

THE DEVELOPMENT TREND AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF THE POLICY OF COMBATING CORRUPTION AND TERRORIST FINANCING

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work is to develop a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the internal control system in order to fight against the legalization of criminal income and the financing of terrorism in commercial banks . summing up the factors affecting the evaluation of the performance of the internal control system; tasks such as determining the effect of all studied factors and developing a methodology for evaluating the performance of the internal control system have been determined.

KEY WORDS. *Commercial banks, terrorism, financing, corruption, internal control, system*

INTRODUCTIONS

Unless all sections of the population, the best experts are involved in the fight against terrorism and corruption, and all members of our society are vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine", so to speak, we will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves. We need to move from fighting the consequences of corruption to its early prevention.

According to UN estimates, 800 bln. from 2 trillion. to US dollars illegal income is hidden this while the world of gross domestic product 2-5% organize is enough West of states in GDP confidentially of the sector share as follows rated : in Switzerland this indicator by 8%; 8.9% in the USA ; Canada, France, Germany – 14.9 % to 16.3%; in Italy - 27.8%; In Greece - official from GDP about 30%, in Russia - from 27% to 46% (various to sources according to) organize is enough Global Financial Integrity (GFI) American study of the institute of analysts in the opinion of the Russian Federation confidentially economy each year About 46% of GDP is being evaluated . Last 15 years during from Russia illegal way addict materials, weapons and people trade through received income and funds from tax hidden 200 billion as a bribe. More than US dollars have been illegally diverted. The overall damage to the economy and society is made more significant by the presence of money laundering schemes in many economic crimes. This includes the outflow of profitable capital, corruption, the use of offshore jurisdictions by companies and banks to hide the sources of income and avoid paying taxes. is closely related to such events .

The formalization (fixing) of illegal income is becoming a global problem, it is increasingly threatening the reliability of the world financial system and the political stability of democratic countries. There is only one Central Bank in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018, 12 banks were banned from carrying out certain banking operations for violating the requirements of banking legislation, and a total of 20.5 billion was imposed on 28 banks. applied measures of influence such as levying a fine in the amount of soums. Temporary prohibition of certain bank operations, suspension of dividend payment (10 banks), participation in currency exchange trading (1 bank), population deposits attraction to do to the bank related individuals and foreign carrying out asset operations with banks (Haytekbank, Ravnaqbank, Universalbank) forbidding to put in the form of applied. From this 8 ta in the bank for non-compliance with the requirements of internal control rules - 3.8 billion. A fine of soum was collected. Thus, commercial banks control mechanisms of incoming information more and more increased going volumes analysis do it get criminal road It is necessary to identify transactions related to legalization of income in a timely manner, to ensure the economic security of the bank, to facilitate the rational use of its resources, and to continuously develop in order to achieve strategic goals. In this regard, it is important to assess the effectiveness of the internal control system in commercial banks in order to fight against the legalization of criminal income and the financing of terrorism.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In recent years, important organizational and legal reforms have been implemented in the field of combating terrorism and corruption in our country. Systematic measures aimed at increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society were taken. As part of the implementation of the reforms, the mechanisms for ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of citizens, the openness of the activities of state authorities and administrative bodies, public and parliamentary control were improved, as well as the legal basis for preventing conflicts of interest in the activities of state law enforcement and judicial bodies were reformed.

At the same time, solving the strategic tasks of further growth of the economy, improvement of the people's well-being, improvement of the investment environment in the country, ensuring the effective implementation of the state policy in the field of combating corruption, and eliminating the causes and conditions of the manifestations of corruption require taking new systematic measures.

Criminal groups engaged in terrorism, corruption, and criminal activities are considered dangerous because they cause great material damage to society, the state, and citizens, damage the economy, and create a spirit of mistrust of the state among citizens.

Due to its danger, the crime of terrorism and corruption worries not only law enforcement agencies, but also state leaders.

In criminal law, the terms terrorism, corruption and conflict of interest mean that officials working in government agencies or civil servants commit crimes in collusion with organized groups, as well as other criminal persons, or create conditions for them to commit crimes.

Therefore, in order to study crimes related to terrorism, corruption, conflict of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes and service areas of officials.

Among the crimes, terrorism, corruption and conflict of interests as its manifestations are considered extremely dangerous and cause great danger to our society by harming human life, health, property, state stability, as well as a number of important objects.

Description of the methodology used in the research; Methods such as SWOT, PESTLE analysis, statistical average evaluation, abstraction, generalization, classification was used in writing the thesis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The problems of combating money laundering have been studied by economists and lawyers for several decades. Among the most important scientific works in this field G. Becker, M. Belyaev, E. Gaidar, S. Glinkin, S. Echmakov, R. Jubrin, V. Zubkov, E. Ishchenko, P. Lilly, E. Logiorov, G. The works of Melikyan, O. Melnikov, D. Plisetsky, M. Proshunin, P. Revenkov, D. Robinson, L. Timofeev, G. Tosunyan, A. Ulyukaev, O. Kurnykin, O. Lavrushin can be cited. The above-mentioned scientists introduced the term "laundering of proceeds of crime" into scientific practice, defined the general rules for the organization of criminal schemes, and studied the basic approaches to the organization of systems to combat the legalization of proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism, mainly from a legal point of view.

Uzbek scientists did not study this issue as a separate study, but as an article or within the framework of economic security. In particular, Uzbek scientists Karimov, Israilov, Khotamov, Islamov (2018), Abdulkasimov (2018), Ortikova (2010), Ganiev (2010) have researched some aspects of these problems in their scientific articles or textbooks.

At the same time, the works of scientists cited, the analysis of international and national legal documents show that the apparatus of concepts is insufficiently developed showed criminal road through received income legalization and terrorism to financing against to fight system one row solution identified the unresolved problems and contents, showed that there are conflicting areas in determining its boundaries. Also, to the legalization of proceeds of crime in commercial banks and the financing of terrorism the system of combating has not been researched by our local scientists.

Legalization of proceeds of crime in commercial banks and the internal control rules developed in order to combat the financing of terrorism do not provide for evaluating the effectiveness of their activities.

That is why it is extremely important and necessary to assess the effectiveness of the internal control system in banks in order to fight against the legalization of criminal income and the financing of terrorism.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In the following years, important organizational and legal reforms were implemented in the field of fighting corruption in our country. Systematic measures aimed at increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society were taken. As part of

the implementation of the reforms, the mechanisms for ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of citizens, the openness of the activities of state authorities and management bodies, public and parliamentary control were improved, as well as the legal basis of the activities of law enforcement and judicial bodies were reformed. At the same time, solving the strategic tasks of further growth of the economy, improvement of the people's well-being, improvement of the investment environment in the country, ensuring the effective implementation of the state policy in the field of combating corruption, and eliminating the causes and conditions of the manifestations of corruption require taking new systematic measures¹.

At the same time, solving the strategic tasks of further growth of the economy, improvement of the people's well-being, improvement of the investment environment in the country, ensuring the effective implementation of the state policy in the field of combating corruption, and eliminating the causes and conditions of the manifestations of corruption require taking new systematic measures. The UN Convention against Corruption was adopted by the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 58/4 dated October 31, 2003. The Republic of Uzbekistan joined the UN Convention against Corruption on August 28, 2008. On January 3, 2017, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" was adopted, the law consists of 34 articles.

On May 27, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5729 "On measures to further improve the system of fighting corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was issued.

In order to increase the efficiency of the anti-corruption system, to create a favorable business environment at the highest level, to increase the positive reputation of the country in the international arena, and also to fight against corruption in 2019-2020 in accordance with the tasks defined in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 the state program and the updated composition of the republican interdepartmental commission on combating corruption were approved².

In the process of preparation, discussion, examination and acceptance of legal documents, citizens and businessmen, first of all, should strengthen the trust of citizens and businessmen in state bodies, increase the investment attractiveness of the republic, as well as the level of prevention and prevention of crimes in the form of corruption, the expression of the interests of the state and society in a word. In other words, it requires the prevention of corrupt situations. That is why the role of anti-corruption expertise in the adoption of normative legal documents is important today.

In order to effectively fight against corruption in our country, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" on January 3, 2017 allowed to create a comprehensive system by combining the anti-corruption powers and capabilities of state bodies and civil society institutions.

According to Article 5 of this law, **as the main directions of the state policy in the field of combating corruption:**

- raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society;
- implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life;
- timely identification of corruption-related offenses, putting an end to them, eliminating their consequences, reasons and conditions enabling them, ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility.

According to Article 26 of the Law, "Employees of state bodies shall inform themselves about all cases in which a person has approached them with the aim of persuading them to commit corruption offenses, as well as any facts of similar offenses committed by other employees of state bodies that become known to them. must inform his manager or law enforcement agencies. Non-fulfillment of this obligation is a cause of responsibility.

In the middle of the 20th century, Hong Kong was "sunk in the quagmire" of corruption (94% of public authorities were corrupt). In 1974, the mayor of Hong Kong, M. Murray, created an independent Commission for the fight against corruption, which is not subject to any government body. Public control consisting of intellectuals and businessmen was introduced over the activities of the Anti-Corruption Commission. The activities of local mass media to freely publish any news related to corruption and conduct journalistic inquiries were fully ensured.

Chinese People Republic of two corruption against struggle policy :

1 million in China since 1979. the official was prosecuted for committing corruption crimes. 13,000 (!) officials who have committed corruption crimes have been executed as part of the fight against corruption implemented by the Chinese leadership since 2012. In 2018, 160,000 government officials who committed corruption crimes were prosecuted.

¹ <https://lex.uz/docs/4355387?ONDATE2=07.07.2021&action=compare>

² <https://www.khabar.uz/jamiyat/shavkat-mirziyoyev-korruptsiyaga-zaryzi>

1 million in China since 1979. The official was prosecuted for committing corruption crimes. 13,000 (!) officials who have committed corruption crimes have been executed as part of the fight against corruption implemented by the Chinese leadership since 2012. In 2018, 160,000 government officials who committed corruption crimes were prosecuted.

Principles of the Republic of Singapore's Anti-Corruption Policy: The Public Footprint; Inevitability of liability; Limitation of state and private interests; Ensuring the rule of law; Establishment of anti-corruption bureau; Leadership by personal example; Honesty in appointment; Declaration of property and income.

Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, the founder of Singapore's economic reform and anti-corruption organization, said of Singapore's anti-corruption policy: "I had two options: first, to steal and put my friends and relatives on the Forbes list, thereby leaving my people on dry land. leave; the second is to serve the people and to include the country in the top ten countries of the world. I chose the latter." Currently, Singapore ranks third in the world ranking according to Transparency International's 2020 data.

Corruption is a global problem in the whole world, regardless of the political structure of any country, the level of economic and social development. For example, in the recent past, parliamentary investigations were conducted against the former leaders and high-ranking officials of the countries of South Korea, Turkey, and Pakistan located on the Asian continent for abuse of their official powers.

Even in developed countries such as France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the USA, corruption of public officials is common. For example, in the second half of the 90s in Germany, about 2,000 officials were officially prosecuted and investigated for bribery. The administration of the US White House has been constantly fighting with accusations of illegal use of funds allocated for political companies.

Today a sharp and uncompromising fight against corruption is being waged in Uzbekistan. In particular, the adoption of the Law "On Combating Corruption", as well as the establishment of the Republican Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Corruption and the approval of the State Program on Combating Corruption ensured the effective implementation of a number of measures aimed at preventing corruption-related offenses in the country. For example, in a short period of time, five normative legal documents on improving the legal mechanisms of combating corruption, including "On disseminating legal information and ensuring its use", "On administrative procedures", "On public control", Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Procurement " and a number of Decrees of the Head of State were adopted.

It should be noted that active efforts are being made to prepare a draft of the Presidential Decree on the establishment of a separate state body with the main goal of fighting corruption in Uzbekistan. The project should provide for the legal basis of the establishment and operation of this body, goals and tasks, rights and obligations, as well as accountability to the President and Parliament of the country. In this regard, the study of advanced foreign experience in this field is especially important today.

Our analysis showed that an institutional approach to fighting corruption would have a number of positive aspects. Implementation of a comprehensive approach to this problem will allow to effectively solve the tasks of reducing the existing level of corruption in the society. At the same time, it is possible to cite as an example the three main successful activities of the bodies specialized in combating corruption: 1) prevention of corruption and taking measures against it; 2) investigative powers, control functions; 3) to conduct its activities independently of other agencies, to be accountable only to the highest bodies of state power.

According to a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the leading international body for developing recommendations on fighting corruption, the model of multi-purpose agencies for fighting corruption is the best example of an integrated approach to the powers of law enforcement agencies. The following offices belong to this type:

- carry out investigative activities, develop a unique policy in the field of combating corruption, perform analytical activities, assist in the prevention of crimes, cooperate with civil society, collect and analyze data, monitor the implementation of the anti-corruption program.

Such a model can be compared to Hong Kong's Independent Anti-Corruption Commission and Singapore's Corruption Perceptions Bureau. The Singapore Bureau includes - investigation, information and information, assistance departments. Departments inside the most the older one Investigation by the Bureau done to be increased operations for in charge is counted. The Singapore experience one row countries current done _ In particular, in December 2005, the Polish police (crime exposed do) and information-analytical functions executor to corruption against to fight central bureau organize reach about the law acceptance did _ The activity of the Bureau is special for Poland organs works Seyma Commission on by control will be done. About this information confidential to the character have _

Confession reaches that's all-similar experience like Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine ex union in countries too used. In particular, in Latvia of corruption prevention get and to him against to fight There is a Bureau on. This is the law producers by to corruption against in fighting to legislation strictly compliance to do and the activities of the Bureau of parliamentary control over in the extreme efficient mechanism mean caught. Also, it

is a deputy of requests generally accepted done practice, above note done the right protection to do offices leaders to special parliamentary committees offer make, special name hoc commissions make up and others applied is coming.

Above emphasizing as before, to corruption against to fight specialized of the organ of corruption prevention get regarding duties too of activity priority direction is considered Highlight to corruption _ against to fight system prevention to get directed to corruption against to fight specialized organs activities in keeping big to the experience have such as France, Romania , India , Republic of Korea , Finland, Norway , Denmark row countries there is For example , this French Justice in France ministry under the auspices of of corruption prevention get according to was an interagency body Central of service organize to be done makes sense answer will be in Finland to corruption against to fight with Justice ombudsman He is the President of Finland by will be appointed and another state from the organs absolutely independent is considered

To corruption against to fight of the body efficient in the activity local the role of units is important important have _ In particular, the experience of Germany and Austria too to corruption against in fighting local of structures to play an important role shows. of Germany state in the device to corruption against to fight system main link, it, federal and land ministries, offices to corruption against to fight according to special units (usually departments) is. in Austria to corruption against to fight with a special prosecutor 's office is involved. Its headquarters are in Vienna of Austria all big in cities own branches have.

In general if so , that's it to emphasize to corruption _ against to fight according to specialized body authority , power organs in the structure rules , institution the leader appointment and take to throw order , internal organization structure , tasks , jurisdiction, law and obligations , budget, personnel content formation rules (employees choose rules , some cases their immunities about the rules and others), other institutions with mutually cooperation to do (especially the right protection to do and control bodies), accountability and report to give system and etc sure set given legislation to the base have to be necessary _

Above note done feedback account get in Uzbekistan to corruption against to fight specialized organ organize reach initiative done increase in the country to corruption against to fight normative- legal on and institutional base more improvement as well as corruption against to fight efficient mechanism current to do help gives.

Summary in place in other words , in 2017-2021 Uzbekistan Republic development five priority direction according to Actions " Science , enlightenment " strategy and digital the economy development in the year done to increase for 2020 _ of the intended State program Law priority provide and jurisprudence _ system more reform of doing second priority direction , referred to in paragraph 53 caught To corruption against to fight according to separately state organ organize reach , this in the Presidential decree on of the activity of this body legal the basics , task and functions , law and obligations in defining international the experience around learning and his the most acceptable aspects reflection carry on important important have is an urgent issue.

Current at the time corruption measure, khis *Corruption Perceptions Index - CPI*, Transparency International transparency non-profit non-state organization by It has been calculated since 1995. According to the data published in 2019, the list of countries with the lowest and highest level of corruption was determined.

Table 1. Countries with the highest level of corruption (2019)

Level of corruption calls	The threat of corruption	Information about corruption can't get
Turkmenistan	Libya	Turkmenistan
Libya	Somalia	Libya
Somalia	Yemen	Somalia
Yemen	Central African Republic	Yemen
North Korea	Democratic Republic of the Congo	North Korea
South Sudan	South Sudan	South Sudan
Syria	Syria	Syria
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Eritrea	Afghanistan	Eritrea
Laos	Venezuela	Laos

Source: <https://www.transparency.org>

The countries with the highest level of corruption, i.e., the top 10 countries according to the indicator of the level of corrupt calls, are Turkmenistan , Libya, Somalia, Yemen, North Korea, South Sudan, Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Laos;

according to the corruption threat indicator, Libya, Somalia, Yemen, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Syria, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan, Venezuela; According to the indicators of the inability to obtain information on corruption, the countries of Turkmenistan, Libya, Somalia, Yemen, North Korea, South Sudan, Syria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, and Laos are formed.

Table 2. Countries with the lowest level of corruption (2019)

Level of corruption calls	The threat of corruption	Access to information on corruption
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand
Australia	Singapore	Australia
United Kingdom (UK)	Ireland	United Kingdom (UK)
France	Germany	France
Singapore	Denmark	Latvia
Latvia	Iceland	Malaysia
Czech Republic	Norway	Czech Republic
Estonia	Finland	India
Ireland	Japan	Italy
Hong Kong	Luxembourg	Singapore

Source: <https://www.transparency.org>

The countries with the lowest level of corruption are New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom (Great Britain), France, Singapore, Latvia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, and Hong Kong.

Table 3. Level of corruption in Central Asian countries (2019/2021, points)

Countries	Level of corruption calls		The threat of corruption		Difficulty in obtaining information on corruption		total	
	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021	2019	2021
Kazakhstan	28	37	10	9	12	19	50	65
Kyrgyzstan	29	27	10	7	13	23	52	57
Uzbekistan	38	28	12	7	20	26	70	61
Tajikistan	39	25	13	6	20	19	72	50
Turkmenistan	51	19	14	5	31	15	96	39

Source: <https://www.transparency.org>

It was analyzed that the level of corruption in the countries of Central Asia in 2019/2021, in the scoring system, Kazakhstan has 15 points, Kyrgyzstan 5 points, Uzbekistan -9 points, Tajikistan -22 points, Turkmenistan -60 points.

Table 4. Uzbekistan's place among 180 countries according to the corruption perception index

in 2010	in 172nd place	16 points
in 2019	153rd place	25 points
in 2021	143rd place	28 points

Source: <https://www.transparency.org>

At this point, it should be noted that in 2010, the perception of corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan took 172nd place, 153rd place in 2019, and 143rd place in 2021 with an indicator of 28 points.

CONCLUSIONS

In the following years, important organizational and legal reforms were implemented in the field of fighting corruption in our country. Systematic measures aimed at increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society were taken.

At the same time, solving the strategic tasks of further growth of the economy, improvement of the people's well-being, improvement of the investment environment in the country, ensuring the effective

implementation of the state policy in the field of combating corruption, and eliminating the causes and conditions of the manifestations of corruption require taking new systematic measures.

The fight against corruption and one of its manifestations, the conflict of interests, should be carried out regularly and comprehensively, covering all spheres of social life, especially public administration and the economy. In this regard, it is permissible to pay attention to the set of criminal-legal measures at the same time as much attention is paid to measures to prevent corruption. Laws passed in recent years in our country have significantly strengthened the anti-corruption aspects of our national legislation.

In particular, the laws "On the openness of the activities of state management bodies", "On social partnership" and "On the fight against corruption" of January 03, 2017 are among them. A particularly important aspect of this law is that it defines the main directions of the fight against poverty and corruption, and also comments on legal terms such as "corruption, conflict of interest". However, the scope of measures to be implemented in this direction is wider.

Special prevention of corruption crimes, improvement of special legislation in this regard and improvement of the efficiency of law enforcement practice, clearly defining the rights and obligations of officials, preventing conflicts of interests on their part, as well as methodical provision of management activities are required. In such circumstances, there is a need to eliminate the negative aspects of the legislation on corruption, and to strengthen social and legal control in a broader sense.

Also, in the fight against corruption, it is appropriate to develop special preventive complex measures that limit the special right to prevent the abuse of official authority.

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