

**ACCEPTED INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST
CORRUPTION AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION**

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Annotation: *The article analyzes the international legal acts in the fight against corruption, the social and legal necessity of the fight against corruption, its relevance, current trends, problems in national legislation, and ways to solve them.*

Keywords: *corruption, legal nature, awareness, prevention, education's features, forms, and fighting against corruption methods.*

Corruption is one of the evils that threaten the development of humanity. It has always been a problem that seriously threatens the foundations of national statehood and every country's political and economic security, and a solution must be found.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted, "Today, corruption is the most dangerous evil that causes great damage not only to the economy but also to the political and international influence of the republic, to the moral and moral influence of our society. In some cases, it is becoming hazardous."¹

It is noteworthy that this problem has been recognized internationally as a transnational crime in recent years, and international organizations have discussed it widely. Along with the ratification of the international documents adopted in this regard, it should be noted that the national legal framework and systematic practice aimed at fighting corruption and its prevention have been formed in our country.

At the international level, during the past period, a solid legal framework aimed at combating Corruption and its prevention was formed, first of all, the resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council on Combating Corruption (1995). Later the International Code of Ethics of State Officials (1996), the Declaration on Combating Corruption and Bribery in International Business Organizations (1997), the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), the Convention against Corruption adopted by the UN General Assembly (2008) and other

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¹ <https://yuz.uz/news/yangi-ozbekiston-demokratik-ozgarishlar-keng-imkoniyatlar-va-amaliy-ishlar-mamlakatiga-aylanmoqda>

international documents serve as an essential global legal framework in the fight against this disease.

The leading international document in the fight against corruption is undoubtedly the Convention against Corruption adopted by the UN General Assembly (31 October 2003), which fully discloses the nature of this crime and determines the measures to combat it. It currently has 130 ratified by more than countries.

Herewith, the 1997 Convention of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development “On Combating the Treason of Foreign Officials in International Commercial Transactions,” the 1999 Convention of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe “Against the Trafficking of Officials in the Conduct of International Transactions and Affairs” the Convention on Combating Corruption, the International Law Enforcement Organization Interpol’s 2002 “Generally Recognized Standards for Combating Corruption in the Police and Interpol Authorities,” the 1996 Convention on Combating Corruption of the American Intergovernmental Organization, the 1999 CIS Convention The model law “On Combating Corruption” also applies to the direction we are analyzing.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan notes in the preamble as Uzbek people “...recognize the supremacy of the generally recognized international law rules and accept this current Constitution”.

Corruption – is one of the most critical modern global problems directly related to the further development of the world community in the new century.

The source of corruption’s real threat to security and stability in society is manifested in the following:

Firstly, from a political point of view, corruption expresses resistance to ongoing reforms.

Secondly, the rise of crime and corruption undermines the state’s constitutional foundations and seriously violates citizens’ rights and freedoms.

Thirdly, crime and corruption undermine the morale and moral foundations of society.

Most countries put corruption first among the factors that determine the quality of life and evaluate it very negatively.

Corruption’s magnitude is a threat to humanity’s development, and the alarming level of this problem shows to the world community. This situation was reflected in numerous international anti-corruption initiatives and fundamental international documents on the fight against corruption, particularly in developing the UN Convention against Corruption.

In recent years, the effective fight against Corruption in our country, its negative impact on the normal functioning of state and economic management bodies, implementation of democratic changes in all fields, and state security and stability maintenance are based on the Constitution.

The Republic of Uzbekistan's adherence to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2008 (October 31, 2003, New York) as well as to the Istanbul Action Plan on Combating Corruption adopted in 2010 within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (September 10, 2003, Istanbul) was an essential step in creating an effective anti-corruption system.

This event again confirms that the Republic of Uzbekistan supports the introduction of modern methods and mechanisms of fighting corruption, civil service reforms, and improving the judicial system.

In developing effective anti-corruption legislation, it is necessary to understand international standards in the field of anti-corruption clearly.

To ensure global effectiveness in the fight against transnational corruption in the set of international anti-corruption legal instruments, to prevent and stop acts that are very dangerous for individual states and the international community, the inevitability of prosecuting and punishing violators and the fact that they are aimed at reasonable compensation for the damages caused to the affected entities are of particular importance.

Such international legal instruments include universal (uniform for all or most countries) agreements defining generally recognized standards and regional and bilateral agreements agreed with them.

The United Nations, Europe, the European Union Council, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and other international organizations are of particular importance in the unification of common approaches in the national legislation of different countries in the fight against corruption.