

INNOVATION, WORK, SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGAINST CORRUPTION
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Summary

The article analyzes, summarizes and considers the current state of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities and identifies the benefits of participation in international anti-corruption cooperation for modern Ukraine. The variability of the existence of definitions of the concept of "corruption" has been substantiated. Defined and characterized by the transnational nature of the modern phenomenon of corruption. The reasons for the increase in the number of corruption offenses and offenses related to corruption are clarified and measures are given to improve this situation. The main directions and levels of international cooperation in the fight against corruption have been determined. The basics of international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of combating and combating corruption in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" are considered. The article analyzes the regulatory and legal groundwork of the subjects of international anti-corruption activities, in particular the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The activities of influential subjects of international anti-corruption policy (GRECO, Transparency International, etc.) have been identified and characterized. The leading role of civil society institutions in the implementation of international anti-corruption policy has been clarified. Practical recommendations are proposed for improving the quality of anti-corruption measures to prevent and combat corruption for modern Ukraine in the framework of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities.

Keywords: anti-corruption strategies, civil society, prevention and combating corruption, international cooperation, public authorities.

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1. Introduction

Corruption is one of the most ambitious, taking into account the negative consequences, social phenomena, therefore the fight against it is a priority policy of every conscious state. In modern conditions, an effective fight against corruption is impossible without international cooperation.

At the end of the twentieth century, with the deepening of diversified ties and relationships between different countries of the world and the active integration of national economies within the framework of globalization, the antisocial phenomenon of corruption acquired a cross-border character. In the modern civilized world, corruption is considered precisely a global global threat, and the independent-internal struggle of individual, albeit developed countries, against this phenomenon is experiencing obvious failures. That is why the international community has begun to actively form universal standards aimed at a comprehensive process of preventing and combating corruption. The global scale of the threat of corruption to human development determines the acute priority of combating it among the international community. The objective desire of the world community to reduce the level of corruption has found its logical reflection in the creation and maintenance of the functioning of numerous international anti-corruption initiatives and events, the formulation of the main international documents on the fight against corruption, the creation of mechanisms for international cooperation and regulatory assistance in this area. In the past few decades, the existence and effectiveness of important international anti-corruption documents approved by the United Nations, regional and subregional organizations and the thematic tools for preventing and combating corruption developed on their basis, together have led to stable progress in the development of international anti-corruption cooperation.

The international community, which is concerned about the increase in the number of corruption crimes, corruption offenses and offenses related to corruption around the world, has created a number of basic international documents and instruments to combat corruption. Among them, the "United Nations Convention against Corruption" signed in 2003 stands out for its fundamental nature. The image that international organizations and governments around the world must work closely with society to effectively combat corruption has become the backbone of the 2006 United Nations Convention against Corruption Coalition, an international network of civil society organizations supporting the convention. From this time and moment, a single global-world standard for combating corruption began to form under the influence of state and non-state actors (*Sukhanov, 2014.54*).

The phenomenon of corruption is typical, despite its different level, to all countries of the world, regardless of their political system and level of socio-economic development. The particular relevance of the topic of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities is the seriousness and scale of existing and potential future problems, as well as the defeat of corruption in various spheres of Ukrainian society and all levels of public administration. The widespread discussion in society of the antisocial phenomenon of corruption as such and its negative consequences and the acute public reaction caused by the high-profile corruption scandals of recent years, confirm the relevance of this problem, and therefore the need for scientific understanding of the acute aspects of corruption issues. This is very important for the effective modernization of the domestic economy, improving the activities of public authorities and improving the quality of public administration at the present stage of development of the Ukrainian state.

2. Determination of the problems of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities

In the modern Ukrainian state, as in all civilized countries of the world, corruption is one of the main political, state-administrative, economic, and therefore socially relevant for solving problems. Corruption is considered one of the most threatening phenomena of modern reality, affects the efficiency and effectiveness of state power, makes it impossible for progressive socio-economic development, threatens the interconnected components of the constitutional system, socio-political structure and national security (*Tsybaliuk and Zherzh, 2017: 293*).

Taking into account the intensive globalization processes, the problem of corruption is becoming more and more clearly expressed transnational character every day. Anti-corruption international cooperation is based on interstate interaction between public authorities, civil society institutions, business structures and a number of other stakeholders in preventing and combating corruption, in its overall result, through joint efforts, it provides meaningful opportunities to combat corruption at the state and interstate levels. It is impossible to analyze international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities without taking into account and using the results of the already existing domestic and foreign scientific heritage, which reveals modern trends in world development, globalization, international conflicts and crises and determines the ways to overcome them.

In this regard, for this research topic, the works of leading specialists in the field of domestic and international relations and world politics are especially important, among which the authorship of such domestic researchers as D. Garbazy, I. Nezhinskaya, N. Poznyak and others and foreign authors, such as T. Alekseeva, G. Kissinger, M. Lebedeva, S. Huntington and others. The problem of combating corruption in public authorities has found its scientific reflection in the works of such researchers as: K. Elliott, E. Lazarev, S. Mikhailov, S. Romanyuk, A. Heiderheimer and others.

Special attention should be paid to scientists whose works are reflected in our case study: V. Vasilieva, N. Zherzh, N. Zelinska, T. Mikhalyova, G. Popov, T. Suprun, V. Sukhanov, K. Tsimbalyuk.

Despite the fact that a number of authoritative domestic and foreign researchers have written a significant amount of anti-corruption works that contain a large amount of information on the formation and implementation of measures to combat this socially negative phenomenon, it should be noted that the current impact of twentieth-century corruption 21st century on the world community and Ukraine's participation in international anti-corruption processes in public authorities, taking into account global and domestic realities are not covered in all aspects.

The need to address the issue of combating corruption in modern Ukraine is more urgent than ever. The urgent need to combat this "social disease" is obvious to all actors in our country. This has intensified the scientific interest in research on a number of aspects of the anti-corruption issue and effective measures to combat and prevent corruption at the national and international levels.

Paying tribute to the existing scientific achievements, it should be noted that despite the significant number of scientific publications, some aspects of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities for modern Ukraine remain insufficiently covered. This determined the topic, scientific and practical orientation and content of this stage of the study.

Accordingly, the above purpose of the article is to highlight the current state of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities and to determine the benefits of participation in international anti-corruption cooperation for modern Ukraine.

3. Presentation of the main material of the study

One of the key elements of the process of formation and implementation of effective means of combating corruption in modern Ukraine is a clearly defined international legal cooperation in combating corruption, pre-arranged cooperation between different countries at the regional and international levels and participation in thematic measures to combat corruption. prevention and counteraction of corruption developed and implemented by the subjects of counteraction and prevention of corruption.

The twelfth chapter of the current Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of October 14, 2014 № 1700-VII (*The Law of Ukraine "About prevention of corruption, 2014*) is devoted to the principles of international cooperation of the Ukrainian state in the field of combating, preventing and combating corruption. This normative legal act defines a number of thematic provisions, namely: Ukraine, in accordance with the international agreements concluded by it, cooperates in the field of preventing and combating corruption with foreign states, international organizations implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption (paragraph 1 of Article 70).); international legal assistance and other types of international cooperation in cases of corruption offenses are carried out by the competent authorities in accordance with the law and international treaties (paragraph 2 of Article 70); if international agreements establish rules other than those provided by the legislation on prevention and counteraction to corruption, the rules of international agreements shall be applied (paragraph 1 of Article 71); the competent authorities of Ukraine may provide and receive information from the relevant authorities of foreign states, in particular with limited access, on the prevention and combating of corruption in compliance with the law and international treaties (paragraph 1 of Article 72); Ukraine takes measures to return to Ukraine funds and other property received as a result of corruption offenses, and disposes of these funds and other property in accordance with the law and international treaties (paragraph 1 of Article 73) (*The Law of Ukraine "About prevention of corruption, 2014*).

In order to prepare and implement effective measures to combat, prevent and combat corruption, international anti-corruption regulations are adopted, through which countries try to coordinate the criminalization of corruption and corruption-related offenses and establish common standards and principles for combating corruption. with corruption, the application of which at the national level will contribute to the formation of unified approaches to preventing and combating corruption (*Zelins'ka, 2009: 454*).

Among such acts a special place is occupied by international conventions – multilateral agreements between various subjects of international law, which regulate the relevant relations between them on the whole range of issues related to anti-corruption issues through the creation of mutual rights and obligations. International conventions are the only universal legally binding documents for all subjects of anti-corruption, which define the basic principles, provisions, principles and mechanisms for combating corruption. It is the binding nature of the convention's provisions that makes international conventions a unique tool for defining and implementing comprehensive thematic measures to combat corruption.

Key events in the framework of international cooperation in the fight against corruption at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries were: the adoption of the Federal Law of the United States

of America "On Foreign Corrupt Practices" (1977); the signing of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003), creation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption Coalition (2006).

Ukraine's choice of the European integration vector of its development and the transnational nature of modern corruption determine the logical need for the country to join the existing thematic normative revision. The main international conventions governing the fight against and prevention of corruption in which in the legal field the United Nations Convention against Corruption is the United Nations Convention against Corruption, signed on behalf of Ukraine on December 11, 2003 in Merida (United Mexican States) and ratified by the Law of Ukraine on October 18, 2006 No. 251-V; Criminal Convention on the Fight against Corruption, signed on behalf of Ukraine on January 27, 1999 in Strasbourg and ratified by the Law of Ukraine dated October 18, 2006 No. 252-V; Civil Convention against Corruption, signed on behalf of Ukraine on November 4, 1999 in Strasbourg and ratified by the Law of Ukraine dated March 16, 2005 No. 2476-IV.

The most significant of the documents was the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted in 2003. With the adoption of the convention, a new stage in the global anti-corruption campaign began, improved the quality of the fight against corruption on a global scale and initiated the development of a global anti-corruption strategy. One of the main problems on the way of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in government bodies is the incomplete implementation of the provisions of international legal acts. The delayed implementation of these provisions is associated not so much with objective economic and socio-cultural prerequisites, as with the lack of political will on the part of state leaders, necessary for the implementation of a comprehensive multi-subject anti-corruption policy (*Sukhanov, 2014:153*).

The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO, Group of States against Corruption) is responsible for monitoring the implementation by countries of their obligations under international conventions. This international organization, an anti-corruption monitoring body of the Council of Europe, is aimed at improving methods of combating corruption in the member states, as well as creating a base for the exchange of positive experience in the field of detecting, preventing and combating corruption. GRECO sets anti-corruption standards for the activities of the member countries of the organization and monitors the practice of compliance with these standards. The organization contributes to the identification of shortcomings in the national anti-corruption policy, submits proposals of a regulatory, institutional or operational nature, and the like. Ukraine is also a member of GRECO.

Prevention, prevention, counteraction and fight against corruption on a global-world scale, as measures aimed at developing respect and observance of human and civil rights and freedoms, can be implemented in several directions. Among the main directions of international cooperation in the fight against corruption, we single out the following: practical (as an example: the provision of the necessary items, substances, etc. for the implementation of expertise, investigation and other activities); informational and educational (as an example: exchange of information between relevant interstate anti-corruption bodies, educational exchange of employees of competent institutions and organizations); rule-making (as an example: participation in the processes of improving the regulatory framework of international cooperation) (*Popov, 2012:141*). Taking into account the nature and type of crime, the directions of international cooperation in the fight against corruption can be typologized as follows: cooperation in the fight against international crimes; cooperation with crimes of an international character; cooperation in the fight against ordinary crime (*Suprun, 2016: 335*). Also, international cooperation in the fight against corruption in accordance with the principle of its organization

can be divided into two such levels: 1) the highest international political level (fulfillment of obligations undertaken in accordance with international treaties; extradition of criminals who have committed corruption crimes, etc.); 2) cooperation at the level of civil society institutions (activities of public organizations; educational and scientific cooperation, measures to increase the anti-corruption literacy of society, the development of modern communication systems; dissemination and popularization of universal values, etc.) (Sukhanov, 2014: 155).

Today, international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities is conducted in several directions at once – both between states and with the participation of transnational entities. At the same time, it should be paradoxically noted that interstate cooperation, although it is the core of the international fight against corruption, remains one of the main reasons for its low efficiency. It is currently not possible to solve the problem of corruption in public authorities through the efforts of only states, in some of which corruption is a means of exercising power, without the support of civil society. As world experience shows, corruption is inherent to one degree or another in all states without exception. Even the states, which are effectively fighting it, are not protected from manifestations of corruption at different levels of government, in particular at the highest. The experience of young states, in particular, post-Soviet ones, such as Ukraine, Azerbaijan, etc., convincingly testifies that the state and civil society, which is at the stage of its formation, lack the necessary capabilities to implement effective measures to combat corruption. That is why international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities is of paramount importance, because only those states that are most open to constructive interaction with the global civil society in the field of preventing and combating corruption will be effective and competitive (Sukhanov, 2014: 156).

According to the data of the International anti-corruption organization Transparency International, in contrast to Ukraine, the level of corruption in Azerbaijan in 2020 increased (from 126th place in 2019 to 129th in 2020 according to the Corruption Perceptions Index) (*The official site of Transparency International, The corruption rating in Azerbaijan, 2021*).

At the same time, the task of combating corruption in public authorities in the Republic of Azerbaijan continues to be positioned as a priority. According to Transparency International, in 2020, compared to 2019, the number of corruption offenses and offenses related to corruption in Azerbaijan increased (*The official site of Transparency International, The corruption rating in Azerbaijan, 2021*). Among the reasons for this situation, according to experts, are: the inability of individual officials to resist the temptation of enrichment, as well as organizational miscalculations: the heads of state and other bodies do not know the norms of anti-corruption legislation; the exactingness of their observance by subordinate employees is low, the work of personnel, legal and other services for government officials is not carried out in a regular manner. As a variable measure to improve the situation, the expert community sees a polygraph test of persons applying for positions with an existing corruption risk; improving the mechanisms for declaring property and income; improving the public procurement system in terms of the timing of the allocation of funds; introduction of a special course on corruption in higher education institutions (Konyuk, 2019).

To significantly improve the situation in the field of combating corruption, such measures are not enough. Ensuring an effective fight against corruption, according to the assessments of relevant international organizations, requires an increase in the role of civil society; protection of freedom of speech and ensuring free access to information on the activities of public authorities and government bodies; involvement of the general public in control over the spending of budget funds; ensuring de facto, not de jure, independence of the judiciary; increasing the level of accountability of administrative bodies to society. The emphasis on accountability, advocacy

and preventive work, despite the importance of this work, is directed more towards the fight against corrupt officials than against corruption as an anti-social phenomenon. If a country aims to eradicate or at least minimize corruption, it is necessary to intensify and improve cooperation with international anti-corruption organizations (GRECO, Transparency International, etc.) (Tolochko, 2020: 293).

One of the key elements of the formation and implementation of a modern effective anti-corruption system is the mutual interaction of countries, especially their law enforcement agencies, at the regional and international levels, as well as active participation in the complex of anti-corruption measures introduced by the Council of Europe, the United Nations, The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Interpol and other international organizations (Tolochko, 2020: 293).

In a globalized world, the fight against corruption in public authorities at the national level of states is not seen as mega effective. Taking into account the data of the International anti-corruption organization Transparency International regarding the rating of corruption in Ukraine and Azerbaijan [9], we come to the conclusion that the amount of corruption in the country may depend on the political system and regime. As the past and present show, most authoritarian regimes (Azerbaijan) are more corrupt than young democracies (Ukraine). In this situation, the change of power in the state through periodic democratic elections with the participation of international observers is an effective preventive measure to prevent and combat corruption in public authorities.

The factors of effective fight against corruption have been known to the international community for quite a long time and have been practically tested by it. We refer to the main of these factors: openness of power; transparency and clear clarity of procedures for making government decisions; effective mechanisms of civil society control over the activities of state institutions; freedom of speech, independence of the media, etc. (Tsybaliuk, 2017: 292).

In the context of the international community's understanding of the current scale of corruption, its manifestations and consequences, the main attention of the conscientious international society is paid to the elimination of the root causes of the phenomenon of corruption, and not to the fight against its specific manifestations. Therefore, the legal systems of a large number of developed countries, especially the member states of the European Union, do not tend to use the term "struggle" (and, consequently, its substantive essence) in their legislation. European legislators have enshrined in their thematic legal acts the principles of prevention and prevention of corruption offenses and offenses related to corruption in a specific area of the country's life. The use of the term "fight against corruption" (and, consequently, the implementation of a number of relevant measures) is more typical for the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Among the developed democracies and advanced countries of the world at the national and international levels, a process is distinguished that is aimed precisely at the prevention and implementation of preventive measures against corruption in order to observe the fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen. In particular, this is implemented through the adoption of international normative legal acts, including conventions, declarations, agreements, etc., aimed at cooperation and interaction between different states of the world in the anti-corruption sphere. Although a lot has been accomplished in this direction, however, the eradication of corruption requires both the active implementation of international legal standards, norms and principles for the prevention and counteraction of the occurrence of the phenomenon of corruption in the national legislation of each country, and their most responsible implementation (Vasylieva, 2019: 118).

The complexity of the implementation of preventive and preventive measures is due to the fact that within the framework of its genesis, the phenomenon of corruption has never been one-dimensional. Taking into account modern globalization trends, corruption is emerging as a multi-aspect phenomenon as never before, therefore, in the context of none of the existing scientific approaches, it is impossible to give a single universal definition of the concept of "corruption". In different countries of the world, at the legislative level, definitions of this concept are more or less different from each other. As an example: in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" dated October 14, 2014 No. 1700-VII, corruption is understood as the use by the person specified in part one of Article 3 of this Law of the official powers granted to him or related to them in order to obtain unlawful benefits or acceptance of such benefit or acceptance of a promise / offer of such benefit for oneself or other persons, or, accordingly, a promise / offer or provision of an unlawful benefit to the person specified in part one of Article 3 of this Law, or at his request to other individuals or legal entities in order to persuade this person to unlawful use of the official powers granted to him or related opportunities [8]; in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Fight against Corruption" dated January 13, 2004 No. 580-III, corruption is understood as the illegal receipt by officials of material and other benefits, benefits or privileges using their status, the status of the body they represent, official powers or opportunities arising from this status and powers, as well as the attraction by individuals and legal entities of these officials to their side by an illegal offer or promise or transfer to them of the specified material and other benefits, benefits or privileges (*The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Corruption", 2021*). A significant problem is not only the lack of a common, common definition of the concept of corruption, but also the lack of a common understanding, due to the difference of factors, is corruption and what is not. In states that are at different stages of their socio-economic, cultural, educational, political, legal and other types of development, different subjects perceive the same phenomenon in different ways.

With a clear and noticeable difference in methods and means of struggle, successes and failures in the implementation of anti-corruption policy, today there are objectively a number of problems that do not allow states to effectively fight corruption in public authorities. Such problems include: the difficulty of identifying prerequisites, causes, factors of occurrence, etc. corruption; the impossibility of carrying out an objective measurement of the level of corruption (as of today, only the Corruption Perceptions Index still exists) pseudo-confirmation of the government's focus on combating corruption. Until now, there is no universal and precise system in the world that allows one to determine the level of corruption in the state. The presence of this system would help to substantively and thoroughly build a global anti-corruption strategy, form effective principles of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities and find appropriate means to fight corruption in a particular country (*Sukhanov, 2014: 153*).

In the twenties of the XXI century, the most effective and, probably, the only possible means of combating state and interstate corruption, given its transnational nature, is international cooperation. The leaders of the overwhelming majority of states in the world recognize the need for international cooperation in the fight against corruption in general, and in public authorities in particular, and are ready to participate in it, to one degree or another, despite the difficulties that arise in the implementation of anti-corruption programs, strategies and politician.

European countries began to form their national anti-corruption policies long before the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. As a result, they differ in their internal content and quality, but in any case they encourage certain thematic anti-corruption activities. Soon after the adoption of the 2006 United Nations Convention against Corruption,

at least 22 European countries formulated and adopted their own state anti-corruption policies, which are distinguished by their quality. It should be noted that in some states, civil society institutions were the initiators and active participants in the development of the draft anti-corruption policy. For example, in Bulgaria, the first anti-corruption strategy in its history was formulated by a public organization. The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO, Group of States against Corruption), an influential anti-corruption monitoring entity in Europe, discovered during its first assessment that Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal Slovenia, Spain and the United States still lacks nationally coordinated thematic strategies across the various anti-corruption policy actors that have been satisfactory in all respects. And only a year or two after the completion of the assessment, Bulgaria, Poland and Slovenia adopted their own strategies and fulfilled their international obligations. Anti-corruption strategy is not absolutely perfect and still is. Even for states that have their own national strategies, GRECO formulated appropriate recommendations for their improvement in order to maximize compliance with international standards and practices (*Tsymbaliuk, 2017: 294*).

Based on the above, we come to the conclusion that a large number of countries with different levels of development are developing and implementing national anti-corruption strategies. This means that states use a systematic approach to create mechanisms to minimize the phenomenon of corruption. Today, each country has an anti-corruption strategy of state development with a mandatory systemic and periodic revision of thematic provisions in its regulatory and legal legacy. It should be noted that as of 24.07.2021 there is no anti-corruption strategy in Ukraine, which leads to a complication of the situation in the field of preventing and combating corruption both at the state and international levels.

Institutions of civil society play an increasing importance in the framework of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities, to a certain extent they act against the officials of the official authorities. The power of a few states, through the historical tradition of the cultural and political foundations of their life, realizes the need to fight corruption. The paradox arises in the fact that without state and power support, the fight against corruption in public authorities through the efforts of only civil society cannot be a priori super effective.

In the near future, taking into account the intensification of the activities of public organizations and associations, the intensive development of information technologies, the increase in the socio-political influence of social networks of communication, the final completion of the process of formation of a global civil society, which may arise as a leading actor in the fight against corruption in public authorities at the international level, is possible. and therefore, and as a consequence – at the national level.

So, international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities is a multilateral mutually coordinated activity of at least a quintet of the main subjects of preventing and combating corruption: national governments of states, international anti-corruption institutions, civil society, business structures and the expert environment in its various forms and manifestations., appears in the modern globalization world as one of the effective mechanisms for combating corruption in public authorities, and therefore as a component of state policy in the field of preventing and combating corruption.

4. Directions for increasing the effectiveness of the fight against corruption in public authorities of Ukraine

According to the goal of generalizing the results of the study, set out in the work, it was possible to formulate the theoretical and practical conclusions below.

Analysis of the experience of international cooperation in the fight against corruption shows that in modern conditions corruption has become a real threat to national security and democratic development of most countries of the world and negatively affects all aspects of public life (*Tymbaliuk, 2017: 295*).

The phenomenon of corruption in public authorities and its negative consequences is a global problem in the modern world. It should be noted that, against the background of the fight against coronavirus infections, in world politics, the complex of problems of corruption is not paid enough attention. As one of the global problems of our time, corruption differs from them in a closer relationship with other global problems. It undermines the foundations of a market economy, reduces the investment attractiveness of the state, is a violation of the foundations of democracy, leads to an uneven distribution of income and an increase in poverty. Corruption in public authorities, being a breeding ground for organized crime, international terrorism and drug trafficking, reduces the authority of the state in the international arena and undermines public confidence in the authorities (*Sukhanov, 2014. 154*).

The phenomenon of corruption in public authorities and its consequences are emerging today as an urgent problem for solving the problem for many countries of the world, including Ukraine and Azerbaijan. Despite certain achievements, based on the indicators of Transparency International (*The official site of Transparency International11, 2021*), it should be stated that these countries pay insufficient attention to international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities, especially at the level of interaction of non-state actors in anti-corruption activities. At the same time, in the context of the phenomenon of globalization, participation in this cooperation for these countries is objectively extremely important.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against corruption in the public authorities of Ukraine and Azerbaijan, it is necessary to take a more active part in international cooperation. The leaders of these countries must realize the necessity and effectiveness of communication openness for interaction with the global civil society in the fight against corruption in order to position themselves as an equal subject of international politics.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

Taking into account the results of scientific research at this stage, we consider it appropriate to offer some practical recommendations for improving the quality of anti-corruption measures to prevent and combat corruption for Ukraine in the framework of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities:

- in order to spread the global anti-corruption standard of behavior, it seems expedient at the level of the Ukrainian state, with the involvement of international experts, to create an expert group that would analyze the likely prerequisites for the occurrence of manifestations of corruption in public authorities and take comprehensive measures to minimize them and prevent corruption offenses and offenses, corruption-related;

- the promotion of an initiative by the international anti-corruption community to Ukraine to create a highly specialized international body at the United Nations, which would specialize in the development and implementation of preventive anti-corruption measures in public authorities;

- within the framework of advanced training of civil servants of category "A", introduce into the training program mandatory modules related to the study of the best and best practices of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities.

We consider the following promising areas for further theoretical and practical research:

- formation of an organizational and economic mechanism for preventing and combating corruption as a factor in ensuring the national security of Ukraine, taking into account international experience;
- interaction of domestic public authorities and international civil society institutions in the implementation of a system of anti-corruption measures.

So, the article formulates and resolves an urgent scientific problem in the field of public administration, which consists in analyzing, summarizing and highlighting the current state of international cooperation in the fight against corruption in public authorities and determining the benefits of participation in international anti-corruption cooperation for modern Ukraine. The results of scientific research, the above conclusions and proposals serve as the basis for theoretical and practical research of mechanisms for preventing and combating corruption and further scientific research.

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