

METHODS OF COMBATING CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

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The article examines the necessity and relevance of innovations in the field of combating corruption in Ukraine. The concept of corruption and its importance for the development of the state are defined. The experience of other countries in the fight against this problem is considered and ways to solve it in Ukraine are proposed.

Formulation of the problem. Ideas about the construction of an effective legal state are connected with overcoming corruption phenomena in the bodies of state power and management. Usually, the foundations of corruption are based on low-quality legislation, rely on the shortcomings of the state's financial system and spread due to the lack of effective control over the activities of officials, state and local authorities. Combating corruption in Ukraine is one of the most important state tasks. Since the declaration of Ukraine's independence, corruption has been considered a direct threat to national security, stability and economic growth of the state.

Relevance of research. The question of the effectiveness of preventing and countering corruption is one of the most important problems that the modern Ukrainian state is trying to solve. The relevance of this issue is determined by the fact that corruption provokes and deepens social crisis phenomena, undermines the image of Ukraine on the world stage, negatively affects micro- and macroeconomic processes, prevents the establishment of a constructive dialogue between the authorities and the public, and destroys the foundations of the development of the rule of law and civil society. Therefore, the development and implementation of anti-corruption measures is one of the primary tasks of the state authorities. [1]

Forming the purpose and objectives of the article. To solve this problem, the purpose of the article is to describe and substantiate the theoretical foundations related to the concept of corruption. To achieve the goal, the main task is to find out the nature of corruption in the territory of Ukraine and the methods of combating this phenomenon, as well as taking into account the experience of other countries in work in this area.

Presentation of the main material of the study. Corruption is one of the most dangerous phenomena for society and the state. In many encyclopedias and dictionaries, the definition of corruption is given as a literal translation from the

Latin "corruption" - "corrosion, destruction." In the new Law of Ukraine dated June 11, 2016 "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption", corruption is defined as "the use by a person of official powers and related opportunities for the purpose of obtaining an improper benefit or accepting a promise/offer of such a benefit for oneself or other persons or, accordingly, a promise, an offer or provision of an undue benefit to such a person or at his request to other natural or legal persons with the aim of inducing this person to unlawfully use the official powers and related opportunities granted to him". [2]

Unfortunately, in Ukraine, corrupt relations increasingly supplant legal and ethical relations between people and gradually transform into a normal norm of behavior, which certainly threatens its future. In recent times, the extremely difficult socio-economic and political situation, the annexation of part of the country's territory and military actions have nullified the already not quite effective state anti-corruption policy, which does not give grounds for an optimistic forecast regarding the reduction of the level of corruption in Ukraine.

It should be noted here that none of the countries in the world has complete immunity from corruption - they differ only in its volume, the nature of its manifestations and the scale of its influence on the socio-economic and political situation. However, some countries of the world manage to effectively fight this negative phenomenon.

A fairly clear and effective system of combating corruption, which is based on a solid legal framework and unequivocal public support, operates in Finland. It is this country that the international non-governmental anti-corruption organization "Transparency International" defines as one of the least corrupt countries among 133 countries in the world. The implementation of European laws into the national legal system is carried out by this country quite carefully. The main principle of this process is the organic combination of the national legislation of Finland with the European one with minimal possible changes to the former. [3]

The experience of combating corruption in Germany and Slovakia shows the effectiveness of involving the public in the fight against corruption. In particular, the criminal police department of the federal state of Lower Saxony introduced the reception of anonymous reports from citizens about economic crimes. This decision was made based on the results of the pilot project, during which 184 reports were received in four months by the aforementioned special unit, which consists of only 9 employees of the prosecutor's office and 33 police officers. Criminal cases were opened in 124 cases, of which 30% were related to corruption. [4]

Anti-corruption methods in some countries are non-standard and extreme, but no less effective. For example, in the capital of South Korea - Seoul, in 1999, the OPEN program was adopted, within the framework of which any resident could send a letter to the mayor of the city indicating what he did not like in the life

of the city. The mayor was especially attentive to the messages of entrepreneurs. Every official of the city hall was warned to be fired upon any complaint by the entrepreneur regarding delaying the solution of the problem or demanding a bribe for making such a decision. Over the course of several years, corruption in Seoul (in matters of interaction between private business and city officials) disappeared.

As foreign experience shows, the greatest achievements in the implementation of anti-corruption legislation were achieved in those countries where independent specialized anti-corruption bodies were created.

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" specially authorized entities in the field of anti-corruption are defined as: the prosecutor's office, the National Police, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption.

However, the activities of these bodies face a number of problems related to the lack of legislative consolidation of the coordination of their activities, systematic approaches to the activities of anti-corruption entities and their interaction with civil society in this area have not been developed, and there is no conceptual vision of organizational and legal support for anti-corruption. The problems of training specialists for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine focused on the fight against organized crime and corruption remain relevant. [5]

Reforming the anti-corruption system is one of the defining directions on the way to overcoming it. For this purpose, we propose to implement the following measures:

- ✓ launching a multi-purpose anti-corruption system;
- ✓ improving the activities of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption;
- ✓ the election of the leadership and the launch of the State Bureau of Investigations, which will combat corruption in the structures of law enforcement agencies;
- ✓ improvement of financial intelligence (financial monitoring);
- ✓ simplification of the procedure of tax reporting and payment of tax and non-tax payments;
- ✓ strengthening of requirements for the activity of control and supervision bodies, further reduction of the number of necessary licenses, permits, patents;
- ✓ demarcation of the powers of state authorities regarding the provision of administrative services and the performance of control and supervisory or inspection functions;
- ✓ final rejection of non-monetary forms of payments in the economic complex of Ukraine;

- ✓ ensuring the transparency of privatization processes, as well as the implementation of public procurement and conducting tenders and auctions;
- ✓ involvement of the population in the creation of public organizations in the fight against corruption.

In our opinion, reducing the prerequisites for corruption, increasing the social price of public service and increasing the risk of committing a corrupt act are the components that are the basis of anti-corruption policy. Such areas of combating corruption were decisive in a number of foreign countries, which, according to the recognition of the international community, have achieved significant success in this field.

Conclusion. The above gives reason to conclude that the problem of corruption in Ukraine still exists and requires an urgent solution. But we are convinced that using the foreign experience of other countries in the fight against this problem and taking into account our advice, Ukraine will be able to solve the issue of corruption. After all, we see and analyze this problem, we are looking for ways to solve it, so we can assume that the first steps have already been taken.

References

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