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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CORRUPTION

Corruption as a negative social phenomenon has long gone beyond one state and gained the status of an international problem. Due to this trend at the

present stage of society, when there are significant changes in international political and social life, views on combating corruption have changed.

Typical corruption crimes are standard for all countries: illegal seizure of property as a result of abuse of power or official position; bias during tenders (public procurement); corrupt employment schemes, illegal party financing; fraud with public funds; seizure of land plots; receiving «bribes», etc.

Out of accord, the great danger of the international level of this socially negative phenomenon leads to the creation of an effective system for combating and combating corruption.

However, the effectiveness of attracting foreign experience is largely related to the country in which it is implemented, starting from the level of development of the country and completing the mental level of each citizen.

There is the Corruption Acceptance Index, an annual ranking of the world's countries compiled by Transparency International since 1995. Countries in the ranking are ranked by the level of corruption, which is based on the assessments of entrepreneurs and analysts. The ranking shows the acceptance of corruption in countries on a scale from 100 (no corruption) to 0 (extreme corruption).

It is this rating that allows you to receive the top 3 countries from which you can take international experience in combating and reducing corruption.

The main principle that can be borrowed from the leader of the ranking of the country with the lowest level of corruption Denmark is a policy of «absolute intolerance» of corruption. Yes, when hiring, it is mandatory to sign a special agreement, which contains the obligation of the signatory parties to refuse to take and provide bribes. The reluctance to sign such a contract can be a serious reason for refusal to hire, and its violation entails dismissal, in the results of special cases and the characteristics of the employee there is a special note about what caused it [1].

In addition, Denmark has the most effective Corruption Act, which requires the Danish government to publish information about its property and personal income. in order for officials not to be able to use their official position for personal purposes, they must sell their actions in foreign enterprises [1].

It should also be noted that the function of the supervisory body in the country is performed by the media: an official who is suspected by the media of corruption can immediately «say goodbye to his career» [2].

The next country in the ranking is New Zealand. The principle of «living without corruption» has become a national idea since the beginning of New Zealand's existence as an independent state.

Prevention of corruption was carried out in traditional ways - the separation of the public sector and business, transparency of public bodies, independent media.

Officials are helped to adhere to high moral principles by the media, which regularly publish acts of «repentance» of officials in the form of returning the misappropriated funds to the treasury [2].

The third country in the ranking is Finland, which demonstrates how to effectively use international experience within their country. They took tools that had proven effective in other countries and applied them to themselves: they gave freedom to the press, renounced the inviolability of the president, deputies, officials and judges, and ensured the principles of openness and transparency [2].

Thus, summing up the above, we can say that the involvement of international experience in combating corruption is an important part of certain elements of combating of internal corruption in the country.

Examples of leading countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index tell us that everything that could have been invented has already been invented. You just have to learn to use it skillfully.

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