



CORRUPTION'S THREAT TO ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the threat of corruption to economic security. It examines aspects such as the negative impact of corruption on economic development, the impact on the investment climate, and the strengthening of social injustice. It also analyzes effective strategies and legislative frameworks for combating corruption, emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability in ensuring economic security. The results of the study include proposals and recommendations for reducing the damage that corruption causes to the country's economy.

Keywords:

corruption, economic security, investment climate, fight against corruption, transparency, legislation, economic stability, financial control, social justice.

Introduction

One of the important factors of the development of modern society is ensuring economic security. However, corruption is one of the factors that seriously threaten economic security. Corruption negatively affects public administration, the business environment and social stability, leading to a slowdown in economic growth, a decrease in investment attractiveness and an increase in social injustice.

World experience shows that a high level of corruption undermines the economic stability of a country and reduces its credibility in the international arena. Therefore, an in-depth study of the impact of corruption on economic security, the development of measures to prevent it and effective mechanisms for combating it is of great scientific and practical importance.

This article analyzes the threats to economic security of corruption, its main manifestations and consequences. It also considers international experience in combating corruption and legal and institutional measures at the national level.

The relationship between corruption and economic security

Corruption is one of the factors that seriously harms public administration, the legal system and the economic environment. While economic security is aimed at ensuring the sustainable economic development of the country,



corruption leads to the disruption of this process. As a result of corruption, the misallocation of state resources, illegal transactions and embezzlement of budget funds undermine economic stability.

Corruption threatens economic security, in particular, through the following aspects:

Ineffective use of public funds and budget deficits;

Deterioration of the investment climate and reduced confidence of foreign investors;

Obstacles to the development of small and medium-sized businesses;

Increased social inequality and poverty.

Negative impact of corruption on economic development

Corruption directly and indirectly harms the economic development of the country. Direct harm includes the illegal embezzlement of state resources, bribery in public procurement, and corruption in service delivery processes. Indirect harm is manifested by reducing the effectiveness of economic reforms, slowing economic growth, and creating an atmosphere of distrust in society.

According to studies by international organizations such as the World Bank and Transparency International, countries with high levels of corruption have low economic growth rates and high levels of poverty and social inequality. Therefore, corruption is seen as one of the main obstacles to economic growth.

Methods and legal frameworks for combating corruption

An integrated approach is required to effectively combat corruption. World experience shows that the main factors for reducing corruption are:

Strengthening the rule of law - adopting strict anti-corruption laws and ensuring their implementation;

Increasing transparency - ensuring openness in public procurement, the tax system and the activities of state bodies;

Using information and communication technologies - developing an e-government system, introducing anti-corruption monitoring systems;

Strengthening the role of civil society and the media - encouraging the exposure of corruption through independent press and non-governmental organizations;

Ensuring the independence of law enforcement agencies - ensuring the independence of the judicial system in combating corruption crimes and strengthening the inevitability of punishment for corruption crimes.

International experience in preventing corruption



Many developed countries have successful experiences in combating corruption. For example, the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark) are distinguished by the lowest level of corruption. In this, an open policy, transparency of public administration and strong civil control play an important role.

The Singapore model is distinguished by strict measures against corruption. The country has established severe penalties for corruption-related crimes, maintains high salaries for civil servants, and focuses on reducing corruption factors.

Uzbekistan is also implementing legal and institutional reforms, using international experience in combating corruption. In recent years, an anti-corruption agency has been established, transparency of public procurement is being ensured, and an e-government system is being developed.

Prospects and recommendations for combating corruption

To strengthen economic security in the country, it is important to focus on the following areas in the fight against corruption:

Increasing transparency and openness in public administration;

Strengthening the penal system and ensuring inevitable responsibility for corruption crimes;

Raising the legal awareness and culture of citizens and entrepreneurs in combating corruption;

Accelerating the process of digitization in public services;

Developing international cooperation in combating corruption.

Thus, the threat of corruption to economic security is an important issue, and a comprehensive approach and effective strategies are required to address it. Measures taken to prevent corruption contribute to the country's sustainable economic development, increased investment attractiveness, and ensuring social justice.

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