



## Social models of anti-corruption and corrupt practices in the global and European dimension

### Modelos sociales de lucha contra la corrupción y prácticas corruptas en la dimensión global y Europea

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#### Abstract

The article presents a comparative (comparative) analysis of social models of anti-corruption and corrupt practices in the global and European dimensions. The basic models of anti-corruption are identified and analysed: the first model, vertical, where the impact on the spread of corruption and corrupt practices is carried out vertically, which is based mainly on repressive (harassment, criminal liability) mechanisms, strict legal sanctions and social control; the second model is horizontal (model of systemic elimination of corruption factors), which provides for the use of repressive methods, social control and preventive mechanisms related to public involvement, formation of "anti-corruption" imperatives in society, high level of legal culture and social responsibility based on democratic principles structure of social life.

**Keywords:** corruption, corrupt practices, transitional society, anti-corruption model, social anti-corruption mechanisms.

#### Resumen

El artículo presenta un análisis comparativo (comparativo) de modelos sociales de anticorrupción y prácticas corruptas en las dimensiones global y europea. Se identifican y analizan los modelos básicos de anticorrupción: el primer modelo, vertical, donde el impacto en la propagación de la corrupción y prácticas corruptas se lleva a cabo de manera vertical, el cual se basa principalmente en mecanismos represivos (acoso, responsabilidad penal), estricta legalidad. sanciones y control social; el segundo

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modelo es horizontal (modelo de eliminación sistémica de factores de corrupción), que prevé el uso de métodos represivos, control social y mecanismos preventivos relacionados con la participación pública, formación de imperativos “anticorrupción” en la sociedad, alto nivel de cultura jurídica y responsabilidad social basada en la estructura de principios democráticos de la vida social.

**Palabras clave:** corrupción, prácticas corruptas, sociedad en transición, modelo anticorrupción, mecanismos sociales anticorrupción.

### Introduction

Social patterns of the development of society determine both positive and negative processes that can have a negative impact in various spheres (economic, political, social) in the form of a certain type of offense and the formation of such a phenomenon as corruption. Corruption has negative consequences in the social sphere as it leads to the desecration of the social identity of citizens. Modern Ukrainian society is in a state where the processes of democratic transit are slowing down due to socio-political instability, blurring and vagueness of political and ideological orientations of the country's development as a welfare state, dysfunction of social and managerial institutions and deformed value and regulatory system the spread of informal social practices of interaction between the state and society (in the form of alienation of the state and its institutions from citizens), among which the most widespread are corrupt practices, which are aptly called the phenomenon of "pervasive corruption" (Lapshyna, 2014).

For the other hand, the development of corruption is basically aimed at demoralizing society, because in its essence a corrupt act is illegal and leads to administrative and / or criminal liability. Experience shows that countries with a high level of corruption (Ukraine, Russia, Iraq, Iran, Syria) risk losing part of their socio-cultural fund and economic potential in the context of the globalization of the world system, where rapid economic integration is taking place today (Hajduova, Klimek, Daneshjo, Prokopenko, 2019).

Over the past year, Ukraine's indicators in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) have grown by 3 points. With 33 points out of 100 possible, we got 117th place out of 180 countries in the HRE list. Next to us in the ranking are Egypt, African Eswatini (Swaziland), Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia - all these countries also scored 33 points in CPI-2020. Among the neighbors, Moldova is the closest to Ukraine - 34 points and 115th place (+2 points). The European autocracies Belarus (47 points, 63rd place) and Russia (30 points, 129) also improved their indicators in comparison with last year (Transparency International, 2021).

The complexity and relevance of the study of corruption as a social phenomenon causes increased interest on the part of researchers in this problem. An urgent social issue and problem is to create conditions for combating the spread of corruption and corrupt practices, and in the context of global society, enhanced cooperation between democracies is an important issue is the incorporation

of best foreign practices to combat corruption, so study global and European experience destructive and negative phenomenon occupies a significant place in the research of Ukrainian and foreign scientists (Abotsi, 2018; Buryak, 2020; Dávid-Barrett, Fazekas, 2020). The analysis of effective social models of anti-corruption in the global and European context needs special attention.

### **Methodology**

The aim of the study is a comparative analysis of social models of anti-corruption and corrupt practices in the global and European dimensions. The phenomenon of corruption from the standpoint of the sociological approach (Georgieva, 2017; Heath, Richards, De Graaf, 2016). Thus, the classical sociological tradition does not lead to an understanding of corruption as an independent theoretical problem (Granovetter, 2007). Methodological basis of the scientific article is a holistic and coherent system of methods of analysis, induction and deduction. The theoretical basis of this publication was the analysis devoted to aspects of corruption issues and different approaches to the methodology of research of corruption taking into account modern achievements in sociology (Khondker, 2006; Yarmysh, Melnyk, 2015).

The methodological basis of the research is the general scientific principles of cognition of social phenomena, systemic, interdisciplinary and historical approaches based on the theoretical analysis of corruption as a social phenomenon (Granovetter, 2007). An important place in the work is taken by the institutional approach, which makes it possible to consider corruption not only as a separate, independent phenomenon, but also as a social institution interacting with other social systems and institutions. The article used as a basic method a systematic approach, which made it possible to study the features of the formation of corruption as a social phenomenon (Elliott, 1997).

### **Results**

Corruption as a social phenomenon in modern sociological science is associated primarily with the dysfunction of social processes in transitional or transitive societies, which can cover all areas of social space, which is expressed in the social phenomenon (Elliott, 1997). It is in transitive societies (which includes Ukrainian society) that corruption reaches its highest level (Lapshyna, (2014). In turn, the spread of corruption as a social phenomenon is exacerbated by many factors. For example, Trepak (2015) among such factors that hinder the process of overcoming corruption in Ukrainian society, highlights:

1) tension in the socio-economic sphere, which creates conditions for the spread of corrupt practices in market relations, slows down the formation of the middle class in society;

2) socio-cultural features of the mentality, normative and ethical specifics of social behavior, based on the value idea of paternalism of the state;

3) the representation of the population of public authorities and its representatives as a special social institution and social group, endowed with certain privileges and status advantages and act for the benefit of their own and corporate interests.

That is the reason why the emergence and specificity of corruption, as well as the formation of a system of mechanisms to combat corruption and corrupt practices depends on economic, social, political changes, mental and cultural characteristics of our society. Therefore, in a transitive Ukrainian society, corruption should be considered in the context of the transition from an authoritarian type of social governance to a democratic type, which Tulenkov (2011) called a pseudo-liberal (or quasi-liberal) system of government.

The social management order of this system is characterized by a set of qualities of the old authoritarian order and the nascent new democratic order, which creates management structures with two qualitatively different and contradictory types of social dependence – group, authoritarian, and social, reflecting democratic character, none of which in the pseudo-liberal system of government has no advantage (Tulenkov, 2011). That is why corruption in a transitional society should be seen as a well-established informal practice of social interaction, on the one hand, and as a destructive phenomenon that slows down the process of democratic transit of society.

Today, there are several models and approaches to combating corruption that are effectively applied by different countries. Consider some scientific developments in this regard. Thus, Kikalishvili (2019) considering the world models of strategy to combat corruption, identifies the following approaches to understanding the strategic directions of combating corruption: 1) the approach of "war" with corruption involves mainly repressive mechanisms and harsh sanctions; 2) the approach of systemic elimination of the causes of corruption combines both educational and anti-corruption means of combating corruption; 3) the approach of conscious passivity towards corruption, which consists in the idea that active action is not able to overcome corruption, and corruption itself is a temporary factor that will disappear by itself with the transformation of society into a more democratic and liberal (Mikhnenko, 2013). It can be noted that the dominance of selected approaches depends on the level of development of the country, the type of social governance. Thus, the "military" repressive approach dominates to some extent in China, passivity towards corruption is reflected in some countries in Asia and Africa, a systematic approach is typical of most democracies, because it aims to eliminate the causes of corruption, rather than overcoming its severity sanctions.

Analyzing the above models of anti-corruption strategy, Kikalishvili (2019) identifies two basic models of anti-corruption: the Singaporean model (Asian) and the Swedish model (European / Scandinavian). The first model is characterized by the rapid achievement of results by reducing corruption to a level acceptable to all members of society on the basis of the vertical impact on corruption. The second model is horizontal, which provides not only sanctions of regulatory and

criminal nature, but also preventive and educational work with citizens and civil servants (Prokopenko, Karminsky, Klymenko, 2011), forming intolerance and inadmissibility of corruption and corrupt practices in society, which in turn requires efforts as public authorities government and the public. Of course, in different countries the application of these models has its own specifics, taking into account cultural and historical features, established democratic practices of interaction between state and society, political and ideological orientations and value and normative features of the national mentality.

Buryak (2020) has own position, noting that there are two main approaches in the fight against corruption: the first approach in the fight against corruption involves the creation of favorable socio-economic conditions that minimize corruption risks in society; the second approach is aimed at strict control and application of harsh methods of punishment for corruption. The author sees the basis for the implementation of the system of anti-corruption mechanisms in the creation of special bodies of anti-corruption bodies, among which Romanyuk (2009) singles out several models that differ in form, functions and tasks, have certain national characteristics and features: "multi-purpose bodies with law enforcement powers; as well as perform preventive functions; specialized anti-corruption services, departments and / or departments in the law enforcement system; institutions for prevention of corruption, development of appropriate policies and coordination ". Thus, in this vector of allocating anti-corruption models, the guiding principle is the principle of creating an organizational and institutional structure in the anti-corruption system and corrupt practices.

There are also models for combating corruption based on the criterion of the direction of anti-corruption legislation, which enshrines at the regulatory and public level the concepts of corruption and the subjects of corruption. In the Western European tradition there are two main models of anti-corruption legislation that determine the direction of anti-corruption activities: the first model is North American (USA, Mexico, Canada), which focuses on public corruption and corruption of officials. corrupt actions of civil servants, not bribery in general", and the main mechanisms of combating corrupt actions are personal and criminal liability and repressive means (harassment, confiscation of property, etc.); the second model - the British, assumes that the subjects of corruption are both the recipient and the provider of bribes, and as a corruption crime qualifies departure from the proper ethical behavior of the employee and insufficient social control and prevention (Parisi, 2018).

There are scientific developments on the systematization of anti-corruption mechanisms, which have proved effective in different countries and from the standpoint of socio-economic approach. Identify such anti-corruption programs that minimize corruption risks and create conditions for socio-economic development of cranes: the system of counteraction to legalization (laundering) of illegally acquired funds and property, increase of salaries for civil servants, reduction of public sector, stimulation of social capital development law enforcement sector, implementation of judicial

reform, simplification of the permit-registration system, development of e-government (Lipinsky et al., 2019).

Thus, the analysis of different scientific approaches allows us to identify at least two basic models of combating corruption: the first model, vertical, where the impact on the spread of corruption and corrupt practices is carried out vertically, based mainly on repressive (harassment, criminal liability) mechanisms, strict regulatory sanctions and social control; the second model is horizontal (model of systemic elimination of corruption factors), which provides for the use of repressive methods, social control and preventive mechanisms related to public involvement, formation of "anti-corruption" imperatives in society, high level of legal culture and social responsibility based on democratic principles. structure of social life.

Analysis of the world experience in combating corruption requires the application of certain criteria, among which scientists distinguish quite a lot. For example, Suprun (2017) notes that "each of the countries has its own peculiarities in the organization of anti-corruption activities, but what they have in common is: efforts to organize active counteraction to corruption; creation of an appropriate legal framework; involvement of public organizations in combating corruption".

In the framework of this study for comparative analysis of the system of anti-corruption mechanisms in some countries of the world and Europe, the following indicators can be used: 1) the dominance of a particular model of anti-corruption; 2) formation of anti-corruption legislation; 3) model of organizational and institutional structure of anti-corruption; 4) the level of use of preventive mechanisms (prevention, education, training, etc.); 5) the role of the public sector - the institutional capacity of social partnership in combating corruption; 6) the level of social control (the level of public intolerance to corruption).

We will briefly analyze the experience of some countries in the world and Europe, where there are effective systems of anti-corruption mechanisms, including: the United States, the European Union: Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Finland; Asian countries: Singapore; post-socialist and post-Soviet countries: Poland and Estonia.

The United States has almost the greatest experience in fighting corruption. It should be noted that the anti-corruption system combines both repressive and preventive measures. The organizational and institutional structure is quite branched and combines different models (Romanyuk, 2009; Bagmet, 2018). Thus, among such bodies should be noted: the National Council for Combating Organized Crime, the Main Control and Finance Department, the Special Senate Ethics Committee, the Committee on Standards of Conduct for Officials of the House of Representatives, the Ethics Department of the US Government (Trepak, 2015).

Of particular importance in the United States are measures related to: public financial control (declaration of expenditures and revenues) of officials, the involvement of the public and non-

governmental organizations in the implementation of public and social control; regulation of lobbying activities that minimize the spread of political corruption; achieving a high level of transparency and openness of information on corruption in all spheres of public life (Bukanov et al. 2019; Bantash et al., 2020). Thus, among the social mechanisms for combating corruption in the United States are those related to increasing the level of access to public information, social control over government activities by society at the level of public duty, the application of social sanctions of a legal and criminal nature. based on personal responsibility.

The system of anti-corruption mechanisms in the UK operates effectively on the basis of: 1) a sound legal framework that has a long history, although researchers recognize the UK's national anti-corruption legislation is quite extensive (Buryak, 2020).; 2) high standards of civil behavior of civil servants, which are the result of political and legislative measures (Civil Service Charter, Code of Conditions of Service and Remuneration of Civil Servants, General Principles of Civil Servants (17, p.82]), moral change and more effective social and administrative control; 3) involvement of the public non-governmental sector in covering the problems of corruption, prevention and prevention of its spread in society, formation of stable and well-established values about "society without corruption".

Western European continental countries have a strong experience in combating corruption, due to such factors as: high level of socio-economic development (Vivchar, Redkva, 2018; Nazarova et al., 2019; Yankovyi et al., 2020), adherence to the principles of the welfare state and democratic values of interaction between state and society (Drobnic, Toros, Weis, 2020), the mentality of active behavior in corruption, high level of development civil society and legal culture (Borychenko et al. 2019; Prokopenko, Omelyanenko, Tirto, 2019). Despite the similarity of the principles in the fight against corruption, some features should be noted.

Thus, the model of Germany's anti-corruption strategy is aimed at: first, financial control, built on the prevention of "money laundering", because any German banking institution is obliged to provide full information about its customers and the movement of funds in their accounts to law enforcement agencies corresponding request (Pidberezhnyk, 2013); secondly, the application of educational and training mechanisms in personnel policy in the public administration system (procedural and ethical aspects); third, the broad involvement of civil society institutions in combating corruption. If we talk about France, the strategy of combating corruption crime in this country is focused on monitoring the activities of civil servants, because this area of public life is considered the most vulnerable to corruption (Kikalishvili, 2019), which provides for strict measures of social (state and public) control over public authorities at all levels. However, French anti-corruption legislation focuses mainly on administrative rather than criminal sanctions, and anti-

corruption mechanisms focus on centralizing the information needed to prevent (detect) active and passive corruption.

The anti-corruption model in the Netherlands combines a set of repressive and preventive mechanisms, the operation and implementation of which is entrusted to the National Anti-Corruption Service, an independent police body within the Ministry of Justice. The model of anti-corruption strategy is as follows: 1) a high level of social and public control over the activities of civil servants; 2) openness and transparency of information on exposing the facts of corruption and punishing the perpetrators; 3) repressive measures include both sanctions for criminal liability and financial punishment (financial confiscation) (Tamosiuniene, Demianchuk, Koval, 2019) and social sanctions, such as a ban on working in government organizations and the loss of all social benefits provided by the civil service, such as pensions and social services; 4) development of a system for monitoring possible places of occurrence of corrupt actions in state and public organizations and strict control over the activities of persons working there; 5) the formation of support in the mass consciousness of the ethical stereotype of intolerance and rejection of corruption as a social phenomenon.

Among the countries that actually represent the Scandinavian model of anti-corruption should be considered the experience of Finland. The Finnish model of anti-corruption strategy is based not on the fight against corruption as a phenomenon that has already been formed, but on the prevention of corruption and its eradication in the initial stages and despite the low level of corruption in the country, in Finland has never had a special law on corruption. In general, the main mechanisms for combating corruption in Finland are preventive, based on such principles as: prevention of corruption, working with the population to form a law-abiding lifestyle and creating comfortable living conditions for every member of the public; formation of a high level of legal culture and legal awareness of citizens; social control over the ethical and moral aspect of social behavior of both officials and ordinary citizens, this model is entirely aimed at eliminating the causes of corruption and creating conditions for minimizing its emergence as a social phenomenon (Lee Kuan Yew, 2016).

Of particular note is the experience of Asian countries, which have based their anti-corruption strategy on the Singapore model of anti-corruption. Indeed, the experience of Singapore is one of the leading places in the fight against corruption. This should be noted that according to Lee Kuan Yew (2016), corruption permeates the essence of the Asian mentality and way of life. That is why the most effective was the vertical strategy to combat corruption, which provided for five successive stages: 1) search and neutralization of conditions and factors that contribute to the commission of corruption offenses; 2) adoption and improvement of anti-corruption legislation; 3) reforming personnel policy in public administration; 4) introduction of an e-government system in the provision of public services; 5) minimization of the impact on the commission of corruption offenses (remuneration of civil servants at the level of the average salary of an employee in the private sector, annual reporting



(property, assets, money, debts, etc.) with their inspection by the prosecutor, elimination of management barriers to business and external investment (Ferwerda, Deleanu, & Unger, 2017). Thus, the Singapore model envisages both severe social and criminal sanctions for corruption and elimination of the causes of corruption through mechanisms of socio-economic incentives, simplification of public services and improvement of anti-corruption legislation, contributing to the formation of "anti-corruption" consciousness of public and civil servants in particular.

Among the post-socialist countries, Poland's experience in implementing anti-corruption mechanisms is significant for Ukraine, which is to create an effective organizational and institutional structure in the anti-corruption system based on the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau (CAB). It is endowed with broad powers that apply to all spheres of social and economic life and is not limited to the range of subjects of offenses and performs both operational and investigative functions and functions of criminal prosecution, and control, analytical and informational, preventive and educational activities, along with repressive mechanisms are widely used and preventive, aimed at information and communication interaction with citizens (Yarmysh, Melnyk, 2015; Michael, 2019). It should be noted that Poland has implemented a predominantly Singaporean anti-corruption model, which has helped to create the conditions for democratic transit.

The experience of Estonia as a post-Soviet country is interesting. Estonia has developed its most effective model of anti-corruption strategy, which was to build an e-state that minimized the influence of the human factor in the system of public and public administration. Within the framework of this strategy, the Estonian Criminal Code was adopted, which introduced severe penalties for corruption crimes - imprisonment and confiscation of property (Georgieva, 2017). Around 2008-2010, Estonia slightly modified its anti-corruption strategy, focusing on effective prevention of corruption offenses with the active involvement of NGOs. The state officially has a program "Honest State and Supervision", the essence of which is that any alarm signal of corruption is immediately investigated by all law enforcement agencies authorized to fight corruption (Hope Sr, 2017; Hauser, 2019). As we can see, Estonia in its models of anti-corruption strategy actively uses a combination of two approaches identified by Kikalishvili (2019): on the one hand, strict application of repressive methods, on the other – the implementation of preventive mechanisms aimed at systematically eliminating the causes of corruption.

**Table 1***Comparative analysis (comparative) of anti-corruption models in different countries*

Country	Model of anti-corruption strategy	Institutional and organizational structure	Leading mechanisms for combating corruption	The level of role of civil society institutions
USA	Vertical	Decentralized	Social sanctions of normative-legal, criminal character (Repressive mechanisms) Financial control Social control Access to public information	High (as a civic duty)
United Kingdom	Horizontal	Decentralized	Social, public and ethical and moral control Repressive mechanisms	High
France	Vertical	Decentralized	Repressive mechanisms of an administrative nature Information mechanisms	High
Germany	Horizontal	Decentralized	Financial control Educational and educational mechanisms	High
Netherlands	Vertical	Centralized	Social and public control Repressive mechanisms (criminal liability, financial penalties) Social monitoring system	High
Finland	Horizontal	Decentralized	Preventive mechanisms (prevention of corruption, formation of law-abiding way of life; formation of a high level of legal culture and legal awareness of citizens; social control over the ethical and moral aspect of social behavior)	High
Singapore	Horizontal	Centralized	Social sanctions of normative-legal, criminal character Socio-economic incentives E-government	Average
Poland	Horizontal	Centralized	Repressive mechanisms Information and communication interaction with citizens	Average
Estonia	Horizontal	Centralized	Development of the electronic state Repressive mechanisms Preventive mechanisms	High

## Conclusion

Thus, the analysis of world and European experience in combating corruption has identified the following features of social models of anti-corruption that can be implemented in Ukraine: first, the main models of anti-corruption today are vertical (Singaporean) and horizontal (Swedish / Western European), a combination of which increases the social effectiveness of anti-corruption policy; secondly, the factors that contribute to overcoming corruption and corrupt practices in society are a high level of socio-economic development, adherence to the principles of the welfare state and democratic values of interaction between state and society, the mentality manifested in an active model of social behaviour against corruption. development of civil society and legal culture.

Thirdly, among the main social mechanisms for combating corruption are: repressive (social sanctions of a legal, criminal nature, financial control, administrative control) and preventive (social, public and ethical and moral control, high level of access to public information, information-communicative interaction of the state and citizens, development of the system of social monitoring, formation of a high level of legal culture through educational mechanisms); fourth, the high level of role of the public (civil society institutions) acts as a leading element of the anti-corruption system; fifth, the introduction of innovative mechanisms to combat corruption (for example, the formation of e-government and e-government, mechanisms of socio-psychological influence through the media, etc.). The development of a conceptual model of social mechanisms for combating corruption in Ukrainian society can be a promising area of research.

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