

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
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QUALIFICATION PAPER

on the topic “CORRUPTION COUNTERACTION AS A FACTOR IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE`S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
RELATIONS”

Specialty 292 “International Economic Relations”

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It is submitted for the Bachelor's degree requirements fulfillment.

Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source
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ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic
“CORRUPTION COUNTERACTION AS A FACTOR IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE`S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
RELATIONS”

student Valeriia Vialkova

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 83 pages, including references consisted of 48 used sources, which is placed on 5 pages. The paper contains 1 tables, 15 figures, as well as 1 apps that are presented on 5 pages.

Keyword: CORRUPTION, CORRUPTION COUNTERACTION, CORRUPTION PERCEPTION, SHADOW ECONOMY, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, CORRUPTION SCANDALS, ECONOMIC CRIME, LIBERALIZATION, ANTOCORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS,

The purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to identify the way international economic relations with Ukraine were established and developed under anticorruption efforts as the main driver.

The object of research is corruption and corruption counteraction.

The subject of the research is development of international anticorruption cooperation of Ukraine.

In the process of research depending on the goals and objectives, we used relevant methods of studying economic processes, including method of theoretical generalization, hypothetical and axiomatic methods, methods of induction and deduction, historical method, content analysis, factor analysis, comparative analysis, causal analysis.

The information base of the work is legislative and normative acts of national and international level (United Nations, Council of Europe, Verkhovna Rada), scientific articles and abstracts of domestic and foreign scientists, analytical reports of international organizations (Transparency International, GRECO, United Nations, OECD, IMF, World Bank), press materials (New York Times, Washington Post, BBC, Ukrainska Pravda, Radio Svoboda, Finance.Liga) and other internet-resources.

According to the results of the study the following conclusions are formulated:

1) Corruption has existed since the appearance of the first states with monopoly on certain services.

2) Corruption scandals became the factor that brought corruption to the agenda at the international level. The author made his own sample of the most ambitious scandals and revealed the beginning of global changes in the perception of corruption in the 70's of the 20th century.

3) The most damaging economic consequences of corruption are destruction of fair competition, monopolization, impossibility to implement liberal reforms, undermining public confidence in state institutions and the capitalist foundations, as well as outflow of investments. It also revealed the connection between international crime, money laundering and the fight against these phenomena with corruption. This link is also an important factor in shaping international cooperation against corruption.

4) The first conventions, conferences and international organizations appeared during the 90's of the 20th century. The author has created a database of the emergence of the first anti-corruption institutions around the world. The 178 countries were ordered according to the dates of their institutions creation, as well as the presence of a certain degree of independence. There was found a link between the weakness of the political system and the degree of independence of anti-corruption institutions: the more developed and independent the anti-corruption system, the worse political and economic state of the country.

5) Corruption in Ukraine, according to the data studied, also appeared even before the proclamation of independence and was part of the communication of society with officials.

6) It made its way into the current state system during the reign of Kravchuk and Kuchma. The period of the 90s was characterized by weak institutions, lack of control over the state budget, destructive economic reforms and low living standards of the population. In addition, under Kuchma, an oligarchy was formed, which would later become the main problem when trying to change the status quo.

7) The connection of corruption with the main historical events in Ukraine was revealed, such as the protests Ukraine without Kuchma, the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity.

8) Corruption has significantly affected the public's confidence in state institutions, the country's economic development and its competitiveness. It was because of corruption at the start of the war with Russia that the problem of the weakness of the defense sector was.

9) At the same time, it was scandals and revolutions that created civic awareness of Ukrainians by 2014. Civil activists have become one of the main drivers of the implementation of changes to combat corruption.

10) Another sphere of influence has become the international community represented by international organizations and partners. International countries are interested in cooperation with strong states with developed economies, which is the motivation for assistance and pressure on Ukraine.

11) Under the influence of these two actors, it was possible to create the first institutions of anti-corruption struggle, to promote reforms in medicine, education, the banking sector, energy, the military industry, law enforcement agencies and in other areas.

12) Corruption is currently the second most serious problem in Ukraine after the war, according to Ukrainians. The main indices of perceptions of corruption were analyzed. The Corruption Perceptions Index from Transparency International in 2021 reached its record high of 33 points out of 100, placing Ukraine in 117th place out of 180 countries. Prior to that, its results were mostly below 30, which ranked Ukraine among countries with a dangerous level of corruption. Another index from the World Bank includes an assessment of corruption, which roughly coincides in dynamics with those already mentioned. The country's competitiveness index had sharper jumps and is now showing an upward trend.

13) In terms of efficiency, anti-corruption institutions are below the average in the opinion of society and business. Experts, on the other hand, rate their work more highly, assigning them a little more than 3 points out of 5 possible.

14) At the expense of international organizations, the situation is rather ambiguous. In 2020, Ukraine did not fully implement any of the 5 recommendations of Transparency International, having worked out only 2 of them and left 3 without due attention. In terms of implementation of the GRECO recommendations, the situation is somewhat better – only 26% were not implemented. But only 12% are fully embodied.

15) At the moment, another challenge has arisen in front of Ukraine – the Covid-19 pandemic. Corruption has affected the poor preparedness of the health

care system for such a crisis and affects the effectiveness of the fight against the virus.

16) In order to better deal with this and many other problems, the Ukrainian government needs to carry out many reforms. At the moment, three recommendations have been put forward to improve the effectiveness of combating corruption: to introduce transparent and accountable management of public assets and guarantee the further development of the procurement sector; to ensure the independence and capacity of the anti-corruption infrastructure; to form a professional and independent judiciary. To do this, Ukraine needs to complete many tasks, such as, for example, reform of the High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges; liquidation of OASK; ensuring transparency and impartiality of competitions for the heads of anti-corruption bodies; transfer of powers to investigate corruption cases under the full control of independent institutions.

The obtained results can be used in the process of further development of strategies to combat corruption in Ukraine.

Results of approbation of the basic provisions of the qualification Bachelor work was considered at:

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Academic and Research Institute of Business, Economics and Management

Department of International Economic Relations

APPROVED BY
Head of the Department
Doctor of Economics,
Professor
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«__» _____ 2021 .

TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 " International Economic Relations ")

student IV course, group ME-72a.en

Vialkova Valeriia Vitaliivna

1. The theme of the paper is Corruption counteraction as a factor in the development of Ukraine`s international economic relations approved by the order of the university from « 19 » April 2021 №0193-VI
2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is « 19 » May 2021
3. The purpose of the qualification paper is to identify the way international economic relations with Ukraine were established and developed under anticorruption efforts as the main driver.
4. The object of the research is corruption and corruption counteraction.
5. The subject of research is development of international anticorruption cooperation of Ukraine.
6. The qualification paper is carried out on materials: legislative and normative acts of national and international level (United Nations, Council of Europe, Verkhovna Rada), scientific articles and abstracts of domestic and foreign scientists, analytical reports of international organizations (Transparency International, GRECO, United Nations, OECD, IMF, World Bank), press materials (New York Times, Washington Post, BBC, Ukrains`ka Pravda, Finance.Liga) and other internet-resources.
7. Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

Chapter 1 Development of international corruption counteraction – 09.04.2021

Chapter 1 deals with analysis of the development of perception of corruption from its first interpretations to the second half of the 20th century; identification of the factors of bringing corruption to the agenda at the international level; analysis of the negative consequences of corruption for the economy; consideration of the evolution of the development of the fight against corruption at the international level;

Chapter 2 Corruption in Ukraine: aspects and challenges of corruption counteraction under international cooperation – 14.05.2021

Chapter 2 deals with tracking of the origins of corruption in Ukraine and how it took root in the political system in the first years of independence; determination why corruption was not considered an important problem and from what moment and under what factors of influence the fight against corruption became an important part of Ukraine's policy development; the main economic problems that have emerged under the influence of corruption; exploration of Ukraine's cooperation with international organizations and partners in the fight against corruption; study of the main anti-corruption institutions and the history of their emergence; analysis of the indexes of perceptions of corruption and their dynamics, as well as indicators of the effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions

8. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by
1	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the IER Department, Professor, Doctor of Economics	09.02.2021	09.04.2021
2	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the IER Department, Professor, Doctor of Economics	10.04.2021	14.05.2021

9. Date of issue of the task: « 09 » February 2021

Research Advisor: _____ Petrushenko Y.M.

The tasks have been received: _____ Vialkova V.V.

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INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of corruption has affected all sectors of society and has become an international problem. Most countries have recognized corruption as the main threat to the principles of democracy and the development of states at all levels of political activity, but only the 21st century has become the beginning of the formation of an international anti-corruption system. The shadow nature of corruption creates significant obstacles to combating it: it is difficult to track, its scale can only be imagined, and the harm of its consequences extends to all spheres of state functioning.

Globalization has created even more challenges for corrupt countries to increase or at least maintain their competitiveness. Although there is not a single state in the world without corruption, its level significantly affects the country image. In highly corrupt countries, economic freedoms are poorly developed, the principles of fair competition between businesses, a high level of the shadow sector of the economy, unstable macroeconomic indicators, and many, many other problems are undermined. Investments do not come to such countries, both external and internal, a high level of emigration and brain drain, innovation is hampered and the confidence of other countries, especially international donor partners, is undermined.

Unfortunately, Ukraine is just such a state – according to a survey of the population, the problem of corruption is the second most important after the war in the east. Under the influence of corruption, billions of dollars disappeared from the state budget, there were man-made disasters, murders and even whole coups d'état. The irreparable damage that this country has faced since the beginning of its existence as an independent state greatly undermined the economy of Ukraine and, in order not to face similar problems in the future, there was a demand for the creation of a powerful anti-corruption system. Without international organizations and partners, this is not easy to implement: recommendations, access to international practices, scientific research, monitoring of indicators and even

funding are required. It is the fight against corruption that has become the unifying factor of Ukraine with international organizations.

But international cooperation is not a panacea, which is evident from the unsatisfactory results of the functioning of the institutions newly created under its influence. Corruption requires a lot of research, analysis and strategic decisions to bring Ukraine closer to more developed countries. Accordingly, the relevance of the work is due to the need to analyze the origins of corruption, its harm to the Ukrainian economy and how international cooperation helps to improve the situation with the anti-corruption fight in the country.

Over the past decades, thousands of studies have been conducted on the issue of corruption. International organizations such as the United Nations, Organization for economic co-operation and development, The Group of States against Corruption and so on are involved. Also non-governmental organizations of the international level are involved in the research, such as Transparency International, and local ones - in Ukraine, such are the Center for Corruption Counteraction, Independent Anticorruption Committee, Hromadsky Monitoring, and so on. If we talk about researchers and scientists, the most outstanding are R. Klitgaard, R. Williams, R. Anderson, A. Shleifer, R.W. Vishny, E. Brown, T. A. George, I. Amundsen, Gupta S., B. Volzhenkin, A. Dreyer, D. Kaufman and lots of others. Among Ukrainian researches there are L. Arkusha, V. Gvozdetsky, V. Derega, O. Dulsky, V. Zhuravsky, M. Kamlyk, M. Karmazina, J. Kashuba, O. M. Arkeeva, O. Gus, I. Vysmulek, M. Mykhalchenko, O. Mykhalchenko. However, the state of scientific research of the problem of corruption is generally insufficient.

The purpose of the qualification paper is to identify the way international economic relations with Ukraine were established and developed under anticorruption efforts as the main driver.

In accordance with the purpose of the qualification paper, the following tasks were set

- to analyze the development of perception of corruption from its first interpretations to the second half of the 20th century;
- to identify the factors of bringing corruption to the agenda at the international level;
- to analyze the negative consequences of corruption for the economy;
- to consider the evolution of the development of the fight against corruption at the international level;
- to trace the origins of corruption in Ukraine and how it took root in the political system in the first years of independence;
- to determine why corruption was not considered an important problem and from what moment and under what factors of influence the fight against corruption became an important part of Ukraine's policy development;
- to highlight the main economic problems that have emerged under the influence of corruption;
- to explore Ukraine's cooperation with international organizations and partners in the fight against corruption;
- to study the main anti-corruption institutions and the history of their emergence;
- to analyze the indexes of perceptions of corruption and their dynamics, as well as indicators of the effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions.

The object of study is corruption and corruption counteraction.

The subject of the study is development of international anticorruption cooperation of Ukraine.

Research methods: abstract-logical, method of theoretical generalization, hypothetical and axiomatic methods, methods of induction and deduction, historical method, content analysis, factor analysis, comparative analysis, causal analysis.

Informational base consists of legislative and normative acts of national and international level (United Nations, Council of Europe, Verkhovna Rada), scientific articles and abstracts of domestic and foreign scientists, analytical reports of international organizations (Transparency International, GRECO, United Nations, OECD, IMF, World Bank), press materials (New York Times, Washington Post, BBC, Ukrains`ka Pravda, Radio Svoboda, Finance.Liga) and other internet-resources.

The practical significance of the obtained results. The work contains a detailed analysis of the cause-and-effect links of the appearance of corruption, its formation as an international problem and a threat to economic development, analysis of the influence of international organizations and other factors on the promotion of anti-corruption reforms in Ukraine and measurement of their effectiveness. The results of this work can be used to further development of strategies to combat corruption in Ukraine.

Elements of scientific novelty of work. Qualification paper, in addition to analyzing information from both external and internal sources, contains the author's analytics. To study the problem of corruption, a study was carried out of the influence of corruption scandals on the growth of the popularity of the topic of corruption and bringing it to the international level. The analysis contains the author's sample of the most ambitious, according to the author opinion, scandals and their timeline of occurrence to trace the correlation with the appearance of the first international conferences, conventions, strategies and programs. The author also created a database of the dates of the appearance of the first anti-corruption institutions in 178 countries of the world and the types of these bodies. On the basis of these data, a map was formed to analyze the impact of the development of international cooperation on the emergence of anti-corruption institutions.

Approbation of the results of research was carried out on the II International scientific and practical conference “International Economic Relations and Sustainable Development” based on the results of which theses on the topic “Impact of corruption on the economic development” were published.

1 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION COUNTERACTION

1.1 History of corruption: origins, first interpretations, evolution of the perception of corruption as a problem of society

Building effective laws, institutions and international cooperation requires defining what we are actually fighting against. And already at the stage of agreeing on the generally recognized interpretation of "what is corruption", the first conflicts arise, because its perception in each individual culture was formed under different factors of influence. Corruption itself, having dozens of types of embodiment and a hidden nature, affects most of the political life of the country, manifesting itself indifferently depending on the numerous reasons for its appearance. Disputes over the definition exist today, and deepening in the study of the essence creates even more questions, but the works of researchers did lead to the creation of a certain standard in the legal environment. However, in order to trace the cause-and-effect relationship, it is worth starting with the study of the origins, namely the first interpretations.

With the emergence of the state as a new organizational form of society's life, an integral component of which is the management process, the preconditions for bureaucratic and corruption manifestations were formed. This prerequisite consisted in separating the functions of managing state activities and giving the official the right to dispose of resources, making decisions at his own discretion. Such powers inevitably led to a clash of two spheres of interest – public and private, and the prevalence of the second one is the motive for the phenomenon of corruption.

The described perception of the root causes of the emergence of corruption allows for its existence throughout the history of mankind under the state. Of course, there is no evidence of corruption dating back to the preliterate era, but theoretically it can be assumed that it could have existed at that time as well.

The historical justification for this theory is considered to be the custom of bringing gifts to the leaders (priests) in order to obtain their favor. A valuable gift was a guarantee that the request would be fulfilled. Therefore, in primitive societies, such remuneration was considered as something normal. Especially in ancient times, judges were engaged in venality, which led to the illegal redistribution of property and the desire to resolve the dispute outside the legal field.

This theory is supported by references to similar conclusions by thinkers of ancient times and representatives of the clergy. For example, the mention of corruption was recorded in the Bible as a great sin:

“Do not accept a bribe, for a bribe blinds those
who see and twists the words of the innocent”

Exodus 23: 8

The word corruption is explained by two theories, both of which refer to Latin origins. If you believe the first, then this word consists of two parts - *correi* (accomplice) and *rumpere* (spoil, destroy, violate), which in the combined form means participation in the activities of several (at least two) persons whose purpose is to damage, violate the normal the process of observing the interests of the state or the process of managing the affairs of society. According to another theory, "corruption" consists of the Latin words *com* (together) and *rumpere*, which, in fact, have about the same meaning when they are compatible.

The first written evidence of the existence of corruption was recorded in the religious and legal literature of the ancient centers of human civilization. The earliest records of corruption date back to the thirteenth century BC, during the Assyrian civilization. On the found plates, written in cuneiform, archaeologists managed to find out how and who took bribes. Starting from the III-II millennia BC, such references can be found in the history of Egypt, China, India, Judea and Mesopotamia [1].

Corruption was condemned by the first dynasty of Ancient Egypt. So, in one of the texts of the XXII century BC, in the "Teaching of the King of Herculeopolis

to his son Merikar" it is said: "... Raise up your nobles so that they act according to your laws. He who is rich in his house is impartial. He is the lord of things, and does not in need...". This quote directly speaks of the offerings to the Egyptian nobles, and only supposedly the wisdom of some kings who made them immensely rich could reduce the corruption of the "ancient bureaucrats".

One of the oldest references to corruption is found in the cuneiforms of Sumer from the middle of the third millennium BC, when the Sumerian king Urukagina tried to suppress the abuse of judges and officials who extorted rewards. In the archives of Ancient Babylon, references have been preserved for the second half of the XXIV century BC. e, and also in the Laws of the Babylonian king Hammurabi, dated by the XIX century BC. e., where the punishment was mentioned in the form of payment of a fine in the amount of twenty times the amount sought and removal from the post of a judge convicted of an unfair change of decision [2].

It is noteworthy that in the ancient Indian treatise "Arthashastra", IV century. BC, there is a list of forty ways to steal government property, and the fight against them was of the highest importance for the king. The main means of struggle is the denunciation mechanism, which rewarded with a share of property confiscated from the perpetrator for abuse of office.

Aristotle and Plato tried to characterize corruption as a social phenomenon. They created the first model of corruption known to scientists – the "moral model", which explained human imperfection as an obstacle to a legitimate society. Aristotle, when judging the bribery of the Delphic oracle by the Alcmeodine family to attract Sparta to the conquest of Athens, came to the conclusion that even the gods can be bribed. Plato, on the other hand, discusses the corruption of political institutions in his book "Republic".

Medieval Europe was a period of flourishing corruption. This was influenced by the centralization of state administration, the development of monetary relations and the merging of the branches of state power, contrary to the principles of Roman law. The concentration of power in the hands of the church

clergy and secular officials and the growth of its unlimitedness led to large-scale theft and unlimited use of resources for their own enrichment. Punishments for such actions were resorted to up to the severing of limbs or burning at the stake of the Inquisition. However, the perception of corruption was still equated with custom, the norm of social functioning.

Nevertheless, many thinkers increasingly turned their attention to the problem of corruption. The works of Machiavelli (1469-1527 pp.) testify to the decline of modern morals in comparison with the customs of antiquity. He viewed political life as inextricably linked with endless games of passions and interests, and defined corruption as a factor of moral degradation and dishonesty. Machiavelli singled out the ability to "preserve one's state" as the criterion of civic virtue, and since everything natural is doomed to degradation, the indicator of corruption is the duration of the corresponding preservation. One of the most important factors in the existence of corruption lies in people's indifference to the public good, and the whole question is how to counteract this dangerous tendency. Society cannot exist without the active consent of the people. Therefore, corruption in a city can be prevented by a clear model of public affairs, although the appearance of political virtue displayed is controversial [3].

In modern times, the English thinker Thomas Hobbes (1588-1671 pp.) saw the roots of corruption, from which "disregard for all laws sprouts". He also argued that "people who are proud of their wealth bravely commit crimes in the hope that they will be able to escape punishment by bribing state justice, obtaining innocence in exchange for money or other forms of reward." [4]

The representative of the French Enlightenment, Charles Louis de Montesquieu (1689-1755), also drew his attention to the problem of corruption, in particular, he argued that: "... from the experience of centuries it is known that any person with power is inclined to abuse it, and he will continue to do so until he reaches a certain limit [4].

Although corruption can be traced throughout a significant part of human history, its perception by society has changed rather slowly. At the same time,

historical and geographical circumstances influenced significant differences in social thought and its development. Nevertheless, the importance and attention to the issue of abuse of power by statesmen gradually changed its implementation in the legislation of different countries. Yes, in some historical periods, certain corrupt acts were actually considered permissible, or the punishments for them were either rather light, or were not applied at all.

In the legal environment, significant changes began after the appearance of the Napoleonic Code of France in 1810. It can be seen as the desire of the modern state of the nineteenth century to make the abuse of office by civil servants a serious crime against public confidence in the administration, its decency and impartiality. After the French Revolution, the political idea that government power comes from the people and therefore should only be used in the interests of the people has become firmly entrenched. It is this fundamental modern democratic political concept that underlies the criminalization of corruption.

Since then, this example has been followed by other continental legislation. They appeared in different states, while having differences in the perception of what corruption is, the types of its manifestations and the corresponding punishments. The scale of its destructiveness has not yet been fully fixed in the consciousness of society. And that status quo lasted until the moment in history that exposed the rotten essence of political power and forever cemented corruption as a threat in the eyes of ordinary citizens – Watergate.

1.2 Analysis of the factors behind the emergence of corruption as an international problem

As we now know, corruption is not something new. Its trail can be traced for a considerable period of time, and attempts at confrontation have already been made in some countries. This problem did not appear out of nowhere, and did not disappear anywhere. But, as we also know, the perception of corruption by both officials and society was rather indifferent. It did not have such close attention to

itself as now, and did not occupy the highest places in the ratings of the "most dangerous problems of the state."

This raises a logical question: what, in fact, has changed? After all, corruption, although it has many types of its manifestation, has not changed its essence. The answer lies in the "problem", or rather, when a phenomenon takes on this label. This is influenced by many factors, but the most important determinant is publicity. A problem becomes a problem when society talks about it.

On the issue of corruption, it is not so easy to determine the point when it appeared on the agenda and dealt such a blow that it did not disappear from this agenda anymore. There are quite a few theories, but they all share one characteristic – scandalousness. And this is what I will analyze in my research.

The 19th Conference of Ministers of Justice of European countries of 1994 is considered the beginning of the path to building international relations to combat corruption, because it was at it that this topic was first raised. It was agreed that corruption really requires attention and action at the European level due to the destabilization of democratic institutions under its influence. This concern, as noted in the opening speech of the Italian Minister of Justice, was justified by the increased public attention to corruption scandals. This premise is also mentioned in the first 1996 Anti-Corruption Action Program, prepared by the Multidisciplinary Anti-Corruption Group, established on the recommendation of the above-mentioned 19th conference. In the section "Corruption as a problem of society" in the subsection describing historical preconditions in paragraph 10 it is written:

“Since the early 90s, corruption has always been in the headlines. Although it has always been present in the history of mankind, it seems to have actually spread through the newspaper columns and legal reports of a number of states from all over the world, regardless of their economic or political regime. Countries in both Western and Central and Eastern Europe have been literally shaken by huge corruption scandals, and some now believe that corruption is the most serious threat to their democracies and economies.”[5]

This quote indicates a high level of attention to corruption in media resources such as the press, television and other media. Indeed, if you look at the headlines of the 90s, you can see many references to various scandals in all corners of the world. However, this phenomenon, contrary to the time period indicated in the Program, began much earlier.

In my analysis, I tried to highlight the most ambitious corruption scandals of the 20th century in terms of publicity, level of harm and countries involved:

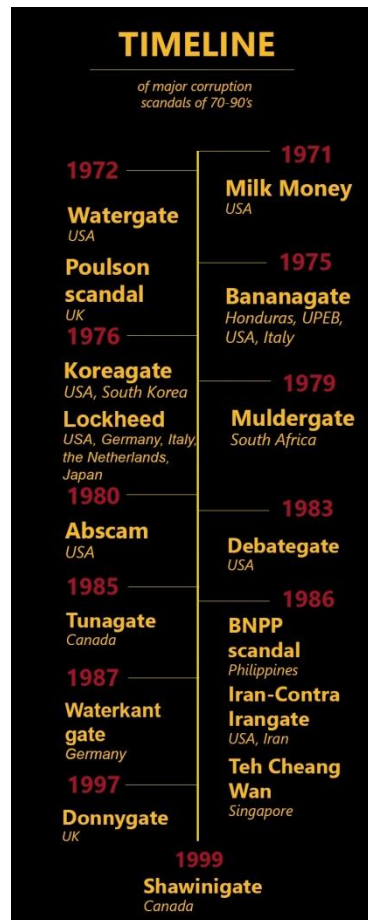


Figure 1.1 – Timeline of major corruption scandals of 70-90's*

* Source: compiled by the author

According to the timeline, 1971 records the first mention in the mass media of the so-called Milk Money Scandal. Although the date of the exposure is indicated exactly like this, it attracted wide popularity and public attention only in 1974. This was influenced by the connection of the scandal with the 37th President of the United States of America – Richard Nixon. American Milk Producers Inc. has requested \$ 100 million in milk subsidies from U.S. taxpayers in exchange for \$ 2 million in contributions to Nixon's re-election campaign [6].

This is not the only Nixon scandal. In fact, it was he who launched the process of the so-called scandalous madness, which is why, from the 70s to the present day, we have been observing journalists chasing high-profile headlines about corrupt officials. And, although the Milk Money Scandal was the initiator in the time of its origin, in terms of volume it does not exceed the largest in the history of the United States - the Watergate scandal of 1972-1974.

Four months before Richard Nixon's re-election for a second term, 5 people were detained who entered the Watergate Hotel, the headquarters of the Democratic candidate. They were caught installing listening equipment and photographing internal documents. Despite public discussions, this did not prevent Nixon from assuming the presidency, because the investigation had not yet been completed. During the investigation, after the testimony of some officials, it was revealed that Nixon had a tape of conversations with his assistants, which Nixon refused to provide. Also, Nixon's reaction to the investigation, in the form of an order to the attorney general to fire Archibald Cox after his request for tapes, triggered a reaction in the form of a series of resignations, which was called the "Saturday massacre." All of these events attracted massive public influence. The court hearings, which were televised in all states, recruited huge numbers of wardens. When the requested tapes were made public, the president announced his resignation prior to impeachment, making him the first and only US president to end his term ahead of schedule [7].

But why does this political resonance belong to the category of corruption scandals? The fact is that the installation of listening devices is a service in which there is a customer and an executor, which included funding from the Republicans and abuse of their powers and connections. The investigation revealed links with several companies, such as Lockheed corporation, Exxon, Mobil, Phillips Petroleum. The investigation also revealed the involvement of large companies in bribery of foreign officials in order to obtain business gain, which led to the disclosure of the third large-scale scandal of the 70s related to bribes in the sale of aircraft by the aerospace company Lockheed [8].

This story triggered a colossal reaction, because this event had a huge impact on the emergence of the so-called "Crisis of Democracy", not only in the United States, but also in other countries. Watergate was the tipping point after which public perceptions of corruption began to radicalize. This process was supported in every possible way by the media, which realized the enormous potential of such revelations in popularizing publishing houses and channels, as well as the scale of public admiration for the topic of corruption as the embodiment of the weakness and dishonor of political leaders. Whereas earlier they relied on those in power to create material, now journalists have taken on the role of watchdogs of public interests, promoting the thesis that all politicians are liars and they have something to hide.

Another fact also points to the importance of the Watergate scandal. It was after him that the media launched a trend to use the libfix -gate in names to indicate a scandal, especially concerning politics. It was introduced by William Safire, a conservative columnist for the New York Times and a former speechwriter for the Nixon administration. There is speculation that a Nixon supporter in this way tried to reduce the relative importance of his crimes, mixing all the scandals in association with Watergate. Libfix has spread all over the world, even stuck in some languages and has local adaptations.

The leaks of corruption machinations were also influenced by the politicians themselves. After realizing what results can be achieved by revealing the secrets of opponents in the corruption sphere, the democrats began to use this tool very actively. In the revelations, all the tools of influence on the public were used, up to the cinema, because it was with the help of the Democratic Party that the film about the Watergate scandal was made. In turn, the Republicans also adopted this political weapon in their guerrilla struggle for power, launching a "dirty linen war." Moreover, the accusations themselves were not necessarily supported by evidence, but these campaigns against opponents forced officials to disclose more details about their personal affairs in order to build a reputation for professional aptitude. But the more was revealed, the more demands were put forward from all interested

parties. And even if the stated claims were really refuted, information viruses and fakes massively hit the public, creating doubts and even hatred of politicians. In fact, despite the work of the so-called presumption of innocence, it did not protect against reputational harm. By the way, the question of the presumption of innocence plays a rather important role in the process of creating and implementing anti-corruption mechanisms, but more on that later.

A wave of scandals choked not only the United States, but also other countries. They have been observed in various parts of the world since the 70s. Examples can be seen on the Timeline, but there were many more. As a result, the scale of the number of scandals and the harm of their consequences up to the overthrow of political leaders gave corruption a new status of a problem of not only national but also international significance. However, if we recall that this problem was first brought to the agenda by the 19th conference in 1994, a completely logical question arises: why, despite all the harm of corruption, for 20 years no action was taken by the international society to fight?

The answer lies, again, in misperception. Corruption scandals attracted enough attention, but they were viewed more as a problem of the integrity of individual individuals, rather than something systemic. Corruption was a sign of the weakness of the political regime and economic system, which supposedly disappeared with the development of the state and the improvement of its institutions. This is the conclusion reached when analyzing the corruption of African countries, defining it as a temporary stage in the development of new states with political immaturity.

More developed countries, such as the United States, took on the role of some mentors on economic growth and the fight against corruption. The World Bank has used its financial strength through SAL (Structural Adjustment Lending) programs to advance neoliberal reforms such as privatization, deregulation, and government downsizing. It was assumed that since it worked in the West, then it will work in Africa.

But the expected surge in economic growth was not observed, and the problem of corruption, according to some reports, even worsened. The weakening of an already weak government led to the acceleration of the processes of destabilization of the government, which reduced its ability to establish rules for effectively fighting corruption. Moreover, the process of privatization and deregulation, instead of the expected surge in competition and a decrease in the state's monopoly on some sectors of the economy, opened up much more opportunities for corruption schemes, which, as a result, politicians took advantage of. For example, it is worth mentioning the emergence of the so-called "political banks", which after the deregulation of the financial sector ended up in the hands of officials and their relatives, leaving only the name in the status of "private bank". Politicians thus built up capital for speculation or simple theft, using connections to obtain public sector bills such as payrolls [9].

This phenomenon led to the following conclusions:

1) There is no standardized mechanism for solving the problem of corruption. No matter how correct the methods of Western countries may seem to raise economic growth based on their experience, the individuality of states has not been canceled. There are many factors that create a unique system of state functioning, which requires detailed analysis (and not an imposed view from the outside) and elaboration of ways to solve systemic problems.

2) The first suggestions appeared that corruption is not a symptom or a consequence of political or economic instability, and all steps to raise the economy will not lead to its extermination. Accordingly, corruption is at the very least a cause of instability that is deeply rooted and widespread, rather than superficial and transient.

Nevertheless, it was possible to come to the conclusion about the seriousness of the problem of corruption and its prevalence much earlier, because the same reforms in African countries have been carried out since the 60s. Moreover, the influx of scandals, starting from the 70s, should have laid in the minds of researchers the idea of corruption as a phenomenon that has no boundaries and

special conditions. This could be attributed to an insufficient amount of information and facts, but there is a theory that makes much more sense in such a long ignoring of the corruption issue - the influence of the Cold War.

The values of the Western world and the priority in enhancing the reputation of the capitalist society in the eyes of other states were the main goals during the Cold War with the Soviet Union. The confrontation between the two systems involved all kinds of tools to whiten the advantages and hide the disadvantages. Corruption was one of these shortcomings, with serious consequences in the form of increased distrust of government leaders and the system as a whole [10].

The perception of corruption in the Soviet space was completely different. Representatives of the nomenclature were actually not subject to jurisdiction and were not too afraid of punishment, and the fight against "corruption" was only indicative and political in nature, being applied to individuals who were not favorable to the regime for "abuse of office." Until the end of the 80s in the USSR, the word corruption as such did not exist, it was presented through the terms bribery, connivance or abuse, indirectly and not fully describing this phenomenon. The fight against corruption in the Soviet Union can be described through a simple saying – "not caught – not a thief."

Society also had no signs of resisting corruption, because the whole life of the Soviet people was built on it. With a constant shortage of food, equipment, clothing and other goods, endless queues for housing, it was corruption that was a kind of "salvation" for an ordinary citizen of the USSR. Officials, of course, used this, especially in trade – if a "Soviet man" wanted to live relatively comfortably, he could get certain opportunities through "his" people.

Accordingly, corruption scandals for the most part dealt a serious blow to Western countries, which was also used by Soviet propaganda. This was a rather powerful weapon for undermining society's faith in the light capitalist world. And the sudden appearance of corruption on the international agenda in the 90s is associated with the disappearance of an ideological enemy and the subsequent end of the Cold War. This allowed for the first time to recognize the true scale of the

problem and to join the crusade against corruption, thus increasing the reputation of Western countries as the main defenders of the world from corrupt politicians and satisfying the demand of society for strengthening the mechanisms of struggle.

"Government is not the solution to our problem, government is the problem"

Ronald Reagan

As a result, we have come to the conclusion that corruption is not marginal, trivial or transitory. This is not a problem limited to the borders of less developed countries, or a problem that only affects certain types of political regime. This is a serious problem in a democracy and dictatorship, in centralized and decentralized states, in a market and planned economy, in industrial and peasant societies, in rich and poor countries. And to fight it, international cooperation is required.

1.3. Corruption: types, negative consequences and economic problems

Why is international cooperation necessary to fight corruption? Indeed, in the previous paragraphs, the individuality of the systems of functioning of each state was mentioned, the factors in the emergence of one or another form of corruption and, accordingly, methods of combating it. And the presence of corruption all over the world does not necessarily mean the need to create an international anti-corruption system.

The conclusion about the importance of international intervention is associated with the boost in corruption research in the second half of the 20th century. This led to a more tangible understanding of this phenomenon. The deeper the researchers plunged into the study of the nature of corruption, the more its connections with other, more superficial negative phenomena were revealed.

It was through research at the end of the 20th century that the main features of corruption were first deduced. The World Bank has been studying this issue for quite a long time, therefore its definition of corruption as "abuse of office for personal gain", albeit briefly, but rather broadly, because it goes beyond bribery and bribery and encompasses numerous forms of misappropriation of public funds

for private use. But, since corruption is a multidimensional socio-economic, political and moral phenomenon, it is customary to consider it through a whole range of illegal actions and unethical actions:

1. Bribery is one of the main instruments of corruption, which is used to obtain monetary gain by a public person through:

- bribery in the field of government contracts;
- illegal distribution of state benefits;
- reducing tax liabilities for individuals;
- requests or offers of bribes for issuing a license;
- speeding up the granting of permission to carry out legal activities or the threat of inaction;
- changes in legal consequences in litigation.

2. Theft - theft of state property by officials entrusted with their order. This includes both large-scale "spontaneous" privatization of state assets by public persons, and petty theft of office equipment, cars, fuel, and so on. It is also credited with stealing financial resources such as, for example, tax revenues/fees and treasury money.

3. Fraud is a broader legal term that encompasses both bribery and embezzlement by means of deception used to gain the benefit of an official. For example, we can mention the involvement of state representatives in the black and gray sectors of the economy by "whitening" such actions through legislative instruments [11].

4. Extortion - obtaining a benefit by a public person through blackmail, violence or coercion. This is, in fact, a corrupt deal, involving harsher methods of its reproduction. At the same time, the exchange of benefits is unequal, because the victim of such an action, under the pressure of an atmosphere of insecurity, receives nothing more than negative freedom.

5. Favoritism, or nepotism, is an abuse of power, implying an extremely biased distribution of public resources, positions or benefits to friends and relatives, regardless of their merits. Many authoritarian presidents have tried to

consolidate their precarious position in power by appointing family members to key political, economic, military and security positions in the state apparatus [12].

6. Corruption at the political and bureaucratic levels. The difference between the levels is not so straightforward, because for this it is necessary to separate politics and management, which in most political systems are rather mixed categories. Bureaucratic, or petty, corruption occurs mainly in the process of the final implementation of public services, in other words, in the interaction of officials with the public. For example, in police stations, tax offices, passport offices, and so on. Political is more than a deviation from formal and written legal norms, from codes of professional ethics and judicial decisions. It takes place at the highest level of the state among persons capable of changing legislation and making political decisions to satisfy personal interests.

7. Isolated and systemic corruption. Depending on the degree of incidence of corruption incidents and its perception in society, corruption can be a rather rare and condemned phenomenon, or it can be of a systemic nature. In the first case, there is a fairly strong resistance to corrupt behavior in the state, and the existing institutions are aimed at restoring the equilibrium of the system. In the second, corruption is a norm of life, a continuous contradiction of formal and informal rules. Government officials create whole schemes of varying degrees of coordination and involvement of departments, and society has strong incentives to obey them.

8. Corruption in the private sector. Fraud and bribery also occurs in the private sector, often with costly results, such as scaring off foreign investors, losing support for privatization and other liberal reforms, macroeconomic destabilization, and even financial crises. However, corruption in the public sector is a more serious problem, and its control can be a prerequisite for fighting corruption in the private sector.

All these illegal actions have common conditions for their occurrence: discretionary powers of a state person, the possibility of extracting economic rent by these powers under a monopoly, and weak institutions of accountability and

control as an incentive. These criteria in Klitgaard's theory were transformed into corruption formula with three variables (1.1):

$$C = M + D - A, \quad (1.1)$$

where C – corruption:

M – economic rent, or monopoly;

D – discretionary power or freedom of action;

A – accountability and degree of responsibility [13].

According to this equation, the greater the monopoly power over a product or service, which provides the possibility of obtaining economic rent, and the higher the power of a public person in the freedom of action relative to decisions about the allocation of resources, the higher the level of corruption in the public sector. At the same time, a high level of accountability and punishment of such individuals helps to reduce corruption risks. Accordingly, the corruption benefit depends on the fine for violations and the likelihood of being caught for prosecution.

However, monopoly and low control do not necessarily lead to corruption, which through additional research has led to the addition of two additional variables to the formula - Integrity and Transparency (1.2).

$$C = M + D - A - (I + T), \quad (1.2)$$

where I – Integrity;

T – transparency.

Perhaps, at first glance, the scale of the influence and destructiveness of corruption is not obvious. It would seem that some kind of transactions are outside the legal framework that could go wrong. But, unfortunately, corruption is the driver of so many destructive processes that it is rightfully considered one of the most dangerous problems of states.

The main consequences of corruption:

- economic losses and inefficiency;
- poverty and inequality;
- personal loss, bullying and dysfunction;

- degradation of infrastructure;
- rebuilding political and economic systems to be functionally beneficial for corrupt officials;
- impunity and unfair justice;
- growing illiberal populism;
- prosperity of organized crime and terrorism;
- reduced state capacity;
- increasing polarization and unrest;
- climate change and damage to biodiversity;
- violation of an individual's rights;
- reducing the state's potential in the field of security and destabilization (up to armed conflicts);
- public disillusionment with the political system and cynicism;
- disastrous consequences for the legitimacy of public institutions and the very usefulness of formal norms expected to be followed by citizens and firms [14].

Hundreds of scientific studies have been written on all the problems caused by corruption. Thousands of pages are devoted to them and, unfortunately, it is impossible to even briefly touch on each one to explain the cause-and-effect relationship in this work. Even this short list does not reveal the list of all spheres of influence of corruption destructiveness. But since the topic is devoted to international economic relations, we will focus on revealing the main consequences for the economy.

Since corruption has a shadow nature, it is not possible to accurately measure economic costs. The World Economic Forum announced a figure of at least 2.6 trillion dollars a year, or 5% of the total world GDP, goes to corruption schemes. According to the World Bank, individuals, businesses and businesses lose more than \$1 trillion in bribes each year [15]. However, these numbers can be much higher, unfortunately.

However, the economic consequences of corruption do not end there in numbers. Briefly speaking about the main ones, the most important is the murder of market freedom. How?

Corruption occurs where bureaucratic processes and their monopolization create significant transaction costs for businesses and other individuals, which creates the motivation to participate in corrupt transactions. In a sense, this is the market's rational response to government failures, which can thus be detected and remedied. And it would seem that accelerating these processes and increasing "competition" for these public services should increase the efficiency of public policy and improve the allocation of resources (the "queue model" proposed by Louis (1985), Beck's and Maher "auction model" (1986)) [16]. Corruption can weaken the squeaky wheel of government bureaucracy and foster private enterprise and business.

However, not everything is so simple. For a government official, the priority is to maximize profits, not efficiency and quality of services. Leaving the legal area attracts the insecurity of the execution of corrupt contracts, and the factor of interest is not necessarily taken into account when choosing one or another agent for the provision of services. A corrupt person is not a service provider equally to all those offering bribes, and the price of these services is not fixed. In other words, a competitive auction is not the equivalent of corruption. In addition, all these theories proceed from the characterization of problem areas as something exogenous, when in fact, quite often it is corruption that is a factor in the degradation of the public sphere of certain services, which creates its support by corrupt politicians. The more bribes, the more profitable is the corruption of the department, which means that it is higher.

Even if we do not pay attention to all of the above circumstances, we are faced with the damage to fair competition, because when signing contracts, it is not the qualifications and quality of candidates that are taken into account, but the opportunity to derive a large corruption benefit from them. Corporations lose incentive to improve the quality of services and products if there is a tool in their

field that can undermine the position of competitors without increasing competitiveness. This is one of the factors of market monopolization, because it is through political influence and the promotion of the necessary reforms for corrupt money that companies destroy competition and establish restrictions on the entry of new rivals, and the purity of competition is, in fact, the guarantee of freedom of market relations. Bribes are becoming a form of tax for businesses, and regressive, as the burden of such taxation falls more on small businesses in trade and services, since these small entrepreneurs usually do not enjoy political protection.

As mentioned, corruption can deliberately degrade the quality of the public service sector. Unfortunately, the effect of this is much more serious than one might think. This leads to an obstacle to the introduction of economic reforms, especially of a liberal nature, which are often deregulatory in nature, requiring transparency, fair competition and reduced discretionary powers. A corrupt person, in order to save a way of obtaining economic rent, will in every possible way resist changes, which in turn leads to the backwardness of the economy.

Also, the population becomes an obstacle on the way to a free market due to the growth of social inequality. The embezzlement of the state budget through investments in more corruptly profitable sectors of the economy such as construction, purchase of military equipment and other large projects instead of less profitable ones, such as education, medicine and other priority areas for the common population, leads to a decline in social capital. Violation of laws serving social purposes, such as building codes, environmental control for corruption gains lead to increased public discontent, especially when these violations lead to serious consequences. For example, the manipulation of building codes more than once led to the collapse of objects and the deaths of the civilian population, which quite strongly affects the public's confidence in the state. But at the very least, such inequitable distribution of government spending leads to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a minority and an increase in the unequal distribution of income. All this in general affects the attitude of the population towards liberalism

and attracts to the adoption of cruel illiberal tactics for quick and decisive measures.

A huge disadvantage of corruption is its unpredictability. It is not possible to assess the level of corruption, measure it as a cost, and predict the likelihood of a positive effect of a bribe. This increases the cost and complexity of running a business, especially the upfront costs of the set-up phase, as well as riskiness and uncertainty, which reduces incentives to invest, both externally and internally. For any country, especially emerging economies, talented businessmen, entrepreneurs and industrialists are a valuable resource, but investment and productive work require economic stability with some degree of predictability and honesty on the part of the government.

Foreign direct investment increases capital resources that are especially needed by poor countries. They bring in technology, new management and marketing methods, expand the employment and skills of the workforce, and modernize its productive capacity, which together increase the country's competitiveness. The loss of such benefits is detrimental to economic development.

The investment flow is also affected by corruption attacks on the main macroeconomic indicators of the state, which are losing their legitimacy. Corruption and the shadow economy usually keep pace, because in order to carry out illegal activities, one way or another requires a weak link through which you can either hide the fact of its existence or "whiten" using legal means. Since economic indicators assess the formal sector of the economy, the presence and development of the shadow sector significantly distort the picture. Official foreign trade statistics, for example, no longer reflect the true volume or value of a country's exports and imports due to large illegal and unreported cross-border movements of goods and services in the context of a thriving smuggling business. Likewise, the official exchange rate becomes symbolic and generally meaningless when foreign exchange transactions are primarily conducted in a parallel market and at an unofficial exchange rate that has nothing to do with the official one.

Inflation rates based on the consumer price index (CPI) are also suspect because the basket of goods and services used to calculate the CPI may not adequately cover goods that consumers buy from the informal market at inflated prices. Likewise, the official interest rate – a constant source of anxiety, frustration and headache for the national bank – may not reflect the true cost of capital and may differ significantly from the more realistic interest rate at which there is a large volume of financial transactions in the shadow credit market [17]. In such conditions, long-term investment decisions cannot be made. Consequently, this will negatively affect both the quantity and the quality of the inflow of foreign capital into the country.

However, the outflow of investments is much more harmless than the prosperity of illegal activities due to the growth of the shadow economy under the influence of corruption. Opportunities for criminals affect the level of security, both national and international. The increase in the level of violence, drug trafficking, weapons, sexual slavery, kidnapping, mafia intimidation, money laundering obtained by illegal means – all this is rooted in state life in the form of organized crime and is covered by corrupt officials in every possible way. Such politicians can not only close their eyes to obtain benefits, but they themselves can be part of this system, withdrawing illegally obtained funds to offshore jurisdictions. All these types of crimes, one way or another, have an international character, namely, under the auspices of the fight against crime, strong international cooperation was created. If you look at the dates of the adoption of the UN conventions, the Convention against Corruption was adopted and put forward for ratification by countries a month after the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. And if most of the mentioned economic consequences are still of a national character, then it is crime that has become the most important aspect of bringing corruption to the international level and the subsequent development of international cooperation in the fight against it.

1.4 Evolution of the development of the international fight against corruption

The need for international cooperation to combat corruption is more than justified, but is it really possible to root it out? Doesn't any concentration of power lead to the emergence of corruption, and its presence in every country in the world refutes the likelihood of combating it by state means?

There is no unambiguous point of view on this account, because anti-corruption methods of struggle are too new and insufficiently studied to make accurate statements on this score. Nevertheless, the foundation has already been laid and the interaction of countries is quite active in this matter. Its activation took place in the 90s, however, even before that there were the first attempts to bring the issue of corruption to the agenda. Such is Resolution 3514 of the UN General Assembly of 1975, which mentions corruption in international business transactions. And in 1979, the UN discussed a draft convention on corruption, but it did not receive support from the General Assembly. Also the 1981 recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to take action against economic crimes, including bribery is worth mentioning. However, one of the most comprehensive national efforts to combat transnational bribery is the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Its active development was provoked by the previously mentioned scandalous explosion due to the Nixon period, which laid the idea of the punishment of American companies for bribery of foreign officials.

Nevertheless, it is precisely from the 90s that it is worth considering the evolution of the anti-corruption struggle. The most important step in the development of international cooperation is the already mentioned 19 conference of the ministers of justice of European countries in 1994 in Malta, which in turn led to the founding of the Multidisciplinary Anti-Corruption Group. This temporary body has been involved in the creation of an Action against Corruption for two years, which would contain the main recommendations. It was subsequently adopted by the Committee of Ministers in November 1996 and with an indication of implementation by the end of 2000. In early 1999, the first

European conventions were also adopted: the criminal and civil conventions against corruption. They became the first of their kind international documents concerning changes in the legal field.

1999 is also the point after which the first international anti-corruption organization, the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), emerged. GRECO was created by the following 17 founding members: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden [18].

The most important step, after which corruption officially became an international problem at the highest level was the UN Convention against Corruption, which was adopted by the General Assembly in 2003 and entered into force in 2005. As of February 2020, 187 countries have ratified it. It was after convention when active process of creating strategies, legislation and new institutions to combat corruption began around the world.

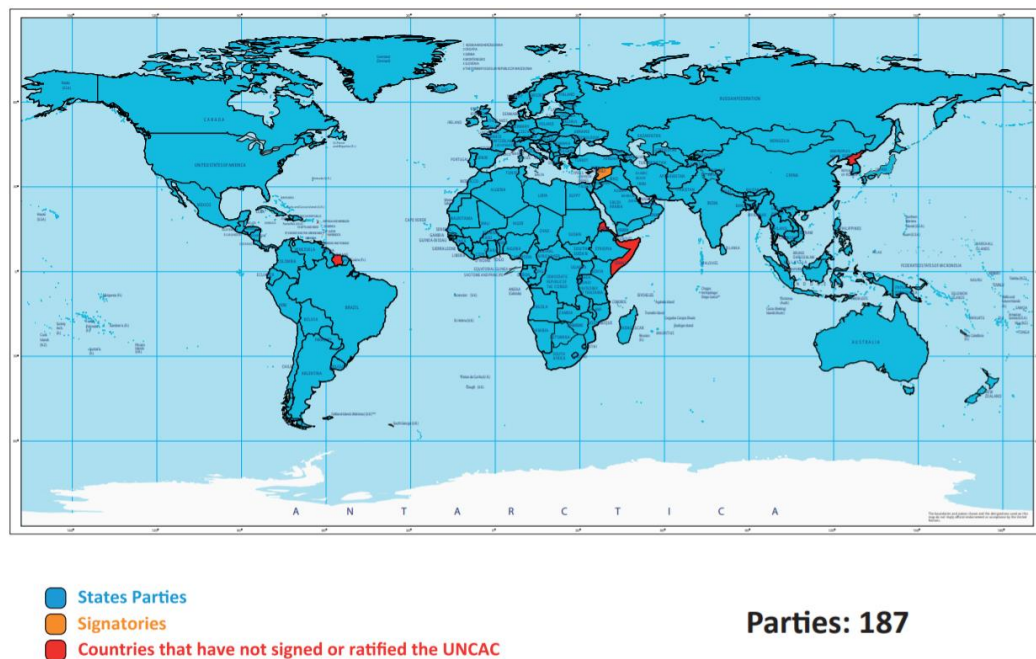


Figure 1.2 – Signature and ratification status of United Nations Convention against Corruption*

* Source: United Nations Convention against Corruption [19]

So, the creation of the first anti-corruption institutions happened much earlier, which can be seen on the map of their appearance in countries in different periods

of time since 1950. The starting point is considered to be 1952, when the Bureau of Corruption Investigation (CPIB) was created in Singapore by the British colonial government, which became the first independent anti-corruption body in the world. Interestingly, Singapore is currently ranked 4th out of 180 countries on the Corruption Perceptions Index, which makes it a leader in the anti-corruption fight. The period before the 70s, when corruption began to gain massive attention, also includes the institutions of countries such as India (1964), Egypt (1964) and Malaysia (1967).

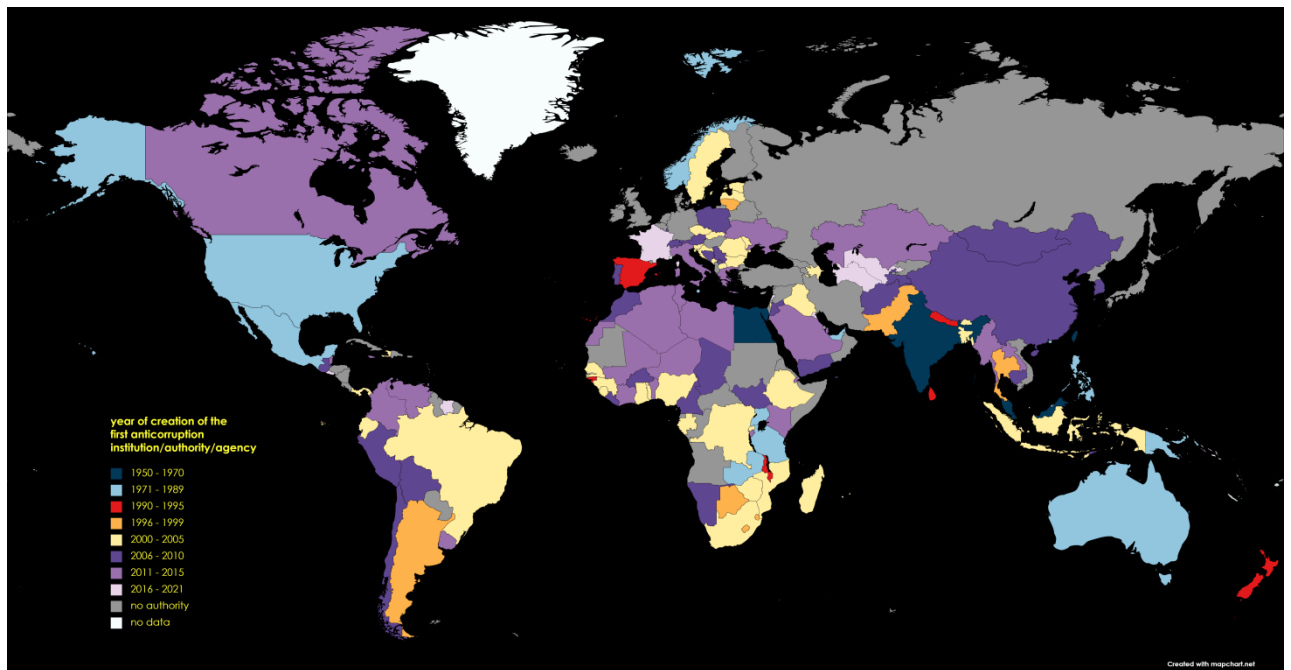


Figure 1.3 – Map of countries sorted by the year of creation of the first anticorruption institution/authority/agency*

* Source: compiled by the author on the basis of table A.1

From 1971 to 1989, during the period of the emergence and heyday of high-profile corruption scandals around the world, there are many more countries with anti-corruption institutions. Australia (1988), Brunei (1982), Hong Kong (1974), Malta (1988), Norway (1989), Papua New Guinea (1975), Philippines (1987), Tanzania (1974), Tonga (1984), Uganda (1988), United Arab Emirates (1971), Zambia (1982) and United States of America (1989).

1990-2005 is the period of the appearance of the first international conventions, conferences and strategies to combat corruption. It is characterized by

a significant leap forward in the emergence of the first institutions. They occur everywhere in the countries of the subregions of the African continent, except for to the North, in South America, Central and Southeastern Europe with Sweden, in some Regions of Asia and also in certain island countries.

From 2006 to the present day, there has been a period of active international cooperation, which entails the emergence of anti-corruption institutions throughout the planet. The intensification is especially observed in the northern parts of Africa, Central and East Asia, the countries of the Middle East and in the Andean countries. In addition to these parts of the world, institutions are emerging all over the planet.

The countries marked in gray mostly have an anti-corruption system distributed among the already existing authorities. They do not have any special units, commissions, bureaus of investigation, or any other type of institution. This speaks of one of two characteristics of these countries: 1) such countries have a strong anti-corruption system that does not require separate (independent) dependent institutions; 2) such countries have strong opposition from the political regime to maintain a corrupt environment. In general, the emergence of institutions, despite their good purpose, is a sign of insufficient stability of the political system in the fight against corruption and the weakness of existing bodies. And the more independent these institutions are, the more often they are found in countries with a high level of corruption.

In addition to institutions, whole international organizations or subdivisions in existing ones began to form to fight corruption. As already mentioned, the first of these was GRECO, the only independent international organization to fight corruption. There is also Transparency International, created in 1993, but it is a non-governmental organization.

Organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations, World Bank, World Trade Organization (WTO), Interpol, and Financial Action Task Force deal with the issue of corruption. Their activities are often consultative in nature and are expressed through financial support for various

projects related to corruption, the creation of joint strategic plans and recommendations, joint investigations of corruption, scientific research of corruption. Some even have entire units responsible for the fight against corruption.

In addition to international organizations, there are a number of regional organizations that are also involved in the fight against corruption:

Table 1.1 – Regional international organizations [23, 24]

Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Latin America	Africa
Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC)	Council of Europe (CoE)	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	African Development Bank
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	European Union (EU)	Organisation for American States (OAS)	African Union
	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)		
	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)		

One of the manifestations of the activities of international organizations is the study of corruption and attempts to create models by which it would be possible to measure it. It has already been mentioned more than once that due to the shadow nature of corruption, its prevalence is difficult to analyze, the negative consequences are reproducible only at the level of guesswork, and it cannot be taken into account when calculating economic indicators. Therefore, many researchers are trying to create an index of corruption, which could provide at least some data close to reality for their analysis, comparison and representation.

There are many indexes created, but they are mainly based on subjective data in the form of an analysis of perception, the opinion of observers, rather than something statistical. The most famous among them are Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International, Worldwide Governance Indicators by World Bank, International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) by PRS Group, the Global Competitiveness Report Index of World Economic Forum and Business International (BI) index.

The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is based on the perceptions of international business people. The Worldwide Governance Indicators measure the quality of governance through six key dimensions: Voice & Accountability, Political Stability and Lack of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law, and Control of Corruption. The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) index is based on the opinion of experts and supposed to capture the extent to which “high government officials are likely to demand special payments” and to which “illegal payments are generally expected throughout lower levels of government” in the form of “bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protections, or loans”. The Global Competitiveness Report Index is based on a survey of private firm managers/executives in top and middle management. The Business International (BI) index ranks countries from one to ten according to the “degree to which business transactions involve corruption in questionable payments” according to their own staff/journalists.

Although it has been too little time since corruption became an international problem, many important steps have already been taken towards a more transparent society. Over the past 20 years, science in the study of corruption has achieved significant results, and international cooperation has already become quite strong. But, of course, this is only the beginning, because there are still many steps to be taken in order to learn how to effectively fight corruption with the whole world.

2 CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE: ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF CORRUPTION COUNTERACTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.1 Perceptions of corruption in Ukraine: the development of corrupt practices influenced by unsuccessful economic reforms

As in the rest of the world, corruption on the territory of Ukraine appeared much earlier than the moment when the authorities, citizens and international partners began to worry about it. For a long time, up to the 16th century, the relationship between society and officials was built on handouts, because the then system did not provide for the financing of the work of public figures at the expense of the state treasury. This formed a social norm, which, even after the introduction of state content, only spilled over into the form of “honors,” an auxiliary income, which were viewed as a manifestation of respect for a representative of authority [25].

It is noteworthy that for the first time in the legal literature, corruption was mentioned in the constitution of the Hetman of the Zaporizhzhya Army Pylyp Orlik of 1710, which provides a list of corrupt practices and their harmful harm. However, public perception has not changed much from this. This continued until the end of the 20th century, and the Soviet Union even more entrenched corruption in the minds of the people as a norm for survival, which was already mentioned in the first section when analyzing the Cold War.

Unfortunately, the independence of Ukraine and the destruction of the communist system did not become a panacea, but added firewood to the blazing fire. Restarting the entire system of functioning of state bodies required political and economic expertise, a lot of time and, most importantly, the prevalence of motivation for building a legal field over personal benefits. Unfortunately, it is the absence of the above-mentioned resources that led to the entrenched corruption as

a systemic phenomenon, on which the entire system of interaction between the state and the population was built for some time.

In terms of economic indicators, even before leaving the USSR, Ukraine occupied an average position among all 15 republics in terms of economic indicators, with an estimated GDP of 1307 dollars per capita [26]. During Kravchuk's tenure, the GDP fell by as much as 40 percent [27]. A transitional currency system in the form of coupons led to an absolute monopoly on the financial sector, and, as a consequence, to large-scale corruption theft and galloping inflation.

For the general population, those times were a period of economic survival, when even the most basic goods for life were in short supply and could change their value several times a day. Since the temporary financial system did not justify itself, this prompted the development of barter relations, especially after the introduction in December 1992 of strict price controls, licenses and export quotas. And, although these measures were intended to curb inflationary processes and implement consumer protection, this innovation not only failed to cope with any of these tasks, but also contributed to their aggravation.

The economy went into the shadows. Entrepreneurs avoided tax and carried out their activities outside the legal field, and the pursuit of rent and barter schemes helped to form the first oligarchs. This was facilitated by the process of privatization of state-owned facilities, which had the same consequences as once in Africa – they ended up in the hands of people "with connections". In addition to obvious machinations, shadowing contributed to the flourishing of crime. Moreover, the crime boss often had the "right" political and economic connections to exploit gaps in the system for personal gain. Roofing, entire mafia systems, trading in objects abandoned after the collapse of the union on the black market - all this was commonplace, generated by corruption.

In one of the US Department of Justice reports, Ukraine at that time was described as a country where "politics, crime and corruption merged together,

forming both a deeply criminalized political system and highly politicized criminal organizations."

During Kravchuk's period, at the end of his incomplete term, many spheres of economic activity were subjected to corruption, but in particular it is worth highlighting two of them. The energy sector, especially the gas industry, has become a gold mine of shadow business. One of the firms, called Respublika, used barter schemes to enrich its owners and government supporters. At the same time, from such schemes, Ukraine has accumulated about \$ 7 billion in government debt for energy supplies from Russia and Turkmenistan [28]. The second such activity was currency fluctuations and their benefit through insider schemes. It was in the 90s that the most influential brokers in modern Ukraine gained access to capital growth, exploiting the inaccuracies of poorly thought out and enforced regulation.

The crushing fall of the Ukrainian economy led to disillusionment with Kravchuk's rule and Kuchma's rise to power. Kuchma's presidency is characterized by the formation of an oligarchy, which was the goal of his policy, which he, in general, did not hide. He insisted that Ukraine needs "financial and industrial groups" to transform the Ukrainian state-monopolized economy [29]. The phenomenon of oligarchy means the rule of the political and economic elite, and transformation, like tog, resulted in the allocation of resources to carefully selected people. In a corrupt way, of course.

One of the ways to build a new stratum of society was the voucher system of privatization. The idea was taken from a neighboring country, Russia, where then-President Boris Yeltsin enriched and seated a close circle of politicians. And, although its essence had the potential to carry out successful privatization and, moreover, increase the financial literacy and well-being of ordinary citizens of Ukraine, creating a new class of shareholders, the effect played into the hands of a narrow group of people. This became possible due to the lack of the already mentioned financial literacy of the population and priorities for meeting the most basic needs right here and now. The decline in prosperity during the Kravchuk period, of course, did not disappear by 1995, therefore, having received securities

in their hands, the majority sold them for a nominal amount to private intermediaries, thus creating a black market for securities. Precisely black, because technically the trade in vouchers was not legitimate – they were unique for each citizen. It was through the bribery of the prosecutor's office and other departments that more influential people concentrated property in their hands.

The power of the oligarchy was consolidated after the 1998 parliamentary elections, which opened up opportunities for the elite to seize large assets and lobby their interests, which directly benefit their businesses, including through the use of newly emerging democratic institutions. Political parties began to emerge much more often, because with the help of them more opportunities were opened up to realize their ambitions and consolidate trusted persons in positions, and the ideology had no weight. The basis of political movements was, as in other matters and now, populism, which formulated the party's agenda on the basis of the interests of the majority.

Unfortunately, it was the first decade of independence that created the ground and developed the corruption system, actually making it an element of the functioning of state policy. The transition from communism to capitalism was characterized by the weakness of newly created state institutions, the presence of black holes in legal matters and economic chaos. It is worth recalling that the constitution of Ukraine was adopted only in 1996, and the tax policy was actually copied from the still old, communist system, however, like all other types of politics. In Ukraine, as already mentioned, the perception of corruption was more like a norm of life, which gave carte blanche in the hands of corrupt politicians, oligarchs and other persons involved in corruption schemes. All this led to a flourishing of the shadow economy and corruption, which, hand in hand, propelled the young state into political dysfunction and economic collapse.

2.2 Factors in the development of negative perception of corruption in Ukraine

The issue of corruption first began to interest the public at the beginning of the 2000s. It has dramatically flooded Ukrainian discourse and attracted pioneers of the civil anti-corruption struggle. And, although earlier corruption was still a problem, and its scale terrified researchers of today, it was only in the 2000s that public opinion gradually began to change its perception from the “norm” to the “death penalty”.

Several factors influenced this, which we will talk about in this part. As you can probably guess, the media has become one of them. True, if in the United States their independence led to such an interest in the topic of corruption from the point of positioning oneself as “defenders of society”, in Ukraine the situation was somewhat different. The formation of the oligarchy during the Kuchma period was not without excesses. After all, sharing the loot is not as easy as it might seem, on the basis of which whole conflicts arose between influential persons. Only these conflicts, oddly enough, were not carefully hidden somewhere in the offices, but on the contrary, had partial publicity.

An example of such a conflict is one deal shortly before the end of Kuchma's second term. In 2004, Victor Pinchuk sued two of his fellow billionaires, Gennady Bogolyubov and Igor Kolomoisky. The reason for this step was the accusation of violating the agreement on the purchase of the Kryvyi Rih mining and processing plant for oxidized ores, which was to be bought on his behalf by the accused, and later the share from the plant was transferred to his company. Then the media went into action, the owners of which were Kolomoisky and Bogolyubov, which were used to throw mud at each other. Of course, without details about the deal, because it was corrupt in nature, and its scale only 11 years later were disclosed against the background of a lawsuit filed in a London court [31].

This is not the only case where oligarchs have used the tool of public censure to advance their interests. And since at that time the media mainly had

wealthy owners, such information had a purposeful nature - to harm the opponent. But, as it turned out, the effect had the opposite effect, because it was the appearance on the agenda of exposing articles about public figures that aroused the interest and violent reaction of ordinary Ukrainians. Under Kuchma, the oligarchy increased public discontent, which gradually led to a collapse of confidence in the authorities and unrest.

But in addition to the purchased media, there were also manifestations of civic activism in journalism, which also raised in people's minds a grain of doubt about the benefits of a corrupt model of life. One of them was Giorgi Gongadze, a crusader journalist who exposed the criminal acts of the elites, including those of corruption. His decapitated body was found in a forest near Kiev in 2000, and a leaked audio recording recorded a voice ordering his assistant to "do something" with Gongadze. This voice belonged to Kuchma himself, who, in turn, did not deny it, but asserted that the sound was falsified. The case was never fully solved, but the public caught fire after such shocking events. In the minds of Ukrainians, the image of Kuchma somehow became associated with murder and the mafia, which resulted in the first large-scale protest actions "Ukraine without Kuchma", which ended in the brutal destruction of the tent city, and the participants were persecuted.

The tapes also contained a snippet of a shipment of Ukrainian signal intelligence systems to Iraq, which placed the then president in international isolation. A manifestation of this attitude was the unreasonable change in the seating of the participants in the 2002 NATO Paris summit, where they were seated in the French rather than the English alphabet, so long as Kuchma did not sit next to the British Prime Minister and the US President [32]

Under such circumstances, naturally, Leonid Danilovich did not have sympathy, only from his oligarch friends, whom he so carefully nurtured and strengthened for two terms. However, the aforementioned confrontation between the oligarchs became a new problem for Kuchma, because the loss of their support was tantamount to political death. One of these moments was the choice of the

Prime Minister of Ukraine, when competition and the desire to promote “friends” created even more conflict situations. At that time, Viktor Yushchenko had a neutral position and rather modest political ambitions as the head of the National Bank, which made him an excellent candidate and promoted the politician to a high position with the consent of 269 parliamentary deputies.

Yushchenko was then implementing the program "Reformy zarady Dobrobutu", which showed positive changes in the economic situation of the country. He was able to neutralize the barter system, somewhat improve the situation on the energy market, increase revenues to the state budget and eliminate arrears in salaries, pensions and scholarships. For the first time in the years of independence, Ukraine had a record GDP growth of 5.9% [33]. Such reform successes attracted public approval to Yushchenko. However, the successful politician did not gain popularity among the oligarchs. It was under the influence of his hand that some corruption schemes in the banking and energy sectors were eliminated. One of the consequences of this was the opening of a criminal investigation against the property of Yulia Tymoshenko's family "United Energy Systems of Ukraine" and the subsequent arrests of her husband and father-in-law. After this, Yushchenko became in fact an enemy of the oligarchy, but he still held in place, before the scandal with the cassettes. And, although Yushchenko's position would be neutral, Kuchma with a parliamentary majority controlled by the ousted “inconvenient” prime minister was replaced by another.

Kuchma wanted to consolidate the oligarchy system, and in every possible way contributed to this. He nominated Viktor Yanukovich, the prime minister under his administration, as his successor. But Kuchma's actions have formed a rather strong opponent. Yushchenko's popularity as a successful reformer and his scandalous resignation led him to an opposition movement that was much better suited to the interests of the public. This was facilitated by an event that forever changed the face of the opposition candidate – poisoning with a highly toxic chemical that almost took his life. Such an action naturally turned Ukrainians

around Kuchma and led even more supporters to the opposition movement. And the words "Get the gang!" have become a shouting slogan.

The last straw before the explosion of public discontent was the presidential election. After the CEC announced the results of Yanukovich's victory by 2.7%, which was sharply at odds with the previously announced nationwide exit poll about Yushchenko's victory by 11% [34], large-scale investigations and protests began on the Maidan.

Falsifications were identified due to biased media coverage, abuse of state resources and intimidation at polling stations. Ukrainians refused to recognize the election results, taking to the streets and protesting for weeks against the usurpation of power in orange flags and scarves of Yushchenko's campaign, which later became known as the Orange Revolution. Ultimately, Kuchma backed down and the Supreme Court ordered a new round of elections, where Yushchenko became Ukraine's third president.

The Orange Revolution was the surge in civic activism that swept across Ukraine in waves. Naturally, this included a clash of opinions, because supporters of one or another polit. the forces were in conflict with each other. But it was then that for the first time in Ukraine, the population became so interested in the issue of corruption.

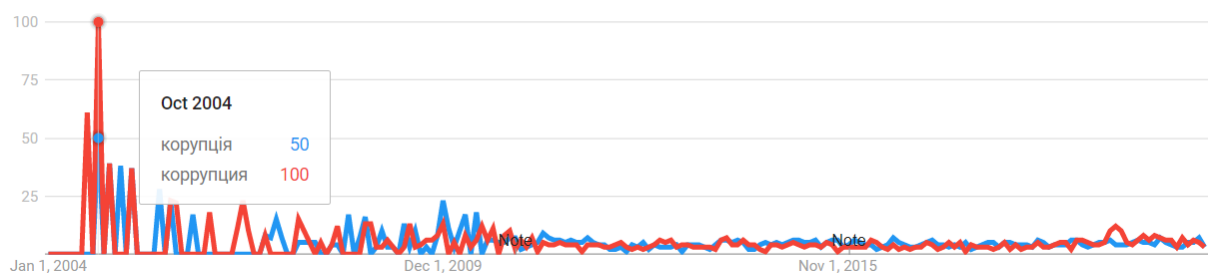


Figure 2.1 – The popularity of search queries in Google for the words «корупція» and «корупция»

This is shown by the graph for the mention of this word in search queries, separately or in a phrase. The graph contains data from January 2004 on the search for the words corruption and corruption. October 2004, the time of the pre-election campaign and voting for the President of Ukraine, became the peak, as evidenced

by the mark of 100 points on the popularity scale. August 2004 also shows the first increase in popularity among the population, as a score above 50 indicates increased interest.

The second graph shows the results for the popularity of the topic of corruption. The difference is that the data in the second graph belongs to the category of topic – expressions in any language that have the same concept behind them. This sample may include both direct inquiries about corruption, and “bribes”, “theft of state budget” and so on, which makes the representation more extensive. On it we see the first leaps since the summer of 2004, which gradually subsided and rose sharply above 75 points in November 2005. At that time, a decision was made by the European Court of Human Rights in the case "Gongadze against Ukraine" in favor of the wife of the deceased, Miroslava, who was to receive 100,000 euros of monetary and moral damage from the state.

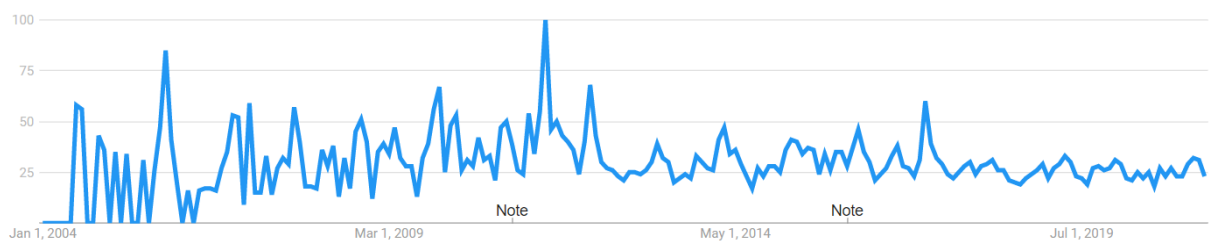


Figure 2.2 – The popularity of search queries on the topic corruption in Google

One of the slogans of Yushchenko's presidential campaign was the fight against corruption in its various forms. People saw in him a hope for change after a decade of dysfunction, a savior from the oligarchs who had grown rich on state exploitation. But the president-elect did not live up to expectations: the control system under Yushchenko was weak, and relations with the oligarchs of the Kuchma era were quite well-coordinated. This allowed the old "bandits" to expand their influence and create new members of this class. Moreover, the president himself was susceptible to accusations of involvement in corruption machinations due to his wife's charitable foundation to build a children's hospital in Kiev. It was never built, and according to leaked data, it became known that most of the donations were collected from wealthy citizens and businesses. The scheme with

charitable foundations is quite popular and has been used more than once by politicians, therefore, although no one has proven anything, citizens' trust has been undermined.

Yanukovych's astounding return and his fair choice as president of Ukraine in 2010 marked the beginning of the end of the oligarchy's quiet days. And no, the newly elected president did not start an active corruption counteraction, the end happened a little differently. It was under Yanukovych that the level of corruption was raised to a new level, not without his direct participation in corruption deals. Since his coming to power, a narrow circle of people called the "Family" began to form, whose members often shone in leadership positions. His son had amassed a personal fortune of \$133 million by 2013, and business interests ranged from oil and gas to luxury real estate. By the way, public parks, in one case even a school, were often selected for construction projects. According to Anders Åslund, a renowned Swedish-American economist, the Family has amassed a fortune of about \$ 12 billion [35].

At the same time, Yanukovych did not disdain to accuse his opponents of such "sins" in order to strengthen his political power, such as, for example, Tymoshenko. Under his initiative, a trial was launched against the main political opponent at that time and a serious contender in the 2010 elections. And, although her guilt has been proven, this does not change the nature of the political persecution. This use of corruption as a tool to eliminate opponents was the second factor that raised the issue of corruption on the agenda. By the way, it is in countries with political competition that the awareness of the problem of corruption is usually much higher than in authoritarian countries. According to the indexes of perception of corruption in some democratic countries, its value is much lower than in some authoritarian countries, which is caused by censorship and the suppression of such incidents and the creation of a false idea, tied only to personal experience.

The affairs of the "Family" quite often affected the long-occupied sectors of the economy, after which the oligarchs either agreed with their plans, or risked the

loss of all business. Naturally, no one was interested in the second option, therefore a system was formed with "feeds" from the Yanukovich administration, in the form of "voluntary contributions." The evidence was found after the escape from Ukraine. Yanukovich led a lifestyle that no previous president had. The 100-hectare hunting club, a luxurious estate with artificial lakes, a helipad, yachts and other luxury goods on 140 hectares are just examples of the wasteful life of the fourth president of Ukraine.

They tried to carefully hide such wealth from public view, using all means, including intimidation and censorship in the press. The Yanukovich administration became enemies of a free press, and objectionable media were often simply bought out under their control. But, as we already remember, it was not only the president who had media empires. Oligarchs quite often, through their media resources, broadcast their political and economic position, lobbying their interests to the masses. However, the ownership structure was also carefully hidden behind offshore organizations, until the adoption of the 2015 law.

Accordingly, Yanukovich failed to silence the entire press - information about his estate in Mezhyhirya was leaked to the independent media *Ukrainska Pravda* [36]. At that time, a new round in the development of civil confrontation against corruption fell. An increasing number of investigative journalists and specialized watch groups began to appear. Their work then contributed to the criminal investigations into corruption after the Euromaidan, and their influence significantly influenced the formation of anti-corruption institutions.

The end was a deviation from the course towards Europe. Association with the European Union required many changes, including the introduction of provisions on transparency and accountability, which influenced the decision of the refusal, in addition to the obvious factor of deterioration of relations with Russia. This turn caused a violent reaction from the public, which resulted in the Euromaidan, or the Revolution of Dignity. Aggression against the protesters resulted in a hundred thousandth confrontation, under which the power of Yanukovich collapsed.

This page in the history of Ukraine is forever imprinted in the minds of Ukrainians and has spawned a powerful civil movement, which has grown to hundreds of organizations of various kinds. The fight against corruption, one of the most important demands of the Euromaidan freedom fighters, was brought under the control of civil society. It was activism that became the third factor that raised the problem of corruption on the agenda and revealed the true scale of the destructiveness of this phenomenon, after which Ukraine began active cooperation with international organizations and partners to build an effective system of confrontation.

2.3 The development of Ukrainian corruption counteraction in cooperation with international organizations

While corruption in Ukraine increasingly absorbed its economic and political potential, and the media increasingly covered corruption scandals, the international community watched all this from the outside. And if in the 90s the issue of corruption was only just gaining popularity around the world, then at the beginning of the 2000s the anti-corruption struggle was already accelerated. In Ukraine, the fight against corruption began to increase in scale only after the revolution of dignity, but even in the first years of Ukraine's independence, there were the first weak initiatives of confrontation.

The decree of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the formation of the Temporary Deputy Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the fight against organized crime, corruption and bribery", adopted on December 19, 1992, became the starting point in the activities of the state authorities of Ukraine in the direction of preventing and combating the corruption of independence. The following year, a presidential decree established a "coordinating committee" to combat bribery and organized crime, but by that time corruption had already penetrated all spheres of state functioning.

On October 5, 1995, the basic Law of Ukraine "On Combating Corruption" was adopted, which established the legal and organizational framework for preventing corruption, identifying and stopping its manifestations, restoring the legal rights and interests of individuals and legal entities, and eliminating the consequences of corruption acts. This Law for the first time defined the concept of corruption and acts of corruption and laid the foundation for the creation of a regulatory framework for further regulation of anti-corruption issues. In the period from 1996 to 1998, Kuchma, by his decrees, approved a number of programmatic and conceptual documents aimed at preventing corruption, the most important of which should be called the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Concept of Combating Corruption for 1998-2005" dated April 24, 1998 [37].

Although, as we can see, there were initiatives before, in reality they did not work. The corruption system is so ingrained into everyday life that it was impossible to control it. Therefore, these laws did not have any particular importance in the history of the anti-corruption struggle in Ukraine.

Apart from these innovations, most of the changes have been promoted under the influence of the international community. The first such manifestation of cooperation was the signing of the 1999 Convention on Corruption in Criminal and Civil Law and further ratification in 2005-2006 already under Yushchenko. However, the key moment came in September 2003, when in Istanbul, in the framework of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the International Anti-Corruption Network at the ministerial level of countries with economies in transition, an anti-corruption plan called "Istanbul" was adopted.

Another effective mechanism for preventing corruption is the fight against the legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime. Ukraine continues to implement the FATF and MONEYVAL recommendations in this area, which is an important component of the fight against corruption. Also, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine took measures regarding Ukraine's entry into the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence. With the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the

State Financial Monitoring Service took part in the plenary meeting of this group, during which Ukraine was admitted to this organization in June 2004.

In addition, in order to ensure the development of international cooperation carried out by Ukraine in the Eurasian region in the field of prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, the President of Ukraine on September 30, 2004 issued a Decree "On Ukraine's participation in the Eurasian group on combating money laundering, and the financing of terrorism. "

It is also worthwhile to sharpen the attention on the signing and ratification of the most important document, which unites more than 180 countries to fight corruption. This is the only document that has such a large number of parties – the UN Convention against Corruption. Ukraine signed it in 2003 and ratified it in 2006 [38]. On its basis, a draft law "On the principles of preventing and combating corruption" was developed and adopted.

Also in 2006, Ukraine joined GRECO, an organization whose mission is to increase the ability of its members to fight corruption by monitoring countries' compliance with anti-corruption standards of the Council of Europe and other international initiatives.

After the signing of the convention, more active work began on the creation of an anti-corruption strategy. In 2006, the concept of overcoming corruption in Ukraine "On the way to integrity" was developed and signed. In 2011, it was changed to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2011-2015. Both of these documents were developed with the assistance of the Rada of Europe and GRECO, and contain an analysis of the situation with corruption and anti-corruption activities and recommendations on areas in which to work and areas that need to be reformed in one way or another. However, all these recommendations in fact remained only on paper, because in reality they were not implemented.

One of the main reasons for the inadequate implementation of the strategies was the absence, contrary to international experience, of clear indicators for assessing the status and effectiveness of their implementation. These strategies also lacked a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating its implementation – it is not

provided how the relevant work should be carried out, in the second case, the National Anti-Corruption Committee, created in 2010 already under Yanukovych, and how the public should be involved in these processes [39]. Thus, at the time of 2014, there was virtually no effective anti-corruption strategy in Ukraine that would take into account the severity of the problem and the urgency of the situation.

In accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of the UN Convention against Corruption, member states must develop and implement an effective coordinated anti-corruption policy and create specially authorized body (s) for this purpose. Relevant recommendations were provided to Ukraine by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and EU experts. The cooperation of the European Union is quite important in the promotion of anti-corruption reforms, which during the negotiations at the Brussels summit Ukraine – the European Union in November 2010 on Ukraine's accession as a member issued an action plan that must be implemented. These recommendations were aimed directly at liberalizing the visa regime, but were also basic steps towards broader cooperation. For example, the recommendations included anti-corruption training and the introduction of oversight of government officials interacting with foreign passports, migration and border control. Also, the requirements included transparency and efficiency of interaction with European courts and law enforcement authorities. And, the most important requirement is the creation of an independent anti-corruption body [40].

Attempts to create such a body were still under Yanukovych: the first law on the national anti-corruption bureau was registered in 2013 and was developed under the committee for combating organized crime and corruption in the Verkhovna Rada. However, it was not successfully promoted at that time, like most other initiatives that were only slowed down during the Yanukovych era, or were not on the agenda at all.

As already mentioned, the fight against corruption was one of the most important requirements of the Euromaidan. The strength of civil society breathed

life into the creation of the anti-corruption system, because it was their discontent and control that propelled the rusted state machine forward. Since Yanukovich's escape, Ukraine has faced massive trials and the devastating consequences of an abandoned corrupt system. One of the most terrifying was the destroyed system of national security, which led to a weakness of military power in confronting Russian aggression in the Donbas and the inability to defend the annexation of Crimea.

Petro Poroshenko declared himself the guardian of public interests in such a difficult time for Ukraine, promising significant changes and "Life in a new way." By the time the new president of Ukraine took office, the interim government had already achieved some success in creating mechanisms for a more transparent functioning of state bodies. Poroshenko promised that it is with his efforts that the government will finally be able to take control and eliminate corruption, which has hampered development since the declaration of independence in 1991. The revolutionaries placed their hopes and expectations on him, who, as we can then trace, were not fully satisfied.

Nevertheless, Poroshenko's cadence began with the advancement of large-scale reforms. They concerned, first of all, the reorganization of Naftogaz, a state energy giant and a gas transit monopoly. The financial sector, represented by the National Bank, began active work on analyzing and cleaning up the banking sector, which would later result in the reform of 2016, which, after discovering the influence of corruption on the acceleration of the crisis, led to a decrease from 180 banks to 75, eliminating "corruption shells". The PSB law promoted the creation and expansion of an independent media sector to counter the dominance of oligarchic media empires. The education sector, the state service, and the traffic police have also undergone reforms. The medical sector underwent reforms by Ulyana Suprun, who transferred the functions of purchasing national medicines to independent agencies, purifying them and initiating a comprehensive reform of the health care system, which. And the most successful is considered to be the reform

of decentralization, which gave local municipalities additional powers over public spending.

All these initiatives were promoted in the first years of the presidency of Petro Poroshenko. The revolution opened a "window of opportunity" that allowed for some time to practically unimpeded implementation of changes, including those in the fight against corruption. Poroshenko's administration was in a "sandwich", under pressure from international partners and creditors on the one hand, and the civil society on the other. This has created a kind of triangle of actors in the fight against corruption. Active members of the public bring information about problems to international organizations, because the government is interested in maintaining the status quo and does not respond to complaints from civil society. At the same time, the European Union strives to have a strong and peaceful country among its neighbors, with which it is possible to build economic ties. Corruption prevents this. Therefore, donor organizations from these countries put a demand on the Ukrainian authorities – the fight against corruption in exchange for financial assistance. Since the authorities in Ukraine are interested in a stable economic situation and re-election at the next elections, they fulfill the requirements of donors. This is what helped bring about key changes, including the creation of new anti-corruption institutions.

The main problem in the fight against corruption is the impunity of top officials at the level of presidents, prime ministers, judges, prosecutors, and so on. In this regard, a separate body was established to investigate such cases - the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) in 2015.

The second institution established in 2015, the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC), was established to carry out the function of overseeing the transparency of civil servants. The new law obliges them to fill out electronic declarations on their property and cash receipts. These declarations became available not only to this agency, but also to ordinary citizens - everyone can check officials for transparency and complain if something is wrong. A Special Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office (SAP) was also created to prosecute bribery.

There is also the State Bureau of Investigation (State Bureau of Investigation), which should become the Ukrainian counterpart of the FBI and, in particular, investigate corruption in law enforcement agencies.

Shortly before the change of power from Poroshenko to Zelensky, the last link began its work, which launched a full-fledged anti-corruption system – the Supreme Anticorruption Court. His responsibilities include considering cases directly related to corruption. For a very long time, the launch date of the trial was slowed down, which once again proves the existence of a "window of opportunity" during the change of power – the outgoing government wants to gain as much support as possible before the elections, creating positive changes at the last moment, and the new government wants to gain trust and gain a foothold. Therefore, during this period, reforms usually take place.

Naturally, these reforms were not easily adopted, and often faced strong resistance. Sometimes the opposition even achieved something, as, for example, during the constitutional crisis of 2020, when the Supreme Anticorruption Court, by its actions, practically leveled the entire system of electronic declarations and the anti-corruption system as a whole. However, under pressure from civil activists and international organizations, the punishment for lying in the declarations was returned.

In the meantime, corruption machinations adapted to new conditions, and politicians found niches through which they could be carried out. The energy sector was still popular, especially in the coal trade. The most popular business associated with it is Rotterdam+. It is the name of a new method for pricing coal-fired power generation that allowed thermal power plants to sell electricity at a rate that took into account the price of coal equal to the price at the port of Rotterdam plus the cost of transportation to Ukraine. But in the course of the investigation, the fact of the use of coal reserves of Ukraine, probably imported from the occupied territories, was revealed, although the whole essence of the formula was to restrict trade with terrorists. The connection of one of the main persons involved in the case with the president, Petro Poroshenko, was also noticed, which undermined his

confidence [41]. Moreover, this is not the only scandal that affected the head of state.

Smuggling trade with Donbass has become a new way to conduct corrupt transactions. Donbass as a whole has become a kind of unofficial offshore, through which dishonestly earned money is laundered, both by businessmen and politicians, both from Russia and Ukraine.

The most sensitive area, prone to corruption, unfortunately, is the military. This includes fraudulent transactions involving the purchase of military equipment, backpacks, ammunition, uniforms, and larger transactions such as the purchase of fighters. As already mentioned, it is quite common for wicked corrupt officials to cash in on the purchase of defensive equipment that does not have a tracked market price.

But, if earlier such transactions could go through without much difficulty, now any step in the other direction is monitored by civil activists. Since 2014, hundreds of anti-corruption organizations have appeared in Ukraine. Many of the activists also tried to influence the reform. Thus, for example, the Reanimation Package of Reforms initiative was created. It included groups of people who acted as think tanks, helping to develop and defend anti-bribery laws and regulations.

The most famous manifestation of civic engagement is the ProZorro electronic tender procurement system. It was launched in 2016 and has significantly improved the transparency of public tenders, achieving 10 percent savings in annual public procurement spending.

Naturally, the newly created anti-corruption system has not yet managed to show its effectiveness, it has errors due to sometimes not the most honest competitions for positions in these institutions, and corrupt officials find all kinds of loopholes to preserve ways to obtain economic rent. But thanks to new institutions, investigative journalists, civic activists and entire organizations, international organizations monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption initiatives, international partners in financial support and entire organizations, Ukraine was able to get off the ground.

2.4 Analysis of current perception of corruption and evaluation of the corruption counteraction effectiveness in Ukraine

Today corruption is the second most dangerous threat to the state after the war with Russia. This is the opinion of the Ukrainians who completed the poll from the NAPC in 2020. The Ukrainians were asked to indicate three major problems for Ukraine. As of March 2020 - corruption is in the top (37%), then the rise in prices and the instability of the hryvnia exchange rate (36%) and the military conflict in the East (35%). Below - the crisis of public administration and lack of order (32%), an ineffective system of medical services (28%). But if we evaluate each problem separately, then the Ukrainians take the military actions in Donbass most seriously. 72.7% assessed this problem as very serious. Corruption is in second place (69%), followed by the high cost and low quality of medical services (67.3%), high cost of living and low salaries (67%), and injustice in the justice system (59.9%).

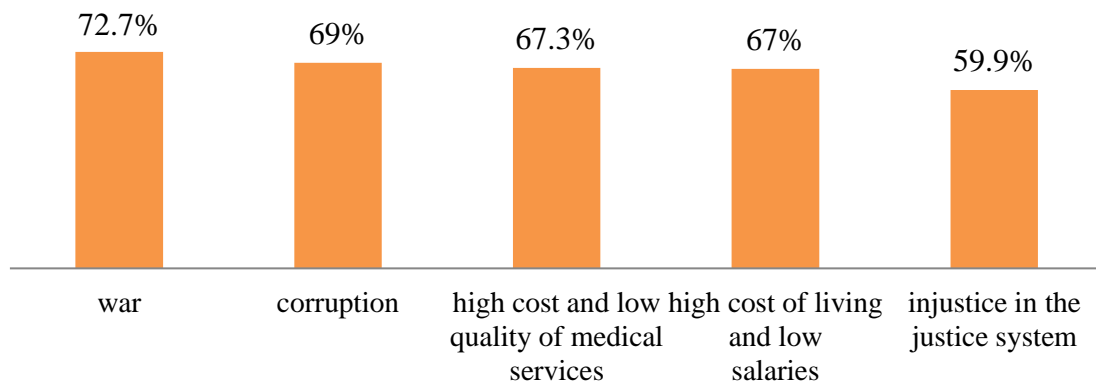


Figure 2.3 – Perception of the main top-5 problems of Ukraine [42]

As noted in the study, the population often attributes corruption to institutions that they rarely encounter - customs, courts, the Verkhovna Rada, the prosecutor's office, and only in fifth place are medical institutions with which people have more experience of interaction. For Ukrainians in general, there is "more corruption" – at customs (4.5 out of 5 possible points), in courts (4.43), parliament (4.37), prosecutors (4.33) and medicine (4.32). Entrepreneurs see abuses not only at customs (4.19) and in parliament (4.08), but also in the construction of large infrastructure (4.07), privatization (4.04) and land relations (4.01) [42].

At the same time, experts did not include in the top 5 either the courts or parliament, or the prosecutor's office and medicine. Their "leaders" are land relations, urban planning, customs, construction of large infrastructure and the police (except for the patrol).

Transparency International's research on the state of corruption in 2020 focused on the government's response to the coronavirus pandemic. The number of investments in the health sector was compared with the degree of weakening of institutions and norms of democracy during a pandemic, which showed higher investments in the health sector in countries with developed democracies and low rates of corruption. For countries with a high level of corruption, the situation is correspondingly opposite, and, unfortunately, Ukraine belongs to this category.

If we analyze the dynamics of changes in the perception of the level of corruption, then, for example, according to the index from the same Transparency International, Ukraine in 2021 had the highest score for the entire period of its independence – 33 points out of 100 possible, and took 117th position in the ranking among 180 countries.

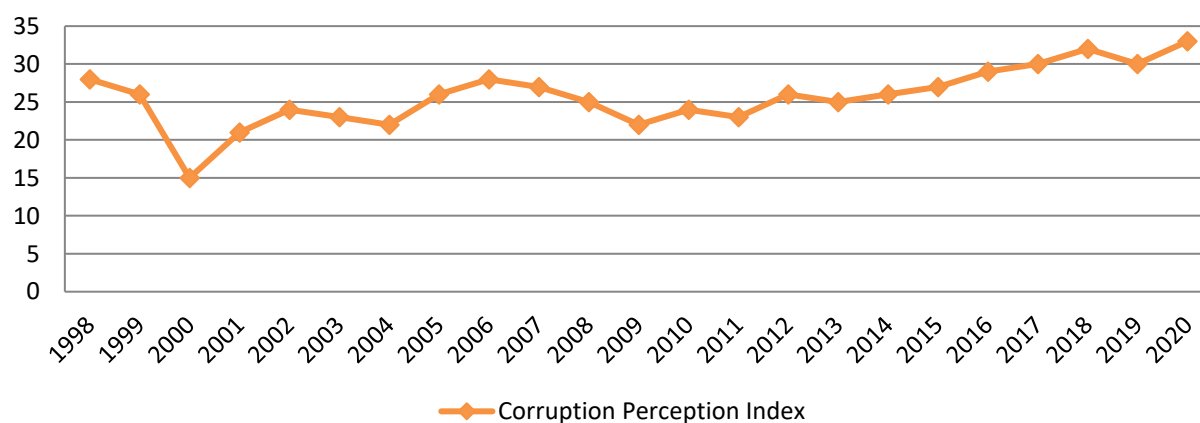


Figure 2.4 – Corruption Perception Index dynamics of Ukraine [43]

Since the index began to exist only in 1995 and only in 1998 included Ukraine, it will not be possible to look at the dynamics for the Kravchuk period. However, we can trace part of the situation starting with Kuchma. As we can see, in 2000 the score was the lowest in history – 15 points. If we remember, it was this year that the Gongadze scandal surfaced. Further, the index rose slightly, but during the Orange Revolution it dropped slightly again.

Yushchenko's rise to power was a period of positive trend. This could be influenced by the activity in building international cooperation in the fight against corruption and the hopeful mood of the population. However, from 2007 until the end of the term of the third president of Ukraine, the index again dropped to 22. Under Yanukovich, it changed in waves by a couple of points, but no significant changes were observed.

The period of Poroshenko's presidency since 2014 has tended to constantly increase the corruption perception index and the first exit of Ukraine beyond the 30 mark, which took it out of the category of countries with the most dangerous level of corruption. Also during this period, the record at that time 32 points in 2018 and a sharp jump down by 3 points in 2019 – during the elections. Although under Zelensky in 2020 the index has the highest value, it is worth recalling that the corruption perception index does not show its scale, but only reproduces the thoughts of experts and business. Country ratings even partially lose their meaning, because if one country is higher than another, this does not mean that it has less corruption, and perhaps the situation is even completely different.

The average score of the Corruption Perceptions Index around the world is currently 43 points, 2/3 of the countries from the list took positions less than 50 points. Among its neighbors, Ukraine ranks second to last, ahead of only Russia with 30 points. According to the rating, Ukraine is neighboring countries such as Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Nepal.

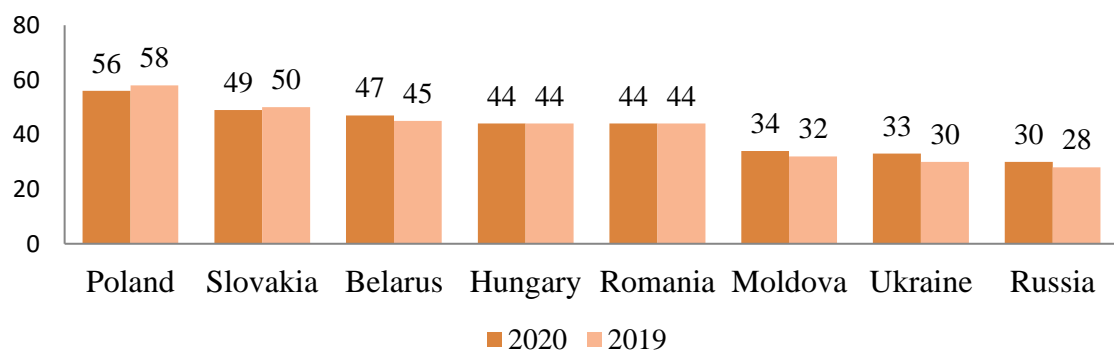


Figure 2.5 – CPI comparison of Ukrainian neighbor foreign countries [44]

When creating the index, estimates from various sources were taken into account: other indices, independent audit companies, international projects. Some of them can be seen on this table:

Кількість балів	PERC Asia Risk Guide	World Bank CPIA	World Economic Forum EOS	Global Insight Country Risk Ratings	Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index	African Development Bank CPIA	IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook	Bertelsmann Foundation Sustainable Governance Index	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index	PRS International Country Risk Guide	Varieties of Democracy Project	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Ratings	Freedom House Nations in Transit Ratings
33 ⁺³			30	35 ⁺¹³	41		35 ⁺⁴		34	41 ⁺⁵	26 ⁺³	20	36

Figure 2.6 – Corruption Perception Index 2020 components*

*Source: Transparency International [44]

Another such index is the Global Competitiveness Index, which evaluates and compares countries according to their potential. This indicator also includes corruption. Judging by the graph, the development trend of this index quite often coincided with the global one. Once the indicator even crossed this line, but by the time of 2017, Ukraine had dropped sharply. Now the index is rising.



Figure 2.7 – Global Competitiveness Index of Ukraine 2020*

*Source: World Bank [45]

And the last index that I would like to mention is World Governance Indicators, which contains data on the perception of corruption in Ukraine since 1996:

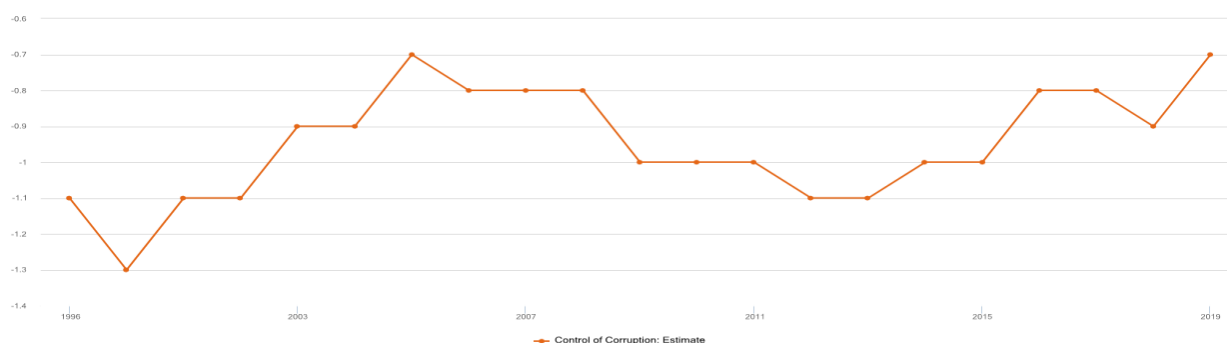


Figure 2.8 – World Governance Indicator: control of corruption – estimate*

*Source: World Bank [46]

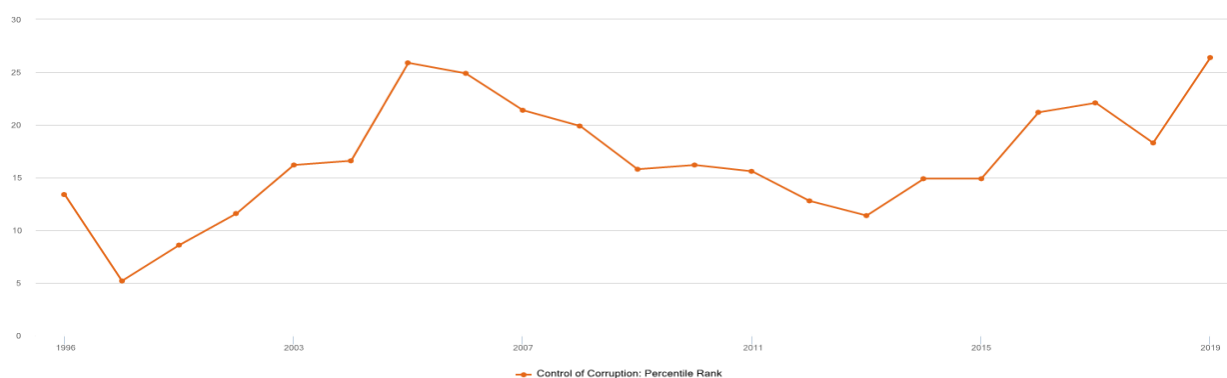


Figure 2.9 – World Governance Indicator: control of corruption – percentile rank*

*Source: World Bank [46]

Here are two graphs for the “Control of corruption” indicator: the rank of the country and the score. The indicator itself depicts the extent to which state power is used for personal gain. Potential rank indicates Ukraine's place among all countries covered by the aggregate indicator, where 0 is the lowest rank and 100 is the highest. The estimate gives the value for the aggregate indicator in units of the standard normal distribution, i.e. in the range from about -2.5 to 2.5.

In general, both charts are quite similar to each other, only in some places there are discrepancies in the direction of the trend. However, it still depends on the sample in the rank graph, because every year the number of countries included in the list has changed. The same situation is observed with the CPI, because in

1998 only 85 countries were included in the list, and today the list consists of 180. If you compare these graphs with each other, you also get the general impression of an approximate coincidence of the data.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of combating corruption depends significantly on the level of awareness of the population about this problem. According to Ukrainians, they effectively counteract corruption in educational institutions, in the field of social payments and utilities. The leader among the institutions of power is the President and his Office, local government bodies. The least effective in the opinion of the population are the courts, the Verkhovna Rada. By the way, the more knowledgeable the respondent is about corruption, the more skeptical he is about the results of the fight against it. Entrepreneurs practically share the opinion of the population. The only difference is disappointment with NABU and NAPK, which resulted in a drop in ratings compared to previous polls.

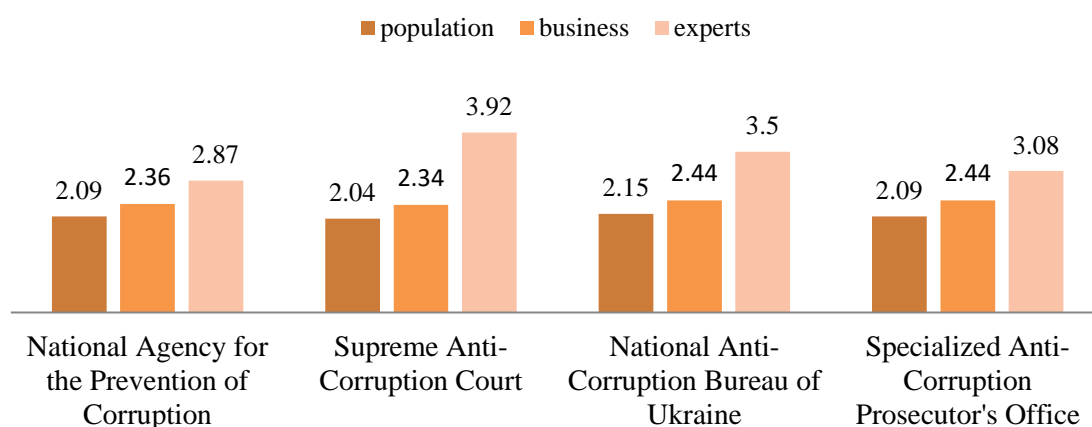


Figure 2.10 – Assessment of the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities [47]

At the same time, experts do not share the opinions of the population and business and highly appreciated the effectiveness of the authorities in combating corruption. The experts placed anti-corruption bodies in the top, namely Supreme Anticorruption Court, NABU and SAP. It is obvious that the absence of the NAPC in this list indicates disappointment with the activities of the institution in recent years. And it is not surprising, because the Agency's inefficiency was the reason for its reboot. If we compare the performance indicators only for anti-corruption institutions, we observe that the lowest level of assessment of their work is from the general population, slightly higher from business, and much higher from

experts. The assessment is ranked within a 5-point scale, where 1 means that the fight against corruption is completely ineffective, and 5 is very effective.

If we evaluate the effectiveness of the anti-corruption fight and strengthening this system, then this can be considered from the point of view of the implementation of the recommendations. Ukraine with international partners is implementing a strategy, the implementation of which is assessed by organizations on the basis of reports. Such, for example, is the analysis of the implementation of recommendations on combating corruption from the Rada of Europe within the framework of the GRECO organization:

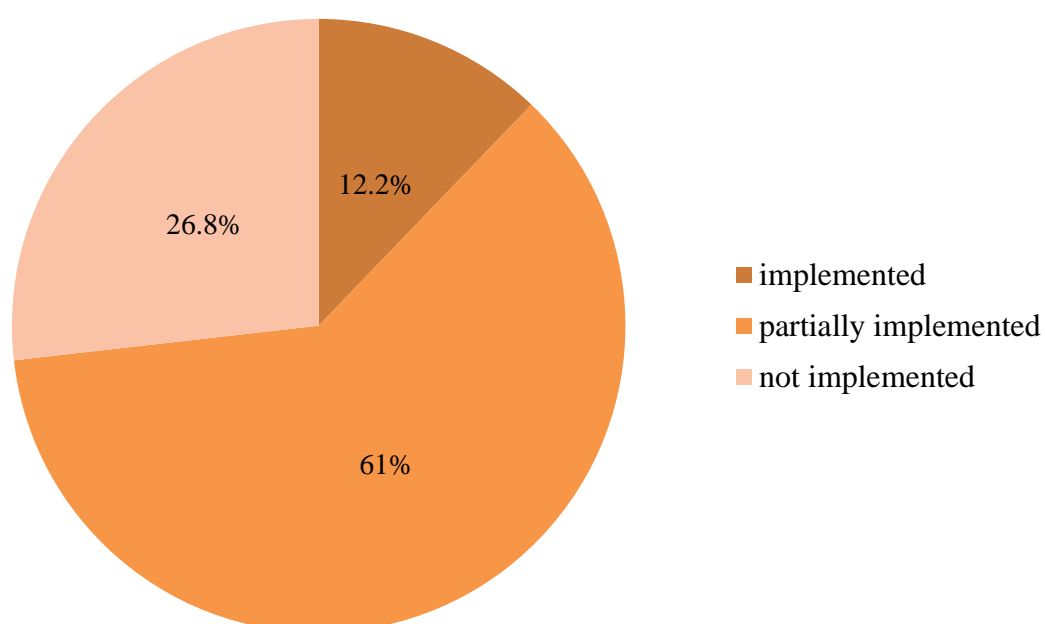


Figure 2.11 – GRECO recommendations implementation by Ukraine, 2020 [48]

According to the above statistics, as of the end of 2020, Ukraine did not fulfill 26.8% of the relevant recommendations. 61% of the recommendations of the Council of Europe related to the fight against corruption were partially fulfilled and 12.2% completed. This is stated in the published report of the Group of States of the Council of Europe against corruption (GRECO) in 2021 [48]

At the same time, the Council of Europe called on member states to prevent corruption risks in taking measures aimed at overcoming the negative consequences of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their economies. GRECO stressed that for more than a year, governments have been taking

emergency measures that increase the concentration of power and, in a certain way, worsen the situation with respect to human rights.

The NGO Transparency International also provides recommendations on how to improve the fight against corruption every year based on reports from the local office.

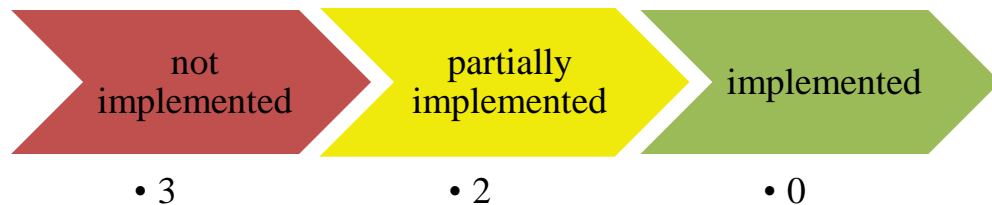


Figure 2.12 – Transparency International recommendations implementation by Ukraine, 2020 [44]

For 2020, she was put forward 5 recommendations:

- improve the efficiency of systems for preventing political corruption;
- introduce an open and accountable process of privatization of state property;
- to form an independent and professional judiciary;
- ensure the independence and ability of the anti-corruption authorities;
- to deprive the SBU of its powers in the field of combating economic corruption crimes [44].

The first two recommendations were partially implemented, the other three were ignored. To improve the Corruption Perceptions Index Ukraine for 2021 was offered three recommendations: introduce transparent and accountable management of public assets and guarantee the further development of the procurement sector; ensure the independence and capacity of the anti-corruption infrastructure; to form a professional and independent judiciary.

To implement them, the following actions can be taken: reform of the High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges; liquidation of OASK; ensuring transparency and impartiality of competitions for the heads of anti-corruption bodies; transfer of powers to investigate corruption cases under the full control of independent institutions.

In general, in order to increase Ukraine's ability to resist corruption, it is necessary to carry out many more reforms in all spheres of the state's functioning. The field of medicine is now the most exposed to risks, and the medical reform of Suprun, unfortunately, was not completed due to strong resistance and information fakes. The education sector, after Shkarlet's appointment as minister with plagiarism scandals in his scientific endeavors, jeopardizes all transparency gains over the past decade. Military actions are likely to escalate due to the intensified provocations of Russia, which, in the absence of adequate resources, could entail even more serious consequences for national security.

To increase the pressure on the implementation of anti-corruption policies, it is necessary to expand the education of the population in matters of corruption: about the harm of corruption, the mythical nature of personal benefits, human rights and ways of confrontation. In the triangle of interaction of actors in the fight against corruption, the fourth is missing - business. It is he who has the resources to influence politicians from within the country, press on the transparency of institutions and undermine the culture of corruption as a profitable practice. Accordingly, the authorities and civil activists are faced with the task of increasing the social responsibility of entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSIONS

In this qualification paper, the issue of the development of international economic relations of Ukraine for the fight against corruption was studied in detail. The author was tasked with studying the formation of corruption as an international problem and analyzing the development of international cooperation in the fight against it for the first section. The second section is directly devoted to corruption in Ukraine: the history of existence on its territory, the development of the perception of corruption, the main consequences of this phenomenon and the involvement of international organizations and partners in the development of the anti-corruption system.

The issue of studying the development of the international fight against corruption required in-depth analysis to move to the next stage – the analysis of corruption as a factor in the development of international economic relations of Ukraine. In this qualification paper, I studied the first interpretations of corruption to determine that this problem has existed since the appearance of the first states with monopoly on certain services.

What exactly prompted the public to become more interested in the issue of corruption? It was the analysis of the evolution of the perception of this problem that led me to the answer to this question and gave me a tip for the analysis of the factors that brought corruption to the agenda at the international level. An analysis of scandals was carried out as a driver of public interest and concern of states. The author made his own sample of the most ambitious scandals and revealed the beginning of global changes in the perception of corruption in the 70's of the 20th century. Also, the main points of reference for the beginning of the formation of international cooperation in the fight against corruption were identified.

Since corruption is a phenomenon that adversely affects processes in many areas, the main negative consequences for the economy were analyzed. The most damaging are destruction of fair competition, monopolization, impossibility to implement liberal reforms, undermining public confidence in state institutions and

the capitalist foundations, as well as outflow of investments. It also revealed the connection between international crime, money laundering and the fight against these phenomena with corruption. This link is also an important factor in shaping international cooperation against corruption.

During research the evolution of international cooperation, the first conventions, conferences and international organizations were identified. Their appearance was held during the 90's of the 20th century. The author has created a database of the emergence of the first anti-corruption institutions around the world. The 178 countries were ordered according to the dates of their institutions creation, as well as the presence of a certain degree of independence. There was found a link between the weakness of the political system and the degree of independence of anti-corruption institutions: the more developed and independent the anti-corruption system, the worse political and economic state of the country.

Corruption in Ukraine, according to the data studied, also appeared even before the proclamation of independence and was part of the interaction of society with officials. Corruption in practice has always been perceived as a norm of life, which has created one of the main obstacles to its destruction. She made her way into the current state system during the reign of Kravchuk and Kuchma. The period of the 90s was characterized by weak institutions, lack of control over the state budget, destructive economic reforms and low living standards of the population. In addition, under Kuchma, an oligarchy was formed, which would later become the main problem when trying to change the status quo.

The connection of corruption with the main historical events in Ukraine was revealed, such as the protests "Ukraine without Kuchma", the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity. Corruption has significantly affected the public's confidence in state institutions, the country's economic development and its competitiveness. The weakness of the defense sector at the start of the war with Russia became the problem because of corruption.

At the same time, scandals and revolutions created civic awareness of Ukrainians by 2014. Civil activists have become one of the main drivers of the

implementation of changes to combat corruption. Another sphere of influence has become the international community represented by international organizations and partners. International countries are interested in cooperation with strong states with developed economies, which is the motivation for pressure on Ukraine and its assistance.

Under the influence of these two actors, it was possible to create the first institutions of corruption counteraction, to promote reforms in medicine, education, the banking sector, energy, the military industry, law enforcement agencies and in other areas. Since 2014, there were created bodies such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC), Supreme Anticorruption Court and Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAP).

Corruption is currently the second most serious problem in Ukraine after the war, according to Ukrainians opinion. The main indexes of corruption perception were analyzed. The Corruption Perceptions Index from Transparency International in 2021 reached its record high of 33 points out of 100, placing Ukraine in 117th place out of 180 countries. Prior to that, its results were mostly below 30, which ranked Ukraine among countries with a dangerous level of corruption. Another index from the World Bank includes an assessment of corruption, which roughly coincides in dynamics with those already mentioned. The country's competitiveness index had sharper jumps and is now showing an upward trend.

In terms of efficiency, anticorruption institutions are below the average in the opinion of society and business. Experts, on the other hand, rate their work more highly, assigning them a little more than 3 points out of 5 possible. At the expense of international organizations, the situation is rather ambiguous. In 2020, Ukraine did not fully implement any of the 5 recommendations of Transparency International, having worked out only 2 of them and left 3 without due attention. In terms of implementation of the GRECO recommendations, the situation is somewhat better – only 26% were not implemented. But only 12% are fully embodied.

At the moment, another test has arisen in front of Ukraine – the Covid-19 pandemic. Corruption has affected the poor preparedness of the health care system for such a crisis and affects the effectiveness of the fight against the virus. In order to better deal with this and many other problems, the Ukrainian government needs to carry out many reforms. At the moment, three recommendations have been put forward to improve the effectiveness of combating corruption: to introduce transparent and accountable management of public assets and guarantee the further development of the procurement sector; to ensure the independence and capacity of the corruption counteraction infrastructure; to form a professional and independent judiciary. To do this, Ukraine needs to complete many tasks, such as, for example, reform of the High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges; liquidation of OASK; ensuring transparency and impartiality of competitions for the heads of anti-corruption bodies; transfer of powers to investigate corruption cases under the full control of independent institutions.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Table A.1 – Database of anti-corruption institutions of the world: date of establishment and type of institution*

country	anticorruption institutions	date	country	anticorruption institutions	date
ARGENTINA	Oficina Anticorrupción	1999	AZERBAIJAN	Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General	2005
AFGHANISTAN	Independent Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee	2010	ARMENIA	Office Central pour la Répression de la Corruption (OCRC) de la police fédérale	
ALBANIA	Prime Minister's Office		BANGLADESH	division of labor between the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) of Bangladesh and the Ministry of Public Administration	2004
	Ministry of Justice		BELGIUM	FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE POLICY AND SUPPORT	
	Prosecutor's Office			Le Médiateur fédéral (Centre Intégrité)	
	Public Procurement Agency			Inspection générale de la Police fédérale et de la police locale	
	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints		BELIZE	Office of the Auditor General	2011
ALGERIA	Office central de répression de la corruption (O.C.R.C)	2011	BELARUS	Main Directorate for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus	
	Organe national de prévention et de lutte contre la corruption	2011	BENIN	Autorité Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption (ANLC)	2011
ANGOLA	The Office of the Ombudsman		BHUTAN	Anti-Corruption Commission	2005
	specialized corruption bureau within the office of the Attorney General		BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption	2009
ANDORRA	Ministère de Justice et de l'Intérieur		BOLIVIA	The Ministry of Anticorruption and Transparency	2009
AUSTRALIA	Independent Commission Against Corruption (New South Wales)	1988	BOTSWANA	Directorate on corruption and economic crime	1994
	Crime and Corruption Commission	2002	BRAZIL	Office of the Comptroller General / Controladoria-Geral da União (CGU)	2003
	Independent Commissioner Against Corruption	2013		Advocacia-Geral da União (AGU)	
	Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission (IBAC) Office of Police Integrity (defunct)	2012	BRUNEI	Biro Mencegah Rasuah (Anti-Corruption Bureau)	1982
	Corruption and Crime Commission	2004	BULGARIA	The Commission for Anti-Corruption and Illegal Assets Forfeiture of the Republic of Bulgaria	2005
	Australian Attorney-General's Department		BURUNDI	Special Brigade Anti-Corruption Commission of Burundi	2011
AUSTRIA	Central Public Prosecutor's Office for combatting economic crimes and corruption	2009	BURKINA FASO	AUTORITE SUPERIEURE DE CONTRÔLE D'ETAT ET DE LUTTE CONTRE LA CORRUPTION	2007
	Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK)	2010	CAMBODIA	Anti-Corruption Unit, Kingdom of Cambodia	2006

Continuation of table A.1

country	anticorruption institutions	date	country	anticorruption institutions	date
CANADA	Office of the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner / Commissariat aux conflits d'intérêts et à l'éthique		CYPRUS	The Cyprus Ministry of Justice and Public Order	
	Unité permanente anticorruption	2011	CROATIA	State Attorney's Office, the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime	2001
CAPE VERDE	Ministère Public		CZECH REPUBLIC	Prosecutor General's Office	
CHINA	The National Bureau of Corruption Prevention	2007		Police of the Czech Republic	
	National Supervisory Commission of the People's Republic of China	2018	Anti-Corruption Unit, Conflict of Interests and Anti-Corruption Department, Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic	2003	
CHAD	ministry for combating corruption, called Ministry of Morality and Good Governance	2009	DJIBOUTI	the National Anti-Corruption Commission	2013
CAMEROON	National Anti-Corruption Commission	2006	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	
CHILE	Consejo para la Transparencia	2008	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Observatoire de surveillance de la corruption et de l'éthique professionnelle (OSCEP)	2003
	Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic / Contraloría General de la República		DENMARK	State Prosecutor for Serious and Economic and International Crime	
	Dirección Nacional del Servicio Civil		ECUADOR	The Ecuadorian Commission for the Civic Control of Corruption (CCCC)	1997
	Dirección General del Crédito Prendario			Office of the Comptroller General of the State of the Republic of Ecuador	
	Consejo de Defensa del Estado		EL SALVADOR	anti-corruption commission	2019
	Unidad de Análisis Financiero		EGYPT	Administrative Control Authority	1964
COLOMBIA	the National Citizen Commission on the Fight Against Corruption, Citizen Commission for the Moralization and the regional Moralization Commissions	2011	ESTONIA	Ministry of Justice	
	Procuraduría General de la Nación			Corruption Crime Bureau of Central Criminal Police of Estonian Police and Border Guard Board	2003
	Secretary of Transparency of the Presidency of Colombia / Secretaría de Transparencia / The Transparency Secretariat	2011	ERITREA	-	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-		EQUATORIAL GUINEA		
CONGO	-		ETHIOPIA	Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Ethiopia	2001
COMOROS	Cour suprême, Section des comptes		FINLAND	National Bureau of Investigation	
COOK ISLANDS	Office of the Public Service Commissioner			Prosecutor General's Office	
COSTA RICA	Procuraduría de la Ética Pública		FRANCE	Agence française anticorruption	2016
COTE D'IVOIRE	Haute Autorité pour la Bonne Gouvernance	2013		Haute Autorité pour la transparence de la vie publique	2013
CUBA	Contraloría General de la Republica		GHANA	The Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition	2001

Continuation of table A.1

country	anticorruption institutions	date	country	anticorruption institutions	date
GABON	Commission Nationale de Lutte contre l'Enrichissement Illicite	2003	KAZAKHSTAN	Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2014
GEORGIA	The Anti-Corruption Coordinating Council	2008	KIRIBATI	Office of the Attorney-General	
	LEPL-Civil Service Bureau of Georgia		KENYA	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	2011
GERMANY	Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection		KOSOVO	Anti-corruption Agency	2007
	Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs		KUWAIT	Kuwait Anticorruption Authority (Nazaha)	2016
	Dezernat Interne Ermittlungen / Internal investigation		KYRGYZSTAN	Anti-Corruption Agency of Kyrgyzstan	disbanded
General Secretariat against Corruption	2015	Government of the Kyrgyz Republic			
GREECE	General Secretariat against Corruption	2015	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	State Inspection and Anti-Corruption Authority	2012
GUATEMALA	Transparency and Fighting Corruption Commission of the Guatemala Vice-presidency	2008	LATVIA	Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB)	2002
GUINEA-BISSAU	The Committee Against Corruption	1995	LEBANON	National Anti-corruption Commission (NACC)	2020
GUINEA	Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption et de promotion de la bonne gouvernance (ANLC)	2000	LESOTHO	Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offence	1999
GUYANA	Integrity Commission		LIBYA	Libya's National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)	2014
HAITI	Unité de lutte contre la corruption (ULCC)	2004	LIBERIA	LIBERIA ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION	2008
	Primature		LIECHTENSTEIN	National Police	
HONDURAS	Superior Court of Accounts		LUXEMBURG	Corruption Prevention Committee	2007
HONG KONG	Independent Commission Against Corruption	1974	LITHUANIA	Chief Official Ethics Commission	
HUNGARY	National Protective Service	1995		Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania	1997
ICELAND	-		MADAGASCAR	Bureau Indépendant Anti-corruption (BIANCO)	2004
INDIA	Central Vigilance Commission	1964	MALTA	Permanent Commission Against Corruption PCAC	1988
IRAN	General Inspection Office		MALASIA	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission	1967
ISRAEL	State Attorney's Office		MALAWI	Anti-Corruption Bureau	1995
	Israel Police		MALDIVES	Anti-Corruption Commission	2008
IRAQ	Commission of Integrity	2004	MALI	Office central de Lutte contre l'Enrichissement illicite	2015
INDONESIA	Indonesia Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)	2003	MARSHALL ISLANDS	Office of the Auditor-General	
IRELAND	Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission		MAURITANIA	-	
	Standards in Public Office Commission		MAURITIUS	Independent Commission Against Corruption	2002
	An Garda Síochána				
ITALY	Autorità Nazionale anticorruzione (National Anticorruption Authority)	2012	MEXICO	National Anticorruption Commission	2013
JAPAN	Ministry of Justice			National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection	
	National Police Agency			Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic (Fiscalía General de la República)	
	Intellectual Property Office, Economic and Industrial Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry			Tax Administration Service (SAT)	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs			Auditoría Superior de la Federación, Supreme Audit Institution of Mexico	2016
JAMAICA	Major Organised Crime & Anti-Corruption Agency MOCA	2014		the National Anticorruption System	
JORDAN	Jordan Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission	2008	MONGOLIA	Independent Authority against Corruption	2007

Continuation of table A.1

country	anticorruption institutions	date	country	anticorruption institutions	date
MONTENEGRO	Directorate/Agency for Anti-Corruption Initiative	2001	PANAMA	National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information	2003
MOROCCO	Instance centrale de prévention de la corruption	2008	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Ombudsman Commission of PNG	1975
	Agency for Prevention of Corruption (APC)		PARAGUAY	Council for Promotion of the National Probity System (CISNI in Spanish)	
MOZAMBIQUE	Central Office for the Fight against Corruption	2004		• Ministry of Finance (MH in Spanish). The Department of Government Contracting took part in this round.	
	Instance nationale de la probité, de la prévention et de la lutte contre la corruption (INPLC)			• Ministry of Justice and Labor (MJT in Spanish)	
MYANMAR	Anti-Corruption Bureau			• Office of the Attorney General (MP in Spanish)	
	Anti-Corruption Commission Myanmar	2014	PERU	The High Level Commission for Anti-Corruption	2010
NAMIBIA	Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)	2006		SECRETARIAT OF PUBLIC INTEGRITY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
NETHERLANDS	Dutch Whistleblowing Authority		PHILIPPINES	the independent Office of the Ombudsman	1987
	Openbaar Ministerie (Public Prosecution Service)			Presidential Commission on Good Government	
	Ministry of Justice and Security		PUERTO RICO	-	
NEPAL	Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority	1992	POLAND	Central Anti-Corruption Bureau	2006
NEW ZEALAND	Serious Fraud Office	1990	PORTUGAL	Central Department of Prosecution and Criminal Investigation - DCIAP	
NICARAGUA	-			Council for the Prevention of Corruption	2008
NIGER	Haute Autorité de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Infractions Assimilées (HALCIA NIGER)	2011		Inspecção-Geral da Administração Interna	
NIGERIA	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission	2003	QATAR	Administrative Control and Transparency Authority	2011
	Independent Corrupt Practices and other related Offences Commission-ICPC	2000	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA	Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission	2008
NORTH MACEDONIA	State Commission for Prevention of Corruption	2002	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	National Anticorruption Center <= Center for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption	2012 <= 2002
	Ministry of Interior		ROMANIA	National Integrity Agency (ANI)	
NORWAY	ØKOKRIM	1989		Ministry of Justice	
PAKISTAN	National Accountability Bureau	1999		Anti-corruption General Directorate, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs	
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission	2005		National Anticorruption Directorate	2002
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation		SURINAME	Anticorruption Commission	2017
RWANDA	Office of the Ombudsman of Rwanda	2003	SUDAN	Sudan Anti-Corruption Resource Center	
SAUDI ARABIA	National Anti-Corruption Commission	2011	SRI LANKA	Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption	1994

Continuation of table A.1

country	anticorruption institutions	date	country	anticorruption institutions	date
SENEGAL	Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Non-Transparence, la Corruption et La Concussion	2003	TAJIKISTAN	agency for state financial control and combating corruption	2006
	Office National de Lutte contre la Fraude et la Corruption (OFNAC)	2012	TANZANIA	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau	1974
SERBIA	Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Serbia	2010	THAILAND	National Anti-Corruption Commission	1999
	Ministry of Interior		TIMOR-LESTE	Comissão Anti-Corrupção (CAC) de Timor-Leste	2009
SIERRA LEONE	Anti-Corruption Commission	2000	TOGO	National Commission for Fighting Corruption and Economic Crime	2001
SINGAPORE	Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB)	1952	TONGA	Tonga Office of the Auditor General	1984
SLOVAKIA	Bureau of the Fight against Corruption of the Presidium of the Police Force	2004	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	INTEGRITY COMMISSION OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2012
	Government Office		TUNISIA	Instance nationale de lutte contre la corruption (INLUCC)	2011
SLOVENIA	Commission for the Prevention of Corruption / Komisija za preprečevanje korupcije	2004	TURKEY	Ministry of Justice	
	Police		TUVALU	TUVALU SAI or Office of the Auditor General of Tuvalu	1991
SOMALIA	to be created		UGANDA	The Inspectorate of Government	1988
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Office of Auditor-General Solomon Islands	2017	UKRAINE	National Anti-Corruption Bureau	2015
SOUTH AFRICA	National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa			National Agency on Corruption Prevention	2016
	Department of Public Service and Administration			Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office	2015
	Special Investigating Unit	2001	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Supreme Audit Institution	1971?
	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation: South African Police Service		UNITED KINGDOM	City of London Police Overseas Anticorruption Unit	2007
SPAIN	Prevention and Fight Against Corruption Office of the Balearic Islands		UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF CORRUPTION BUREAU	2007
	Oficina Antifrau de Catalunya / Anti-fraud Office of Catalonia		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	U.S. Office of Government Ethics	1989
	Office for Conflicts of Interest		URUGUAY	Junta de Transparencia y Ética Pública	2015
	Fiscalía Especial contra la Corrupción y la Criminalidad Organizada	1995	UZBEKISTAN	which establishes the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan	2020
	Agència per la Prevenció i Lluita contra el Fraud i la Corrupció de la Comunitat Valenciana			General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan	
SOUTH SUDAN	South Sudan Anti-Corruption commission	2006		The Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan	
	PUBLIC GRIEVANCES CHAMBER / SUDAN		VANUATU	Vanuatu Financial Intelligence Unit	
SWAZILAND	Swaziland Anti-Corruption Commission	1998	VENEZUELA	National Body against Corruption	2014
SWEDEN	National Anti-Corruption Unit	2003	VIETNAM	Inspection générale du Gouvernement	
	The Swedish Anti-Corruption Institutet	1923	YEMEN	Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption	2007
SWITZERLAND	Interdepartmental Working Group on Combating Corruption	2008	WESTERN SAHARA	the National Commission for Integrity and Anti-Corruption	2015
TAIWAN	Département fédéral des affaires étrangères		ZAMBIA	Anti-Corruption Commission	1982
	Agency Against Corruption Ministry of Justice	2011	ZIMBABWE	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission	2005

*Source: compiled by the author on the basis [20, 21, 22]

SUMMARY

Vialkova V.V. Corruption counteraction as a factor in the development of Ukraine`s international economic relations. - Bachelor's qualification paper. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2021.

The final paper is devoted to studying the way international economic relations with Ukraine were established and developed under anticorruption efforts as the main driver. The formation of corruption as an international problem and the development of international cooperation in the fight against it are analyzed to find out the motivation of international actors. The main economic consequences of this phenomenon and the involvement of international organizations and partners in the development of the anticorruption system of Ukraine are defined.

Keywords: corruption, anticorruption institution, perception of corruption, international cooperation, liberalization.

Анотація

Вялкова В.В. Протидія корупції як фактор розвитку міжнародних економічних відносин України. - кваліфікаційний документ бакалавра. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2021.

Кваліфікаційна бакалаврська робота присвячена вивченню того, як міжнародні економічні відносини з Україною встановлювались та розвивались в рамках антикорупційних зусиль як головного рушія. Проаналізовано формування корупції як міжнародної проблеми та розвиток міжнародного співробітництва у боротьбі з нею для з'ясування мотивації міжнародних суб'єктів. Визначено основні економічні наслідки та залучення міжнародних організацій та партнерів до розвитку антикорупційної системи України.

Ключові слова: корупція, антикорупційна установа, сприйняття корупції, міжнародна співпраця, лібералізація.