DOI 10.31489/2023L2/51-57

UDC 343:342.5

O.N. Ramashov[1*], K.S. Mussin[2]

[1] M. Auezov South-Kazakhstan University, Kazakhstan;
[2] Karaganda University of the name of academician Ye. A. Buketov, Kazakhstan
(E-mail: r.oljas@mail.ru, mkuat80@mail.ru)

Legal means of fight against corruption in the civil service system

In the article, the authors study the legal means of fight against corruption in the context of modern requirements, including all components that directly or indirectly affect the reduction of its level: anti-corruption policy is reflected as a consistent and systematic activity of the state and civil society institutions aimed at the development and sustainable implementation of comprehensive measures to prevent, limit and eliminate this negative phenomenon. Reducing the manifestations, causes and conditions that cause corruption; the creation of law is considered as the final stage of legal formation, during which the main goal is to analyze and evaluate the existing legal reality, views and concepts about the future of Legal Regulation, the formation of the legal foundations of anti-corruption policy. Implementation of law as a targeted activity of subjects of anti-corruption legal relations to implement the norms of anti-corruption legislation; legal incentives as a means of influencing corruption manifestations; the conceptual apparatus of legal restrictions, which perform the function of deterrence when influencing corruption relations, has been clarified. It is proposed to define the definitions of “corruption”, “anti-corruption policy”, “legal instruments”. Considering the nature, dual nature of corruption, the direction of systematization of the types and forms of its manifestation is determined. In the fight against corruption, the formulation of the purpose and content of its basic principles and legal means of fight against corruption was considered, allowing to determine specific areas of activity of the state and society.

Keywords: corruption, sovereignty, politics, law-making, system of power, legal instruments, public service, legislation, official, legal system, offense, legal regulation, legal mechanism.

Buketov University

Introduction

The relevance of our research topic is to consider various ways and effective ways to achieve effectiveness in the fight against corruption, which has changed with the development of our time, has become more complex over time, has become a great social tragedy and is of great concern to any of the countries in the world that are different from each other in terms of political development. Of course, the fight against corruption is reflected today as one of the branches of the logic of our state. Therefore, the relevance of our topic is very high. It is clear to all of us that corruption is usually a blow to the economic and social development of any country in a strong and harmful way. Corruption is a serious challenge for any state and society. In the new era, its characteristic feature acquired a universal character: it existed everywhere, regardless of the level of socio-economic development of states, entered all spheres of life, and acquired a transnational form. The fact that corruption as an antisocial phenomenon has a devastating effect on all legal institutions is beyond doubt, as a result of which the established norms of law are replaced by rules established by the personal interests of those who can influence representatives of state power and are ready to pay for it. The world has changed, and so has the scale of corruption. Globalization and the formation of the world economy allowed corruption to rise to the international level and become one of the most massive and dangerous phenomena of our time. In our study, legal tools for improving efficiency in fight against this corruption, especially in the direction of the public service system, are considered. Currently, corruption is one of the biggest problems around the world. If we look at this history, it is easy to see the following pattern, we can see that there was no corruption when the state was in close contact with the people, that is, when the voice of the people was heard by the people at the request of the people. The question “Why” arises here...

The first reason can be attributed to the fact that the authorities are not elected and do not report to the people, which leads to the emergence and flourishing of corruption.

Secondly, the presence of a market for corruption services.

Thirdly, the inefficiency of the institutions of legislative, executive and judicial power.

---

[*] Corresponding author’s e-mail: *r.oljas@mail.ru*

Fourthly, lack of social control or necessary social control in making inappropriate power-management decisions.

Fifthly, the influence of the moral and psychological atmosphere in society.

An etymological approach to the meaning of the concept of “corruption” makes it possible to identify this as “buy for a bribe”, “bribe”, taking the Latin word “corruptio”. In Roman law, there was also the concept of “corrumpire”, which in general terms meant “to break, to spoil, to break, to damage, to fake, to buy for a bribe” and meant an illegal action. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language describes corruption as bribery, betrayal of officials, political figures.

The main thing in development of the state is treasure of ancestor’s sayings “tura bide tuғanzhoқ, tuғandy bide imanzhoқ” [1, 20]. We know well from history that the life of the figures of the century Tole bi, Kazybek bi, Aiteke bi and many other outstanding bi and speakers is evidenced by their dedication to justice and directness.

It is no secret that the state apparatus is more susceptible to corruption, it is known that corruption is reflected, first of all, in the field of Public Service. “Official” and “corruption” — we cannot deny that such a comparison has steadily existed in society in relation to the activities of the state apparatus throughout the historical period [2; 75].

As the experience of the ongoing state and legal reforms, as well as the experience of the Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Service shows, the status of the activities of corruption bodies of state power and their officials in the civil service system is not defined in detail. Various studies show that corruption covers areas where civil servants exercise organizational, executive, supervisory, jurisdictional, and permitting powers.

Each person, who wants to develop civilization, respects the environment, is interested in bringing order within the state to a certain system, ensuring security within the country. Thus, the main purpose of our article is to increase the effectiveness of actions, ensuring the implementation of the steps taken at the national referendum last June to restore the principle of decency and restraint in state power, clarifying the legal means of conducting a comprehensive and systematic struggle aimed at eliminating the negative phenomenon of corruption. In achieving this goal, we need to implement the following tasks:

- Improvement of the fight against corruption in the country and consideration of legal aspects of anti-corruption activities;
- Analysis of the historical experience of the use of legal tools in the fight against corruption in the periods of political, social, economic relations of our state;
- Consider the presentation and implementation of anti-corruption restrictions in the current legislation of the country as a means of preventing and suppressing corruption.

Corruption is a socially urgent problem that no country in the world has managed to overcome today. “Where there is no truth, there is a lot of horror”, corruption is the beginning of this horror. Corruption is, in our opinion, socially dangerous, useless criminal acts committed by officials who are activated in public administration in order to use the service entrusted to them for the benefit and benefit of their own. When asked why this is so, we cannot hide the fact that we have witnessed in the study the growth of corruption in the statistical proportion of our country through events in the sphere of direct power and in the field of Public Service.

Theoretical basis and methods

The basis of the methodology of the research direction in our article is the descriptive method, which consists in describing the object of study, the historical method in which the object is studied in the process of its formation and development, the formal and other method of analysis necessary for the study of norms and regulated relations with them, the comparative legal method and the system of general history.

In addition, general philosophical, cognitive-informational, substantive-reference, historical-legal, comparative-legal, and productive methods were used. The theoretical basis of the study is S.L. Fuchs in considering the problem of this type of offense, which is reflected as a negative phenomenon of society, the most dangerous and indispensable solution not only of our state, but also of the world level. In The History of Science A.N. Agybaev, A.S. Kalmurzaev, as well as foreign scientists from the near and far abroad, S.N. Akopova, A.A. Aslakhanov, A.Ya. Asnis, A.E. Binetsky, O.N. Vedernikova, T.V. Beken, R. Blackvela, D. Veili, E. Vyatra, along with the works of other scientists, formed the theoretical basis of our article by several corruption-oriented programs and legislation adopted by the country.

Buketov University

Results

Corruption is a complex social negative phenomenon with various manifestations. A characteristic feature of corruption can be considered a disagreement between the actions of an official and the interests of his employer, or a conflict between the actions of the elected person and the interests of society. The first serious scientific research on corruption in the world appeared only in the 70-80s of the twentieth century. For example, political corruption, which was recognized as one of the first scientific studies: A Handbook. — New Brunswik (USA, 1989), who formulated the concept that “it is necessary to be considered as a social multilateral phenomenon that has gained international significance”. Also the scientist concludes “corruption is considered an important problem of the national security of any state” [3]. The report presented by the European Commission on the results of the corruption analysis in 2014 gave a very detailed overview of the level of corruption in all 28 member countries of the European Union, as well as noted the facts about the damage caused by them (corruption costs the economy of the European Union 120 billion euros per year) [4; 3].

Corruption acts committed by officials using the position:

- violation of the rule of law;
- destruction of the fundamental values of a developed society;
- complication of the direct dialogue between the authorities and the public;
- causes of the emergence of popular protests.

As a result, the sovereignty of the state is threatened. The public service system should provide effective anti-corruption mechanisms. The economy and the standard of living of people directly depend on the result of the work of these mechanisms. There is no specific reason that is the basis of corruption among officials. This problem is of a social nature and depends on the actions of the legal sphere. Also, countries with a high level of corruption are distinguished by the gradual displacement of legal and ethical relations between people. As practice shows, the same power structure has both the powers of legislative norms and control functions. The simultaneous transfer of several functions to state bodies is a direct prerequisite for corruption. The second prerequisite is the willingness of citizens or administrative services to pay for the effective interpretation of the legislative norm or for ignoring offenses.

The following relationships can be called schemes or types of corruption offenses that occur in the field of Public Service:

- corruption in the distribution of budget funds.
- Fraud in public procurement. This means holding tenders that are not open for the purchase, development or construction of objects of State importance. In most cases, civil servants do not allow honest and competitive companies to participate in tenders. Instead, all grants are distributed among the firms that sponsored the dishonest selection of officials;
- Illegal privatization of enterprises.
- Use of official powers in the field of natural resource control.
- Taking of loans with a low percentage, and then find their order and not return them.
- Support of the shadow economy. It can be clearly seen that the main corrupt officials in this area are civil servants. Fraudulent schemes and bribes apply to both politicians and lower-level officials, only the amount of profit received varies, that is, in one very high and in the next it is lower.

Based on the content of the country's legislation, there is no doubt that the most important direction in the fight against corruption is legal instruments in the policy of our state. Fight against corruption in the civil service system as a whole is the basis of the anti-corruption mechanism and serves to implement the principle of transparency and transparency in the activities of state bodies, as well as the most important tool in the fight against this nuisance, we attribute these legal tools. The purpose of the legal means of fight against corruption is the creation of a legal and effective state, that is, the formation of institutions that allow the effective functioning of the social mechanisms of the state, the implementation of social transformations, increasing the efficiency of the national economy, respect for its state institutions, the formation of the image of the country in the international arena. In any case, the purpose of legal means of fight against corruption is to fully ensure the rights and freedoms of human being and citizen, to strengthen law and order, to form a rule of law and a high level of legal culture of society and the individual. In general, anti-corruption legislation in the field of Public Service is aimed at strengthening the restrictive regime for state structures, tightening responsibility for corruption crimes, expanding the prevention of corruption offenses.

Buketov University

Discussion

On the issue we are considering in our study, improving the legal means of fight against corruption in the civil service system and their application in practice is of great importance not only for our state, but also for the world, because the fight against evil created among these literate people is one of the most unresolved problems for all states living in society. Perhaps that is why the states are organizing relations of mutual exchange of experience in the fight against corruption in various forms and achieve results, which can be seen from the research and opinions of our legal scientists. In our country, the decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 2, 2022 No. 802 "On amendments and additions to the concept of the anti-corruption policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 and some decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" approved the most important directions of anti-corruption policy. In the fight against corruption in the civil service sectors, it is planned to implement a number of legal instruments through compliance with the Code of ethics of Kazakhstan, the selection of civil servants, rotation, professionalization and professional development, legalization of measures such as fines [5]. However, Kazakhstani lawyers do not call these "legal instruments" — measures to combat corruption.

And among Russian lawyers, the so-called legal means of fight against corruption have been introduced. It cannot be said that there is a significant distinction between measures to combat corruption in general and legal instruments.

The purpose of legal means of fight against corruption is a joint institution of a legal and effective state, as well as the need for the effective functioning of social mechanisms of the state, the implementation of social transformations, improving the efficiency of the national economy [6;7, 8]. In any case, the purpose of legal means of fight against corruption is to fully ensure the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, to strengthen law and order, to form a high level of legal culture of the rule of law and society and the individual. Thus, legal means of fight against corruption should include, first of all, regulatory legal acts regulating ways of countering corruption relations and legal technologies combined with effective legal means, legal techniques, interpretation of rights and forms of implementation of law that contribute to reducing corruption factors — the action and the reasons that cause it are considered. Human activity is impossible without setting goals and the appropriate means to achieve them. Explanatory dictionaries define tools as methods, ways of acting, or means of performing some action to achieve something [7; 568]. The category of legal means is closely related to the concept of the mechanism of Legal Regulation, considering that legal regulation is possible at the expense of certain forms and prohibitions, legal capacity and rights and obligations, etc. That is, S.S. Alekseev defined as "a system of legal instruments adopted in unity, with the help of which it ensures the creation of an effective legal influence on public relations" [8; 320]. Among the legal means of fight against corruption, lawmaking occupies a special place.

The process of legislating or creating law is an important component of legislative policy, which is important for further improving and increasing the role of law. Legislative issues have become the subject of vital interest of lawyers, politicians and public figures of all countries. A certain experience has been accumulated on the legal regulation of corruption relations, but there are still many difficulties and contradictions.

A necessary condition for optimizing legislative policy, and therefore law-making, is their scientific justification. The need for scientific support and justification of legislative policy and the entire process of law-making is associated with the complication of public relations subject to their legal regulation, as well as with the growth and expansion of democratic principles of creating and improving legislation. Thus, legislative policy should be understood as scientifically substantiated, planned and systematic activities of law-making entities, consisting in the creation of new normative acts, as well as the elimination and modification of existing normative acts in order to effectively legal regulation of the most important areas of Public Relations. Since corruption occurs due to various circumstances, it is very important to use a systematic approach to combat this phenomenon [9; 27].

The legal scientist proposes that "in the process of preventing corruption, two processes should be distinguished, which are closely related to each other".

The first is stimulation, the second is restriction. First of all, let's look at the essence of incentives, since incentive measures for conscientious work of officials are still not used enough. In dictionaries and scientific literature, the most common definition of a stimulus is to give an incentive to act, interpreted as a stimulating cause. However, such an explanation is not enough to reveal the nature of legal incentives for corruption relations. A legal incentive is a legal incentive for a law-abiding act that creates a suitable subject to satisfy

Buketov University

his interests. Since corruption is a diverse, multidimensional and multifaceted activity, legal incentives as a means of influencing corruption should be considered as a process of legal incentives that elevates it to the rank of state policy. It is this process that can become one of the legal instruments that largely determines the effectiveness of the fight against corruption.

Along with legal incentives, anti-corruption restrictions are significant tools for preventing and suppressing corruption.

Anti-corruption restrictions are legal deterrents of corruption actions that create conditions for protecting the interests of a person and citizen, society and protecting against corruption manifestations. These entities must act in the service used when entering state, local and other services, with the exception of certain features, the purpose of which is the need to limit the possibility of using official status to illegally obtain personal benefits. In this regard, legal incentives in the field of Public Administration should be aimed at preventing and eliminating corruption, and not at restoring corruption and transferring legal incentives to the field of corruption. For the formation of an honest, full-fledged and disciplined public administration apparatus, the necessary legal incentive tools for influencing corruption relations are:

1) compliance with the principle of selection and promotion of personnel on the basis of an objective assessment of their professional suitability.

2) stability of legal norms governing relations related to the promotion of a civil servant in the service, material and moral awards based on the results of his performance of official duties (these elements of the civil service allow employees to plan their career, actively participate in improving their skills, as well as in the formation of a positive picture for themselves and for the civil service as a whole).

3) provision of civil servants with remuneration and a complex of social benefits that sufficiently stimulate conscientious work and guarantee their fitness for work, high prestige of their social status after retirement.

To dwell in more detail, interesting experience has been accumulated in foreign countries, where one of the main methods of creating a civil service is the classification of positions with specific standards regarding the scope of duties of officials of each category and the qualification requirements for them. According to the “labor principle”, which is based on the ideology of Western civil service, the prerequisite for holding administrative positions, with the exception of those classified as “political”, is to pass the appropriate exams and pass the competition. During the competition, the results of the annual certification of civil servants are important. Thus, periodic assessments, exams and competitions are an integral part of the career of Western officials.

Conclusion

The nature of corruption, its roots are inextricably linked with the mechanism for the implementation of power, where corruption, being a direct carrier of power, uses it as a means of achieving a privileged social position associated with the acquisition of significant material benefits.

According to the above and considered grounds, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In the course of the study, the possibility of effective counteraction to this evil by corruption, episodic and individual measures is becoming more and more obvious. It should be remembered that corruption is a complex, complex social and legal problem that requires an adequate approach, that is, an integrated approach that combines various measures and tools. Targeted efforts on the part of the state and civil society are needed, an appropriate anti-corruption policy is needed.

2. Anti-corruption policy is a scientifically based, consistent and systematic activity of state and civil society institutions related to the prevention and reduction of the negative impact of corruption, as well as the elimination of the causes and conditions that contribute to its occurrence.

3. The Anti-Corruption Policy in its totality is based on the principles, ideas (initial provisions) that form the basis of which allows you to build an ideal structure for fight against corruption. They determine specific areas of activity of the state and society, help to correctly determine the methods and methods of fight against corruption, combining the social and legal components.

4. The guarantee of successful achievement of the goal of anti-corruption policy is its provision with the necessary legal means. That is, legal means of fight against corruption mean ways of countering illegal actions of participants in corruption relations carried out by society and the state within the framework of established legal methods. These include improving the country's legal system, applying special legal restrictions, legal responsibility and legal protection measures in the fight against corruption. It should be noted that legislative measures occupy a special place among legal measures.

Buketov University

5. The considered issues of law-making allow us to conclude that the consistent improvement of the legislative process and the legislation as a whole, the elimination of collisions, gaps and anti-corruption law that cause corruption will be of significant importance for the implementation of the norms of anti-corruption legislation.

That clarifies the point of view that in the future the relevance of the problem of corruption and the search for ways to counteract its manifestations will only increase. To neutralize them, our society and the state will have to mobilize huge material, political and intellectual resources. So that these efforts are not in vain and we can achieve the desired result, we must completely abandon the widely used method of "trial and error" and rely on a well-thought-out, balanced, holistic anti-corruption policy. With its help, it is possible to eliminate the causes of their occurrence and spread not only with certain manifestations of corruption, but also through the implementation and application of legal means of fight against corruption.

References

1 Қазақтың ата заңдары. Құжаттар, деректер және зерттеулер / Бағдарлама жетекшісі С. Зиманов. — Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 2005.

2 Булгакова И.Г. Некоторые аспекты профилактики коррупции в органах государственной власти / И.Г. Булгакова // Журн. российского права. — 2012. — № 8.

3 Луначо Виоланте. Конференция глав парламентов Центральной Европы / Виоланте Луначо. — 1997.

4 Доклад Европейской комиссии совету и Европейскому парламенту «Антикоррупционный доклад Европейского союза» COM (201384). — 2014. — 3 февр. — С. 3.

5 «Қазақстан Республикасының 2022-2026 жылдарға арналған сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы саясатының тұжырымдамасын және Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің кейбір жарлықтарына өзгерістер мен толықтырулар енгізу туралы» Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің 2022 жылғы 2 ақпандағы № 802 Жарлығы.

6 Тихомиров Ю.А. Государство: преемственность и новизна / Ю.А. Тихомиров. — М., 2011. — С. 7,8.

7 Лопатин В.В. Малый толковый словарь русского языка / В.В. Лопатин, Л.Е. Лопатина. — М.: Рус. яз., 1993. — С. 568.

8 Алексеев С.С. Механизм правового регулирования в социалистическом государстве / С.С. Алексеев. — М., 1966; Проблемы теории государства и права / под ред. С. С. Алексеева. — М., 1979 (гл. 19 — авт. С. С. Алексеев); Он же. Общая теория права (гл. 19). — М., 2008. — С. 320.

9 Хамазина О.И. Правовые средства противодействия коррупции: проблемы теории и практики: дис. … канд. юрид. наук. Спец. 12.00.01 — «Теория и история права и государства; история учений о праве и государстве» / О.И. Хамазина. — Саратов, 2008. — 200 с.

О.Н. Рамашов, Қ.С. Мусин

Мемлекеттік қызмет жүйесіндегі сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы күрестің құқықтық құралдары

Мақалада авторлар сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы күрестің құқықтық құралдарын қазіргі заманғы талаптар тұрғысынан, оның деңгейінің төмендеуіне тікелей немесе жанама әсер ететін барлық компоненттерді қоса алғанда, атап айтқанда: сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы саясат мемлекет пен азаматтық қоғам институттарының осы келеңсіз құбылыстың алдын алу, шектеу және жою сипатындағы кешенді шараларды әзірлеуге және тұрақты жүзеге асыруға бағытталған жүйелі қызметті жиынтық нысанда зерттейді. Сыбайлас жемқорлықты тудыратын көріністерді, себептер мен жағдайларды азайту; құқықшығармашылығы құқықтық қалыптасудың соңғы кезеңі ретінде, оның барысында қалыптасқан құқықтық шындықты, құқықтық реттеудің келешекке көзқарастары мен тұжырымдамаларын талдау және бағалау, сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы саясаттың құқықтық негіздерін қалыптастыру ретінде қарастырылған. Сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы құқықтық қатынастар субъектілерінің сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы заңнама нормаларын іске асыру жөніндегі мақсатты қызметі ретінде құқықты іске асыру; сыбайлас жемқорлық көріністеріне ықпал ету құралы ретінде құқықтық ынталандыру; сыбайлас жемқорлық қатынастарға әсер ету кезінде тежеу функциясын орындайтын құқықтық шектеулердің ұғымдық аппараты нақтыланған. «Сыбайлас жемқорлық», «сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы саясат», «құқықтық құралдар» ұғымдарын анықтау ұсынылған. Сыбайлас жемқорлықтың табиғатын, екі жақты сипатын ескере отырып, оның түрлері мен көрінісін жүйеге келтірудің бағыттылығы көрсетілген. Сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы күрестің құқықтық құралдарының мақсаттары мен мазмұнын тұжырымдау және сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы күресте мемлекет пен қоғам қызметінің нақты бағыттарын анықтауға мүмкіндік беретін оның негізгі принциптері қарастырылған.

Buketov University

Кілт сөздер: сыбайлас жемқорлық, егемендік, саясат, құқықшығармашылық, билік жүйесі, құқықтық құралдар, мемлекеттік қызмет, заңнама, шенеунік, құқықтық жүйе, құқықбұзушылық, құқықтық реттеу, құқықтық механизм.

О.Н. Рамашов, К.С. Мусин

Правовые средства борьбы с коррупцией в системе государственной службы

В статье исследованы правовые инструменты борьбы с коррупцией с точки зрения современных требований, включая все компоненты, прямо или косвенно влияющие на снижение ее уровня, в сводной форме: антикоррупционная политика направлена на разработку и постоянное осуществление институтами государства и гражданского общества комплексных мер профилактического, ограничительного и ликвидационного характера данного негативного явления, проявляется как последовательная и систематическая деятельность. Уменьшение проявлений, причин и условий, вызывающих коррупцию; правотворчество рассматривается как завершающий этап правового становления, как анализ и оценка сложившейся в его ходе правовой действительности, взглядов и концепций на будущее правового регулирования, формирование правовых основ антикоррупционной политики. Реализация права как целевой деятельности субъектов антикоррупционных правоотношений по реализации норм антикоррупционного законодательства; правовое стимулирование как средство воздействия на коррупционные проявления; уточнен понятийный аппарат правовых ограничений, выполняющий сдерживающую функцию при воздействии на коррупционные отношения. Предложены определения понятий «коррупция», «антикоррупционная политика», «правовые инструменты». Рассматривая двойственный характер коррупции, была обозначена направленность ее систематизации видов и форм проявления. Исследована формулировка целей и содержания правовых средств противодействия коррупции и ее основных принципов, позволяющих обозначить конкретные направления деятельности государства и общества в борьбе с коррупцией.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, суверенитет, политика, правоведение, система власти, правовые инструменты, государственная служба, законодательство, чиновничество, правовая система, правонарушения, правовое регулирование, правовой механизм.

Buketov University

References

1 Zimanov, S. (Ed.). (2005). Qazaqtyn ata zandary. Quzhattar, derekter zhane zertteuler [Kazakh State Law. Documents, data, reseaches]. Almaty: Zheti zhargy [in Kazakh].

2 Bulgakova, I.G. (2012). Nekotorye aspekty profilaktiki korruptsii v organakh gosudarstvennoi vlasti [Some aspects of corruption prevention in public authorities]. *Zhurnal rossiiskogo prava — Journal of Russian Law, 8* [in Russian].

3 Violante, L. (1997). Konferentsiia glav parlamentov Tsentralnoi Evropy [Conference of Heads of Parliaments of Central Europe] [in Russian].

4 Doklad Evropeiskoi komissii sovetu i Evropeiskomu parlamentu «Antikorruptsionnyi doklad Evropeiskogo soiuza» [Report of the European Commission to the Council and the European Parliament "Anti-Corruption Report of the European Union"], 3 [in Russian].

5 «Qazaqstan Respublikasynyn 2022-2026 zhyldarga arnalgan sybailas zhemqorlyqqa qarsy saiasatynyn tuzhyrymdamasyn zhane Qazaqstan Respublikasy Prezidentinin keibir zharlyqtaryna ozgerister men tolyqtyrular engizu turaly» Qazaqstan Respublikasy Prezidentinin 2022 zhylgy 2 aqpandagy No 802 Zharlygy [Decree of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 2, 2022 No. 802 "On amendments and additions to the concept of the anti-corruption policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 and certain decrees of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan"] [in Kazakh].

6 Tikhomirov, Yu.A. (2011). Gosudarstvo: preemstvennost i novizna [The state: continuity and novelty.] Moscow, 7, 8 [in Russian].

7 Lopatin, V.V., & Lopatina, L.E. (1993). Malyi tolkovyi slovar russkogo yazyka [Small explanatory dictionary of the Russian language]. Moscow [in Russian].

8 Alekseev, S.S. (1966). Mekhanizm pravovogo regulirovaniia v sotsialisticheskom gosudarstve [The mechanism of legal regulation in a socialist state]. Moscow; Alekseeva, S.S. (Ed.). (1979). Problemy teorii gosudarstva i prava [Problems of the theory of state and law]. (Gl. 19 — avtor S.S. Alekseev [ch. 19 — author S.S. Alekseev]); On zhe. (2008). Obshchaia teoriia prava [General Theory of Law]. (gl. 19 [ch. 19]). Moscow [in Russian].

9 Hamazina, O.I. (2008). Pravovye sredstva protivodeistviia korruptsii: problemy teorii i praktiki [Legal means of fight against corruption: problems of theory and practice]. C*andidate's thesis.* Saratov [in Russian].