

**Современный взгляд на коррупцию и методы борьбы
с ней**

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**Modern view of corruption and methods to fight against
it**

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What Is Corruption? Almost everyone who studies it would agree that corruption is difficult to define and nearly impossible to measure. When a high-level government official steals millions of dollars for his/her own personal gain, it's relatively easy to identify that as corruption [3].

Corruption in society appeared with the emergence of a political institution of power in it. Power involves the disposal of something, i.e. good of this society. In this regard, the question arises who is worthy, to dispose of the good and set laws. The main role of the state is in the ownership of power, and whose interests are expressed and protected by this power. Authority and its disposition give rise to the phenomenon of corruption, from the first days of influence on the distribution of wealth in society.

Political corruption is considered a major impediment to economic development, and yet it remains pervasive throughout the world. The word corruption today does not leave the front pages of the media. Corruption as a phenomenon paves the way for society to nowhere, undermines state legitimacy and is a negative example in governing the country. Corruption is often in the eye of the beholder, largely tied to individual beliefs about right and wrong [2].

Megan Trimble in her article lists the 10 most corrupt countries, ranked by perception. Iraq, a country new this year to the Best Countries rankings, is perceived to be the most corrupt in the world,

according to 2019 data from the rankings, a characterization of 80 countries based on a survey of more than 20,000 global citizens [6].

Pakistan – a country accused of knowingly harboring the late al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden – who died in 2011 – follows at No. 2, and Iran places third on the corruption ranking. Mexico, which is plagued by stories of deadly drug cartels, makes an appearance at No. 7, and Myanmar and Guatemala round out the top 10 [6].

By comparison, Russia – the world's largest nation, which has been accused of election meddling and Olympic doping – did not make the top 10 this year. The Kremlin ranked No. 12 [6].

The United States landed at No. 60 in the corruption ranks and Australia and Canada ranked No. 79 and No. 80, respectively, making them the countries viewed as the least corrupt [6].

The world community today opens borders, which makes international relations diversified from culture to economics and politics. This interpenetration expands the boundaries and possibilities, which has a positive effect on economic relations. However, the same process facilitates the penetration of corruption, which, like a chameleon, changes colors and shapes, adapting to a new habitat. Interconnection and interdependence has led to corruption access to all spheres and institutions of society, affecting even such vital institutions as the security of the country.

Modern technical capabilities have become a kind of favorable environment for the rapid growth of corruption, there is no criterion for the amount of funds. Thus, the process of integration of the world community has become a breeding ground for the manifestation of corruption on an alarming scale [7].

The data that lead world experts, 20-25% of state tenders are deposited on the accounts of corrupt officials. Fictitious companies, offshore companies are located all over the world, but most of them are registered in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia and others. For example, in Germany in 2013, 1403 criminal cases were opened on corruption, the damage from which amounted to 175 million euros [1].

However, not all countries are developing in the same way, which is a brake on the path of globalization and integration of the world

community in a number of common issues. This problem has revealed a vector in the recovery of lagging economies. The main thing on which it is necessary to emphasize how world experts believe is the issue of combating corruption on a global scale [4].

Today, the problem of corruption is considered on a par with the main world problems of the XXI century, environmental, food, health, etc.

Today state corruption threatens the authorities for reasons such as economic crisis, political instability, legal nihilism of the majority of citizens, ineffective judicial system, etc. [1].

It has not yet succeeded in defeating the phenomenon of “corruption” with such an impressive destructive force, but it is necessary to take this phenomenon under control. Some countries are more effective in this direction, others less, but there is not a single state where corruption is absent today.

The main task on which it is necessary to focus today is the formation of anti-corruption consciousness, sense of justice, which will entail an intolerant attitude towards corruption as a phenomenon in public life.

Anti-corruption needs to start in all directions, involving the entire society. Corruption is a hidden phenomenon, therefore, this problem must be removed from the shadows, which may contribute to the education of citizens in matters of corruption. In this invaluable assistance will be from the media, public organizations. The stage of legislative initiatives and decisions taken must be supplemented by discussions, round tables, where the main participants should be the government and society. This will give a powerful incentive to develop certain positions and give an assessment of effective methods and areas of struggle.

The society today is ripe for an objective assessment of the current situation in the sphere of corruption and interaction in this direction with government agencies, citizens notice positive trends in this direction of interaction [1].

For a targeted and effective fight against corruption, it is necessary to conduct monitoring at various levels of state power, which

would be an indicator of the level of corruption in a country as it is in relation to past and present indicators [5].

Measures that are needed today to fight corruption:

- openness in the activities of the government and public servants, as well as personal responsibility;
- separation of the functions of different departments and a clear delimitation of competences among the ministries;
- development and implementation of a system of state and public control over the activities of the state apparatus and civil servants;
- ongoing anti-corruption, educational activities among the population;
- it is necessary to attract the media to form an anti-corruption outlook and popularize anti-corruption activities;
- obligate to react to the facts of corruption that appeared in the media [5].

Taking into account the stated conclusions and practical recommendations, it is necessary to state that the problem of countering corruption is the most important condition for the prospective development of statehood.

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