

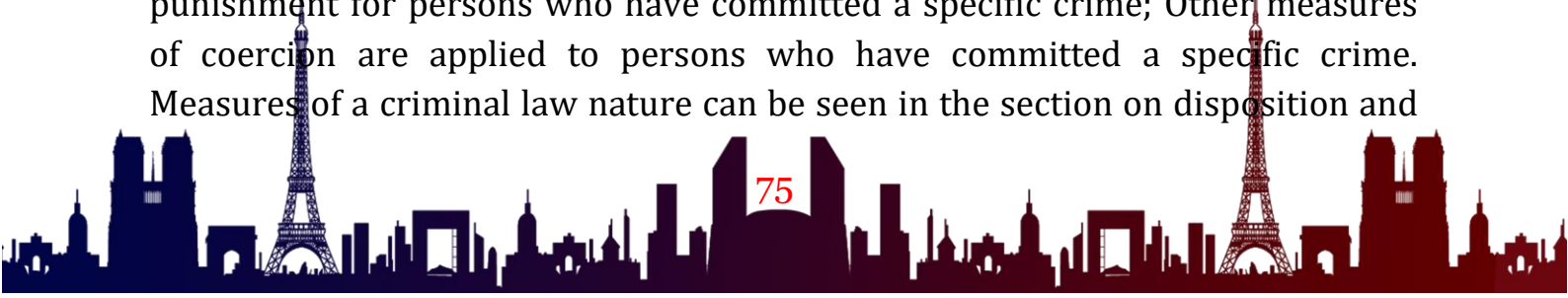
SANCTIONS TO PREVENT CORRUPTION**Kxojiyeva Ruzigul Xudayberdiyevna**e-mail: kxojiyeva@bk.ru<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14737049>

Annotation. this article analyzes existing problems in criminal law theory and practice of punishment for corruption crimes, as well as foreign experience. in this regard, the jud the judicial practice has been thoroughly analyzedhas been thoroughly analyzed

Key words: large-scale reforms, corruption, legal measures, legal influence, powerful measures, specific crime, manifestations of corruption

Today, large-scale reforms are being carried out to prevent corruption-related crimes. In particular, systematic measures are being taken to improve the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, and to form an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society. Undoubtedly, these reforms are bearing fruit. In particular, in the Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project "Freedom from Corruption" in 2019, Uzbekistan took 95th place with 0.38 points, and in 2020 it took 89th place among 128 countries with 0.40 points and rose to 6th place. the result of systemic reforms [1]. At the same time, legal measures to prevent corruption crimes have a positive impact, and legal actions to prevent corruption crimes mean the prevention and commission of socially dangerous acts (actions or inactions) recognized as offenses or crimes containing signs of corruption. - education of the individual and awakening of remorse for a socially dangerous act (action or inaction), recognized as an offense or a crime committed, is a means of influence aimed at compensating for material or non-material damage caused to the state and society. Such measures of influence are divided into separate types depending on the type, volume and content of a socially dangerous act (action or inaction), recognized as an offense or a crime that has been committed or may be committed: Socio-political impact measures related to state reforms; Disciplinary measures; Measures of administrative and legal influence; Criminological and preventive measures; Criminal law measures such as criminal justice measures are the most powerful measures to prevent corruption offences.

At the same time, criminal law measures can be divided into several types, namely: Measure of responsibility for a specific act; A measure of appropriate punishment for persons who have committed a specific crime; Other measures of coercion are applied to persons who have committed a specific crime. Measures of a criminal law nature can be seen in the section on disposition and



sanctions of the norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, where the disposition provides for responsibility, and the sanction provides for punishment and other measures of influence. First of all, in relation to the measure of responsibility for a specific act, according to Article 16 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, criminal liability is the legal consequence of a crime for which the court passes a guilty verdict, imposes a punishment or other measure prescribed by law. guilty of a crime [2]. At the same time, the commission of an act that has all the signs of a crime under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is the basis for bringing to responsibility.

There are a number of concepts related to the concept of criminal liability, in particular, according to M. Usmonaliev, criminal liability is a criminal relationship between a person and the state for committing an act prohibited by the Criminal Code [3]. According to M. Rustambaev, criminal liability is a form of legal liability, which is determined by criminal law and applied by the court to a person guilty of a crime [4]. According to article 42 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a measure of coercion is applied to the conviction of a person for a crime, imposed on behalf of the state by depriving or restricting certain rights and freedoms provided for by law. The law provides for basic and additional punishments, and B.M. According to Leontiev, the main punishment is a punishment applied only to oneself, supplementing or not supplementing other punishments, and to achieve the main goal of punishment, and additional punishment is a punishment that has an auxiliary value for achieving the goal. this punishment [5]. Although responsibility and punishment are separate concepts, it is necessary to bring the perpetrator to justice and impose punishment only on the person who committed the act, if the specific act contains signs of a crime and the act is recognized as a crime.

We can also see that in some foreign countries administrative liability has been established for less significant manifestations of corruption. In particular, under the legislation of Kazakhstan, it is not a crime for an official to accept or donate as a gift property, property rights or other property interests in an amount not exceeding two monthly calculation indices, without prior consent to commit an action (inaction) within his competence, is the basis for bringing to administrative or disciplinary responsibility. Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that the listed criminal sanctions are an important tool for an uncompromising fight against corruption, and these sanctions should be improved taking into account the experience of developed countries.



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