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THE ISSUE OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PHENOMENON OF CORRUPTION AT THE CURRENT STAGE OF SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

The article analyzes modern problems of combating corruption in the era of globalization. It was determined that corruption, as a phenomenon of consumer society and a perverse understanding of freedom and democracy, is one of the causes of the source of authoritarianism. The study of the phenomenon of corruption leads to the need to introduce a complex typology of this phenomenon. Three models of the development of corruption, which are divided by geographical feature, have become the most widespread and popular. It is especially emphasized that corruption should be fought exclusively within the framework of the existing legal system, and precisely violations in the methods and methods of anti-corruption fight can cause additional conditions for the flourishing of corruption itself.

Keywords: *corruption, world crisis, international experience, fight against corruption, corruption, democracy, globalization.*

Formulation of the problem. In the second half of the 20th century corruption finally turned into a global international problem. The global financial crisis has shown that this phenomenon has no national identity, and that even the most developed democracies are riddled with this disease no less than authoritarian political systems. Today, the generally accepted opinion is that "corruption is a chronic and incurable disease of any state apparatus of all times and all nations." Therefore, the issue of studying the problems of

combating corruption becomes extremely important at the current stage of the development of society in this complex era of globalization.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The analysis of the phenomenon of corruption in legal frameworks and the problems of their regulation are directly considered with the problem of making changes to legislative acts and the degree of state influence. The analysis of the state anti-corruption policy, which is characterized by a pronounced focus on achieving different goals and objectives, was carried out by the following scientists: Balakarjeva I.M. Marych Ye. V. Shmal L.M.

Presenting main material. In Western science, two main theoretical approaches can be distinguished, which reveal the influence of socio-cultural factors on the characteristics and level of corruption in one or another society. At first glance, corruption is perceived as a phenomenon characteristic of power and power relations and reproduced by the cultural tradition of these relations (R. Klitgaard, K. Hart, G. Hofstede, G. Triandis, S. Schwartz, E. Hall, etc.). The second approach comes from the structural functionalism of T. Parsons and R. Merton. In its framework, corruption is a temporary state, a dysfunction in culture, which is understood as a system of values, norms and attitudes shared by members of the community.[3] It becomes possible in a situation of anomie, a negative attitude or indifference of a significant part of the community to social norms, which is generated by a conflict between the elements of the value system. For example, anomie occurs when society glorifies symbols of success (in particular, material), supposedly common to the entire population as a whole, while existing norms and rules limit or completely eliminate access to legal means of achieving these values for a significant part of the population.

Most political scientists and sociologists consider corruption to be a disease of developing societies, a result, consequence and/or manifestation of incomplete modernization and poverty. But at the same time, some scientists claimed that corruption can perform positive functions regarding the integration, development and modernization of "third world" societies. According to the American political scientist Brzezinski: "The rush, combined with the widespread weakness of civil society and the actions of bloated

inefficient bureaucratic apparatuses resembling social parasites, which hinder the dynamic development of the economy and perpetuate the poor, inevitably generate widespread indignation." To some extent, corruption is designed to mitigate the inefficiency of bureaucratic management, to eliminate its shortcomings, and at the same time it should be noted that these actions are non-normative in nature, that is, they go beyond the framework of the legal system, and therefore are illegal. In this (illegal regime), no even totalitarian political system can work for long. Therefore, there is a connection between the growth of corruption and the development of authoritarianism.

It is corruption, as a phenomenon of consumer society and a perverted understanding of freedom and democracy, that is one of the reasons for the source of authoritarianism. [5] On the one hand, the state, striving to optimize management and ensure at least minimum security conditions, is forced to slide into authoritarian and, moreover, totalitarian practices, and on the other hand, citizens who have lost hope of finding the truth in a corrupt reality turn their eyes and give their votes for an authoritarian personality supporting a totalitarian mode of government, provided that the totalitarian ruler is an educated caretaker of the nation's interests. Corruption is one of the most common types of criminal activity.

In the conditions of the intensification of the fight against corruption, crime is organized, armed, corrupt, globalized and intellectualized, promptly using all the achievements of science and technology. Therefore, the analysis of any political power always involves the analysis of its corruption component. This general rule is inherent in all political regimes, regardless of their type. [1] Moreover, political history shows that corruption is sometimes much more widespread under democratic regimes than under totalitarian ones. Corruption always comes into sharp conflict with the interests of the government and society when the latter carry out reforms (modernization) and are forced to change ("improve") the political and administrative system.

In the era of "stagnation" (stagnation), neither society nor the government mentions corruption. But they should declare their intention to reconstruct socio-political relations, as one of the main obstacles on the way to solving problems is corruption and a low

professional level of executive culture. Controversy over the nature of the impact of corruption on the economy continues. Proponents of positive influence often refer to the experience of Southeast Asian countries in the period since 1965, which demonstrated significant growth and at the same time a high level of corruption. However, economic growth was the result of a range of factors, and the impact of corruption in the case is unclear. It can be assumed that the main thing is how efficient the economy is from the beginning. If initially ineffective, corruption can stimulate more efficient behavior and growth.

If the economy is efficient enough, then corruption can distort growth trends, which, in turn, will have a negative impact on the economy. Based on research on economic crime in foreign countries, six signs of economic crime are distinguished. These actions: 1) take place in the course of professional activity; 2) within the limits and under the guise of legal economic activity; 3) have a self-interested nature; 4) have ongoing systematic development; 5) harm the economic interests of the state, private entrepreneurship and citizens; 6) are carried out by legal entities and individuals acting on behalf of and for the benefit of the enterprise.

The variety of corrupt activities leads to the need to introduce a complex typology of this phenomenon. [4] Three models of the development of corruption have become the most widespread and popular, they are given conditional geographical names: 1) Asian model; 2) African model; 3) Latin American model. Obviously, the European and North American ones should be added to this, since the countries and these regions are also not free from the vice that we are considering. In addition, when classifying types and models of corruption, it is customary to distinguish between: 1) top and grassroots corruption; 2) corruption in international organizations; 3) corruption in non-state organizations; 4) political and economic corruption. A study conducted in 1995 by branches of the organization "Transparency International" in different countries of the world showed that corruption in the public sector, regardless of whether it occurs in a developed or developing country, takes the same forms and affects the same areas. In one of the newsletters of this organization, it is stated that corruption has become a common

phenomenon in many leading industrialized countries, whose wealth and stable political traditions allow to hide the scope of the enormous damage that corruption causes in the social and humanitarian spheres. It is the hidden nature of corrupt activity that leads it to the sector of shadow political and economic relations, makes it one of the effective tools for countering the reforms carried out by the authorities.

Corruption negatively affects the country's image in the eyes of its political and economic partners, worsens the investment climate. Thus, according to UN estimates, up to 500 billion dollars are legalized annually in the world. - so-called "dirty money" coming from Ukraine, including through corruption channels, which is about 5% of the total volume of international trade. At the same time, it should be noted that today corruption cannot be defeated as such completely (for example, it took Singapore about 20 years to go from being the most corrupt country to being among the ten least corrupt countries). The mass media provide us with the richest information about corrupt practices. This information is interesting for us, as it allows us to collect "empirical material" on the corrupt activities of various officials. Ukrainian mass media impartially record numerous cases of corruption among various levels of officials, but the situation does not change much. In this regard, it should be emphasized that corruption is a global phenomenon and as a global phenomenon it affects all countries of the world without exception. [3]

Researchers especially emphasize that fighting corruption should be done exclusively within the framework of the existing legal system. Violations in the methods and methods of the anti-corruption fight can cause additional conditions for the flourishing of corruption itself. Not all anti-corruption measures are acceptable in the US. There are also frequent scandals not only related to big corruption, but also scandals about how law enforcement agencies fight. It is about provocation of potential corrupt officials - when sent agents turned to them for assistance.

In France, for many years, the corruption political scandal surrounding the scandalous Clearstream case has not subsided - charges were brought against the former French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin, whose subordinates compiled false lists of corrupt politicians, opened their accounts in the Clearstream bank, where remitted the

sums for allegedly performed services. The main target was the then Minister of the Interior of France, N. Sarkozy, who became the president of the fifth republic in 2007. And although the court found de Villepin innocent in 2010, the dirt of the corruption scandal remained on the top leadership of France. The mass media report that in free and democratic Sweden, one can be fired from one's job for just one suspicion of sympathizing with corruption. Thus, at the beginning of 2010, the Swedish concern IKEA released the spirit of top managers for "showing tolerance for corrupt actions" - they turned a blind eye to the fact that the contractor gave a bribe to solve the situation with the energy supply of the shopping center.

In international practice, among the quality criteria of public administration, two indices related to the level of corruption occupy a significant place. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index has been created by this organization since 1995. It is a composite index based on data from 17 different surveys and studies conducted by 13 independent organizations among entrepreneurs and local analysts, including surveys of the country's residents - both its citizens and foreigners.

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe have achieved certain successes in this area thanks to the strengthening of democratic institutions, in particular, in increasing transparency, ensuring the independence of mass media, accountability of politicians through elections, independence of the judicial system and high activity of civil society. In these countries, the principles of real participation of citizens in the political process have been established. Officials all over the world themselves create the most favorable working conditions for themselves. Everything depends on the extent to which the government and society can limit them in this arbitrary disposition with their working time, the powers and means at their disposal. [1]

What is interesting is the concept of the policy of prevention of corruption in these state structures developed in the USA, which includes: development of the Code of Professional Ethics and approval of the list of unacceptable types of activities in state bodies, recognition of the existence of corruption in the case of its detection in law enforcement agencies and the development of measures to eradicate it, assessment of the

strategy and methods of eradicating corruption from the point of view of their effectiveness, increased attention to ethical training of new civil servants; increasing the requirements for the professional qualifications of personnel recruited for the civil service.

The US experience in ensuring objectivity, impartiality and completeness of the investigation of corruption crimes committed by representatives of the highest echelons of power deserves attention. Thus, in the USA, the Law on the procedure for appointing and defining the spheres of authority of an independent prosecutor, which has not only broad procedural capabilities, but also has an almost unlimited budget, has been adopted to conduct an independent investigation of the activities of senior officials. Such a step would allow our country to really ensure the constitutional principle of equality of all before the law and the court. The impact of the global financial and economic crisis on corruption practices cannot be ignored. [2]

Recently, corruption has been considered in connection with the world financial and economic crisis and those global problems facing humanity (problem of war and peace, environmental issue, poverty, demographic problem). Various political speculations very often arise around these topics, which lead to the withdrawal of politics and politicians into the sphere of shadowy relations, where corrupt schemes of responsible decision-making prevail.

In the scientific literature, it is believed that corruption arises, develops and gains the greatest scope in periods of change of political regimes, in the conditions of crisis situations in the economy and politics, bureaucratization of society and the state. In fact, the object of corruption can be all social relations established and protected by law. Therefore, economic crises in general contribute to the growth of crime, since, objectively not having the opportunity even simply to maintain the previously achieved level of consumption, individuals alone or in groups decide to commit a crime against social norms in order to achieve their own well-being at the expense of others or at the expense of apolitical, immoral, illegal Redistribution of cash wealth to your advantage. Some experts are inclined to the opinion that the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2009 was largely provoked by corruption in the oligarchic environment. For example, the ex-speaker of the Parliament of Ukraine, Arseniy Yatsenyuk, once said: "We must frankly

admit: the problem of today's crisis was corruption - corruption on Wall Street, corruption in London City, corruption between politicians and big business. And it was one of those components that significantly provoked the global world crisis."

For many, corruption has become politics - most often they advance up the career ladder with the help of bribes. The implementation of advanced ideas often depends on the payment of a corruption tax to an official. Innovations and technologies become simply useless, because they get stuck in an impassable bureaucratic swamp. According to political observers, "the crisis has shown that the hereditary defects of Ukrainian business have not gone anywhere. They continue to corrupt the economy, politics, and morality.

Clear rules for the interaction of the state, business and society have not yet been defined. Different segments of the business community can play by different rules. Organized crime in all its manifestations (in some more, in others less) is primarily an economic phenomenon. It is mainly based on economic reasons." The leaders of the state admit that "the global financial crisis hit everyone, but in Ukraine the economic recession turned out to be deeper than in most countries. However, you should not look for the culprits only externally. We must admit that in previous years we did not do enough to solve the problems inherited from the past. We still did not get rid of the primitive structure of the economy, humiliating dependence on raw materials, did not reorient production to the real needs of people. The habit of living at the expense of exports, as before, inhibits innovative development.

Ukrainian business still prefers to trade in what was created in other countries, and the competitiveness of our products is shamefully low. Corruption is, in fact, the desire to live at someone else's expense, to engage in socio-economic and political dependency.

Conclusions. Thus, our analysis of the global experience of fighting corruption shows that success largely depends on a number of important factors, among which the principle of a systemic approach and the presence of a constructive dialogue between the authorities and civil society stand out. In these conditions, the importance of such a direction of anti-corruption policy as the prevention of corruption in law enforcement agencies and in political power structures is growing. At the same time, it is important to preserve the foundations of the rule of law, so that the fight against corruption does not

go beyond the scope of current legislation (the role of independent investigation of the activities of senior officials is increasing). At the same time, the role of professional ethics is growing and control in the field of personnel policy is strengthening. The level of openness of government at all levels is also important.

For some reason, the Ukrainian authorities show an inexplicable liberalism towards corrupt officials, which causes a lot of criticism from the young Ukrainian civil society. It seems to us that it would be more correct for the authorities and society to discuss more clearly the conditions for fighting corruption, because the current legislation leaves numerous loopholes for corrupt officials, allowing them to avoid responsibility for the crimes they have committed. Modern analysts note the temporal coincidence of both of these processes, which simultaneously affected Ukraine and influenced its current state. Most often, globalization is manifested in the export of criminal capital abroad, in the desire of corrupt people to use international institutions as their means of protection, presenting the fight against corruption as political persecution of their opponents and violation of human rights.

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