

Abstract

This diploma thesis deals with the fight against corruption, both from theoretical and practical point of view. It focuses especially on anti-corruption in the public sector in Denmark and Spain. These two countries were chosen because of their non-conceptual position - they do not fit the thesis of economist Gary S. Becker that stipulates that there is a direct correlation between the size of public sector corruption and the potential level of corruption in the state. The work aims to find an element in the public sectors of both the above-mentioned countries, which are the cause of the Danish success and Spanish groping in this area. The hypothesis is that if a national integrity system of a state is optimally configured and combines appropriate instruments and institutions (preventive and repressive measures), then anti-corruption fight is effective and can lead to marginalization of the issue of systemic corruption. The paper then examines the impact of functions and balanced system of national integrity on the success of anti-corruption struggle within the state. The hypothesis then implies point of view on the fight against this phenomenon, namely the analysis of the problem in terms of public administration that forms the boundary between legal and economic science. Sociological, anthropological and socio-cultural-historical perspective in this work is limited, but not forgotten.