CORRUPTION IN SAUDI ARABIA

Corruption is one of the biggest problem in modern times. Corruption is a dishonest or illegal behavior especially by powerful people (such as government officials or police officers). Also, corruption raises when people don't want to do something by themselves, if the process is so long, complicated and boring. Because of that people think that bribe giving is much easier way, then to do something by yourself. Corruption as a legal phenomenon is defined as a complex concept that encompasses a set of interrelated offenses, both criminal and administrative-legal and disciplinary.

One of the latest and loudest news was a corruption situation in Saudi Arab. It is very famous case in the world today.

Saudi Arabia announced it has detained 201 people as part of a sweeping probe, estimating that at least \$100 billion has been misused through embezzlement and corruption in past decades. Dozens of royal family members, officials and business executives have already been held in the purge announced and face allegations of money laundering, bribery, extortion and exploiting public office for personal gain [1].

The newly-born Higher Anti-Corruption Committee, within a few hours of its creation, carried out almost the largest purge in the ruling elites in the modern history of the Saudi state. I think it should be an example for governments and law enforcement agencies of other countries how to work in such a manner.

Therefore, we can conclude that the extent and nature of corruption, as international experience shows, are directly dependent on the role and importance attached to the state apparatus in the social management of society [2]. Today, the issue of overcoming corruption is increasingly being covered by domestic scholars and is becoming widely publicized through the media. Ways and means of counteracting this negative phenomenon are the subject of discussions of sociologists, lawyers, economists, politicians. Unfortunately, we all know that corruption will not disappear from the society. Our efforts are meant to restrict corruption and to protect as much as possible the poor and weak in our society. We should fight with a corruption in many spheres, for example:

- political reforms: including the financing of political parties and elections;
- economic reforms: regulating markets and the financial sector;
- financial controls: budget, bookkeeping, reporting;
- public supervision: media, parliament, local administrators and councils, registration;
- free access to information and data:
- maintaining law and order;
- improving and strengthening of the judicial system;
- institutional reforms: tax systems, customs, public administration in general;
- whistleblowers and civil society organizations [3].

Unfortunately, the struggle against corruption is not fairly equitable in Ukraine; of course, the work of the Anti-Corruption Committee deserves praise, but Ukraine lacks more radical methods to fight corruptors. In a world where everything depends on money, it's hard to find justice.

Список використаних джерел

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