

## SINGAPORE'S EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING THE SHADOW ECONOMY TO ENSURE THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

**Abdurakhmonov Ibrokhimjon Otajonovich**

Higher School of strategic analysis and prospects of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Resume:** The scientific article is devoted to the experience of the state of Singapore in the fight against the shadow economy in ensuring economic security. The article presents a brief history of the fight against the shadow economy in Singapore, laws and regulations adopted to fight the shadow economy, political decisions, the practice of combating the shadow economy and corruption in the country.

The article also provides a systematic analysis of scientific approaches, such as expert assessments of Singapore's experience in the fight against the shadow economy, the country's position in world rankings in terms of the shadow economy.

**Key words:** Shadow economy, corruption, crime, investigation, official, taxes, currency, market, bank interest.

The countries of the Asia-Pacific region also have specific experience in the fight against shadow economy. One of the same countries is Singapore. After the country gained State independence in 1965 year, large-scale reforms began in the country. One of them is anti-corruption reforms in this country. Until 1965, the state of Singapore was recognized as one of the most corrupt and economically "backward" countries in the world.

In the period from 1867 year to 1958 year, the country was considered a colony of Great Britain. From 1959 year, Great Britain was recognized as an independent state in its composition. According to the results of the nationwide referendum held in 1963 year, Singapore joined the Federation of the state of Malaysia. From August 9, 1965, Malaysia was separated as an independent sovereign state.

As a result of the reforms carried out under the leadership of Lee Kuan Yew, who served as prime minister of the country in 1959-1990 years, the state of Singapore joined the ranks of economically developed countries from the ranks of backward countries.

Lee Kuan Yew's famous phrase "starts with the arrest of three of your friends: you know exactly what they are for, and they also clearly combine what they are for" has become one of the main principles of the fight against corruption in the country.

The peculiarity of the reforms carried out by the state of Singapore is that in the country, the practice of combating the shadow economy is defined as the fight against corruption in general, the normative-legal acts adopted to combat corruption, as well as the issues of combating the shadow economy in the context of practical measures taken.

In the organization of anti-corruption fighting in the country, the political will of the government is seen as the perfection of anti-corruption legislation as well as the non-sale to an independent anti-corruption organization. In order to prevent corruption in the country, the monthly salaries of civil servants have been increased several times by the government. In particular, the

Russian expert According to the results of the research conducted by A.Solovev, Singapore ranks 11 among the countries where the maximum monthly salary for civil servants is paid within the countries of the world. That is, it was known that the average salary of a civil servant for a month amounted to 3 388 US dollars, or an annual average of 45 384 US dollars.

In order to improve the Anti-Corruption System in the state of Singapore, a law on "anti-corruption" was adopted in 1960 year. The law defines the fight against corruption in the country, the anti-corruption printouts, as well as the establishment of an independent anti-corruption Bureau in the country.

In its activities, the Bureau is entrusted with the authority to combat corruption in the activities of civil servants serving in the high positions of power, to review applications and complaints received in the case of corruption in the society. Bureau has the right to conduct an inquiry on any persons serving in high positions, including officials. The director of Bureau is appointed by the president of the country and is directly subordinated to the president in his activities. Bureau operates independently of the police or other law-enforcement agencies, ministries. Bureau consists of Investigation, data processing and auxiliary departments. The investigative unit is considered the most basic unit of Bureau and conducts investigation activities independently of other organizations. Completed works are submitted to the prosecutor's office for legal action. Data processing and auxiliary departments are responsible for the selection of candidates, their recommendation to state bodies and their removal in positions.

The third section of the law is called "violation of the law and punishment", and in Article 5 of this document-it is established that any person, with the help of himself or with others, or in cooperation, makes a request in the form of corruption, makes a request, receives or receives for himself or for another person, gives consent, promises or offers to another Also for any salary or other reasons for illegal promotion or awarding – any person who ceases to act or omission in relation to any question or transaction proposed, or any question of evasion of an employee or an employee in the civil service, or a person participating in a transaction that has been executed or is subject to execution, shall be deemed to be a person who has committed an offense and shall be fined.

In the presumption section of corruption in certain cases of the law, if any court case in relation to a person for the purpose of the offense provided for in Section 5 or 6 of the law indicates that any illegal wages have been paid, provided for or received by a person working in the government or any office or public authority, such award on behalf of or on behalf of the individual or on behalf of his agent is deemed to have been paid or received in a corrupt manner by the person with whom the government has or is seeking to have any relationship with his or her office or any government agency and shall be regarded as an incentive or reward as If there is no more situation, it is determined that this must be proved.

Also in the law, such substances as the issuance of a corrupt conclusion on tenders, the purchase of members of the government the purchase of employees of state bodies included, and in relation to these cases of corruption, both dispossession and sanction measures are prescribed. In addition, the rights and powers of the Bureau director and employees of the IV section of the law are determined, according to which the director of byuro and his employees are given the authority to arrest persons for any identified cases of corruption without a court order.



Russian experts In their research conducted by A.Manukian, T.Khodjiev, it was reported that in order to eliminate corruption in Singapore, the most effective ustivor routes were determined by the country's leadership. That is, the creation of modern anti-corruption legislation, the establishment of a special, maximum independent state body for the fight against corruption, the imposition of criminal liability measures for corruption crimes, the establishment of high-level social guarantees for the servants of state and municipal organizations, the constant and systematic replacement of management personnel, the establishment of legislative guarantees for the safety of, conduct an independent examination of the circumstances that have arisen as a result of the consequences of corruption, the responsibility of both parties for corruption relations, the differentiation of public and private interests, the equality of all before the law and the court, the minimization of bureaucracy and document circulation in the public administration apparatus, the increase in career of the leader based on personal, it was reported that the priority areas such as the introduction of the prosecutor's examination of bank, shares and accounts of those suspected of involvement in corruption operations were identified.

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