

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Sumy State University
Academic and Research Institute of Business, Economics and
Management
Lovely Professional University

Business Ethics and Leadership

Proceedings
of the International Scientific and Practical
Online-Conference

(Sumy, November 29-30, 2021)



Sumy
Sumy State University
2021

330.3:005(063)

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S62 Business Ethics and Leadership: Proceedings of the International
Scientific and Practical Online-Conference, Sumy, November 29-30,
2021 / edited by Prof., Dr. Vasilyeva Tetyana. – Sumy: Sumy State
University, 2021. – 89 p.

The Proceedings contain the abstracts of the International Scientific and Practical Online-Conference "Business Ethics and Leadership" (Sumy, November 29-30, 2021).

For scientists, students, graduate students, representatives of business and public organizations and higher education institutions and a wide range of readers.

330.3:005(063)

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS TOOLS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

*Victoria Bozhenko, PhD, As. Prof.,
Sumy State University, Ukraine*
*Karina Petrenko, student
Sumy State University, Ukraine*

The last decade has seen the rapid development of digital information technology, the intellectualization of control systems, the increase in the number and capacity of mobile and computer devices, the accumulation of large data sets and their processing by machine learning algorithms. Rapid digitalization and its penetration into various spheres of public life contributed to increasing the level of transparency of public administration, strengthening public control, reducing the bureaucratization of society (Bouchetara et al., 2020; Zolkover and Georgiev, 2020; Nemmiche et al., 2019; Letunovska et al., 2020; Biewendt et al., 2021; Niftiyev et al., 2021). Therefore, digital technologies and artificial intelligence algorithms can serve as tools to combat corruption and business misconduct by expanding access to public information, monitoring the activities of public administration and local government, digitizing administrative services and providing opportunities to report corruption. The United Nations estimates that about \$ 1 trillion is paid annually in the form of illicit financial gain, and another \$ 2.6 trillion is lost as a result of corruption worldwide (United Nations, 2018).

Artificial intelligence technologies, machine learning, and big data analysis are increasingly being used to improve anti-corruption systems around the world (Moskovicz, 2019; Kaya, 2020; Starchenko et al., 2021; Zainea et al., 2020; Greco and Matta, 2021; Khaliq et al., 2021; Novikov, 2021b; Dzwigol, 2020; Shkarlet et al., 2019; Fila et al., 2020; Kordos, 2019; Partlova et al., 2020; Us et al., 2020). Establishing international standards and cooperation at the international level allows to form a basis for reducing the manifestations of business misconduct in the global dimension. Innovative methods and algorithms for processing large data allow to identify anomalies, establish patterns of informal relationships, as well as minimize the role of "man" in the system of decision support for corruption (Prudnikov and Nazarenko, 2021; Antonyuk et al., 2021; Tiutiunyk et al., 2021; Pimonenko et al., 2021; Pimonenko et al., 2021; Ziabina et al., 2020; Novikov, 2021a).

Thus, the Netherlands, in its action plan for 2020-2022, noted improvements in procurement transparency control algorithms, a commitment to promote digital citizen participation platforms and promote their use by local authorities (Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations, 2020). Spain's 2020-2024 action plan includes commitments to legislative measures and instruments that strengthen integrity and prevent corruption in government. An important step is the creation of manuals on

the use of artificial intelligence in the public sector. In addition, the plan includes a commitment to establish a Data and Ethics Center for Innovation, which will provide guidance and advice to civil servants on the ethical use of new technologies in public practice (Open Government Partnership, 2021).

An example of the successful implementation of digital technologies in the public sector is Estonia - the country is defined as the most developed digital society in the world. Back in 1996, the National Program for the Development of IT Infrastructure in Estonia was introduced. Due to the gradual implementation of the program, in 2021, Estonia has high-quality e-banking, digital identification based on a mandatory ID card, which has 98% of the population, electronic medical cards for each patient, 99% of medical prescriptions are processed online, paying taxes takes about 3 minutes online, 98% of people declare their income electronically, administrative services are provided online, 95% of parking fees are paid by mobile phone (Estonian m-parking system is accepted in countries around the world). Digitalisation of the public sector is the main reason for minimizing bureaucracy in Estonia, and also saves money. For example, digital signatures save 2% of GDP annually, and thanks to the electronic portal of the Estonian Road Administration, services are provided six times faster and 20% cheaper. In 2020, the National Open Data Portal was launched in Estonia, which provides free access and use (Estonian open data portal).

In Brazil, a machine learning software product has been developed to assess the risk of corrupt behavior among civil servants based on data on criminal record, education, political affiliation, and business relationships (U4).

IBM specialists in cooperation with the Government of Kenya have optimized the administrative procedures required to start a business (from 11 to 3 steps). The use of artificial intelligence has allowed Kenya to rise from 92 to 61 place in the rating "Ease of doing business" (MI. Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2019)

In Britain, the tax authorities have used computer technology for digital transformation and data collection to reduce the "tax gap". As a result, the Connect system analyzes taxpayers' data to identify potential tax evaders. The algorithm identifies people who are most likely to commit tax fraud and helps to develop precautionary measures. Between 2008 and 2014, the system generated an additional £ 3 billion in tax revenue (OECD, 2021).

Thus, foreign experience in the use of digital information technology to combat corruption has shown that the use of computer automated software and algorithms for artificial intelligence is the most effective tool for simplifying administrative processes, control the transparency of the company, government. The digitalisation of bureaucratic procedures reduces the number of people involved and, consequently, the opportunities for bribery. Artificial intelligence eliminates the human factor in decision-making processes and is able to track the threat of crime without human intervention.

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Наукове видання

БІЗНЕС-ЕТИКА ТА ЛІДЕРСТВО

Матеріали Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

(Суми, 29-30 листопада 2021 року)

Стиль та орфографія авторів збережені.

Організаційний комітет і редакційна колегія можуть не поділяти точки зору авторів.

Автори відповідають за точність, достовірність і зміст матеріалів.

Посилання на матеріали конференції обов'язкові.

Відповідальний за випуск Т. А. Васильєва

Комп'ютерне верстання Я. О. Ус

Формат 60×84/16. Ум. друк. арк. 29,86. Обл.-вид. арк. 38,58.

Видавець і виготовлювач

Сумський державний університет,

вул. Римського-Корсакова, 2, м. Суми, 40007

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 3062 від 17.12.20