

CAPACITY AND CONTENT OF THE STRATEGY FOR ELIMINATING CORRUPTION THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Liberalism imposes extraordinary ethical and legal difficulties on us: to live with contradictions, unresolvable conflicts, and a balancing between public and private imperatives which are neither opposed to nor at one with each other (Shklar 1984, p. 249). Corrupt and other delinquent practices are successfully transmitted from parents to children and so on through family ties. Politically connected oligarchic groups use various channels to access economic rents. These include: public procurement; subsidized loans from state-owned banks; state debt guarantees; state aid in the form of direct transfers from the state budget; price differentials and discounts; trade regulations that restrict imports; privileged access to state assets through privatizations; tax exemptions; beneficial tax regimes; and access to concessional development finance (Smits 2019, p. 106). There is no succession of legal policies. Its individual elements manifest themselves sometimes, briefly and only in the efforts of individual virtuous citizens and/or like-minded people in their work groups. These gaps represent what F. Hegel called the element of the general spirit existence, which in art is perception and image, in religion feeling and imagination, in philosophy pure, free thought, is in world history a spiritual reality in its entire range of internal and external (Hegel 1911, p. 271).

The circumstances of the population broad sections economic impoverishment in Ukraine, the loss of territories and human lives as a result of external aggression, as well as other encroachments on anthropomorphic constitutional values, mean that the vital interests of man and society are violated, the implementation of which ensures national sovereignty, progressive free development, safe living conditions and welfare of citizens. Protection of these interests is the essence of national security. A threat to national interests is corruption and other

types of destructive influences in real time and space both from within the country and from outside, as well as its combinations. According to the World Bank, Ukraine belongs to the Lower middle-income countries (GDP 2022). The resident population of Ukraine declined from 51.7 million at the end of 1991 to 45 million at the beginning of 2017, representing a loss of about 13 percent. With an average annual rate of population decline at 0.6 percent, Ukraine ranks second in the world (with Bulgaria and Georgia), after Moldova in terms of the depopulation pace (Smits 2019, p. 49).

3.1. Human virtues and law values in the strategy of eliminating corruption threats to national security

The influence of social transformations of the information age caused a change in threats to society, which significantly changes the approaches to identifying threats and countermeasures. This especially applies to threats in the military sphere (aggression, armed confrontation, new forms of warfare), the information sphere (the emergence of social phenomena of global negative effect), public safety and law order (the phenomenon of cybercrime, the transformation of organized crime, the development of parallel hidden networks of transfer information and capital, the development of terrorism and political extremism). In addition, new subjects are emerging that are capable of generating threats that are not related to the activities of the state or traditional non-state entities. Organizational-legal models of the ensuring national security system of Ukraine consist in the separation of the subject composition, the setting of tasks and the granting of appropriate powers. In the existing model of building a national security system, the President of Ukraine plays a special role, which is based on the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine and is generally defined as guaranteeing the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. This role presupposes that the head of state has the function of Supreme Commander, as well as the function of ensuring coordination and control (Doronin 2020, p. 395, 397).

As a threat to national security, corruption is mentioned in various regulations of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, which was approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated September 14, 2020 No. 392/2020. It defines that the implementation of the priorities of the national interests of Ukraine and ensuring national security is carried out, among other things, in the direction of protecting individuals, society and the state from corruption offenses, ensuring the restoration of violated rights, compensation for the damage caused (paragraph 6); special services of foreign states, primarily of the Russian Federation, continue intelligence and subversive activities against Ukraine, try to fuel separatist sentiments, use organized criminal groups and corrupt officials, seek to strengthen the infrastructure of influence (paragraph 19); the inconsistency and incompleteness of reforms and corruption hinder the recovery of the Ukrainian economy from a depressed state, make its sustainable and dynamic growth impossible, increase vulnerability to threats, and fuel the criminal environment (paragraph 24); the citizen should feel safe; Ukraine is determined to uphold the rule of law constitutional principle, the equality of all before the law; in order to implement the constitutional principles of individual legal responsibility and the inevitability of punishment, the state will (paragraph 5 of item 46) establish the principle of zero tolerance for corruption, ensure the effective operation of bodies that prevent corruption and combat corruption offenses (The National Security Strategy 2020). These norms are an illustration of the corruption threat anthropocentricity. Weakening human capabilities is the main goal of corruption. It distorts the essence and content of universally binding rules that enable human existence and development in the human mind. The concretization of the legal awareness corruption type perversion is presented on the examples of public authorities' bribery carried out by an external enemy of the legal order in Ukraine, in particular by employees of law enforcement and other law enforcement agencies from the Russian Federation. Such facts of criminal bribery unfold further in the form of a threat to national legal values, namely: territorial integrity, state sovereignty, constitutional order, economic

well-being and development, the rule of law. The movement of anti-corruption norms meanings actually takes place in this document from the abstract direction of the person, the state and society protection to the concrete integral values of constitutional, criminal and international public law. The final conceptual element of this National Security Strategy became the norms-goals on the intention to maximally strengthen intolerance to corruption and ensure the effectiveness of the anti-corruption organizational component.

The norms on human and other legal values, types of corruption, ideological and jurisdictional measures mentioned above in the context of the general strategy of national security constitute an important, but not sufficient, basis of anti-corruption policy. A proper understanding of the measures to prevent and combat corruption should be based on an idea of a system that includes general measures and special measures (of a preventive or repressive nature) at administrative (and criminal) level, which do not dispense with the private enforcement that the different economic operators may trigger, namely in terms of administrative and judicial guarantees within the scope of public procurement (Pedro 2023, p. 18). The protection of public interests as part of national security is specified in the form of norms on the principles of law, characteristics of human virtues and vices, the goal and task of anti-corruption policy, a full list of corruption-causing prerequisites, corruption threats. The elimination of the corruption threat involves determining the transformational signs of a corruption-forming factor into a corruption risk, a potential risk into a real risk. Different types of corruption subjects, whistleblowers and other anti-corruption subjects, as well as the mechanism of international cooperation and the use of digital technologies for the spread of integrity make up the content of the researched concept next section. We also assume that the protection of national interests from corruption requires delineating the interdisciplinary connections of law with management, coercion, defense against internal and external enemies of the constitutional system, economics, politics, international relations, and other sciences. The logic of the relationship between corruption distortions and

legal values can be seen in the sequential mutual influences depicted in the diagram below (Figure 3.1).

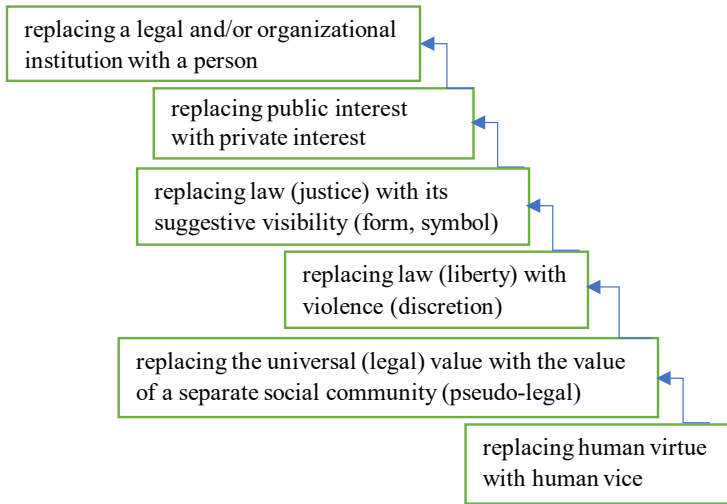


Figure 3.1. The scheme of corruption distortions that lead to the national security collapse

The studied conception is a system of clearly structured knowledge about corruption threats to the national security of Ukraine and the mechanism of such threats neutralization, the relevance and significance of its implementation on a permanent basis. Since 2014, the Ukrainian nation not only discovered and theoretically predicted the destructive consequences of law corrupt violations, but also empirically established that corruption determines the loss of human lives, health and property of citizens, and other constitutional values. The price of this method is critically high and is calculated by tens of thousands of our citizens lives and other heavy losses for the domestic humanitarian space. The specified strategy takes into account the social context, advantages and disadvantages of its historical, economic, military, legal, political, technological, international conjunctural dimensions. It is worth taking into

account not only the quality and quantity of objects, but also their temporal characteristics and combined relationships.

3.2. Legal capacity in the anti-corruption component of national security

National security encompasses everything that makes up a nation. It is in itself a very difficult phenomenon to understand and is characterized by gradation, multi-levels, shifts, influences of a new quality, etc. All these characteristics change due to the effect of time on this. The standard set of national values involves, first of all, a person, human communities, their spiritual and material culture, which they create together in a specific territory, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law doctrine. According to the extremely apt conclusion of José Ortega y Gasset, such people form a nation when they have a common goal and tasks, which can be achieved only on the basis of legal values (Makarenkov 2020, p. 20). This set of values is imperative because every nation is identified through this. It follows that national values are a legal phenomenon, which is also a consequence of the nation's psychology manifestation. Specific objects and methods of its achievement are recognized as valuable by the nation as a result of the action of ways of feeling, perceiving and understanding needs that are characteristic for this social community. The presence of a state in a nation formally-legally transforms national values into constitutional values, since the interests of the nation in the form of legal structures are fixed in the constitution, which also becomes the basic law for the state, its public authority, the structure and functions of which, together with human rights, are determined in the constitution. The constitution is reasonable insofar as the state distinguishes and determines its effectiveness according to the nature of the concept, in such a way that each of these powers is itself the totality in that it has and contains the other moments in itself and that Because they express the difference of the concept, they remain absolutely ideal and only constitute an individual whole. The state is the reality of the moral

idea of the moral spirit, as the revealed, self-clear, substantial will, which thinks and knows itself and carries out what it knows and to the extent that it knows it (Hegel 1911, p. 219, 195).

Furthermore, world history is not the mere judgment of spiritual power, i.e. i. the abstract and unreasonable necessity of a blind fate, but because it is reason in and for itself and its being-for-itself in the spirit is knowledge. It is the development of the moments of reason and thus of his self-consciousness and his freedom, which is necessary from the concept of his freedom Interpretation and realization of the general spirit. However, to those who reject this idea, the spirit remains an empty word and history remains a superficial play of accidental, so-called purely human aspirations and passions (Hegel 1911, p. 271). Accordingly, the location and analysis of the human life and society facts in chronological order allow us to establish the historical logic of the nation's needs, interests and values development. For instance, it was characteristic of mankind in the era of slave ownership to evaluate a person as a commodity of civil circulation. The history of Ukraine from Kyiv's'koyi Rusi passed the stage of slave-owning type of economic relations.

Corruption operates in all countries, regardless of their level of development, in a globalized manner and involves all countries in the world. The governors lead corruption and an economically powerful social layer is emerging and strengthening as a result of corruption in countries with a low level of the rule of law. Moreover, the population is involved in a culture of corruption. This is a lifestyle, with its own language and vocabulary of corruption. For instance, corruption in Latin America has reached a level of development of an international organization, professionals specialized in bribery, kickbacks; own culture and language, which is changing the way of life of the population (Chavez de Paz 2020, p. 87). Starting from the 20th century different nations began to unite around the idea of defining a single humanitarian standard and fixing it in the norms of international law. Concomitantly, firstly, such a standard has always lagged behind the interests of entrepreneurs and has not yet caught up with these, and,

secondly, unification of the content and scope of universal human rights in all countries of the world has not taken place. Until now, there are still glaring differences in the interpretation of human legal capabilities in North Korea and South Korea, in the EU and Iran, Afghanistan, China, etc. This kind of legal inconsistency of the countries proves the uniqueness of their development ways, which unites their population into a nation. The only thing that can be recognized as common between them is the desire to satisfy their economic interests and further, at the expense of the received income, ensure the whole range of other national interests. In this connection, nations are united in economic formations and different in spiritual dimensions of civilizational progress. For instance, it is possible to observe how Japan after the Second World War instantly layered on its original cultural structure the values of the market economy of the Western civilization countries. This shows the interest of the Japanese nation in the proper satisfaction of its financial, technological and other needs at the expense of the initiative, progressive solutions of the Western tradition of law. In fact, Japan received a dual system of law: the authentic one, which was formed on its territory over thousands of years; brought from the Western model of legal development. Similar borrowings were made by China, Singapore and a number of other Asian countries, including nations with Islamic and Jewish legal traditions. In view of the social progress in these countries, it can be argued that their decision on such borrowing was correct. They strengthened their own legal order by the advantages of the law of nations, which demonstrate to them another type of human freedom using. The EU, for its part, borrowed the rules of unanimous resolution of issues certain categories, search for compromise solutions and balanced concessions, etc. For Ukraine, its desire to integrate into the EU's legal and other civilizational standards of development turned into external military aggression on the part of its less developed neighbours than the EU – the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. The loss of appropriate historical moments for the consistent, timely implementation of the Ukrainian nation

decisions on EU integration, the low quality and pace of such European integration work, testified to the lack of internal motives of Ukrainians to properly perform the entire scope of this work for the sake of successful economic and military unification with European nations. This procrastination contradicted the desire of Ukrainians to use the results of the European civilization achievements, its way of life. This contradiction within the Ukrainian nation was a kind of manifestation of corruption, its distortions of legal reality, responsibility for a future, human virtues and, first of all, honesty with oneself. In the opinion of S. Ponomarev, the strengthening of democratic civil control in the sphere of administrative-legal support of the security and defense sector should contribute to the fight against corruption (Ponomaryov 2018, p. 12).

There is always more to a human being than just one vice, even if it dominates his conduct. The vices of character create individuals from whom we may shrink for any number of quite different personal or shared reasons. When we think of these vices, however, we must do relate the vice bearer to a whole social and religious scheme. Ours is a no scheme. Liberal democracy is more than a set of political procedures. It is a culture of subcultures, a tradition of traditions, and an ethos of determined multiplicity. It puts enormous burdens of choice upon all of us, and it ought to be seen as very demanding. But it has never been easy to choose the dispositions required for a good character (Shklar 1984, p. 247–249). Uncertainty of the civilizational choice, soul-searching with European integration worsened by the indecisiveness and infantilism of Ukrainians in the elections of their representatives to public authorities. They often chose very ordinary people, far from capable of managing the Ukrainian nation. These people, due to their own unpretentious intellectual development, didn't become the driver of social progress for the Ukrainian nation. Instead, the representatives of the public authorities were preoccupied with their private interests, were scandal-loving on bribes, and indulged to their vices. In the political dimension, Ukrainians did not manage to find a common language among themselves in order to join

in the way of reproduction of the goods that are valuable to them via a safe way, without losses in the war and at the expense of the talents of their best representatives.

3.3. Substantive components of law in national security

People, insofar as this word refers to a special part of the members of a state, expresses the part that does not know what it wants. Knowing what one wants, and even more so, what the will that exists in and of itself, reason, wants, is the fruit of deep knowledge and insight, which is not the concern of the people (Hegel 1911, p. 246). Knowledge about a subject of national interest, like any other issue, is acquired with the help of scientific methodology. However, the gap between generations of knowledge, the counterproductive role of some elderly scientists, the simplification of dissertations, unjustified granting of confidentiality of some scientific work, as well as the falsification of the scientific research authorship, which is accompanied by the issuance of documents on scientific degrees to persons who did not perform this research, but put their own name on it, formed a crisis in modern Ukrainian science. Distorted social realities in this way mean that documents about scientific degrees may not mean the level of intellectual development indicated in this. Accordingly, in order to establish a correlation between the specified factors, it is only necessary to involve a real scientist whose level absolutely corresponds and/or exceeds the document on the scientific degrees issued to him in his name. This problem is especially characteristic of the humanitarian sciences field, where simple speech is perceived by others as a scientific level of development, and only a real certified specialist in scientific research is able to verify a person who pretends to be a scientist, although in reality he is not. Therefore, it is critically important for the national security of the country to eliminate corruption from the field of scientific personnel attestation. Otherwise, the distortions of this sphere will continue to determine the distortions in all other spheres, since it is the scientists who

make the most important assessments. Their influence on society is difficult to overestimate. Innovations in all spheres of social life depend on scientists, as well as preservation, multiplication of profits from these innovations, and this effective use. However, if scientists are not real scientists, then the entire social system is distorted, significantly weakened, destroyed and begins to defend itself against enemies from outside at the cost of the lives of its own nation.

Public authorities must justify their actions and decisions exclusively with scientific conclusions. This especially applies to the spheres of guard and defense of national interests. Otherwise, the public authorities have no reason to dispose of human lives, destinies and other most valuable resources in periods of crisis caused by its irresponsibility. If public authorities do not base their policies on scientific knowledge, then they will inevitably lead their nation to loss of lives and other critical losses of human resources, historical time and opportunities for progress. Denial of the scientific approach in law-making, justice, public administration and other spheres of public authority means that the representatives of public authority acted at their own discretion, recklessly, short-sightedly, senselessly. These are all signs of corruption, distortions of the law, its transformation into arbitrariness and decline in a certain time perspective. Any non-scientific way of acting in public office is the essence of betrayal of national interests and undermining of national security. The way a nation is governed must be exclusively technocratic. It is the meritocratic (merit, from Latin *mereō*, and – cracy, from Ancient Greek κράτος *kratos* ‘strength, power’) political regimes that are characteristic of the highly developed countries of Europe, the USA, the Republic of Singapore, the State of Japan, and South Korea. For instance, it is the scientific approach to the transformation of the legal system of South Korea that made the efforts of its public authorities to eliminate the vulnerability of the corporate and financial sectors after the Asian financial (currency) crisis of 1997–1998 successful. These vulnerabilities refer to the external growth-oriented corporate management, unhealthy financial structures, bankruptcies of large conglomerates such as Hanbo and Kia Motors, the corporate

resolution system that lacks transparency and is inefficient because of the under-the-table dealings and favouritism instead of a law-based, transparent and efficient exit system, the too-bit-to-fail myth founded upon the government's implicit guarantee of protection, corny capitalism and corruption. These undesirable business practices were again combined with the vulnerable financial structure of chaebols (korean: 재벌; "rich family" or "financial clique"), inadequate financial supervision, and financial institutions' failure to manage risks to put mounting pressure on the Korean economy that became incapable of taking actions in time to preclude a crisis. In addition, short-term investment finance companies and merchant banks were facing a growing mismatch between their assets and liabilities while investing mainly in high-risk assets (Kwon 2016, p. 287). The average debt of 30 leading companies in Korea in 1997 reached 518%. Daewoo Group manipulated its financial structure to appear sound through accounting fraud, and its debt did not decrease even after the 1997 currency crisis. According to Samil Accounting Corporation's report on Daewoo Group's audit findings, the company's chairman, Kim Woo-Choong, squandered tens of trillions of won overseas. Since September 1998, Daewoo's debt has grown from 47.7 trillion won to 19 trillion won in one year, with all the money earned going to interest payments. Daewoo was last among the five major economic groups. In the group's special restructuring plan presented in May 1998, Samsung and Hyundai achieved self-recovery results of more than 100 percent of their targets, SK and LG more than 90 percent, but Daewoo achieved only 18.5 percent. An audit conducted in December 1999 estimated Daewoo's total liabilities at 89 trillion won and assets at 59 trillion won. At the time, it was recorded as "the largest bankruptcy in human history." Where did all this money go? Even now, no one believes that Chairman Kim Woo-Choong stole all this money. However, this does not mean that it has disappeared into thin air. Daewoo and many people around it live on this debt. The currency crisis of late 1997 and the painful restructuring that followed over several years may have been the price of this tunnelling – the majority shareholder's use of the company's

assets for personal gain through excessive self-rewarding, asset sales, personal credit guarantees, etc. (Riyanto 2008) and debt feast (Lee Kyu-Sung 2011, p. 327–368; Lee Hun-jai 2012, p. 224–254). Daewoo Industrial was a co-owner of the largest automobile plant in Ukraine, the main production facilities of which are located in the Zaporizhzhia city. This is the Zaporizhzhia Automobile Plant, the problems for the operation of which and thousands of other enterprises that supplied it with components for the creation of cars arose after the bankruptcy of Daewoo Industrial. This example vividly illustrates the impact of transnational economic ties on enterprises of different countries that belong to the same owner. We also see an increase in the level of accountability for good faith decisions made by the managers of such a multinational asset owner, as the consequences of their actions affect multiple nations. Corruption distortions in one structure of the industrial-financial group Daewoo Industrial and/or at the level of its top management led to the loss of accumulated opportunities for growth of all its other structures, employees, their local, regional and national communities. Let's take into account that in 1997 the Asian currency crisis had already begun. The Zaporizhzhia Automobile Plant and Daewoo Industrial created a joint venture (JV) on April 15, 1998, but already in 1999, the South Korean government-initiated bankruptcy proceedings against Daewoo Industrial. As we can see, the fruitful cooperation of the enterprises did not last long enough for the development in the relevant market segment to become established, to form unique life-creating commercial strategies, etc. It is also significant that before this cooperation, the Zaporizhzhia Automobile Plant was in a severe business crisis and inherited a number of financial and other problems, the solution of which required the support of a reliable investor and time. In addition, this Zaporizhzhia plant, like all other enterprises, was in the conditions of a nationwide economic and corruption crisis in Ukraine. Collectively, all these factors created extremely unfavourable conditions for the development of national car production, where the above-mentioned loss of investment support from Daewoo Industrial became one of the absolutely untimely and critical factors,

in particular for the economic relations of the national interests of Ukraine.

Political corruption refers to the abuse of power by government officials, including politicians, for their personal benefit. Unfortunately, such criminal behaviour is pervasive and occurs with varying degrees and proportions in almost all countries around the world, becoming a significant sociological issue. Corruption is a failure of ethics, and countries invest substantial resources in efforts to combat it (Awadallaa 2023, p. 1). The given illustration of the automotive sector economy collapse was a consequence of the long-term effect of corruption distortions on legal relations both inside the country and outside, in other countries that invested their funds in international projects for the production of material goods. This example was not isolated. There is a question about the moment when the number of corruption violations in the economy, crimes against the state, official criminal offenses and similar illegal actions becomes a real threat to national security. The answer comes in the form of a strategy to eliminate threats, including corruption, to Ukraine's national security. Determining this moment correctly is necessary for effective management of the nation and legal enforcement of public authorities' progressive decisions in open society (fr. *société ouverte*). The regular variability of legal relations requires a constant revision of both the components and its mutual relations in the strategy itself, as well as the programs and the plan for its phased implementation. Let's imagine that the state keeps its nuclear weapons, strategic aviation planes, arranges a timely update of the navy, aviation, missiles, artillery shells, successfully develops the space program, etc. These facts prove the high organization of the nation, without which the achievement of a defense industry high level would be impossible. Failure to implement production plans, lack of innovative solutions, outdated technologies in industry and other similar indicators, on the contrary, illustrate the existence of a crisis in the nation's way of life, the formation of persistent potential threats, its existence and development, which consistently and relentlessly, sometimes leap-like turn into real threats to the nation (Figure 3.2).

VERIFICATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY LEGAL DYSFUNCTION
AT THE LEVEL OF A REAL THREAT TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY

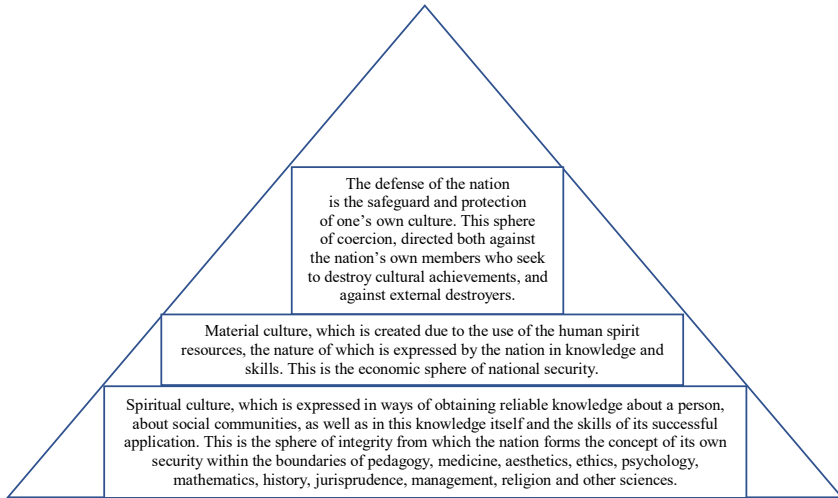


Figure. 3.2. The pyramidal image of the essential filling the eliminating corruption threats to national security conception

Taking into account the variability and hierarchy of the components of the eliminating corruption threats strategy to national security is complemented by an understanding of one's own nation advantages, its specific resource and the corruption enemy. The combination of these factors allows a nation to effectively confront an enemy of any size. If corruption is large-scale, long-term, systemic, for example, as in Ukraine, then its natural destructive effects on the nation must be clearly understood in the dynamics and species specificity of its transformations. It is natural that bribery, incompetence and other forms of corruption among parliamentarians weaken the legal guarantees of independent, honest activity of justice bodies; political corruption of the parliament promotes self-interest in law enforcement activities and the judiciary, as a result of which they do not fulfill their social mission of ensuring the rule of law in social relations; the impossibility of protecting oneself and/or one's property with the available jurisdictional tools of the justice authorities minimizes investment projects and the possibilities of households, determines

demographic decline and a decrease in the quality of human capital; etc. The citizens level of trust; degree of international support for progressive national initiatives and other relevant factors become variable in these patterns.

3.4. Matrix for identifying the degree of corruption threats to national security

Corruption distorts the legal reality always and necessarily in a clear way, although without a professional understanding of the corruption phenomenon, its outlines, the influence way on the law may seem blurred, uncertain, etc. Based on the content of the nature of law denial (illegality), we classify corruption acts into the following types, namely: 1) bribes in the form of receiving material values, services, works, and in the form of its exchange; 2) holding positions contrary to one's own talents; 3) avoidance of involvement, untimely and/or incomplete involvement in the discussion, development and/or decision-making of those people who have the greatest understanding (knowledge, skills, abilities) of the relevant decision subject; 4) low wages for skilled labour and/or artificial tendencies in such wages; 5) numerous combinations of all the above types and/or its individual manifestations. Destruction of the system of protection of national interests caused by corruption distortions, which are typified by the parameters of the sphere of public relations, subjects of corruption, the duration of corruption offenses and the transnational context. This is illustrated in the form of a set of components, for the interaction of which its value is calculated (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Matrix for determining the impact of corruption on the state of national security

№	Properties of corruption acts	Corruption acts that pose a potential threat to national security	Corrupt actions or its combinations that pose a real threat to national security
Section I. According to the spheres of national security, corruption acts are divided into the following types			
1.1.	in the field of ideological work, this leads to distortions of knowledge about human virtues and vices, universal human and other legal values	+	1 and any type of corrupt act specified in clauses 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11
1.2.	in the field of mass media, this leads to distortions of knowledge about the facts of the surrounding reality, the legal relations content	+	2 and any type of corrupt act specified in clauses 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11
1.3.	in the field of political relations, this leads to distortions of knowledge about the true nature of applicants for public positions	+	3 and any type of corrupt act specified in clauses 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11
1.4.	in the field of legal policy, this leads to distortions of knowledge about the legal relations nature	+	4 and any type of corrupt act specified in clauses 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11
1.5.	in the field of legislative policy, this leads to the formal-legal ineffectiveness of legislation, its norms, institutions, etc.	+	5, 6 and/or any type of corrupt act specified in clauses 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11
1.6.	in the field of law enforcement policy – to the practical ineffectiveness of legislation, its norms, institutions, etc.	–	+

Continuation of Table 3.1

№	Properties of corruption acts	Corruption acts that pose a potential threat to national security	Corrupt actions or its combinations that pose a real threat to national security
1.7.	in the field of personnel policy and management of resources (time, material assets, people) – to the loss of resources and dysfunction of the relevant structure of public authority	–	+
1.8.	in the field of economic relations – to the loss of material capabilities for obtaining and increasing profits, competitive advantages	+	8, 9 and/or any type of corrupt act specified in clauses 6, 7, 9, 10 or 11
1.9.	in the field of public procurement and other forms of public funds (budgets, funds, etc.) using – to the loss of human capital and opportunities for the nation development	–	+
1.10.	in the field of education – to the exponential growth of the inability to both increase the existing level of civilizational development and reproduce this level	+	+
1.11.	in the field of science – to the collapse of the nation and critical weakening of its security	+	+
Section II. Subjects of corruption			
2.1.	Representatives of local public authorities	+	2.1, 2.2 and/or any subject of corruption specified in clauses from 2.3 to 2.6

Continuation of Table 3.1

№	Properties of corruption acts	Corruption acts that pose a potential threat to national security	Corrupt actions or its combinations that pose a real threat to national security
2.2.	Representatives of regional public authorities	+	2.2., 2.1 and/or any subject of corruption specified in clauses from 2.3 to 2.6
2.3.	Judges of cassation courts	–	+
2.4.	The President of the State	–	+
2.5.	Members of the government, central bodies of state power	–	+
2.6	Members of Parliament (parliamentarians)	–	+
Section III. The temporal factor of corruption deployment			
3.1.	This lasts for up to 3 years	+	+
3.2.	This lasts from 3 to 10 years	+	+, if any type of corrupt act is carried out and/or this is carried out by any subject of corruption, defined as a real threat in the relevant cell of sections I and/or II of this table
3.3.	This lasts over 10 years		+
Section IV. External transnational conjuncture of legal relations			
4.1.	The presence of a nation with a high tolerance for corruption and, concomitantly, with a large source of permanent income in neighboring countries. The spiritual underdevelopment of the majority members	+	4.1, 4.2 and especially, if any type of corrupt act is carried out and/or this is carried out by any subject of corruption, defined as a real threat in the relevant cell

End of Table 3.1

№	Properties of corruption acts	Corruption acts that pose a potential threat to national security	Corrupt actions or its combinations that pose a real threat to national security
	of such a nation, especially in the spheres of legal, economic, and political relations, is expressed in practice as violence against the members of the neighboring nation, who demonstrate the tendency of social progress on the basis of human virtues.		of sections I and/or II of this table
4.2.	Absence and/or insufficient support of a virtuous nation (this is a nation whose development occurs due to the maximum use of the internal potential of human capital) from other virtuous nations.	+	4.2, 4.1 and especially, if any type of corrupt act is carried out and/or this is carried out by any subject of corruption, defined as a real threat in the relevant cell of sections I and/or II of this table

In the context of systemic corruption, there is very little that can be done solely from within the organization. Instead, it will be necessary to rely on an external system of checks and balances, involving diverse actors including civil society, and particularly other formal checks and balances embedded in the division of powers according to the political regime. In this sense, the actors within the relevant political party system will have an unavoidable responsibility. Improving institutional capacities through a technocratic approach might not serve to address the corruption problem; on the contrary, it could potentially exacerbate it.

The public tends to have little trust in a corrupt government. Particularistic trust, which links citizens to specific individuals in positions of power and authority, could be seen as desirable. This situation could hinder the reversal of the necessary vicious cycle to break free from systemic corruption. Certain segments of society may continue to support the corrupt system because they benefit not only from monetary gains but also from the assurance of trust. Until policies are adopted that address the issue in all its complexity, the State will have no way to diminish the problem (Canales 2023, p. 10–11). In modern calculus mathematical models, the power of the derivative and integration can be chosen as any integer value or any value lying between integers. Fractional calculus provides a greater comprehension of fundamental concepts and can result in fresh discoveries. It has shown to be especially helpful in the study of anomalous diffusion, power-law correlations, and self-similar patterns, all of which are seen in a variety of natural and artificial systems, like law order, national safety and corruption distortions etc. (Awadallaa 2023, p. 3). National security should be interpreted as the protection (the state and the process of maintaining the state) of the society interests, which is the population of the state. Such a society can be considered in terms of “people” or “nation” (Doronin 2020, p. 390).

From the above, it can be seen that the epistemological core of knowledge of the corruption threats to the national security of Ukraine phenomenon in the value-content, reflective-evaluative and other cognition dimensions is verified through the human nature, which is measured by its virtues and marks natural law as anthropomorphic. These connections form the composition of the anti-corruption basis for solving the socio-legal opposition contradiction, namely: on the one side is the elimination of human nature from the legislative requirements / the practice of its application, which denies the law, because it distorts the law nature and determines the corrupt reality; on the other side is the human nature reflection in legislative requirements / the practice of its application, which embodies law, as it identifies the law nature and determines legal reality.

Conclusions. Therefore, the strategy for eliminating corruption threats to national security is a system of knowledge about legal and organizational measures aimed at ensuring the dominance of human virtues in public-legal relations at a level that excludes both potential and real threats to human rights, territorial integrity, safe living conditions of citizens and other constitutional values. It is a molar set, the content capacity of which is divided into at least two atomic units – legal norms and the implementation of legal norms. Collectively, both components of the strategy are able to permanently ensure the preservation of the specified values and the nation development on this basis. Herewith, the first element is intended to cover the content of legal relations in which the existence and development of the nation is expressed. The second component involves the practical implementation of legal norms, which are reflected in legislation and people's consciousness. These two values equally saturate the functional and structural content of the national interest's security. Accordingly, the security of the nation exists only under the condition of the implementation of law-making and law-enforcement operations, which is possible only at the level of these processes' institutionalization. Any replacement of an institution by a person, public interest by private interest, law by its visibility (symbol), freedom by violence (discretion) determines the operational and/or strategic dysfunction of law, which leads to the loss of meaningful national values.