

## FEATURES OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BODY

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### ABSTRACT

*This article examined the multifunctional, preventive and law enforcement models of state bodies of foreign countries to combat corruption and the author analyzes their positive and negative features. Based on the experience of foreign countries, proposals and a recommendation have been developed to organize the activities of the anti-corruption body in Uzbekistan, proposed in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis on January 24 of this year.*

**Key words:** *corruption, corruption crimes, models of anti-corruption bodies, civil servants, government anti-corruption policies, causes and conditions conducive to corruption etc.*

### INTRODUCTION

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the fight against corruption, which has reached a qualitatively new level. In particular, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies the improvement of organizational and legal mechanisms to combat corruption and increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.

Since the fight against corruption consists of complex measures, their development and implementation and although there are differing views among scholars as to whether a coordinating function should be performed by a separate public authority, they can be conditionally divided into two groups as follows.

Proponents of the first group argue that the creation of a separate anti-corruption body will lead to a reduction in the overall level of corruption, faster achievement of goals and improvement of their position in the rankings of international organizations. structure.

However, a number of serious questions related to the establishment of a state body and its legal status, the definition of its main functions, which did not exist before in the history of the country, need to be clarified:

- What is the status of the new body?
- How is the relationship with other government agencies?
- Will the new body be the only state body implementing anti-corruption policy, or will other government agencies continue to work in this direction?
- What are the main tasks of this body in its main activities?

Below we will try to answer each question in detail, based on the experience of foreign countries.

## **THE STATUS OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED BODY**

The anti-corruption bodies of most foreign countries, which rank high in the Corruption Perceptions Index, belong to a multifunctional and law enforcement model, which has the status of a law enforcement agency.

In Singapore (for example, the Corruption Perceptions Index - 4) the Anti-Corruption Law gives the Bureau of Corruption Investigation all the powers of a law enforcement agency, while in Hong Kong (16th place the Independent Commission for Combating Corruption). The law also gives the commission the powers of law enforcement agencies.

The Lithuanian Special Investigation Service (35th place) and the Latvian Anti-Corruption Bureau (44th place) also have law enforcement status.

In turn, while we have a firm goal to fight corruption, we should also create a law enforcement agency, and give its employees career ranks.

This raises the legitimate question of whether it is appropriate for an anti-corruption body to be in the presence of a state body (e.g., parliament, government) or an official (e.g., prime minister or president) or to be established as an independent body.

In our opinion, the establishment of an anti-corruption body under the supreme body of state power in order to increase its prestige will allow this body to put pressure on a particular body or official in the future, which may limit its quality of work or complete independence.

Therefore, it is advisable to establish a new body as an independent body, such as other law enforcement agencies (e.g., Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prosecutor's Office, National Guard, etc.).

## **ORGANIZATION OF INTERACTION WITH OTHER BODIES OF STATE POWER**

Its accountability plays an important role in the new anti-corruption body's relations with other bodies. After all, the work performed by this body is evaluated by the body or officials to which it reports.

In countries with a republican form of government, such as Singapore and Lithuania, the anti-corruption body is directly accountable to the President or parliament and reports on its activities at regular intervals.

In this regard, it is expedient to establish the body directly accountable to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the chambers of the Oliy Majlis.

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BODY AS THE SOLE STATE BODY TO IMPLEMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY**

Today, all state and economic bodies make a worthy contribution to the fight against corruption in our country. In our opinion, it is impossible to fight corruption in a society, no matter how strong it is, by the power of a single state body. The goals set can be achieved only if the whole society sincerely wants and strives for the complete elimination of corruption.

In addition, the removal of such authority from the law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption in our country, and the transfer of this task to a single body can lead to it becoming a powerful punitive body that can take action against any official in the country.

Therefore, it is expedient to entrust the new body with the task of coordinating the activities of other state bodies that carry out anti-corruption policy, rather than a single state body that implements anti-corruption policy.

At the same time, in order not to duplicate the powers and responsibilities of anti-corruption bodies, it is necessary to clearly define which officials or civil servants will be involved in the fight against corruption.

In this way, other law enforcement agencies will continue to work to combat corruption in society.

In this case, the entire system of law enforcement agencies will fight corruption uncompromisingly and the goal will be achieved faster.

## **THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE BODY**

As mentioned above, in the current context, the most appropriate way, in our opinion, is to create a multifunctional model, that is, a body that has the powers to prevent and fight crime.

At the same time, it is important to set specific tasks for the new body to combat corruption. Analyzing the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the experience of foreign countries, it is expedient to assign the following tasks to the new body:

formulation and implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and combating corruption;

conducting a comprehensive analysis of the state and trends of corruption in the country;

timely prevention, detection, elimination, disclosure and investigation of corruption offenses, their consequences, causes and conditions

elimination, as well as ensuring the inevitability of liability;

on prevention and combating corruption

state bodies carrying out and participating in the activity

and coordinating the work of organizations and ensuring their effective cooperation;

anti-corruption examination of adopted and current regulations;

development of international cooperation on the search and return of property acquired through corruption and placed abroad;

implementation of systemic measures to strengthen the positive image of the country in the international arena and increase its position in international rankings;

ensuring the effective implementation and functioning of the declaration system and verifying the authenticity of civil servants' declarations;

public procurement and spending of the State budget

implementation of anti-corruption control in the field;

implementation of systemic measures aimed at raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population in the field of prevention and combating corruption, the formation of an intolerant attitude to any form of corruption in society, as well as coordination of activities in this area, etc.

## **CONCLUSION**

It should be noted that the structure of an independent multi-functional anti-corruption body in Uzbekistan:

Creates unprecedented opportunities to eradicate corruption through a special body responsible for combating corruption, accelerates the involvement of all segments of the population, the best professionals in the fight against corruption, "vaccination of all members of society with"



honest vaccine ", the main forces and means of corruption mobilizes to prevent its early from fighting; serves to eliminate various artificial barriers to the path of reform at a new stage of our development;

It will be an additional factor in further strengthening the positive image of our country in the world, ultimately attracting more foreign direct investment, strengthening the trust of partners; corruptly acquired property abroad allows for the introduction of effective mechanisms to combat the "shadow economy" through the establishment of search and return; leads to an improvement in the country's position in the Corruption Perceptions Index and other prestigious international rankings; more effective coordination of law enforcement agencies will be a factor in optimizing their workload.

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