

PRINCIPLES OF ANTI-CORRUPTION IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECT

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Abstract. Corruption can be understood as a social phenomenon that emerges from a complex interplay of political, social, and economic factors, particularly in countries undergoing the process of state formation. Notwithstanding the existence of long-standing democratic traditions and a considerable history of anti-corruption measures, this negative phenomenon persists in European Union Member States. In developed countries, the conditions for countering corruption are more favourable; nevertheless, it remains a significant problem. In Ukraine, which is undergoing a process of democratisation of its governmental structure, corruption represents a significant challenge. Radical reforms of the administrative, socio-economic and legal systems are contributing to the emergence of new corruption threats that require active counteraction. The effective fight against corruption is one of the key factors in the development of public administration, ensuring economic stability and public confidence in state institutions. The analysis of economic and legal aspects of combating corruption in administrative law is of particular importance for understanding the ways to overcome this phenomenon and build effective prevention mechanisms. The objective of this study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the legal and economic mechanisms that can be employed to combat corruption in the context of administrative law. The research methodology employs a range of methods, including policy analysis, empirical methods and comparative methods. This article examines the principles of combating corruption in administrative law, with a particular focus on the economic and legal aspects. Corruption represents a significant challenge to the stable development of society and the economy. In the context of globalisation and current management reforms, the issue of combating corruption is particularly salient. The principal administrative and legal instruments for combating corruption are examined, together with their impact on the country's economic development.

Keywords: anti-corruption, administrative law, economic and legal aspect, administrative offenses, anti-corruption legislation, public administration, financial control, conflict of interest, administrative liability, integrity.

JEL Classification: D73, K23, H83

1. Introduction

Corruption represents a significant challenge to the advancement of the state, impeding economic stability, social justice, and the general trust in state institutions. In Ukraine, as in many other countries, corruption has deep-seated roots, necessitating comprehensive reforms in the way it is combated. One of the principal mechanisms through which this challenge may be addressed is through the lens of administrative law. This field of study seeks to regulate the activities of

government bodies and ensure the realisation of citizens' rights and freedoms.

The economic and legal aspects of combating corruption in administrative law represent a crucial element of this system. This entails the examination and enhancement of the legal norms that regulate the actions of state institutions with the objective of eliminating the factors that contribute to corruption. In particular, this involves the creation and implementation of anti-corruption measures that can

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guarantee transparency, accountability, and efficiency in administrative processes.

It is important to research the economic and legal aspects of combating corruption in administrative law in order to evaluate existing legislative initiatives, assess their effectiveness, and determine their compliance with European standards. It is essential to examine the following key issues: the mechanisms of anti-corruption expertise, the role of state bodies and civil society in combating corruption, and the tools for monitoring and controlling compliance with anti-corruption norms.

One of the principal mechanisms for the prevention of corruption in Ukraine is the provision of anti-corruption expertise, which performs an analytical and legal function with the objective of identifying regulatory legal acts or drafts of norms that may contain provisions conducive to corruption. This tool is in accordance with the stipulations set forth in Article 5 of the UN Convention against Corruption, which requires states to undertake periodic assessments of their legal mechanisms and administrative measures to ascertain their efficacy in the prevention of corruption.

In Ukraine, anti-corruption expertise was introduced in 2009. In 2014, the Verkhovna Rada clarified the procedures for its implementation and expanded the circle of authorised persons according to anti-corruption law 1700-VII (The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", 2014). Articles 1 and 55 of this legislation regulate anti-corruption activities within the country and provide for the development of recommendations to eliminate corruption-generating factors, thereby establishing anti-corruption expertise as a crucial component of the legislative process. Prior to the comprehensive incursion in February 2022, government entities and civil society members were actively engaged in the anti-corruption assessment of regulatory legislation at both the local and national levels. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada conducted mandatory inspections, while the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption conducted selective audits, and civil society representatives performed public assessments.

Notwithstanding the considerable impact of the full-scale invasion on the operations of all state institutions, the legislative process persists, and the fight against corruption remains a priority for Ukraine on its path to European integration.

The *aim* of the article is to establish the principles of combating corruption in administrative law and to identify the key achievements and problems in this area.

The *object* of the study is public relations arising in the course of implementation of anti-corruption measures in the field of public administration and administrative law, in particular in the context of their economic impact on society.

The *subject* of the study is the economic and legal mechanisms for combating corruption implemented through administrative law instruments, as well as the effectiveness of legal norms, measures and sanctions aimed at preventing, detecting and combating corruption offenses in the public sector.

Research tasks:

1. To characterise the essence and causes of corruption in the system of administrative management, in particular from the economic point of view.
2. To analyse the current legislation of Ukraine and international experience in the field of administrative and legal regulation of anti-corruption activities.
3. To determine the impact of economic factors (such as low salaries of civil servants and economic inequality) on the prevalence of corruption offences.
4. To propose improvements to administrative, economic and legal mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of combating corruption in public administration.

Thus, in the context of combating corruption in Ukraine, the issue of the economic and legal aspect of administrative law is of particular relevance. Corruption as a socio-economic phenomenon has a negative impact on all spheres of public life, which necessitates a comprehensive approach to overcoming it. Identifying and analysing the main problems associated with corruption can serve as a basis for developing effective mechanisms for preventing and combating it.

2. Methodology

The policy analysis method entails an examination of existing governmental programmes, regulatory acts, and other measures that are designed to combat corruption. It enables the evaluation of the efficacy of policies pertaining to administrative law and their influence on economic relations. This method permits an examination of extant anti-corruption policies and their tangible impact on the reduction of corruption levels within the context of administrative law. By means of policy analysis, deficiencies in regulatory acts and administrative procedures that facilitate corrupt practices have been discerned. In light of the aforementioned analysis, a series of recommendations have been put forth with the aim of enhancing the legal framework and the practical implementation of anti-corruption measures.

The empirical method is founded upon the gathering and examination of tangible data pertaining to instances of corruption, the efficacy of anti-corruption strategies, and the evaluation of public sentiment concerning the prevalence of corruption within the administrative apparatus. It entails the utilisation of statistical data, sociological research, and case studies of corruption offences. The empirical

method has facilitated the collection of empirical data on corruption processes within administrative bodies, thereby providing insight into the actual state of affairs rather than merely theoretical models. This method allows for the identification of the primary causes and determinants of corrupt actions, as well as the evaluation of the impact of economic factors. The empirical method has facilitated the assessment of the efficacy of existing administrative measures and economic incentives in combating corruption, based on empirical evidence.

The comparative method entails the analysis and comparison of the legal systems of disparate countries or regions, each with its own history of combating corruption. This approach enables the identification of successful practices and the identification of opportunities for their adaptation to the Ukrainian context. The comparative method has facilitated an investigation of the experiences of other countries in combating corruption, and has identified which legal and economic mechanisms have demonstrated the greatest efficacy. The comparison of legal institutions and mechanisms across a range of countries has facilitated the development of novel approaches to the improvement of legislation in Ukraine.

The application of these methods has enabled a comprehensive study of the issue of corruption in administrative law and its economic aspects. The combination of policy analysis, empirical data, and a comparative approach enables not only an evaluation of the current state of the problem but also the formulation of effective solutions based on the most appropriate international practices and real data.

3. Recent Research and Findings

In the article by Bortnyk N. P. and Bilinska L. V. (2016), the authors examine administrative responsibility for corruption offences, emphasising that corruption is not only a social phenomenon, but also a psychological and moral one. It is important to note that responsibility for these offenses is directly related to the performance of official duties and the behaviour of individuals. The work analyses mechanisms of administrative responsibility as a key tool in the fight against corruption, influencing public service and law enforcement.

In the study of Honcharuk S. T. (2018), the main focus is on the analysis of legal aspects of administrative responsibility for corruption offences. He considers various forms of administrative offences related to corruption, as well as their peculiarities in Ukrainian legislation. The study provides a clear picture of the challenges in fighting corruption through administrative legal instruments, and highlights the need for further reforms to strengthen accountability mechanisms.

The research conducted by Grechaniuk R. V. on administrative responsibility for corruption offences committed by law enforcement officials identifies two distinct categories of violations: breaches of administrative anti-corruption safeguards (violations of restrictions on compatibility and the receipt of gifts) (Articles 172-4, 172-5 of the Code of Administrative Offences) and those related to corruption in the activities of officials, including violations of financial control, conflict of interest, illegal use of official information, and failure to take anti-corruption measures (Articles 172-6, 172-7, 172-8, 172-9 of the Code of Administrative Offences). The study uncovers shortcomings in the implementation of administrative accountability for corruption offences. The author puts forth a proposal for reforming these mechanisms with the aim of enhancing their effectiveness.

In their 2022 study, Kravchuk M. and Lavriv L. examine the nature of corruption and strategies for combating it in Ukraine. Zabroda D. (2013) posits that the administrative and legal foundations serve as the basis for regulating public relations that arise in the context of public administration. They establish principles that facilitate effective governance and guarantee the realisation of citizens' rights and freedoms. The author analyses the significance of pivotal categories within the field of administrative law, elucidating their role in the formation of the legal system. In particular, the categories of "administrative activity," "public services," and "administrative responsibility" are of paramount importance for an understanding of administrative relations.

The article by Dem'yanchuk Yu. V. (2016), modern administrative-legal measures to prevent and combat corruption in the Ukrainian public service system are examined in detail. The author emphasises that these measures must be comprehensive and integrated in order to have an effective impact on corrupt practices. Modern administrative-legal measures to prevent and combat corruption in the public service system in Ukraine highlight the need to integrate these measures into a unified system that takes into account the specifics of the public service and ensures real accountability for corrupt actions.

The article by Drozd O. Yu. (2023) presents an analysis of the theoretical and legal aspects of liability for administrative offences related to corruption in Ukraine, emphasising the importance of legal regulation of this issue. Drozd O. Yu. stresses that the theoretical and legal understanding of liability for administrative offences related to corruption is a crucial step in the fight against corruption in Ukraine and requires further research and practical implementation.

In his 2023 article, Kalitenko O. discusses the role of administrative responsibility in combating corruption within the Ukrainian state. The author analyses

the extant legislation and regulations governing administrative responsibility for corrupt acts, noting the necessity for improvements to the legislative framework to facilitate a more efficacious response to corruption. Kalitenko O. proposes a classification of corruption offences, particularly based on their severity and impact on society, which assists in the recognition and clear identification of the various types of corrupt acts. The article emphasises that administrative responsibility is an important tool in combating corruption, but achieving success requires systematic efforts to enhance legislation and improve its effectiveness.

Kuzmenko Yu. V. (2019) emphasises the importance of administrative responsibility as a component of the anti-corruption mechanism in Ukraine, highlighting its role in ensuring law and order and upholding legality. The article identifies several problems that hinder the effective implementation of administrative responsibility, including insufficient public awareness of the legal consequences of corrupt actions and a low level of law enforcement. Kuzmenko Yu. V. proposes specific measures to improve the mechanism of administrative liability, in particular:

- Development of new anti-corruption provisions in administrative legislation;
- raising the qualification level of law enforcement agencies on anti-corruption issues;
- conducting information campaigns aimed at raising public awareness of corruption incidents.

The article of Lozynskiy Y. L. (2020) deals with the issue of administrative responsibility for corruption offences, emphasising the importance of this aspect in the system of legal mechanisms for combating corruption. The author analyses the concept of corruption offences, noting that they include actions that violate ethical and legal norms related to the use of official positions for personal gain.

The article by Utkina M. S. and Bondarenko O. S. (2022) emphasises the importance of administrative-legal foundations in the fight against corruption, which is a crucial issue for public administration in Ukraine. The authors substantiate the need to develop and implement effective mechanisms to prevent corrupt practices. They analyse the current legislation regulating anti-corruption issues in Ukraine, pointing out its key provisions and gaps. They believe that the improvement of legal norms is an essential step in the fight against corruption. All in all, the article by Utkina M. S. and Bondarenko O. S. contributes to the understanding of administrative-legal mechanisms of the fight against corruption in Ukraine and offers concrete ways of their improvement, which are relevant in the current conditions.

The article by Tkachenko O. V. (2011) discusses the main features of corrupt offences, in particular that

such offences are usually associated with the use of official positions for personal gain.

From the analysis of the above literature, the following trends in research can be identified:

- Trends in scientific research on the principles of combating corruption in administrative law (economic and legal aspects);
- interdisciplinary approach;
- evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms;
- development of new models of legal regulation;
- study of socio-economic consequences of corruption;
- analysis of international experience;
- focus on preventive measures;
- development of theoretical foundations;
- interaction between state and non-state structures.

The trends in scientific research on the foundations of combating corruption in the administrative law of Ukraine demonstrate an increasing integration of various scientific disciplines, a focus on the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms, and a desire to implement international standards. These developments offer promising avenues for the formulation of an effective system to combat corruption in Ukraine.

4. Research Results

As indicated in the joint communication from the European Commission on the fight against corruption (2023), corruption represents a significant threat to democratic processes and the integrity of institutions, with adverse effects on economic growth and social equality. Notwithstanding advancements, the efficacious combating of corruption in EU Member States continues to present a significant challenge. In light of the above, the European Commission calls for a coordinated effort among EU institutions and international partners to share experiences, implement measures to enhance transparency in public administration and procurement, take action for the effective prosecution of all forms of corruption, and improve mechanisms for protecting whistleblowers. The document puts forth a comprehensive approach to combating corruption, underscoring the significance of the rule of law, transparency, and collaboration in fostering a resilient society (European Commission, 2023).

The phenomenon of corruption is shaped by a multitude of factors, including the economic, political, and socio-cultural development of a state. It is not a phenomenon that has been artificially created; rather, it arises from the interactions of individuals who often choose to engage in bribery as a means of resolving their problems in a more expedient manner. This approach is especially attractive in the context of inadequate transparency and the ineffectiveness of existing administrative mechanisms.

The key areas of the fight against corruption in Ukraine that need to be addressed urgently include the following:

1. Elimination of legislative gaps. A comprehensive examination of the extant regulatory framework is essential to enhance its efficacy and address potential avenues for corrupt practices.
2. Ensuring transparency in the activities of the authorities. Transparency in the activities of the authorities is critical for public trust. Systematic implementation of reporting mechanisms and open data will help reduce corruption risks.
3. Inventory and accounting of state and municipal property. A clear asset accounting system will help to identify misuse and ensure more efficient management of resources.
4. Computerization and automation of public services. The introduction of digital services has the potential to diminish the frequency of direct interaction between citizens and officials, thereby reducing the likelihood of corruption.
5. Establishing a quality public service system. It would be prudent to consider the implementation of salary increases and enhanced professional training for civil servants, as this could prove an effective strategy for reducing the likelihood of corrupt practices.

In light of the pervasive nature of corruption and its detrimental impact on society, sustained investigation in this field is of paramount importance. It is imperative that an effective system for the prevention and combating of corruption be established, incorporating anti-corruption measures across all areas of public administration. A comprehensive approach to addressing these issues is the only means by which Ukraine can overcome the challenges of corruption and ensure stable state development (Kravchuk & Lavriv, 2021).

The fight against corruption in Ukraine is regulated by various international and national legal acts that define the basic principles, methods and mechanisms for combating this phenomenon:

- UN Convention against Corruption (October 31, 2003). It establishes international standards in the fight against corruption, in particular with regard to prevention, criminalisation of corruption and international co-operation;
- Criminal Convention on Corruption (ETS 173, January 27, 1999). Defines criminal acts related to corruption and obliges states to ensure effective investigation and punishment of corruption offences;
- Civil Convention on Corruption (November 4, 1999). Regulates compensation for damages caused by corrupt practices, which is an important element of the economic and legal aspect of combating corruption;
- Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, 1984). Contains articles that provide for administrative

liability for corruption offences, helping to regulate the actions of civil servants.

Consider the issue of anti-corruption expertise in more detail.

The full-scale Russian invasion has had a significant impact on the conduct of anti-corruption expertise by authorised bodies, including the NACP (National Agency for Corruption Prevention), the Ministry of Justice, and the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy. The most evident dynamics can be observed in the work of the NACP. Between February 18 (a week before the invasion) and June 28, 2022, no conclusions were published following the expertise. The total number of analysed drafts of regulatory acts and current legislation in 2022 is comparable to the results obtained in 2021. The pace of activity at the Ministry of Justice also decelerated to some extent in 2022, although a definitive cessation of operations did not occur. The Committee's activities during the ninth session also slowed down in comparison with previous sessions. A general analysis of the results of anti-corruption evaluations published by the Ministry of Justice, the Committee and the NACP reveals a lack of clarity in the published data. This, together with differences in the methodology of conducting evaluations, the subjects of evaluation and the approaches to identifying corruption risks in standards and draft standards, makes it impossible to compare the effectiveness of the work of all three state bodies in the area of evaluation.

The presence of an advocacy component in corruption prevention activities qualitatively distinguishes the NACP (National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption) from the Ministry of Justice and the Committee. The NACP is purposefully building its capacity in this area. In 2023, a separate department for anti-corruption expertise (ACE) was established, and an updated methodology was developed and approved to bring ACE mechanisms in line with the goals set out in the Strategy and Programme. The NACP is increasing its political weight through targeted efforts to incorporate recommendations from anti-corruption expertise and to monitor compliance with the law in terms of submitting draft legal acts for review to the NACP.

The political aspect of this process aside, the proactive stance of the NACP stems from the purpose that preceded the establishment of this body. The NACP was the first anti-corruption agency tasked with formulating and implementing anti-corruption policy. As a component of the anti-corruption policy, anti-corruption administration is a strategic area of the NACP's activities. However, for the Committee and the Ministry of Justice, anti-corruption expertise is an additional burden that requires additional financial and administrative support.

The adoption of the Strategy, which includes amendments to Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" No. 1700-VII on the transfer of powers in the field of ACE from the Ministry of Justice to the NACP, strengthens control over compliance with the obligations to provide draft regulatory acts for examination, monitoring and advocacy of taking into account the results of ACE, including civic ACE. This, in turn, will increase competition among entities that professionally conduct ACE and improve the quality of expert opinions, and thus the quality of draft regulatory acts and current legislation.

An analysis of the publications on the official website of the NACP in the section "Anti-Corruption Expertise" shows that the full-scale invasion of Russia has affected the activities of the NACP. From February 18 to June 28, the NACP did not publish any conclusions resulting from anti-corruption expertise, indicating a significant slowdown in work in this area, although it did not stop completely.

Comparison of the annual performance of the NACP and the Ministry of Justice showed that the NACP processes 20% fewer documents than the Ministry of Justice, due to different methodologies and approaches to selecting projects for analysis.

In addition to anti-corruption expertise, the NACP also monitors the implementation of its recommendations. In 2021, the implementation rate was 85%, and in 2023, after the invasion, it rose to 96%. The NACP also actively promotes the consideration of the results of public expertise initiated by civil society.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the majority of regulatory acts that require anti-corruption expertise. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for conducting anti-corruption expertise of all regulatory acts submitted for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU). Additionally, the Ministry of Justice conducts an annual anti-corruption expertise, analysing current laws, presidential acts, and CMU acts in five key areas: human rights and freedoms, tender procedures, provision of administrative services, allocation and spending of budget funds, and the powers of state authorities.

Anti-corruption expertise is carried out by the Ministry of Justice in accordance with the Methodology approved by the Order of the Ministry of Justice No. 1395/5 of April 24, 2017 (The Decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption "On Approval of Methodological Recommendations on Preparation and Implementation of Anti-Corruption Programs of Legal Entities" No. 734, 2017). As indicated on the website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the methodology has remained unchanged since its inception. Accordingly, the expertise conducted by the Ministry of Justice has consistently adhered to uniform standards from the inception of this activity. The conclusions published on the

Ministry's website adhere to a standard format; however, the conclusions released prior to 2021 lack a date of signing or publication.

In light of the Ministry of Justice's responsibility for conducting anti-corruption expertise on all draft regulatory acts considered by the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as acts subject to state registration, the number of documents processed can be regarded as an indicator of trends in the law-making process in Ukraine. To illustrate, the number of documents processed during the first to fourth quarters of 2021 was 5,368, representing a 10% increase compared to the same period in 2022. In the year 2023, the Ministry processed 18.1% more acts than it did in the preceding year, 2022. A summary of data on anti-corruption expertise indicates that in the second quarter (April to June) of 2022, the intensity of legislation decreased by 18% compared to the first quarter (January to March). However, in Q3 and Q4, legislative activity increased by 48% and 50%, respectively, compared to Q2 2022. In 2023, legislative activity returned to pre-war trends: Q1 was relatively less intense compared to Q2, Q3, and Q4. That said, in Q3, the intensity decreased slightly again. In 2021, the intensity of legislative activity in Q2 was 2.2% compared to Q1, 1.8% in Q3, and 12.1% in Q4. In 2023, the fluctuations in intensity were larger: in Q2 compared to Q1, it was 22.2%, in Q3 – 17.2%, and in Q4 – 24.3% (The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, 2023).

The conclusions of the anti-corruption expertise of current legislation, published on the Ministry of Justice's website, are presented in a standard format and include references to the normative-legal framework used, detailed explanations of corruption-generating factors, and recommendations for their elimination. Point 5 of the conclusions provides information regarding the executor, indicating that the expertise is conducted by the structural unit responsible for the regulation of the act. This is indicative of the Ministry of Justice's particular expertise in the field of anti-corruption expertise.

Nevertheless, the website lacks conclusions regarding other regulatory acts submitted for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers or subject to state registration. A review of the summarised reports indicates that recommendations for eliminating corruption-generating factors are included in checklists that have not been published. This makes it challenging to identify which unit is responsible for conducting the expertise.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy represents a further entity with responsibility for anti-corruption expertise. It is responsible for conducting expert analysis on draft regulatory acts submitted by members of parliament. In accordance with Part 4 of Article 93, the expertise must be conducted within 21 days. The conclusions

are formalised in the form of a draft decision of the Committee and transmitted to the pertinent committee of the Verkhovna Rada. The conclusions of the anti-corruption expertise are published on the website of the Verkhovna Rada in the section designated for "Working Documents," accompanied by the Bill Card. This format has been in effect since 2020 and remains relevant for the period spanning 2022 to 2024. Moreover, the Committee publishes periodic reports on its activities, which include data on the number of documents subject to examination and the conclusions reached. According to generalised data, the Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy reviews at least two thirds of all draft laws subject to anti-corruption expertise. However, in the first year of the full-scale invasion, the number of draft laws submitted to the Committee decreased by 38%, which indicates a decrease in the legislative activity of MPs by more than a third compared to the period before the invasion (February 2021 – January 2022). In the second year of the invasion (February 2023 – February 2024), activity increased by 18%, but it is still 26% lower than before the war.

In the course of its anti-corruption expertise, the Committee employs a methodology approved by the Ministry of Justice to compare new regulations with existing legislation. This demonstrates the commonality of methodological approaches between the Committee and the Ministry of Justice. However, a comparison of the draft laws developed by MPs with the draft laws to be considered by the Cabinet of Ministers reveals a discrepancy in the quality of the draft laws submitted by MPs, which is found to be much lower.

Based on the analysis of scientific research on the problem of corruption in Ukraine, the following main directions for overcoming it can be identified:

1. Ensuring equality before the law. Compliance with legislative norms in the field of preventing and combating corruption that apply to all participants in legal relations in various spheres of public life.
2. Improving judicial practice. Ensure inevitability of legal liability for corruption offences by improving the judicial system.
3. Co-operation between state and civil society institutions. Promoting co-operation to increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.
4. Consistency of anti-corruption measures. It is important that anti-corruption measures are long-term and consistent.

5. Conclusions

Corruption in administrative administration is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that arises from a combination of factors, including a lack of transparency in decision-making, insufficient accountability of public officials and unregulated

administrative procedures. Economic factors, such as low wages and economic inequality, contribute to the emergence of corrupt practices, as officials may seek alternative sources of income.

The current legislative framework in Ukraine, including anti-corruption measures, exhibits certain deficiencies, particularly with regard to the implementation and monitoring of these laws. It is essential to enhance the efficacy of anti-corruption mechanisms through the improvement of the normative-legal framework. A review of international experience, in particular that of EU countries, reveals that effective anti-corruption systems encompass a comprehensive approach that integrates legal regulation, institutional transformation and active civil society participation. Currently, the full-scale Russia's invasion has significantly affected the anti-corruption expertise conducted by the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NACP), the Ministry of Justice and the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy. The NACP showed the most noticeable dynamics: from February 18 to June 28, 2022, no expert opinions were published. The total number of analysed regulations in 2022 remained at the level of 2021, although the Ministry of Justice also experienced a certain slowdown in its activities. The Committee's work in the 9th session was less active compared to the previous ones. A general analysis of the results of anti-corruption assessments submitted by these bodies shows insufficient clarity of data and differences in methodology, which makes it difficult to compare their effectiveness.

The NACP is distinguished by its advocacy activities, which serve to enhance its influence. In 2023, the NACP established a new department for conducting expertise and updated its methodology in order to align it with the goals set out in the Strategy. The NACP's proactive stance reflects its initial objective, namely the formulation of anti-corruption policy. In contrast, the Committee and the Ministry of Justice perceive anti-corruption expertise as an additional burden. The adoption of the new Strategy, which provides for the transfer of powers to conduct anti-corruption expertise from the Ministry of Justice to the NACP, as well as strengthening control over compliance with obligations, is aimed at improving the efficiency of the expertise. This, in turn, will help improve the quality of expert opinions and, accordingly, the draft laws under consideration.

The introduction of a system of transparent personnel decisions and salary increases in the public sector can reduce the risk of corruption. The authors believe that it is necessary to create effective mechanisms to control the activities of civil servants and ensure their accountability for corruption offences. Involvement of the public in the process of

controlling and monitoring administrative procedures is crucial for increasing trust in state institutions.

A comprehensive approach to combating corruption in the system of administrative management must consider economic factors, improve legislation and encourage active societal participation.

In order to gain a deeper understanding of the

nuances of corruption risks in different sectors of public administration, it is essential to examine their interconnections with economic conditions. Furthermore, it would be invaluable to investigate international anti-corruption practices with a view to identifying those that could be adapted to the Ukrainian context.

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