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CORRUPTION COMPONENT AS A THREAT TO ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

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Introduction. Ensuring the economic security of the state in the face of constant impact of challenges and threats in the presence of institutional deformations depends on the effectiveness of the branches of government, the perfection of the legislative framework at both national and regional levels, as well as the effectiveness of mechanisms to monitor compliance with laws and regulations by the executive authorities. The spread of corruption in all spheres of the national economy and the growth of its scale in absolutely dangerous indicators show the presence of systemic threats in the institutional and legal sphere. Therefore, the study of the corruption component as a threat to the economic security of the state is of particular relevance in modern conditions.

Overview of recent sources of research and publications. Problems of countering and preventing corruption are being investigated in the works by Ukrainian and foreign scientists in this field, in particular A.H. Bodnarchuk, Z.S. Varnalii, V.D. Hvozdetskyi, I.S. Danshyna, V.T. Zelenetskyi, V.S. Lytvynenko, M.I. Melnyk, Ye.V. Nevmerzhytskyi, K.V. Rostov, I.V. Chemerys and others. Despite the actualization of this issue, complex studies of the corruption component as a threat to economic security at the macro level have not yet been carried out at the current stage.

Formulation of the problem. Within the framework of ensuring the economic security of the state, the purpose of the study is to study the prerequisites for the occurrence, scope and consequences of the influence of the corruption threat on the economically safe existence of the national economy and the state as a whole.

The main material and the results of the study. Systemic threats to the economic security of the state arise as a result of institutional deformations, which should be understood as criminalization and shadowing of the economy, the growth of corruption and organized crime, its penetration into the basic sectors of the Ukrainian economy due to the weakening of the state control system. Contradictions of the current legislation and the legal unsettledness of a wide range of issues of economic development, in particular market transformation, the inseparability of property and power, dominated by the latter, is not a complete list of the main threats in the institutional sphere. In this context, destructive economic security is the weakness of the judiciary, in particular the mechanism for implementing its decisions. All this creates a favorable environment for the spread of corruption, discredits the state regulatory policy and forms a dismissive attitude of the population towards the government in general.

The absence in Ukraine of the strategy and concept of ensuring the economic security of the state causes a certain randomness of actions and significant gaps in this area. Thus, the imperfection of the legal framework,

namely the discrepancy and inconsistency of regulations on the control of economic processes, led to serious miscalculations made at the initial stages of reforms in the first years of Ukraine's independence, weakening the state system of regulation and control, along with the lack of an effective state policy became the main factor growth of corruption of other institutional deformations in the national economy, which have a significant impact on the overall level of economic danger and act as catalysts of a number of other threats.

Corruption and bribery in government bodies and the administration of justice place conditions for rooting organized crime in economic relations. Corruption is an illegal activity in the sphere of politics and public administration, consisting in the use by officials of the rights and powers vested in them for personal enrichment. The Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" defines corruption as an official using the official authority granted to it and related opportunities in order to obtain an unlawful benefit or make a promise / offer of such benefit for itself or others [1].

According to the international anti-corruption organization Transparency International [3], Ukraine in 2017 took the 130th place among 180 countries of the world in terms of perception of corruption, while improving its rating by 1 position compared to the previous year [3]. The country index was 30 (on a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 means the highest level of perception of corruption, and 100 – the lowest; it is worth noting that the index below the border 30 is an indicator of "galloping" corruption).

According to Transparency International for Ukraine, such serious problems as "inefficiency, lack of transparency of bureaucratic procedures, corruption of public service personnel, lack of transparency in decision-making in government management structures, high level of organized crime, fraud and money laundering, political corruption in the financing of electoral companies, weak guarantees private property rights, corruption in the legislature and mistrust of the government's anti-corruption state policy" [3]. At the same time, "there are threatening problems in the judicial sphere: the injustice of the court, its dependence on the influence of politicians and businessmen, and the lack of guarantees for the implementation of court decisions" are considered commonplace [3].

Today almost all the structures of the national economy of Ukraine are corrupt, which makes corruption almost its very component. Kiev International Institute of Sociology in 2016 conducted a study of the subjective perception of the frequency of collisions with corruption, which was measured using the question "How often do you come across any form of corruption?". We can state that the overall level of corruption in Ukraine remains very high. Nearly 2/3 of the respondents (65.6%) indicated that they had experienced corruption in the last 12 months, and one fifth (20.5%) observed it less monthly. It is clear from the above that corruption can be observed in any area of the national economy, however industry, in particular, the oil and gas sector, transport (due to the scale of production and its high cost) is considered the most corrupt among material production.

According to the data of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) [4], corruption at enterprises of the fuel and energy complex is the largest among all spheres of the national economy: both because of the uniqueness of enterprises, and because of the number of people involved in corruption schemes, amount of damages. According to preliminary estimates, the cumulative amount of damage from crimes related to the activities of enterprises of the fuel and energy complex amounts to UAH 11.18 billion. 73% of these are tax churns due to corruption in the oil and gas production sector, 9% are electricity, 4% is nuclear and 14% - others.

According to the data of a sociological survey of the Razumkov Center [4], the level of distribution of the so-called "everyday" (grassroots) corruption in Ukraine is quite high. This negative phenomenon occurs in the lower echelons of state administration, in which persons authorized to perform state functions during the performance of their duties related to the provision of certain public services to citizens, abuse their official position, using it for the purpose of illegally earning profits or in other self-serving purposes.

According to NABU, the total amount of damage caused due to corruption, found to be in the transport industry, exceeds UAH 1.5 billion. For their compensation arrested property and cash in the amount of more than 200 million UAH.

According to NABU, most often corruption crimes are associated with the procurement of goods, works and services at inflated prices, as well as the theft of state property. A number of crimes involved companies registered in other countries. To clarify the circumstances of these crimes, NABU detectives sent in the course of 2016-2017 requests for international legal assistance to the competent authorities of other states. Also, for the termination of corruption schemes under which state enterprises in the region suffer losses, NABU filed a lawsuit on invalidation of agreements between the SE "Administration of Sea Ports of Ukraine" and the State Administration of Railway Transport for a total amount of over UAH 860 million.

Regarding the corruption of the sphere of intangible production of the national economy, it should be noted that this structure of the economy, for example, the sphere of health protection does not fill the budget of Ukraine, but exists due to it. That is why the theft of non-production structures significantly inhibits economic growth.

In terms of corruption, the medical industry occupies one of the leading places in the country. According to the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Ukraine, 30% of the public procurement of the Ministry of Health is growing every year. The main reason for the rise of corruption is that officials view their posts as a tool for personal gain, and control over the actions of such persons by law enforcement is inadequate.

The galloping spread of corruption, imperfect legislation, the lack of reliable insurance and government guarantees hinder the open attraction of domestic and foreign investments into the economy, while prerequisites for the penetration of organized crime into the sphere of legal entrepreneurship (investments in production, construction, real estate, etc.) are created into the financial system. For the same reason, inadequate legislation and corruption in government bodies, lucrative projects (for construction, import of raw materials or goods, etc.) are often fought by criminals through various corruption schemes in state tenders. It is important for the state to regain investor confidence, by improving current legislation, developing and adopting relevant regulatory acts, it is necessary to provide domestic and foreign capital owners with a profitable, transparent and reliable investment policy, to convince them of reducing the risk of investing in the Ukrainian economy.

Criminalization of the banking sector is particularly dangerous because, firstly, it is a threat to stability in the credit and financial system; secondly, it leads to the subordination of the criminal gang of key market segments, to the formation of the basis for the "merging" of organized crime with various government bodies through corruption.

Corruption in the field of land management is manifested in the following main areas: 1) provision of unreliable information regarding the intended use or availability of vacant land or reserve land; 2) refusal to grant ownership or lease due to unlawful application of the law; 3) delaying the time of registration of the right of ownership of a land plot in the authorities, draw up and produce state acts of ownership, as well as a delay in issuing all relevant documents and approvals in various instances. Therefore, we note that corruption in the sphere of land relations and miscalculations in land policy have provoked the emergence of shadow land relations and the shadow land market in Ukraine.

The transition of the economy of the regions of Ukraine to the innovative path of development is hampered by a number of problems that have arisen and accumulated as a result of the impact of the corruption threat to the economic security of the state. First of all, there is no mechanism for innovation development at the state and regional level, one of the main elements of which is to increase the economic activity of the territory due to the innovativeness of the economy. Also, there is a low level of efficiency of the executive authorities, business structures in the implementation of regional-level innovation projects, the existence of monopolistic groups outside the economic competition, an unfavorable investment climate, social and political instability.

The main economic consequences of the impact of the threat of corruption are:

- reduction of norms of public morals,
- deepening of the gap between the values declared in society and the real ones that determine the viability of a person;
- violation of redistributive processes, and, as a consequence of violation of the processes of economic reproduction,
- inappropriate or irrational spending of state budget funds,
- direct and indirect economic losses and the like.

As for the anti-corruption direction of strengthening the economic security of Ukraine, numerous legislative acts were adopted in this area, but despite this, corruption continues to exist and causes significant losses to society, contributing to the spread and reproduction of the shadow economy. According to research by the World Bank [12], about a third of the Ukrainian economy goes into the shadows due to the corruption factor in government. It is clear that these are catastrophic losses, which significantly weaken the economic security of the state and become a real threat in general for the national security of Ukraine. Therefore, the leadership of the state should take immediate measures to effectively combat corruption, and especially in the economic sphere.

Within the framework of global cooperation, several models of specialized state institutions for combating corruption have developed. The experience of Singapore and Hong Kong, where the first

specialized anti-corruption bodies were created in the 1950s and 1970s, was recognized as the most successful in this area. It is these institutions that are associated today with the image of an effective, independent multi-purpose anti-corruption body. The main functions entrusted to them are as follows [2]: a) policy development, analytical research, monitoring and coordination; b) prevention of corruption in power structures; c) educational and educational function; d) investigation and prosecution.

However, in the world there are a large number of other types of anti-corruption bodies. After analyzing the functions assigned to them, the principles and objectives of their activities can be separated some of the laws and basic models of specialized institutions, the main types of which are presented in Fig. one.

There are two effective anti-corruption models in the world – Asian and European. The Asian model is based on strict control over the activities of officials and harsh penalties for bribery and other manifestations of corruption. The basis of the European model is the elimination of the causes and conditions for the emergence of corruption, the lifting of restrictions in the economy, maximum publicity in public affairs and high ethical standards.

The practice of using cruel punishments, in particular, demonstrative executions of officials accused of bribery (which often occur in China) shows that the number of bribe takers actually decreases as a result, but the amount of corrupt financial circulation does not decrease as the amount of bribes increases several times at risk. In addition, this approach leads to an increase in corruption in law enforcement agencies, because in their competence to impose a penalty.

Taking into account such features of the Asian model, in the process of fighting corruption it is necessary to rely not on cruelty, but on the inevitability of punishment and especially on the strengthening of preventive measures to prevent crime. It is clear that in order to effectively combat corruption, it is necessary not only to carry out punishments, but also to eliminate its causes and conditions. Thus, the European model with the application of Asian elements in the form of the inevitability of punishment to a crime should become the main model of the fight against corruption in Ukraine.

Due to the fact that the main reasons for the existence of corruption is economic reasons, it is advisable to significantly strengthen the role of organizational and economic methods of combating corruption, especially since the preferential use of legal methods has not yielded proper results so far. Therefore, the material interests of the official in the form of a bribe must be countered by other material and moral incentives, will strengthen the preventive basis of the fight against corruption. Among the organizational and economic measures to combat corruption in the framework of ensuring the economic security of the state are the following:

- application of scientifically based penalties;
- the introduction of effective systems of material and moral incentives high;
- the creation and functioning of an effective system of competition and official movements of civil servants.

Considering the nature and causes of corruption and other institutional deformations, which are often associated with the motives of the economic entity, it is impossible and unnecessary to completely eliminate these economic phenomena, because during the crisis they can even play a positive role by mitigating the conflict pattern of the fluctuations measures will significantly reduce the amount of institutional deformations that significantly exceed the marginal boundaries, which will contribute to the strengthening of economic security of Ukraine.

One of the priority tasks at the present stage is to justify the mechanisms by which it is possible to ensure a high level of competitiveness of legal entities at the national and local levels of economic management. Opportunities for better access to resources for legal business entities for a “transparent” competitive system for providing or selling resources (land, unused production facilities, storage space and non-residential premises, participation in government procurement) should also be considered. However, in the conditions of the spread of corruption, it is difficult to assume significant changes in the possibilities of access to the factors of production of the legal and shadow sectors, especially since the latter itself is a source of corruption.

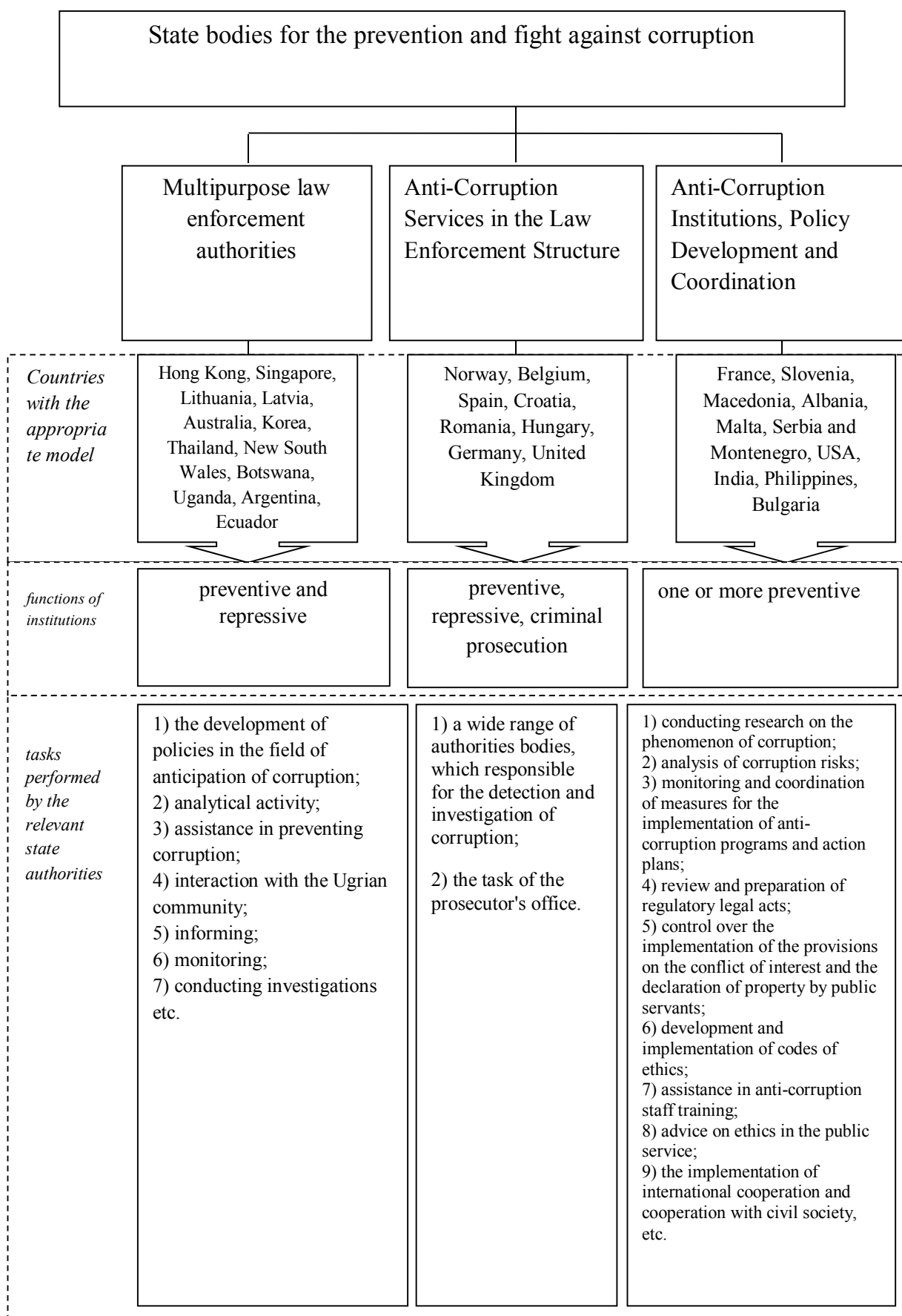


Fig. 1. Models of specialized anti-corruption institutions

Transparency International has developed recommendations on anti-corruption activities for Ukraine 2018 [3]:

- create an Anti-Corruption Court and continue judicial reform (adopt a law on an Anti-Corruption Court, respond to the recommendations of the Venice Commission, ensure that the Anti-Corruption Court is free from any influence, increase the transparency of the selection of judges, expanding public participation in the qualification of judges)
- strengthen the ability of investigative bodies and stop interdepartmental struggle (adopt legislation to strengthen the authority of the SAP / NABU, grant the right to listen to NABU detective stories, stop the destructive public confrontation of law enforcement officials and put pressure on journalists and activists working in this area);
- restart the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (to adopt legislation that will allow restarting NACP (in Ukr. – NAZK) under conditions of transparent and independent competition, provide a legal framework for quality cooperation and protect those who expose corruption, ensure full and unimpeded functioning of the registers of e-declarations, enforce automatic defaults and activate active copywriting and activate peer cases);
- in advance of the inevitability of the information on the information of the system (to extend the principle of the system ProZorro “to include everything” in the sphere of business, and society and business, as much as possible to “digitize” and to automate the business strategy and the state and fiscal services);
- deprive law enforcement agencies of the right to interfere in economic activities (change the legislation on the National Police, the Security Service of Ukraine, allowing the law to investigate economic crimes, legally enforce and establish the Financial Investigation Service).

Proceeding from the difficult state of the real sector of the Ukrainian economy, countering the corruption threat to the state’s economic security should be complex and systemic in the context of the national economy’s transition to a qualitatively different level of its development, based on an innovative model with rejection of the raw materials orientation in order to increase the competitiveness of the domestic economy. Such a transition must necessarily be accompanied by the withdrawal of a significant part of national production from the shadows, a resolute opposition to bribery and corruption, and the fight against capital outflows abroad.

Conclusions. In conditions when modern processes of economic and political globalization lead to the formation of supranational markets, economic unions of large transnational corporations that can compete on political life with the governments of some countries, which leads to the weakening of the latter, the problems of fighting corruption in the framework of economic security at the macro level go to the status of priority.

The lack of an effective institutional system, as well as the inconsistency of the systemic transformation in Ukraine, are the main reasons for the emergence of institutional deformations, including the spread of corruption, the increase in the size of the shadow sector of the national economy. The world experience of highly developed European countries shows that this phenomenon is present in the economy of any country. It has its own individuality of manifestation, its level of activity, scale of distribution and measures of counteraction. The concentrated efforts of all levels of government on the implementation of a complex of radical economic, legal, national and forceful measures, aimed at decisively curbing corruption and red tape redaction of the economy.

So, in order to reduce the spread of corruption, reduce the size of losses from the devastating effects of corruption in the national economy, it is necessary to pursue an anti-corruption policy of an integrated nature, the theoretical basis of which should be the synergistic idea of the optimal combination of public administration processes and social self-organization and governance. The implementation of such policies will be facilitated by economic reforms aimed at developing market institutions, strengthening the work of the executive authorities in providing information support for anti-corruption policies, engaging scientists and the public in developing, implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of measures to prevent corruption, creating a negative attitude towards corruption in society, cultural and educational activities.

The implementation of this systemic anti-corruption policy will allow overcoming corruption in the framework of ensuring the economic security of the state.

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Юрків Надія Ярославівна, доктор економічних наук, професор, головний науковий співробітник відділу фінансової безпеки Національного інституту стратегічних досліджень при Президенті України. **Маслій Олександра Анатоліївна**, кандидат економічних наук, доцент кафедри фінансів і банківської справи Полтавського національного технічного університету ім. Ю. Кондратюка. **Корупційна складова як загроза економічній безпеці держави**. Розглянуто причини виникнення та поширення корупції. Проаналізовано рівень сприйняття корупції в Україні за даними міжнародної антикорупційної організації Transparency International. Досліджено корупційну складову національної економіки за різними її сферами: матеріального виробництва, фінансовою, транспорту, закупівель, землеустрою, нематеріального виробництва, державного управління тощо. Виявлено, що корупція у сфері земельних відносин та прорахунки в земельній політиці спровокували виникнення тіньових земельних відносин та тіньового ринку землі в Україні. Визначено наслідки впливу корупційної загрози на безпечний економічний розвиток національної економіки. Обґрунтовано, що корупційна загроза суттєво послаблює економічну безпеку держави і є реальною загрозою в цілому для національної безпеки України. Окреслено ряд невирішених проблем, що виникли внаслідок корупційної складової й перешкоджають переходу економіки України на інноваційний шлях розвитку. Досліджено моделі спеціалізованих інституцій з боротьби проти корупції. Найбільш вдалим у даній сфері визнано досвід Сінгапуру та Гонконгу, де були створені перші спеціалізовані антикорупційні органи, саме ці інституції асоціюються з дієвим інструментом ефективного, незалежного, багатоцільового органу з боротьби проти корупції. Доведено, що основною моделлю боротьби з корупцією в Україні має стати європейська модель з додатком елементів азійської у вигляді невідворотності покарання злочину. Виділено організаційно-економічні заходи протидії корупції в рамках забезпечення економічної безпеки держави. Визначено, що, виходячи зі складного стану реального сектору економіки України, протидія корупційній загрозі економічній безпеці держави повинна мати комплексний та системний характер шляхом оптимального поєднання процесів державного управління та соціальної самоорганізації і управління.

Ключові слова: корупція, загроза, економічна безпека держави, антикорупційна діяльність, системний підхід, забезпечення економічної безпеки держави.

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Yurkiv Nadiia, DSc in Economics, Professor, Chief Researcher Officer at the Department of Financial Security at National Institute for Strategic Studies accountable to President of Ukraine. **Maslii Oleksandra**, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor at the Department of Finance and Banking, Poltava National Technical Yuri Kondratyuk University. **Corruption Component as a Threat to Economic Security of the State.** The causes of the occurrence and spread of corruption are considered. The level of perception of corruption in Ukraine is analyzed according to the data of the international anti-corruption organization Transparency International. The corruption component of the national economy is investigated in various spheres: material production, finance, transport, procurement, land management, non-material production, public administration, etc. It was revealed that corruption in the field of land relations and miscalculations in land policy provoked the emergence of shadow land relations and the shadow land market in Ukraine. The consequences of the influence of corruption on the safe economic development of the national economy are determined. It is substantiated that the corruption threat significantly weakens the country's economic security and is a real threat to the national security of Ukraine as a whole. A number of unresolved problems that arose as a result of the corruption component and hinder the transition of Ukrainian economy to the innovative way of development are outlined. Models of specialized anti-corruption institutions are explored. The experience of Singapore and Hong Kong (where the first specialized anti-corruption bodies were created) are best known in this area, and these institutions are associated with the effective instrument of an effective, independent, multi-purpose anti-corruption body. It is proved that the main model of the fight against corruption in Ukraine should be the European model with the application of elements of Asia in the form of inevitability of punishment of a crime. Organizational and economic measures to combat corruption in the framework of ensuring economic security of the state are allocated. The authors determined that proceeding from the difficult state of the real sector of the Ukrainian economy, counteracting the corruption threat to the economic security of the state should have a comprehensive and systematic character by optimally combination of the processes of public administration and social self-organization and management.

Key words: corruption, threat, state economic security, anti-corruption activity, system approach, ensuring economic security of the state.

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Юрків Надежда Ярославовна, доктор економічних наук, професор, головний научний співробітник відділу економічної безпеки Національного інститута стратегічних досліджень при Президенті України. **Маслій Александра Анатольевна**, кандидат економічних наук, доцент кафедри фінансів і банківського дела Полтавського національного технічного університету ім. Ю. Кондратюка. **Коррупційна складова як загроза економічної безпеки держави.** Розглянуті причини виникнення і розповсюдження корупції. Проаналізовано рівень сприйняття корупції в Україні за даними міжнародної антикорупційної організації Transparency International. Ісследовано корупційну складову національної економіки по різних її сферах: матеріального виробництва, фінансової, транспорту, закупок, землеустрою, нематеріального виробництва, державного управління. Виявлено, що корупція в сфері земельних відносин і розрахунки в земельній політиці спровокували виникнення тьмових земельних відносин і тьмового ринку землі в Україні. Визначено наслідки впливу корупційної загрози на безпечне економічне розвиток національної економіки. Обґрунтовано, що корупційна загроза суттєво ослаблює економічну безпеку держави і є реальною загрозою в цілому національній безпеці України. Очерчено ряд нерешених проблем, виниклих в результаті корупційної складової і перешкоджають переходу економіки України на інноваційний шлях розвитку. Ісследовано моделі спеціалізованих інститутів по боротьбі з корупцією. Найбільш успішним в даній сфері признаний досвід Сингапура і Гонконга, де були створені перші спеціалізовані антикорупційні органи, саме ці інститути асоціюються з дійсним інструментом ефективного, незалежного, багатоцільового органу по боротьбі з корупцією. Доведено, що основною моделлю боротьби з корупцією в Україні повинна стати європейська модель з застосуванням елементів азіатської в формі невідворотності покарання за злочин. Виділено організаційно-економічні заходи протидії корупції в межах забезпечення економічної безпеки держави. Визначено, що виходячи з складного стану реального сектора економіки України протидія корупційній загрозі економічній безпеці держави повинна мати комплексний і системний характер шляхом оптимального поєднання процесів державного управління і соціальної самоорганізації і управління.

Ключові слова: корупція, загроза, економічна безпека держави, антикорупційна діяльність, системний підхід, забезпечення економічної безпеки держави