



# Fighting Corruption in Ukraine as an Element of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the study of the essence of corruption as a negative social phenomenon and its impact on the goals of sustainable development. The negative impact on various spheres of the country's activity and the historical experience of combating corruption in Ukraine and the world have been identified. The experience of foreign countries in the field of preventing and detecting corruption has been studied. Ways to fight corruption, as well as the activities of major anti-corruption institutions in Ukraine are considered.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The entire history of the development of society aimed at achieving the goals of sustainable development, security, and orderliness of relations. For most contemporaries, all these aspects are associated with the concept of "state" and institutions derived from it. However, like any social phenomenon, the state is only a component of the political system of society, now serving as one of the leading in the entire system. A state-organized society, according to official historiography, comprises six to five thousand years of human history. In different historical periods, virtually all states faced manifestations of corruption, tried to counteract it or, on the contrary, support it (as an example, the Moscow state of the XIV-XVII centuries, the so-called institution of "feeding", which was abolished only in 1556), the concept could be endowed with different time with opposite characteristics, once again actualize the problematics itself.

Just like five thousand years ago, we raise the problem of corruption and its impact on social processes. In recent decades, scientific interest in the phenomenon of "corruption" has grown significantly and there is a need to develop mechanisms to counter the manifestations of the latter.

## 2 THE MAIN PART

### 2.1 Historical Aspects of the Emergence and Counteraction of Corruption

The world has long understood that corruption is a ruthless phenomenon for all spheres of the country's activity, because no goal of sustainable development can be achieved if the public and private sectors of the economy are corrupt.


Here are some examples where corruption is not a direct cause of deteriorating social conditions, but a factor in negative phenomena in the process of achieving sustainable development goals.


Consequences in the social sphere.

In 2017, a high-profile bribery case in Nigeria, involving the international oil company Shell, deprived the Nigerian people of more than \$ 1.1 billion because the money went to corrupt officials and not to the national budget (Global Witness, 2017).

Meanwhile, according to the World Bank (2019), more than 50% of the population of an oil-rich country lives in extreme poverty.

This example shows that because political and economic systems are corrupt, wealth redistributed among the least needy sources. In the face of

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corruption, funding for education, health care, and the fight against poverty can be a source of personal enrichment for party officials, bureaucrats, and contractors. Accordingly, social guarantees suffer.

Implications for infrastructure.

2018 - The collapse of the bridge connecting Italy and France, which killed at least 39 people, has considered many possible causes. Corruption was not the most obvious, but further investigations revealed that the mafia-controlled construction company appeared to have used "weakened cement" in the construction process. The construction industry is a valuable source of income and a channel for mafia money laundering operations. Supervision and competition undermined both in industries and in companies suffering from organized corruption.

Historical and legal studies of the phenomenon of corruption and the activities of the state in fighting the latter are just beginning to appear in modern science. There are fragmentary studies of individual nuances or periods. So, A. Gavrilenko notes: "The issue of the spread of corruption in the states of the Ancient World and the legal basis for fighting them have not yet been the subject of special research by historians of law" (Gavrilenko, 2016).

Other researchers also analyzed corruption as an element of government in such ancient civilizations as India, China, Babylon, Egypt (Nonik, 2016). The authors come to absolutely logical and close to our position conclusions about the phenomenon itself and the activities of the state to counteract these factors.

III millennium BC they consider as the beginning of the development and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy.

A. Gavrilenko in his article analyzes the administrative and legal mechanisms of combating corruption from positions close to our problematics. The author analyzes and proves that all sources of law of the Ancient East known to the legal community contained norms that laid the foundations for combating corruption. From among such sources, we determine the Laws of King Hammurabi, dating from the XVIII century BC., Laws of Manu II century BC, Arthashastra (dedicated to section 26) (Gavrilenko, 2016).

On the territory of modern Ukraine, starting from the 7th century BC, the formation of statehood is taking place, which in turn actualizes the issues of corruption. The formation of the Scythian country and the Greek colonization of the Northern Black Sea region took place almost immediately. And since there is not enough reliable data on the anti-corruption policy of the Scythians, Greek sources are of particular importance within the framework of our

problems. On the territory of modern Ukraine, it was in the 7th-5th centuries BC, more than several dozen currently known city-states were founded, which later played a significant role in the history of Ukraine, namely, in the formation of its pro-European vector of development over the past three millennia.

Already in the last third of the 1st millennium BC, in the ancient states that existed in the south of modern Ukraine – Olbia, Panticapaeum, Chersonesos, Tire, Kerch, Feodosia – citizens understood the urgent need to combat corruption. During this period, the law defined certain elements of crime – bribery, bribery – «dekasmo». For the prevention and detection of the facts of committing corruption acts in certain policies of the Northern Black Sea region (in particular, in Chersonesos), a special elective magistracy of «nomophilaks» was introduced, their activities were largely aimed precisely at preventing manifestations of corruption and their eradication, the danger of which they understood.

The scientific literature describes the different periods of the development of corruption in Ukraine as a phenomenon, however, we can offer the optimal periodization of its development during the existence of a state-organized society. We distinguish nine main stages:

1) Antique period. This is the period of the existence of the states of the Cimmerians, Scythians, Sarmatians and Greek city-states in the Northern Black Sea region - VII century BC - VII AD – the main models of social management and the system of law have been formed, the influence of which we feel to this day, and the stay of these cities under the rule of Rome approved the operation of Roman law with the classical division into public and private;

2) the period of Kievan Rus IX - mid. XIII century with a feudal model of social management, fragmentation, domination of customary law;

3) Galicia-Volyn principality end of XII - first half of XIV century;

4) the period of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania XIV - XVI century – originally the reception of the law of Kievan Rus, later three Lithuanian statutes were adopted in the 16th century, which vividly demonstrated the belonging of the Ukrainian system of law to the common European system of values;

5) the period of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569 - 1795) – again a symbiosis of the operation of a huge range of norms from the point of view of the sovereign formation of it (Poland, Muscovy, Crimean Khanate, Cossack law, customary, canon law, etc.), however, to deny the

main the influence for the formation of the law is quite difficult;

6) the period of the two empires Russian and Austro-Hungarian also testifies to the operation of the norms of European legal systems. The special influence of the continental legal family in the 19th century was shown through the prism of the legal systems of the two empires. Although it should be noted that the level and nature of corruption in both empires was different, this is explained by the factors that were mentioned earlier: different models of social management, approaches to legal thinking, etc. In our opinion, the level of corruption in Russia was higher, although we did not find such comparative data, however, we note the traditional susceptibility of Russian society to corruption;

7) the period of the national revolution at the beginning of the twentieth century. All state formations of this period (UPR, ZUNR, Ukrainian state) were aimed at Western traditions and standards in the field of law, although not only effective, but also any comprehensive anti-corruption policy was not formed, but was determined within the framework of general state policy, as a negative factor, requiring opposition;

8) The Soviet period of development of state and law influenced the formation of nomenclature corruption, and in the future its spread to virtually all spheres of life and activities of society, although it was this legal system that became the starting point for modern Ukraine;

9) the current stage of development of the national legal system is a period of convergence with the European legal system, as a result of which the system of sources of national law has been enriched under the influence of the European legal system, especially in matters of combating corruption.

At the same time, most scientists are inclined to believe that none of the socio-political and economic systems had and does not have full immunity from corruption – only its volumes and manifestations change, as well as its capabilities, determined by the attitude of the state and society towards it. Historical and legal studies provide reliable evidence that corruption has always existed in society since the emergence of the state, and, consequently, the formation of the state apparatus for managing society.

It should be noted that there are theories that deny the historical aspect of corruption. These theories are based on ideological principles and assess corruption as a phenomenon inherent only in certain socio-economic formations. Corruption in Ukraine is a historical legacy of the development of society and

each individual state, including Ukrainian society and the Ukrainian state (Dekhtyareva, 2008).

Consequently, the formation of the state became the basis for endowing individuals with state-power functions, which created corruption risks. Especially after state administration became a professional function of a certain part of society. The formation of the administrative apparatus and the apparatus of coercion took place in accordance with socio-political needs, the level of economic development, natural and geographical conditions, etc.

## 2.2 Corruption as a Phenomenon

Using the concept of «corruption», it is necessary to characterize it in order to have a clear vision. It should be noted that there is no single definition of this term, since everyone formulates a concept based either on his own experience, or in accordance with the realities taking place in the state.

It is even possible to single out different areas (social science, law, industry sciences) in the approaches to the definition of the concept of «corruption». However, even within the framework of jurisprudence there is a fairly wide range. Within the framework of the Ukrainian system of the law of existence, we have eight alternative formulations of the basic concept.

According to the head of the department for law enforcement and national security of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine A.M. Sobovoy, corruption is a multifaceted socio-economic, political, legal and moral phenomenon, consisting of a whole complex of illegal actions and unethical actions. In his analytical article, the official forms his own vision of the problems and mechanisms of fighting corruption; in addition, he demonstrates foreign experience in this area.

Among the researchers who have raised various aspects of the problem of corruption in their works in recent years, one should single out: E. Nevmerzhiyskiy, A. Gavrilenko, Dekhtyareva, V. Suprun, V. Topchiy, V. Shkelebey, T. Fesenko, etc.

However, the significant interest in the selected issues is confirmed by the data published in the bibliographic reference book on preventing and combating corruption (Topchiy, 2016).

Both as an object of research and as a real sphere of legal regulation, the state anti-corruption policy have all the signs of a systemic phenomenon, with its inherent principles, clearly defined goals and objectives, and mechanisms for its implementation. Systemic phenomena are characterized by divisibility into elements, their hierarchy (or structuredness),

interconnectedness and interaction of elements. In addition, we note that not only the concepts of legal thinking determine the nature of legal regulation, but also the models of anti-corruption policy, developed in practice over five thousand years. That is, we can state that the system of anti-corruption institutions is chronologically one of the most ancient and stable in the state apparatus.

Paradoxical as it sounds, we can assume that the possibility of obtaining illegal profit, and the desire to preserve this state of affairs, stimulated the transformation from a tribal society into a state-organized society, in which it would be possible to legitimize one's power by fixing it in the rule of law.

According to V.M. Suprun, corruption as a phenomenon has become a catalyst or even a factor in the formation of a certain model of social management, mainly through the creation of a state, and the legitimization of such a model. Through the models of anti-corruption policy and the nature of the fight against corruption, one can trace the features of the formation of the state and its form. And the struggle for power, change in the forms of government and forms of the state regime is the confrontation of various corruption models classified by subject composition, society's attitude to corruption, the nature of its manifestation and legal regulation of anti-corruption policy, geographical and other criteria (Suprun, 2019). The author further suggests the dominance of the corruption factor in the formation of the state as an institution, formulating the concept of "corruption theory of the origin of the state", which is the main criterion for the aspiration of a person endowed with social power in a tribal society (and therefore theoretically vulnerable to corruption risks) through the formation of legal norms (legitimize) to consolidate such a state, and ideally to make such power hereditary.

Today, many options for defining the most basic concept have been developed, fundamental classifications of illegal actions in this area have been carried out, in a practical plane, the regulatory and legal framework for anti-corruption activities of the state has been formed, a list of subjects designed to carry out such activities has been determined.

Ukraine does not stand aside from these processes. Along with gaining independence, Ukraine faced the issue of forming a system of public administration bodies. Along with this, it became necessary to develop an anti-corruption policy.

The system of principles plays an important role in this. Describing the principles of anti-corruption policy, T. Fesenko singles out a whole group of characteristic features:

1) they are elements of the general system of anti-corruption activities;

2) defined at the normative level in national and international law;

3) are formed based on the needs of the state, society and the individual;

4) underlie the development of forms and methods of administrative and legal regulation of the state anti-corruption policy;

5) have a separate administrative and legal implementation mechanism;

6) their implementation requires a comprehensive and effective work of both specially authorized authorities and the system of public authorities as a whole;

7) can be differentiated according to different criteria (according to the subject of formation, legal force, industry affiliation, subject of powers, implementing certain tasks and directions, etc.);

8) require monitoring of implementation with subsequent improvement. (Fesenko, 2020).

At the same time, the list of acts of corruption is quite significant, which objectively needs normative regulation and effective mechanisms. So, O. Sobovoy classifies: bribery, criminal lobbying, nepotism (intercession based on personal connections), illegal participation in entrepreneurial activities personally or through close or trusted persons, the provision of exclusive rights for the purpose of selfish use, acquisition or diversion of public funds and property for their corporate group, any use or manipulation of proprietary information for personal or group interests, direct or indirect contributions during election campaigns in favor of certain parties and individuals, as well as other political goals, illegal distribution of loans and investments, privatization by organizing illegal tenders, auctions, actual seizure of state-owned blocks of shares, full or partial exemption from customs duties and taxes, illegal application of the system of preferences in relation to various industrial, financial, trade and other corporate group and some other similar acts.

Thus, the modern Ukrainian society must systematically transform in matters of rejection of corruption and actively counteract the facts of corruption. Political corruption is especially dangerous for the state and society, since the common efforts of the international community are aimed precisely at overcoming this kind of corruption. This is confirmed by a number of international normative acts to which Ukraine has joined.

International practice has developed several algorithms for assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies. Uncertainty of the algorithm for

monitoring and evaluating the implementation of anti-corruption policies (control, reporting, openness of information, public influence) and the general neglect of the system of indicators of corruption have become the main reasons for the improper implementation of national programs and strategies. This was especially noted during the presidency of Yanukovich. In particular, the failure to comply with the provisions of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2011-2015, as the main program document in the anti-corruption sphere (approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated October 21, 2011 No. 1001).

At the same time, I would like to note the stable, although not significant, growth in Ukraine's rating during 2015-2018, according to Transparency International. On average, over four years, Ukraine has added one and a half points in the rating. In 2020, Ukraine's indicators in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) increased by 3 points.

Also, on March 31, 2021, Transparency International Ukraine presented the results of two ratings – the Transparency Rating of the 100 largest cities of Ukraine and the Accountability Rating of 50 Ukrainian cities within the framework of the Transparent Cities project: an electronic platform for interaction between citizens and local authorities to ensure accountability and good governance Realization for finance support of European Union Representative in Ukraine.

An important aspect of the issue of combating corruption is the formation of authorized government bodies – the purpose of which is to overcome corruption in the country.

Thus, the creation of specialized bodies in the field of combating corruption is an international standard, enshrined in Art. 36 United Nations Convention against Corruption and Art. 20 of the Council of Europe Criminal Convention against Corruption. Countries such as Austria, Spain, Italy, Germany, Romania, Sweden, etc. have experience in the existence of specialized anti-corruption prosecutors.

Over the past seven years, a system of specialized bodies has been formed in Ukraine to implement anti-corruption policies. Specially authorized entities in the field of combating corruption, classified as law enforcement, are defined as follows: National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPK), Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAP), State Bureau of Investigation (DBR) police. Their activities today are standardized by special laws.

Within the judicial branch of government, the analysis of the legal basis for the activities of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court, created in accordance with the judicial reform of 2016, is of the greatest interest. The work of the court again began only on September 5, 2019. According to Art. 4 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court», it acts as a court of first and appellate instances in criminal proceedings regarding crimes attributed to its jurisdiction (jurisdiction) by procedural law. The HAC administers justice in criminal proceedings for corruption and corruption-related crimes.

Already in court, more than 400 cases are being considered, but at present none of them has been decided. For example, under Art. 368 of the Criminal Code considers more than 200 cases. According to Art. 354 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, more than 100 cases are considered. Very little time has passed to analyze the work of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court.

In addition, we should not forget about the Security Service of Ukraine. The role of this law enforcement body in the anti-corruption policy of the state is awaiting its normative consolidation.

On November 17, 2020, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine received draft law No. 4392 «On Amendments to the Legislation of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, Criminal Legislation and Criminal Procedure Legislation on the Activities of the Security Service of Ukraine and Intelligence Bodies».

In January 27, 2021, this project was supported as a basis by the law enforcement committee, that is, the main committee for this bill.

This document not only significantly changes the procedural position of the Security Service of Ukraine (in the context of the criminal process), but also threatens the procedural independence of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and the ability of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.

### **2.3 International Experience in Preventing and Detecting Corruption**

Consider the experience of foreign countries in the direction of combating corruption.

Slovenia. The experience of this Central European country also called a "phenomenon", because since Slovenia became independent from Yugoslavia in 1991, it has shown success in fighting corruption against other countries in transition and even some

"old" EU members. In 2004, the government established an independent body to prevent and reduce corruption in both the public and private sectors, the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption (CPC). Following the 2006 parliamentary elections, this body was abolished by the new government. This example illustrates the opposition that anti-corruption institutions may face (up to liquidation), despite the declared independence and support of society, if there is no political will and understanding of the importance of preventive and repressive functions in the fight against corruption. The new CPC established with the adoption of the Law on Integrity and Prevention of Corruption only in 2010 (Hotlines in Slovenia accept complaints of any discrimination. 2020). As the corruption situation in Slovenia remains a problem, the country has taken steps to prevent crime and protect witnesses or third parties, including whistleblowers.

Romania. In 2007, when it joined the EU, the country was called one of the most corrupt on the continent and has come a long way in combating this phenomenon. Romania has been responsible for corruption over the past 11 years: the incumbent prime minister, former prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, 20 ministers and ex-ministers, 53 deputies and 19 senators. The property of the corrupt confiscated for two billion euros over the years. To achieve these results, the independence of the judiciary ensured, specialized anti-corruption structures and legislation established that provide effective tools for investigation. At the same time, in order for the eradication of corruption to be effective, the efforts of the legal system must be complemented by a stable legislative and institutional framework, "said Romanian Prosecutor General Laura Codruta Covesi, who has effectively built a system to prevent and combat corruption at all levels authority in the EU. In 2017, Romania's chief prosecutor was fired at the initiative of the Minister of Justice, sparking mass protests and virtually destroying the fight against corruption. The index of perception of corruption in the country until 2017 was 48 points, after the dismissal of the Prosecutor General, the country's figures fall every year, in 2020 the figure was 44 points.

Italy. In 2019, the country ranked 51st in the ranking of the Corruption Perceptions Index in the world. The country's indicators are not yet exemplary, as the main problem in the country is mafia groups. That is why the fight against corruption united with the fight against organized crime and the mafia. The country has established a number of specialized bodies to combat corruption and organized crime,

provides for strict criminal law measures for participation in an armed mafia group. Multifaceted measures have paid off, with more than 3,500 members of mafia-criminal gangs arrested since 1993. The mechanism that each prosecutor's office is autonomous also considered effective. Every prosecutor has the same guarantees of independence as judges.

Transparency International is a non-profit anti-corruption non-governmental organization that studies and fights corruption, assesses corruption by calculating the annual Corruption Perceptions Index (SRI), and classifies countries and territories by perceptions of public sector corruption. SRI is the best-known indicator of corruption worldwide. In 2019, the index of corruption in Ukraine was 30 out of 100 (128th place among 180 countries surveyed).

The index is the most popular and authoritative indicator of corruption in the world, it is calculated on the basis of 13 studies of reputable international institutions and research centers. 9 sources were used to determine Ukraine's assessment (2020)

The key indicator of the Index is the number of points, not the place in the ranking. The minimum score (0 points) means that corruption actually replaces the state, the maximum (100 points) indicates that corruption is almost absent in society. The index assesses corruption only in the public sector.

## **2.4 Fighting Corruption Offenses in Decisions of the Supreme Anti-corruption Court**

In recent years, pro-European tendencies have significantly increased in Ukraine, both from the point of view of state policy and mood in society. The slogan «Ukraine is Europe» is becoming more and more popular. It is difficult to disagree with this thesis, since Ukrainian belonging to the European cultural, political, geographical, legal dimension can be traced back to the time of the emergence of Greek city-states in the Northern Black Sea region, and if we analyze the pre-state period of Ukrainian history, it will be relevant to consider this aspect from the time of Trypillian culture. This probably explains the gravitation towards European civilization of Ukrainian society, as well as the vector of state policy aimed at integration with the EU.

However, one of the most acute problems of Ukraine from the point of view of international partners and undertaken obligations is the state anti-corruption policy. Of course, significant work has

been done in this area in recent years. We can only highlight the most significant successes of the state:

- Substantial norm-setting work has been carried out. Since the appearance of the first «anti-corruption» regulatory legal acts in 1998 and today, the Ukrainian legislative system has been enriched by a fairly significant number of principles and norms of anti-corruption policy, to a certain extent due to joining international agreements and standards.

One of the novelties for the Ukrainian model of the judicial system was the introduction of such an institution as the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court. The starting point was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On the High Anti-Corruption Court» dated June, 07, 2018. This Law defines the principles of organization and operation of the High Anti-Corruption Court, special requirements for judges of this court and guarantees of their activities. The Supreme Anti-Corruption Court was created to consider certain categories of cases, namely cases in the field of corruption; within the framework of the judicial branch of government, the analysis of the legal basis for the activities of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court, created in accordance with the judicial reform of 2016, is of the greatest interest. The work of the court again began only on September 5, 2019.

According to Art. 4 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court», vested with powers in criminal proceedings for crimes attributed to its jurisdiction (jurisdiction) by procedural law of SACC administers justice in criminal proceedings for corruption and corruption-related crimes. According to the data provided by SACC regarding the results of work in 2019, 205 cases were pending in court, based on the results of the consideration, 2 sentences were passed: under Art. 366-1 Declaration of false information and art. 364 CC (abuse of power or official position - Case No. 760/4297/18).

Thus, the practice of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine, which has begun to form, in our opinion, will significantly affect the improvement of the legal framework for the implementation of anti-corruption policy, forms and methods of its implementation, and will stimulate officials to comply with anti-corruption legislation in their professional activities.

Ukraine is evaluated annually by Transparency International Ukraine, and Ukraine receives a number of recommendations to improve its performance and, consequently, to benefit more from anti-corruption work.

In 2017, the focus of experts was on: the lack of political will of the Ukrainian authorities in the fight

against corruption and efforts to reform the judiciary and law enforcement systems, as the level of public confidence in judges and prosecutors is quite low.

In 2018, experts emphasize the need to strengthen anti-corruption bodies in Ukraine with effective tools to prevent and combat corruption and launch an anti-corruption court. And again, they state the insufficient level of political will.

According to a 2019 study, the organization's experts say: "Analysis shows that corruption is more prevalent in countries where large sums of money go freely to election campaigns and political party funding and where governments listen only to the voices of wealthy or influential people." Representatives of oligarchic clans have a significant influence on politics.

Therefore, the recommendations for Ukraine for 2020 are supplemented by overcoming political corruption and are aimed at: increasing the effectiveness of systems for preventing political corruption through improving the general principles and features of private party financing; increasing the efficiency of the system of state financing of parties; optimization of the procedure related to the submission of financial statements by parties, increasing the effectiveness of state control and legal responsibility for compliance with the legislation on party financing.

List of main recommendations for Ukraine for 2020:

- formation of an independent and professional judiciary;
- ensuring the independence and capacity of anti-corruption bodies
- deprivation of the Security Service of Ukraine of powers in the field of combating economic and corruption crimes
- increase the effectiveness of systems for preventing political corruption
- launch of an open and accountable process of privatization of state property.

According to the results of the implementation of these recommendations, Ukraine received 33 points out of 100 possible in 2020, which is 117th out of 180 countries on the SRI list. Along with Ukraine in the ranking, Egypt, Africa's Esvatini (Swaziland), Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia - all of these countries also scored 33 points in the CPI-2020. At the same time, this figure increased by 3 points due to the strengthening of Ukraine's anti-corruption structure.

The relevance of measuring corruption evidenced by the fact that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund conduct their own research and global

surveys on preventing and combating corruption and its level in the world.

Lawyers, analysts and NGOs pay attention to the study of corruption. Such attention is justified, because corruption is one of the most acute problems of our time, the solution of which is a very important issue for many countries, because the consequences of corruption are wide and exacerbate global problems.

Modern legislation of Ukraine developed according to international anti-corruption standards, in particular ISO 37001: 2018. The standard is not mandatory. This standard is intended to help organizations introduce reasonable and proportionate measures to prevent, detect and respond to bribery. The standard also describes the role of the leader of each organization in preventing corruption and establishing good business conduct in the organization as a whole. A number of public and private sector organizations are already voluntarily receiving international certification under this standard. This opens up opportunities for them to conclude international agreements and contracts, to receive investment from international organizations.

### 3 CONCLUSIONS

Corruption as a phenomenon is extremely multifaceted, which requires a comprehensive solution even at the international level. Moreover, the stability in the relationship "corruption - anti-corruption policy" is bilateral. A decrease in the level of corruption indicates democratization and a high level of legal (political) culture of society, and, conversely, authoritarianism in the management of society, as a rule, leads to an increase in the level of corruption or the formation of its varieties.

The implementation of the principles of sustainable development, enshrined at the level of the UN Convention, presupposes the achievement of the goals of such development. At the same time, the issue of combating corruption is one of the cornerstones on this path.

In fact, without attention of scientists and practitioners remains personnel policy in the issue of combating corruption. This also awaits its practical scientific research, since the qualitative filling of the bodies implementing the state anti-corruption policy with qualified employees is a prerequisite for their successful work.

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