Foreign Legislation and Comparative Jurisprudence*. - 2015. - No. 2. - P. 188-192.
- Vasiliev D.V., Drobyshev P.Yu., Konov A.V. Administrative ethics as a means of countering corruption. - M.: Carnegie Foundation, 2003. - 45 p.
- Vigourou C. Deontology of the Public Service = Deontologie des fonctions publiques: transl. from French / Christian Vigourou. - M.: Gnosis: Logos, 2003. - 279 p.
- Villagrasa, O. C. (2019). Smart anti-corruption tools: between the technological adventure and the legal order. *Revista General de Derecho Administrativo*, 2019(50). <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?partnerID=HzOxMe3b&scp=85069881108&origin=inward>

-
- Vozza, D. (2021). Exploring Voluntary and Mandatory Compliance Programmes in the Field of Anti-Corruption. *Corporate Compliance on a Global Scale: Legitimacy and Effectiveness*, 313–339. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-81655-1_14
- Zhang, H. (2019). Anti-corruption efforts, public perception of corruption, and government credibility in the field of real estate: An empirical analysis based on twelve provinces in China. *Cities*, 90, 64–73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2019.01.042>