

FOREIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION COUNTRY EXPERIENCE

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Annotation: 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.

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Introduction

The most dangerous of corruption and social life may be a negative phenomenon, it threatens national security, and the consequences of this will be clearly reflected in the united government and culture. A complete erosion of corruption has never been the intention of a single state, but it can reduce the impact of ending in society.

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.

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 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 yH 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.

The penalties imposed on a number of official crimes have been amplified by criminal legal reforms. For example, state and community officials have been sentenced to two years in prison or imprisonment for abuse of power by officials. Six men were sentenced to life in prison for such a crime.

To sum up, today the fight against corruption is one of the most sustainable policies in every state. Establishing a successful anti-corruption inventory requires that the kangaroo population seek national co-operation and implementation, while also learning from international best practices and criticizing foreign countries.

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