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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE COORDINATES OF UKRAINE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BAROMETER OF GLOBAL CORRUPTION

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Corruption has a negative impact on all spheres of public life and is characterized as the main obstacle to the sustainable functioning of the public administration system as a whole. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies corruption as a global problem that requires global solutions, stability and change in outcomes, helping state and non-state actors build the capacity needed to implement policies and practices that improve outcomes and strengthen implementation state policy in all spheres.

Ukraine has ratified a large number of international documents, formed domestic anti-corruption legislation and created relevant institutions, taking into account global trends in the implementation of anti-corruption and prevention mechanisms. Thus, in June 2022, the Law of Ukraine approved the Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2021-2025, which defined the principles of the state anti-corruption policy for the relevant period. In modern Ukraine, corruption has turned into one of the main threats to national security and democratic development of the state. The negative impact of this phenomenon on all aspects of the political and socio-economic development of society and the state is complex. The recently adopted anti-corruption laws laid the foundation and showed the world Ukraine's intention to move towards reforms. But the chosen vector is not only decisive appeals from high stands. These are quite practical steps for the implementation of new anti-corruption laws, such as transparent selection of personnel of new anti-corruption institutions, punishment of all those involved in corruption schemes, non-interference in the work of anti-corruption fighters, etc. This is exactly what Ukraine lacks in order to rise in the rankings of the Corruption Perceptions Index [1].

Prevention and counteraction of corruption remains one of the most acute problems of the modern stage of Ukrainian state formation. In view of Ukraine's course towards the EU, as well as in order to fulfill Ukraine's commitments to the Council of Europe, there is an urgent need to harmonize the provisions of Ukraine's anti-corruption policy with the norms of international law. Reducing the level of corruption to a safe level in Ukraine is possible only if the foreign experience of combating this extremely negative social phenomenon is studied and implemented, first of all, political, legal and organizational mechanisms for overcoming corruption, which are successfully operating in other countries, and the involvement of foreign specialists and international specialized institutions on the process of building anti-corruption infrastructure [2].

The basis of normative-legal regulation for corruption prevention in Ukraine is international normative-legal acts, the consent of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the importance of which is determined by their priority nature compared to national law in the

process of legal regulation. Thus, along with the states that are successful fighters against corruption, Ukraine is the participant in a number of international legal agreements and conventions that are binding, and acts that have a recommendatory direction (recommendations, resolutions, instructions) and adopted in United Nations, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization of American States, Council of Europe, European Union, African Union [3].

The effective development of the state consists of the whole system of national security elements. One of the most important is economic security, which serves as the basis for the prosperous life of the population, preservation of their sovereignty and ensuring the appropriate standard of the population living. At the current stage of the development of the Ukrainian state, the shadow economy and corruption should be considered as one of the main threats to national security and one of the most significant obstacles to the development of Ukraine.

Considering the problem in such a combination, it should be noted that the phenomenon of corruption and the shadow economy are mutually generating factors. In turn, corruption and the shadow economy threaten the existence of not only the country's economic security, but also the state itself. The phenomenon of corruption is one of the reasons that the standard of the population living is quite low, its manifestations become an obstacle to the development of the economy, the formation of a civil society and do not allow to fight crime effectively. One of the main barriers that prevent attracting foreign investments and being an investment-attractive state is the shadow economy, which threatens the economic security of the state.

Having considered the functions of ensuring economic security, it should be noted that any of the functions presented differ in their assigned and views. Therefore, at the legislative level, it is necessary to more clearly prioritize the functions necessary to form the proper level of economic security, which in reality has certain problems.

Corruption, as a social phenomenon, is inherent in any society, any state, no country in the world today can declare itself free from corruption. However, some countries of the world manage to effectively fight this negative phenomenon [4].

Countries that have created an effective anti-corruption mechanism include: Finland, Denmark, New Zealand, Iceland, Singapore, Sweden, Canada, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Great Britain, Austria, Israel, USA, Chile, Ireland, Germany, etc. Each of the countries has its own peculiarities in the organization of anti-corruption activities, but they have in common the following: efforts to organize active countermeasures against corruption; creation of the appropriate legal framework; involvement of public organizations in combating corruption.

International society and the government of many states have long determined that corruption processes because enormous material and moral negative factors in society, therefore increased attention is paid to the issue of corruption prevention, realizing that it is possible to overcome corruption processes only with the implementation of solid political mechanisms and only with large-scale systematic measures. According to many experts, the study of foreign practice of overcoming corruption processes and the implementation of the anti-corruption standard will help to form the most effective anti-corruption complexes in Ukraine

It should be noted that greater success in overcoming corruption processes was achieved by the following countries: Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Canada, the Netherlands, Australia, Singapore, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, France, and the United States [5].

The methods of combating corruption in these states are quite diverse: from the formation of effective anti-corruption legislation to the promotion of law-abiding, highly moral types of employee behavior. Corruption processes are monitored at every level and in all their manifestations, and anti-corruption experience is focused on methods of strengthening law and order and improving the moral and psychological situation in society.

The practice of the Israel State in preventing the corruption component is especially important. Israel is one of the countries essentially free from corruption processes. Here, corruption processes are understood as illegal means of enriching a civil servant through the use of official regulations. One of the types for overcoming corruption is the system of monitoring controls for possible corrupt actions. The imposition of a legal ban and restrictions on the purchase of gifts and

other benefits became a great experience. The code of professional ethics, which contains a recommendation on decision-making, a specific prohibition and recommendation rule, is of great importance; example of acceptable and unacceptable types of behavior in cases.

The complex of measures to combat the corruption component in the Netherlands is built on the establishment of strategies for «systematic elimination of corruption processes», aimed at creating respectful relationships with officials who serve the state and serve people.

There are programs for countering corruption processes, which include whole sets of measures (publicity methods in the issue of detecting corruption processes; methods of strengthening the regulation of the activities for people who are in positions of increased corruption risks; increasing anti-corruption types of culture; creating an environment in which the employee becomes unprofitable for deals etc.).

The experience of fighting corruption in the USA is based on a combination of measures to overcome corruption processes with measures to stop them and bring them to criminal liability, on strict definitions of limitation, prohibition and guarantee related to receipts and payments of state and municipal services.

France has its own experience in the fight against corruption. In 1993, the Central Anti-Corruption Service was created in this country, which is entrusted with such important functions as the centralization of information necessary for the prevention (detection) of facts in active and passive corruption, abuse of official position on the part of both public officials and private individuals, bribery, actions for selfish purposes, as well as providing assistance to judicial and investigative institutions in cases of their appeals for the provision of information indicating the facts of offenses.

One of the main among the post-industrial countries, active methods of combating the corruption component were initiated by the government of Singapore, and in a fairly short period of time, considerable success was achieved. Anti-corruption strategies are aimed at the following main goals: ways to simplify the bureaucratic procedure; strict regulation of the powers of each official; regulation of compliance with the ethical standard. Strong anti-corruption legislation has been formed in the state, which the government enjoys high authority, various bureaus for investigating cases of corruption processes are functioning rationally. A procedure for revising the anti-corruption plan and specific anti-corruption measures is foreseen. The system of fines, imprisonment, confiscations, and dismissals is quite widely used. In addition, bribe takers risk not only their freedom, but also question the successful future of their children and relatives.

Ukraine received 33 points out of a possible 100 in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) in 2022. Our indicator increased by one point and now Ukraine ranks 116-th out of 180 countries in the CPI. The world leaders and outsiders of the Corruption Perceptions Index 2022 have hardly changed. Denmark leads the list with 90 points, followed by New Zealand and Finland - both countries scored 87 points. The underdogs also remained unchanged: Somalia with 12 points is in 180-th place, and South Sudan and Syria, having scored 13 points each, are in 178-th place [6].

The Global Corruption Barometer is an annual sociological study by Transparency International, which is conducted to find the corruption perception index, citizens' opinions about which state and public institutions are the most corrupt, and take into account the practical experience of dealing with corruption. The study also takes into account respondents' assessment of the effectiveness of the authority's activities in combating corruption. The study has been conducted annually since 2003 in more than 60 countries around the world.

The next step of the study is considered appropriate to carry out calculations to compare the subsistence minimum in Ukraine in accordance with international standards in 2017-2023 (see Table 1).

The calculations show that over the past 6 years there has been a negative absolute and relative deviation of the legally established LW from the LW according to the OON standard, which indicates a negative state in the economy of Ukraine, a lack of funds in the budget. Specifically, the effective fight against corruption and the return of funds to the budget or the promotion of the preservation of funds, the prevention of theft are considered as components of the system of economic development and economic security of Ukraine.

Table 1

**Comparison of the size of the subsistence minimum in Ukraine
in accordance with international standards in 2017-2023**

2017					
The actual size of the LW* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, %
2954	1624	4080	27.2	-2456	-60.2
2018					
The actual size of the LV* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, %
3161	1700	4395	29.3	-2695	-61.3
2019					
The actual size of the LV* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, %
3706	1936	4410	29.4	-2474	-56.1
2020					
The actual size of the LV* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, UAN
3967,89	2189	4500	30.0	-2311	-51.4
2021					
The actual size of the LV* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, UAN
4477,52	2393	4335	28.9	-1942	-44.8
2022					
The actual size of the LV* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, UAN
4666	2509	4290	28.6	-1781	-41.5

Table 2

Comparison of the size of the subsistence minimum in Ukraine in accordance with international standards in 2017-2023

2023 (data of the Ukraine Finance Ministry from 1, January, 2023 to 30, April , 2023)					
The actual size of the LV* in the prices of August, UAH	Legislated amount of LW*, UAH	LW* according to OON standards (\$5 per day), UAH	UAH exchange rate against the dollar (included in the budget), UAH	Deviation of legally established LW* from LW* according to the OON standard	
				Absolute deviation, UAN	Relative deviation, UAN
...	2589	6375	42,2	-3786	-59.4

LW* - Living Wage

Source: calculated by author on basic of Transparency International (2023), Ukrstat (2023) and Ukraine Finance Ministry (2023) [6, 7, 8].

Thus, the problems in the researched area require a complex approach to their solution - the combination of theory and practice, because the level of corruption can be considered as a powerful recitalist of reforms in any area. Success in the implementation of anti-corruption policy should be the opening of opportunities for the growth of the national economy, improvement of the quality of the population life and ensuring the fairness of state policy.

Taking into account international recommendations, we strongly support the need to create systems that ensure appropriate supervision of discretionary decisions (when confirming the right to receive state assistance or to receive social services); regulating conflicts of interest and ensuring transparency through the reporting and/or control of personal assets and liabilities, ensuring that contacts between government officials and businessmen are inappropriate and that officials can report cases of corruption without jeopardizing personal safety and professional status.

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