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Содействие в борьбе с коррупцией: в поисках решений
International Cooperation Against Corruption: In Search
of Solutions

Corruption is a term with many meanings: Viewed most broadly, corruption is the misuse of office for unofficial ends. The catalogue of corrupt acts includes – but is not limited to – bribery, extortion, influence peddling, nepotism, fraud, the use of “speed money”, and embezzlement.

Virtually all forms of corruption are proscribed by virtually all countries. If countries have trouble fighting corruption, it may be because they lack sufficient will or sufficient local capacities. In some instances, local capacities are constrained by costs, in others by a lack of know-how, and in still others by insufficient efforts to devise strategies to combat corruption.

Analyzing the phenomenon of corruption one should take into consideration analytical points: (1) Corruption may be represented as following a formula: $C = M + D - A$. Corruption equals monopoly plus discretion minus accountability. One tends to find corruption when an organization or person has a monopoly power, has a discretion to decide who will receive it and how much that person will get, and is not accountable. (2) Corruption is a crime of calculation, not passion. When bribes are large, the chances of being caught small, even the honest officials will succumb.

Combating corruption begins with designing better systems. Monopolies must be reduced or carefully regulated. Official discretion must be clarified. The probability of being caught should be increased.

The main anticorruption strategies are:

1. Punish some major offenders.
2. Involve the people in diagnosing corrupt systems (telephone hot-lines, etc.).
3. Focus on prevention by repairing corrupt systems.
4. Reform incentives.

The most crucial issue is not to make governments to do something about corruption but rather to help them to decide what to do and how. They want to clean up campaign financing and elections, to reduce bribery, to improve customs and tax agencies. Their problem is not lack of political will but lack of know-how.

International cooperation can help engender both the will and the capability to do so. There are two international initiatives that could

help galvanize the incipient international movement against corruption:

1. Regional diagnostic studies designed to encourage the taking of systematic actions to reduce corruption. Confidential diagnostic surveys of four areas (government contracting, the courts, hospitals, and revenue agencies) are to be carried out aiming to define abuses and weaknesses in the current system.

2. An anticorruption contest which is going to choose the best national anticorruption program. The winners -- the three best strategies -- from Africa, Asia, and Latin America would be supported by special funds for 7 years.

Термин "коррупция" многозначен, но в широком понимании это использование должностного положения в корыстных целях. Большинство стран мира столкнулись с этой проблемой, но не ушли далеко в ее решении, что связано с недостатком возможностей и способностей. Существует ряд стандартных подходов, применяемых в мировой практике:

показательные суды над должностными лицами;
вовлечение людей в процесс раскрытия фактов взяточничества и т.д.;

использование превентивных мер;
создание стимула для общества в борьбе с коррупцией.

Существует ряд международных инициатив.

1. Проведение региональных исследований анонимного характера.
2. Соревнования среди стран в наименьшей коррумпированности власти.

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**Евро: оценка текущего состояния и перспективы
на будущее**
**Euro: The Estimation of Current Condition and Perspectives
for the Future Development**

The euro is the single currency of the European Monetary Union which is adopted by 11 Member States from the 1st of January 1999. While the notes and coins aren't introduced, euro is available for non-cash transactions only. By making the euro a single European currency, European Union is aiming to decrease converting losses, to

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