EFFECTIVENESS OF MECHANISMS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION MANAGEMENT IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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Abstract: The relevance of the issue of anti-corruption management in the modern world cannot be overestimated. Corruption has a direct impact on economic development, political stability and social justice in different countries, creating obstacles to effective governance and undermining public trust in state institutions. The development and implementation of effective anti-corruption strategies is a key factor in strengthening democracy and supporting sustainable development, and it plays an important role in preventing economic and social losses related to corrupt practices. The research results emphasize that the effectiveness of anti-corruption management to a large extent depends on the implementation and adherence to key principles such as transparency, responsibility and active participation of civil society. These principles contribute to the creation of trust and openness in government, which is essential for combating corruption. The cultural features of each country are crucial in the development of effective anti-corruption strategies since they determine the perception and reaction of society to corrupt practices. The academic paper also draws attention to the need to strike a balance between strict anti-corruption measures and ensuring respect for human rights, emphasizing that the effectiveness of the fight against corruption should not be at the expense of fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms.

Keywords: Anti-corruption management, Transparency, Human rights, Cultural peculiarities, International cooperation, Civil society.

1 Introduction

Corruption is one of the biggest threats to effective governance, sustainable economic development and social justice in the modern world. The impact of corruption covers a wide range of aspects: from reducing public trust in state institutions to distorting market mechanisms and hindering economic growth. In view of the foregoing, the search for effective anti-corruption governance mechanisms is an urgent task for many countries.

The present academic paper aims to analyze the current mechanisms of anti-corruption management, with a focus on their effectiveness and impact on various aspects of public life. We consider different approaches to combating corruption, from legislative initiatives to institutional reforms, and analyze how these measures influence the overall picture of corruption in the world. Particular attention is paid to the comparative analysis of international practices and identification of the most effective strategies.

The research is intended to determine the key factors that contribute to the successful implementation of anti-corruption measures, as well as to identify potential obstacles and challenges faced by different countries in this area. Therefore, the paper makes an important contribution to understanding the complexity and multifaceted nature of the issue of corruption and searching for effective ways to overcome it.

The purpose of the present research is to analyze the effectiveness of modern anti-corruption management mechanisms, with a special emphasis on their influence on various socio-economic aspects. The research is aimed at identifying key factors that contribute to the successful implementation of anti-corruption measures, as well as identifying potential challenges and obstacles faced by different countries. Special attention is paid to the role of innovative technologies, international standards and institutional reforms in strengthening anti-corruption strategies. The aim also includes analyzing the impact of cultural, historical and political factors on the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives.

2 Analytical review of the literature on the research topic

The issue, indicated in the title of the research, is of interest to various fields of humanitarian knowledge, uniting scholars on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. For instance, B. Bakken and J. Wang (2021) analyze the variable forms of corruption in China in their scientific work. This study is important for understanding how corruption evolves in different cultural and political contexts, which is crucial for developing effective anti-corruption strategies. M. Kryshtanovych, N. Oliinyk, T. Skliaruk, O. Voityk, & I. Doronina (2021) focus on the problems of forming a business environment in transition countries, with a special emphasis on anti-corruption aspects. Their findings show how corruption affects the business climate and economic development.

The study by B. S. Ngcamu and E. Mantzaris (2023) highlights the problem of corruption in South African universities, focusing on corruption detection systems and the impact on employee retention. This research provides insight into how institutional mechanisms can influence the detection and prevention of corruption in the academic environment. In a similar vein, the scientific work by K. K. Ibodullaevich and W. G. K. Kizi (2021) examines in detail the different types and forms of corruption, its causes and the effects it has on society. The authors emphasize the complexity of corruption processes and the need for a deep understanding of their dynamics for effective management.

B. A. Mukhtarov (2022) explores the manifestations of corruption in society, complementing previous studies with a broader social context. This article helps understand how corruption influences various spheres of public life. In addition, the study by J. Kaur, T. S. Kochhar, S. Ganguli, and S. S. Rajest (2021) covers the evolution of governance systems, which is crucial for comprehending the historical development and changes in approaches to corruption management. The scientific work of G. Karimova (2022) focuses on the historical roots of corruption and ways to overcome it, which makes it possible to understand the duration and complexity of the fight against this phenomenon.

The publication of F. Monteduro, J. D'Onza, and R. Mussari (2023) explores the phenomenon of "contagion" of corruption among organizations in municipal governments. This research is important for understanding how corrupt practices can spread between different organizations and institutions. E. K. Owusu, A. P. Chan, and T. Wang (2021) focus on the fight against corruption in urban infrastructure provision, especially on the dynamics of critical constructs and anti-corruption measures. Their approach demonstrates the importance of adaptability and flexibility in anti-corruption strategies.

P. J. Lassou, T. Hopper, and T. Soobaroyen (2021) investigate the impact of financial control on corruption in an African country, considering the role of "internal experts" in an environment that is conducive to corruption. Their findings point to the need to strengthen internal control systems.

The study by D. Jancsics and J. Costa (2023) analyzes the organizational forms of corruption networks on the example of the case of Odebrecht-Toledo. This provides a deeper understanding of the structure and dynamics of corruption networks. A. Noor (2022) draws attention to corruption in the field of land relations in Indonesia, especially in the context of infrastructure development. This research highlights how corruption can affect large infrastructure projects and land relations.

The scientific article by Y. Hao, L. Xu, Y. Guo, & H. Wu (2022) explores the factors that cause environmental emergencies, with a special focus on environmental decentralization and regional corruption. These findings demonstrate the interconnection between corruption and environmental risks. N. Campos, E. Engel, R. D. Fischer, and A. Galetovic (2021) analyze in detail the mechanisms of corruption in infrastructure projects, using the case of Odebrecht as an example. Their results provide important lessons for preventing and detecting corruption in large-scale infrastructure projects.

The study by J. Rahman and Y. Jin (2023) focuses on the control of tax corruption, especially in the context of the market for irreplaceable tokens in China. This provides insights regarding the impact of the latest technologies on the mechanisms for revealing and controlling corruption. P. Zarfpeykan and K. Akroyd (2022) analyze the factors that influence the integration of sustainable development indicators into the company's management system. Their findings are important for understanding how sustainability can be an effective means of combating corruption.

A. Androniceanu, E. Nica, I. Georgescu, and O. M. Sabie (2021) conduct a comparative analysis of the impact of ICT on corruption control in public administrations of EU member states. Their research reveals the potential of technologies for improving anti-corruption mechanisms. P. Skrynkovskyy, A. Kataiev, O. Zaiats, G. Andrushchenko, and N. Popova (2021) examine the competitiveness of companies in the market by analyzing the phenomenon of corruption in Ukraine. This scientific work is significant for understanding the link between corruption and market efficiency.

The research of K. K. Rodrigues and A. Barros (Rodrigues & Barros, 2022) highlights the transition from traditional forms of corruption to the so-called "second-order corruption". This helps understand the evolution of corruption practices in modern conditions. I. Adam and M. Fazekas (2021) examine how new technologies help fight corruption, providing an overview of current evidence. Their findings emphasize the potential for innovation in anti-corruption activities.

V. Teremetskyi, Y. Duliba, V. Kroitor, N. Korchak, and O. Makarenko (2021) focus on corruption and strengthening anti-corruption efforts in the health care sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. This makes it possible to determine how emergency conditions influence corruption risks. L. Amelia and D. Hartanti (2023) study the effectiveness of the management system in the Indonesian Anti-Corruption Agency from the point of view of "control levers". Their conclusions provide valuable insights into management practices in the fight against corruption.

The exploration of K. M. Alam, J. A. Rahman, A. Tasnim, and A. Akther (2022) examines the development of the blockchain-based system of managing land rights for Bangladesh. This is crucial for understanding the potential of new technologies in solving problems related to corruption in the field of land relations. D. Wenzel (2021) investigates the link between droughts and corruption, emphasizing how natural disasters can facilitate corrupt behavior. This helps understand how environmental factors affect socio-economic processes.

The scientific work of N. Siawsh, K. Peszynski, L. Young, & H. Vo-Tran (2021) explores the role of power in procurement and supply chain management systems in a humanitarian organization from a sociotechnical perspective. This is essential for assessing the impact of internal organizational structures on corruption risks. L. Karpenko, M. Izha, D. Verbitsky, and O. Burdeinyi (2023) offer an international retrospective analysis of the development of anti-corruption standards in the economic security system of Ukraine. Their study emphasizes the historical development and significance of standards in the fight against corruption.

F. Xue, C. Chen, C. S. Chan, & Z. Yi (2022) analyze whether corporate social responsibility is valuable in the context of an anti-corruption campaign. This research makes it possible to understand the interrelation between corporate ethics and anti-corruption activities. The publication by Ya. Leonov (2020a) focuses on a modern approach to managing the sports industry in the face of uncertainty. This study is important for understanding how management strategies in the sports sector are changing in response to modern challenges, especially in the context of economic and social instability. A subsequent study, also authored by Y. Leonov (2020b), analyzes global trends and Ukrainian practice of developing the sports industry in the context of the crisis. The scholar explores how crisis situations influence the sports industry and what adaptation strategies can be used to support and develop it in such conditions.

A. Arwani, S. Vijaya, M. F. Lightupa, M. S. Mustafa, M. H. R. Chakim, E. M. Pattinaja, and A. Andiyan (2022) investigate the contribution of the features of Shariah accounting to anti-corruption culture. This scientific article emphasizes the importance of cultural and religious aspects in the development of anti-corruption strategies. A. Dusmukhamedov, L. Mukhiddinova, and A. Saidov (2023) consider the issue of corruption risk management and its digitalization. This study is significant for understanding the potential of digital technologies in the fight against corruption.

Ya. Fahed-Sreih (2023) offers new perspectives on corruption, bringing together a variety of studies and theoretical approaches. This makes it possible to understand current trends and challenges in studying corruption. The research by S. Cevik and J.T. Jalles (2023) analyzes the global impact of corruption on the consequences of natural disasters. This publication highlights the lethal effects of corruption and its impact on the effectiveness of crisis response.

I. Yatsyna and I. Kudinov (2023) consider innovative analytical and statistical technologies as a tool for combating corruption, offering a conceptual analysis. Their approach opens up new opportunities for improving anti-corruption mechanisms. V. Tawiah (2023) examines the impact of the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on corruption in developing countries. This makes it possible to assess the role of accounting standards in the fight against corruption.

A. Maulidi and J. Ansell (2022) consider corruption as a separate crime, pointing to the need to rethink internal control to combat bureaucratic corruption crimes. This emphasizes the importance of effective internal control systems in preventing corruption. P. J. Lassou, T. Hopper, and C. Ntim (2021) analyze how the colonial past forms public audit institutions in Benin that fail to effectively combat corruption. This study reflects the influence of historical factors on contemporary anti-corruption efforts.

The presented literature review reflects a wide range of studies covering various aspects of corruption and its impact on society. These studies highlight the difficulty of the fight against corruption and the significance of a comprehensive approach to understanding and combating it, ranging from technology breakthroughs to historical and accounting techniques.

3 Methodology

The methodology of the proposed research is theoretical in nature and it is based on a comprehensive analysis of the scientific literature. The research is based on a systematic review of scientific sources to identify and synthesize important theories, concepts and studies covering various aspects of anti-corruption management, with a special emphasis on innovative approaches and strategies. Particular attention will be paid to analyzing innovative technologies in the context of anti-corruption management, studying the impact of political, cultural and economic factors on the effectiveness of these mechanisms.

The methodology also involves the use of comparative analysis to compare different international practices and approaches to anti-corruption management. This will help identify both

common and unique elements that influence the success of anti-corruption measures in different countries.

The final stage of the research will be the synthesis of the information obtained to formulate conclusions and recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness of anti-corruption management. This theoretical approach will allow for a deeper understanding of how different methodologies and strategies can be applied to effectively combat corruption in the modern conditions.

4 Results

Anti-corruption management is a set of measures and strategies used at different levels (from local to international) to prevent, detect, investigate and counteract corruption. This includes the creation and implementation of effective legal frameworks, control mechanisms, transparency and accountability policies, as well as initiatives to raise public awareness and participation in combating corruption.

The conducted analysis of the scientific literature makes it possible to identify the following basic principles of anti-corruption management:

- *transparency*, which means open access to information about the activities of the government and its bodies, allowing the public to control the actions of officials and prevent corruption;
- *responsibility*, that is, the creation of a system in which each agent (actor or official) is responsible for his or her actions, including those that may be considered corruption-related;
- *legitimacy,* that is, the strict adherence to laws and regulations intended to combat corruption and their ongoing updating to effectively reflect changing conditions and challenges;
- *public participation*, that is, the involvement of citizens in the process of combating corruption, including education, awareness and active participation in the disclosure of corruption;
- *international cooperation*, that is, cooperation between countries and international organizations to effectively combat corruption, which is often transnational in nature.

Anti-corruption management requires a comprehensive approach that includes a variety of tools and methodologies adapted to the specific conditions and challenges in a particular country or sector. It also implies strict adherence to ethical standards and constant monitoring and adaptation of strategies to ensure their effectiveness.

The effectiveness of anti-corruption management in modern conditions is measured by a number of indicators and methods that allow assessing the success of implemented measures and strategies. The importance of such assessment lies in ensuring transparency, responsibility and effectiveness of the fight against corruption, as well as the ability to adapt and improve approaches to changing conditions.

The effectiveness is assessed by analyzing various aspects, including the reduction of corruption, changes in public perception of corruption, and improvements in the legal and institutional framework. One of the key indicators is the change in the country's position in international corruption rankings, such as the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International. Such ratings reflect the general perception of the corruption level in the country and are an important indicator of the effectiveness of national anti-corruption measures.

In addition, the number and effectiveness of investigations, trials and convictions in corruption cases is an important metric of the anti-corruption management efficiency. This demonstrates the activity and effectiveness of law enforcement authorities and the judicial system in the fight against corruption.

The effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives is also measured through the implementation and functioning of institutional control mechanisms, such as independent anti-corruption agencies, e-procurement systems, and transparency of budget processes. An analysis is conducted of how effective these systems are in identifying and preventing corrupt practices.

Another important aspect of the assessment is the analysis of changes in public awareness and attitudes toward corruption. Public opinion polls, media monitoring, and analysis of public debate can provide information on the extent to which people are aware of corruption and their willingness to counter it.

While assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption management, it is also important to take into account contextual factors, such as political stability, economic development and cultural features that may influence the implementation and outcomes of anti-corruption initiatives. This helps ensure a comprehensive approach to analyzing and understanding the effectiveness of anti-corruption management in modern conditions.

In order to illustrate the effectiveness of anti-corruption management, one can use studies and data from the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2022, published by Transparency International. This index ranks countries and territories according to the level of perceived corruption in the public sector, using a scale from 0 (high corruption) to 100 (low corruption). The global average has remained unchanged for a decade, at only 43 out of 100. More than two-thirds of countries have scores below 50, and 26 countries have reached their lowest scores. CPI data can be used to assess progress in the fight against corruption at the global level and to analyze the effectiveness of various anti-corruption strategies.

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) by Transparency International measures the level of corruption in the public sector of countries based on the perceptions and experiences of experts and businesspeople. The score ranges from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (minimally corrupt). For instance, the graph below shows the changes in Ukraine's score from 2012 to 2022, which demonstrates small fluctuations in the score with an improving trend, indicating changes in the country's anti-corruption policy and their impact on the overall level of corruption (Figure 1).
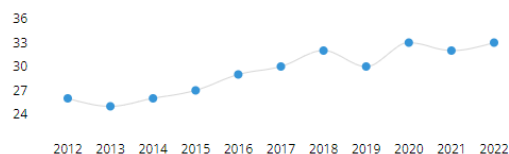
Figure 1. Score changes
Source: (Transparency International, 2022).

The use of innovative technologies plays a pivotal role in strengthening anti-corruption efforts. These technologies provide opportunities to increase transparency, ensure traceability of transactions, and support more effective audit and control procedures.

In this regard, blockchain technology is among the most promising. This technology makes it possible to create immutable and fully transparent digital records, which significantly complicates the possibility of manipulation and corruption. For instance, the application of blockchain in land registries can help prevent illegal real estate fraud by ensuring transparency and integrity of transactions.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning also open up new opportunities for fighting corruption. These technologies can analyze large volumes of data to identify atypical patterns or suspicious transactions that may indicate corrupt practices. Such analysis can greatly contribute to the prevention and detection of corruption in public procurement, financial institutions and other key sectors.

Digitalization and automation of processes also play an important role in combating corruption. Automation of routine procedures reduces the human factor and the possibility of corruption manipulation. For instance, the introduction of electronic procurement systems can reduce the risk of bribery and fraud by ensuring greater transparency and fairness in the supplier selection process.

It is also worth noting that technological innovations should be accompanied by relevant legislative and regulatory changes. The legal framework should support the use of new technologies in the fight against corruption, ensuring data protection, privacy and other key aspects.

In general, innovative technologies have the potential to radically transform approaches to combating corruption, making it more efficient, transparent and less vulnerable to human error or deliberate abuse.

Although innovative technologies are generally an important tool in the fight against corruption, they can also carry certain risks that could potentially undermine these efforts. The main challenges are data security, privacy, and unintended consequences of automation and artificial intelligence.

On the one hand, the introduction of innovative technologies requires the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, which can lead to privacy and personal data protection issues. If such data ends up in the wrong hands, it can lead to information leaks, blackmail or other forms of fraud.

In addition, artificial intelligence and automated systems, while beneficial in identifying suspicious patterns, can also be used to create complex corruption schemes that are more difficult to detect. For instance, algorithms can be distorted or hacked to conceal corrupt activities.

Another aspect is the excessive dependence on technology, which can lead to a decrease in the role of the human factor and professional judgment. This dependence can make it difficult to understand the context and nuances underlying corrupt practices, especially in complex or unusual situations.

Furthermore, it is important to note that innovative technologies can be expensive and require significant resources to implement and maintain. This can create barriers for less developed countries, limiting their ability to use these technologies in the fight against corruption.

Overall, while innovative technologies have great potential to increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, it is also necessary to consider the potential risks and challenges related to their implementation and use. The balance between the application of technologies and ensuring sufficient security, privacy and ethical standards is crucial to ensure their effectiveness and positive impact on the fight against corruption. Now let's turn to the issue of anti-corruption management models. The latter may be of a centralized or decentralized nature. The centralized model involves the creation of specialized bodies that concentrate powers and resources to combat corruption. The decentralized model, in turn, distributes responsibilities among different agencies and levels of government, which promotes greater accountability and public participation. There are also mixed models that combine elements of both approaches to create a more flexible and adaptive system. Anti-corruption management models are constantly evolving, integrating the latest technologies and international standards to improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.

Examples of anti-corruption management can be found in various countries that have established unique systems to fight corruption. For instance, Singapore and Hong Kong have established effective centralized anti-corruption agencies, such as the Corruption Commission of Singapore, which have wide-ranging investigative and prosecutorial powers. In countries with decentralized models, such as the United States, anti-corruption functions are distributed among various agencies, including the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

5 Discussions

The topic we have chosen, given its multifaceted and complex nature, raises a number of issues that have not been fully addressed in the literature yet. Thus, discussions often draw attention to the problem of the lack of a unified universal model capable of effectively combating corruption in all countries. This question remains open due to differences in cultural, economic and political conditions. The idea that the solution to this problem may lie in a flexible combination of centralized and decentralized elements, taking into account the specifics of each country, is being actively discussed. The discussion also touches upon the need to strengthen the legal framework and ensure

effective interaction between civil society and state institutions to create an effective anti-corruption system.

In discussions on anti-corruption governance, it is important to consider the effectiveness of law enforcement measures, the impact of corruption on the investment climate and economic development, and the role of civil society in monitoring state institutions. Debates are underway about balancing the fight against corruption and the protection of human rights, especially in the context of anti-corruption investigations that may affect fundamental freedoms and privacy. International cooperation in this area is also discussed, especially in the context of globalization and transnational corruption.

The limits of anti-corruption measures and human rights are one of the most hotly debated topics in the scientific literature. For instance, Singapore has an effective anti-corruption system, which is sometimes criticized for restricting civil rights and freedoms. Harsh laws and stiff penalties create an environment where corruption is rare, but this can also affect human rights. The introduction of such methods in countries with established traditions of human rights and the rule of law may cause conflicts with fundamental freedoms. Therefore, when applying the Singaporean experience, it is necessary to seek a balance, adapting the severity of measures to the requirements and standards of human rights to avoid leveling them.

6 Conclusions

The relevance of the topic of anti-corruption management is undeniable nowadays since corruption poses a serious threat to the stability and development of societies around the world. It undermines democracy, slows down economic growth and reduces trust in state institutions. In this regard, the fight against corruption is a key factor in ensuring sustainable development and social justice.

The principles of anti-corruption management include transparency, responsibility and legitimacy, which form the basis for the effective fight against corruption. Transparency provides the public with access to information about government activities, which allows detection of corruption schemes. Responsibility makes officials accountable for their actions, and legitimacy implies compliance with strict anti-corruption laws.

Different models of anti-corruption management, including centralized and decentralized, demonstrate various approaches to addressing the issue of corruption. Centralized models concentrate resources and powers in one agency, which facilitates concentration of efforts. For instance, Singapore's experience shows that such models can be extremely effective, but are often followed by restrictions on rights and freedoms.

Consideration of cultural differences in the development of anti-corruption strategies is essential for their success. Different societies may perceive corruption differently, which requires individualized approaches and strategies. It should also be borne in mind that the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives is closely linked to the level of public trust in the government and law enforcement agencies.

The protection of human rights in anti-corruption policy is one of the most controversial issues. On the one hand, it is necessary to effectively combat corruption; however, on the other hand, it is important not to violate the rights and freedoms of citizens. Singapore's experience shows that harsh measures can be effective, but at the same time pose the risk of restricting democratic rights. The application of such methods in countries with established democratic traditions requires a cautious approach to ensure a balance between the effectiveness of the fight against corruption and respect for human rights.

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