

Public control and counteraction to corruption offences by means of social communications and networks

Control público y lucha contra los delitos de corrupción a través de las comunicaciones y redes sociales

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Abstract

The research paper deals with identifying ways to strengthen the institutional capacity of citizens in the field of combating corruption and to creating recommendations on measures to prevent corruption offenses. The genesis of criminologists' scientific opinion on the role of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption is analysed. It is noted that scholars studied only fragments of the problem of public participation in the prevention of corruption offenses at different times. The study concerned only a general description of corruption offenses, their determination and ways of prevention, including, among others, the role played by NGOs in the anti-corruption process. When considering modern scientific research and international regulatory acts, the attention is focused on the new anti-corruption legislation and the works of those scholars who researched the legal basis and forms of public participation in the prevention of corruption offences, etc. Our research is based on the analysis of indicators and trends of corruption crimes. We compare countries with a high level of development of anti-corruption social networks and post-Soviet countries - with a low level of anti-corruption social activity. The most common measures taken by the public in their own activities and the main reasons that impede the effective participation of the public in the anti-corruption process were also identified. The author examines international standards of public participation in combating corruption, foreign experience and activities of international non-governmental organizations in the field of preventing corruption offences. It was stated that the adoption of international legal acts for the prevention of corruption offences contributed to enshrinement of the provision regarding public participation in this process. The interaction between donor financial organizations and national NGOs was studied, and the conclusion is made about the directions of further improvement of cooperation. The result of our study confirms the hypothesis that the level of corruption will be lower in countries whose population shows a higher level of anti-corruption activity in social networks, as well as a higher level of development of anti-corruption NGOs. It is suggested that the public can be involved in preventing corruption in public administration. It is justified that the public is a non-specialized subject for the prevention of corruption, which conducts its own activities on an equal basis with specialized entities. Recommendations were made to create anti-corruption social networks.

Keywords: Corruption, Corruption Offence, Public Organization, Public Institution, Social Network.

Resumen

El trabajo de investigación trata de identificar formas de fortalecer la capacidad institucional de los ciudadanos en el campo de la lucha contra la corrupción y de generar recomendaciones sobre medidas para prevenir delitos de corrupción. Se analiza la génesis de la opinión científica de los criminólogos sobre el papel de las instituciones de la sociedad civil en la lucha contra la corrupción. Se observa que los académicos estudiaron solo fragmentos del problema de la participación pública en la prevención de delitos de corrupción en diferentes momentos. El estudio se refería únicamente a una descripción general de los delitos de corrupción, su determinación y formas de prevención, incluido, entre otros, el papel que desempeñan las ONG en el proceso



anticorrupción. Al considerar la investigación científica moderna y los actos regulatorios internacionales, la atención se centra en la nueva legislación anticorrupción y los trabajos de aquellos académicos que investigaron las bases legales y formas de participación pública en la prevención de delitos de corrupción, etc. Nuestra investigación se basa en el análisis de indicadores y tendencias de los delitos de corrupción. Comparamos países con un alto nivel de desarrollo de redes sociales anticorrupción y países postsoviéticos - con un bajo nivel de actividad social anticorrupción. Las medidas más comunes tomadas por el público en sus propias actividades y las principales razones que impiden. También se identificó la participación efectiva del público en el proceso anticorrupción. El autor examina las normas internacionales de participación pública en la lucha contra la corrupción, la experiencia extranjera y las actividades de las organizaciones no gubernamentales internacionales en el ámbito de la prevención de los delitos de corrupción. Se señaló que la adopción de actos jurídicos internacionales para la prevención de delitos de corrupción contribuyó a la consagración de la disposición sobre la participación pública en este proceso. Se estudió la interacción entre las organizaciones financieras donantes y las ONG nacionales, y se llegó a la conclusión sobre las direcciones para mejorar aún más la cooperación. El resultado de nuestro estudio confirma la hipótesis de que el nivel de corrupción será menor en países cuya población presenta un mayor nivel de actividad anticorrupción en las redes sociales, así como un mayor nivel de desarrollo de las ONG anticorrupción. Se sugiere que el público pueda participar en la prevención de la corrupción en la administración pública. Se justifica que la ciudadanía es un sujeto no especializado para la prevención de la corrupción, que realiza sus propias actividades en igualdad de condiciones con las entidades especializadas. Se hicieron recomendaciones para crear redes sociales anticorrupción.

Palabras clave: Corrupción, Delito de corrupción, Organización pública, Institución pública, Red social.



Introduction

In the scientific literature, corruption is often positioned as a crisis of governance, reflected in the generally accepted definition of corruption as a negative social phenomenon, which consists in the criminal use of power by officials, public and political figures for personal gain. Government officials and bureaucrats are seen as active actors in corruption schemes (Shleifer & Vishny, 1993).

This reaffirms the need to involve civil society institutions in overcoming corruption risks (for example, reforms aimed at limiting power, increasing transparency of managerial decisions, control ability and accountability, increasing responsibility for corruption offenses) can help overcome corruption. This position is based on the results of international research on the determinants of corruption (Capasso & Santoro, 2018; Pellegrini & Gerlagh, 2008), which are often the basis for policy recommendations (Corbacho et al., 2016; World Bank, 2019).

At the present stage of social transformations and formation an information society, the implementation of effective and efficient anti-corruption policy becomes especially important.

An important means of preventing corruption is the use of information and communication technologies, social networks, and other forms of social communication to achieve maximum openness in the activities of public authorities and their officials,

transparency and clarity of procedures for making management decisions; application of simple, accessible to every citizen and at the same time effective mechanisms of accountability of public authorities and their officials and control over the activities of civil society.

In the scientific works of modern scientists in the study of the phenomenon of corruption and measures to prevent this phenomenon, very little attention is paid to the use of modern technologies, including the use of tools of social networks.

The purpose of the paper reach is to study the basics and experience of foreign countries in preventing corruption in public authorities through social networks and other forms of social communication.

However, this basic economic approach to corruption is substantially limited, since it neglects the fact that corruption is a social phenomenon (Gorta, 2016). Therefore, overcoming corruption requires consistent efforts of all members of civil society, which should be aimed at eliminating the causes of and conditions for corruption and its consequences.

There is a "triangle" that mediates the relationship between government, business and civil society; these relationships are based on equality of parties, so it is impossible for one party to solve the corruption problem in isolation from the other two (Figure 1).

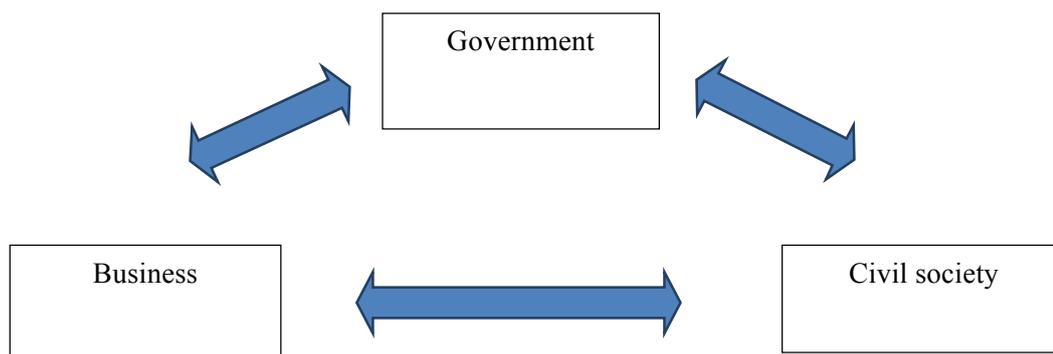


Figure 1. Interaction of the state and civil society in preventing and combating corruption

The important role of social relationships in the formation of corruption was first emphasized by Scott (1969) in his model study of corruption in developing countries. He clearly separated the impersonal type of bribery – corruption on the market and corruption based on social or business ties – social corruption. Although some subsequent studies provide a clearer theoretical discussion of these

mechanisms of corruption (Della & Vannucci, 2012; English, 2013; Kingston, 2008), this area still remains unstudied. Based on these and other sources, it is possible to make a classification of corruption factors by spheres of origin, which includes groups of political, economic, social, legal, managerial, psychological and ethical factors (Figure 2).

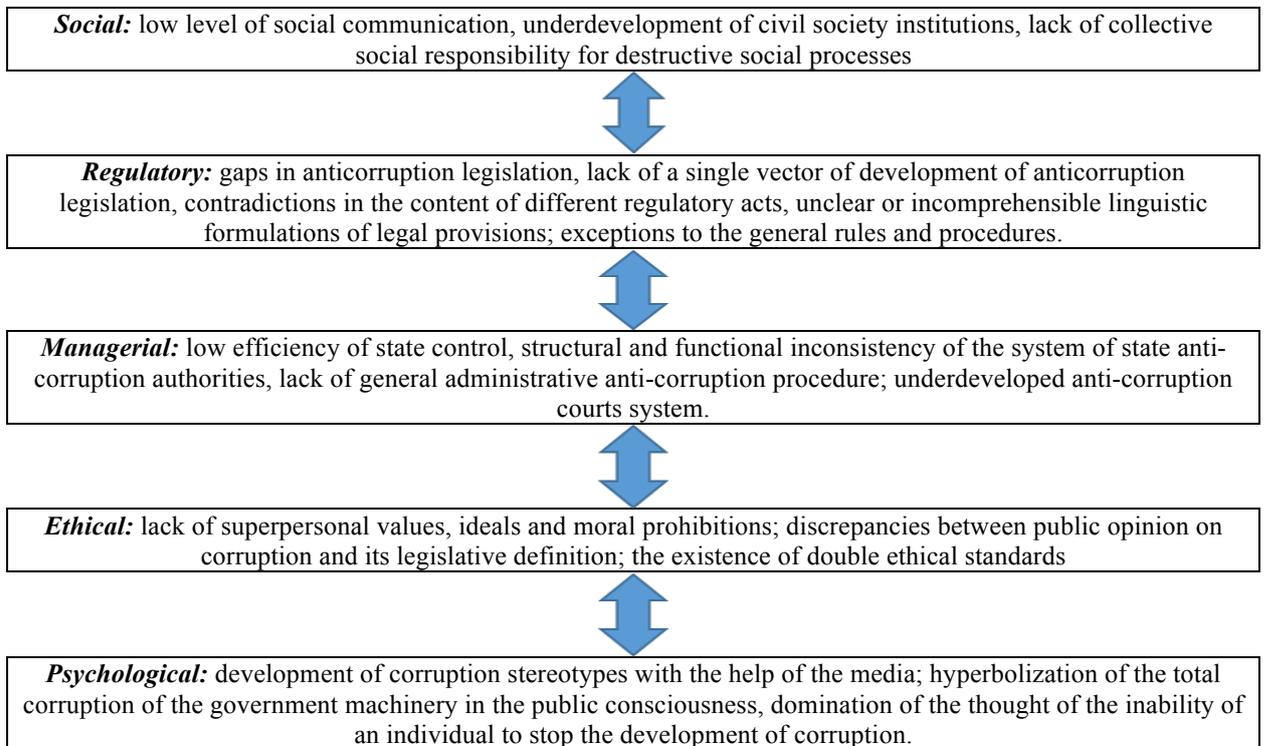


Figure 2. Corruptogenic factors

Literature review

While economists have traditionally paid little attention to the social aspects of corruption, statistical sociological studies of corruption are rare and the “sociological turn” in corruption studies is largely theoretical and qualitative (Heath, Richards & de Graaf, 2017; Uberti, 2016). As Granovetter (1985) noted, “there is no consistent comparative study of the role of society in combating corruption” (p. 162).

Many authors argue that corruption has deep historical roots (Becker et al., 2016; Uslaner, 2017). According to researchers, the history of anti-corruption social communications goes back to the Ottoman times (Beck & Leaven, 2006; Uberti, 2018). These research studies fragmentarily describe the role of civil society institutions in combating corruption.

The study of the role of social networks in public communication is important in the context of this study (Aidis, Estrin, & Mickiewicz, 2012; Dreher & Gassebner, 2013), where a broad definition of social networking is used. They view a social network as a set of stakeholders and a set of relationships that represent certain relationships or lack of relationships between persons. The desire for social communication is natural for individuals and social groups (Tidström, 2014).

Establishing contacts and collaboration are key issues in social science. The importance of social networks for collaboration and public control is increasing every year. A considerable number of studies in social networks are about ideas, behaviours and relationship-related trends. The bulk of social communications through social networks are

explored and understood through network theory, as bilateral exchange is often embedded in the network (Di Cagno & Scuibba, 2010; Tzoumas et al., 2012).

According to Osifo (2012), reliability and conflict are other foundations of social communication that we explore through network theory. From the perspective of one of the most prominent scholars in network research – Granovetter (1973), it is an established fact that the level of overlap of network relationships between two individuals increases with the intensification of personal connection.

In forensic science, political science and public administration, the advances of network theory are seen as the primary means of solving and understanding complex social problems. In this regard, “trust in networks” is an important factor facilitating the exchange of information and training among participants, which also contributes to improving the quality of social networking. Surveys have shown positive associations between trust and social network performance. Many experts believe that trust promotes information and knowledge sharing in management and business (Klijn et al., 2016).

The aforementioned work fills this gap in scientific research. Following the theoretical contributions of Scott (1969), we clearly outline the role of civil society in counteracting corruption through social media and networks. Based on the analysis of the practice of state electronic services, it is proved that open data increases the accountability of state organizations and facilitates public control over the level of corruption manifestations. The purpose and effectiveness of anti-corruption Internet platforms are



determined, where active members are representatives of civil society (public organizations, public activists, experts, journalists) and international anti-corruption organizations.

In this article, we argue that the Internet and social networks also help to exercise external control over corruption in several ways:

First, with the spread of the Internet - communications, as well as the spread of social networks, the audience for victims of corruption, who want to share information about the fact of extortion or other corruption offenses.

Second, the Internet and social networks are creating accessible and fast means of exchanging information and reaching a larger audience to organize public protests against corruption.

Third, the Internet can be used to provide electronic public services in order to eliminate the need for direct interaction between citizens and public authorities to reduce corruption-causing factors.

In addition, the victim of corruption can share information on the page of anti-corruption bodies on social networks. For example, the Indian NGO Janaagraha has a social media profile where people can share their experiences of corruption. A Facebook profile called "India Against Corruption" has always been used by public activists in India to mobilize anti-corruption protests. Based on the above facts, we form the following hypotheses:

1: Corruption will be lower in countries with higher levels of anti-corruption activity on social networks.

2: Corruption will be lower in countries with a high level of development and activity of public organizations.

Although there are a number of scientific studies that show a direct link between the spread of the Internet and corruption, as well as the impact of the spread of e-public services on reducing corruption (*Andersen, 2009*), no one has studied the impact of social networks on corruption.

As a result, we propose a set of measures that bring together the potential of advanced technologies and civil society institutions in the fight against corruption and aim to gain greater effect from the practical use of social networking tools in the implementation of anti-corruption policies.

Methods and materials

The study was conducted over a period of 32 weeks using the methods of conceptual analysis, specific sociological, comparative law and statistical research methods, and the analysis of the results was conducted in accordance with the objectives of each stage.

The previous section covered the theme of this study, its objective and topicality. This section will detail the methodological framework of the study. As this study relates to the relationship between civil society institutions, social networks and corruption, through conceptual analysis I examine the effectiveness of public anti-corruption control with the mediation of social networks.

The logical-semantic method was applied when formulating the conceptual framework, including the terms "public anticorruption control", "anticorruption social networks" and "the public as a subject for the prevention of corruption offences". Using specific sociological methods (analysis of experts' positions, online survey of the public), information on public control as a means of combating corruption was collected and processed. The comparative legal method allowed studying international standards and foreign experience of involving the public in measures to prevent corruption crimes. The method of conceptual analysis deserves special attention in the context of this research, because it is used to reveal the existing concepts of corruption and introduce a new concept of anti-corruption social network. My goal is to establish:

1. Is it appropriate to use the term "anti-corruption social network" (the question of its legitimacy)?
2. Will the anti-corruption activities of public activists in social networks interfere with the work of law enforcement agencies?
3. Is the level of corruption crimes decreasing in countries with a high degree of involvement of citizens in social networks?

Finally, it must be confirmed that this concept will work effectively in practice.

Methodological holism is used to lay the foundation for this study and to evaluate the significance of anticorruption activities in social networks. After all, research is being conducted contrary to traditional views on methods of investigating corruption offences (methodological individualism), which are dominant in legal science. Corruption is a social phenomenon that cannot be understood only by assessing it at the individual level. Methodological holism allows evaluating the mechanisms of the social level rather than the individual level (Banfield, 1958), which explains methodological holism as an approach that considers social phenomena as existing by themselves. Socio-scientific explanations should not always subject to confirmation, depending on what is happening at the level of individuals.

Methodological individualism explains social phenomena through actions, beliefs, views, etc. Methodological holism is a way of assessing what role elements, persons and factors play in the emergence of a social phenomenon. Therefore, the article presents current theories on corruption and the



importance of considering it in the context of social communications, which is crucial to understanding how to overcome corruption. After reviewing the literature, let me present the available research and literature on corruption and networks. The next method used in this conceptual study is statistical. This is natural, as the number of Internet users in the world is increasing daily and hourly: by the beginning of 2019, out of the world population of 7.6 billion people there were approximately 4 billion of Internet users, or 53%. Such data are reported in the Global Digital report based on research conducted by We Are Social (2019).

According to the study Number of Global Social Network Users 2010-2023 published by Clement on April 1, 2020, the use of social media is one of the most popular online activities. In 2019, about 2.95 billion people have used social networks around the world, with the number projected to grow to nearly 3.43 billion in 2023.

Research design

The empirical basis of scientific research is a sociological experiment, conducted by the author. The experiment involves 4 stages: preparatory and organizational; realization; analysis of the received data; registration of research results. The relevance of our research is due to the fact that the spread of social

networks is growing steadily around the world, reaching 49 percent as of January 2020. This figure is expected to rise as less developed digital markets catch up with other regions in terms of infrastructure development and the availability of low-cost mobile devices.

It was found that the average time per day spent in social media varies greatly by country. Although US users spent about an hour and 57 minutes in social networks every day, the Philippines ranked first in user engagement. The average time per day spent in social networks in the country was four hours and one minute, twice the amount of time spent by US users.

The most popular social networks

Facebook - market leader - was the first social network to reach over one billion registered accounts, and currently has approximately 2.5 billion active users monthly, making it the most popular social network worldwide (Figure 3). To compare, Instagram photo-sharing app had one billion active accounts monthly. In June 2019, the most frequently downloaded social networking apps on the Apple App Store included WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger mobile messaging apps, as well as the increasingly popular version of Facebook apps (Statista, 2019).

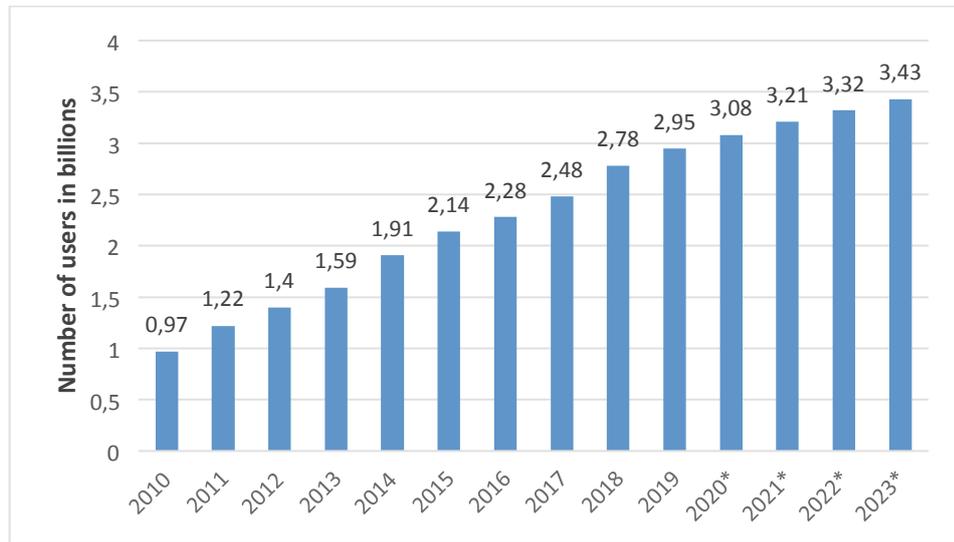


Figure 3. Number of social network users worldwide from 2010 to 2023 (Statista, 2019)

Our research is based on a comparative analysis of the degree of involvement of citizens in civic activity, participation in the activities of public organizations, as well as the availability of profiles in social networks, reflecting The Social Progress Imperative: Social Progress Index (Figure 4) and Corruption Perceptions Index. (Figure 5).

Because Norway, Finland, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada show the highest level of anti-corruption social activity in social networks and the lowest level of perception of corruption. At the preparatory stage of the sociological experiment,

we prepared questionnaires for an online survey of 500 public activists who are active users of anti-corruption social networks and services: Otakantaa.fi; Lausuntopalvelu.fi; Kansalaisaloite.fi; Kuntalaisaloite.fi; Nuortenideat.fi; d-Brain; OPEN; ipaidabrike.com. (the first group of respondents) and 500 public activists of anti-corruption NGOs in the post-Soviet space of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, which are characterized by low level of development of anti-corruption social networks and high level of corruption (second group of respondents). Given the number of registered activists of anti-corruption



social networks - the sample size is 7% of respondents.

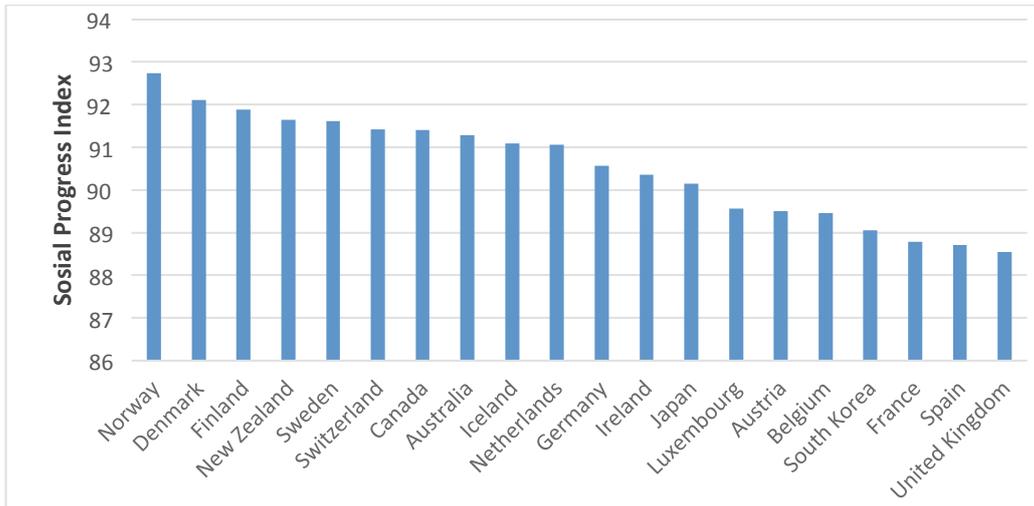


Figure 4. Social Progress Index (Social Progress Imperative, 2020).

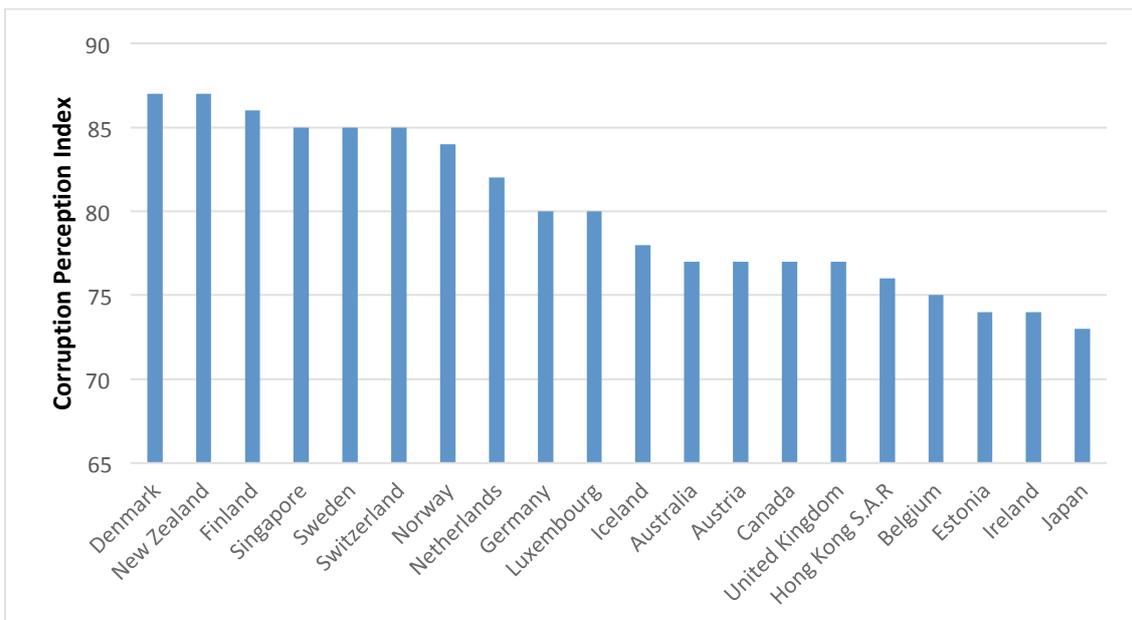


Figure 5. Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International, 2019).

The questionnaire contained four questions:

1. Does the information potential of social networks properly inform citizens about changes in anti-corruption legislation?
2. Have you had to inform the public about the commission of corruption crimes through social networks?
3. Has the increase in the number of social network users improved the level of informing citizens about corruption crimes?
4. What do you think should be done to increase public activity in the fight against corruption?

Results

We used STATA software to analyze the data obtained during the sociological experiment and to take into account the dynamics of changes in the levels of development of civil society institutions and citizen participation in anti-corruption networks and services and the level of corruption (Table 1). Thus, the analysis of the results of the poll shows an inversely proportional dependence of the level of civic activity on social networks and the growth of the corruption perception index.

Table 1. Results of sociological research conducted by the author

Question	The first group of respondents	The second group of respondents
Does the information potential of social networks allow to properly inform citizens about changes in anti-corruption legislation?		
I receive information about changes in anti-corruption legislation	47%	10%



exclusively from materials of anti-corruption networks and services		
I receive information from other sources	33%	43%
I do not follow changes in anti-corruption legislation	20%	47%
Have you ever informed the public about the commission of corruption crimes through social networks?		
Yes	66%	22%
No	30%	78%
I can't answer	4%	
Has the increase in the number of social network users improved the level of informing citizens about corruption crimes?		
Yes	78%	31%
No	22%	69%
What do you think should be done to increase public activity in the fight against corruption?		
it is necessary to increase the number of users of anti-corruption social networks and services	66%	43%
it is necessary to expand the activities of existing social networks	34%	57%

Discussion

According to a study by the International Union of Informatization "Information Technology Development Index", the most advanced countries in terms of public access to IT technologies and skills in the practical application of these technologies are Norway, Finland, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and Austria, Iceland, the Netherlands, Singapore.

It should be noted that the countries in the first third of this ranking have a high degree of social and civic activity, which in turn leads to the minimization of corruption offenses. Consider some examples of successful use of IT in combating corruption in foreign countries.

Of particular interest is the experience of using information technology in the fight against corruption in South Korea - the program "OPEN", launched in 1999. The program allowed citizens to control the process of consideration of their applications by civil servants via the Internet.

An example of the effective use of ICT in the field of anti-corruption is Singapore. Due to the active use of IT technologies and social networks, Singapore has significantly reduced the state apparatus. High levels of ICT development and social networks have been achieved in Estonia. All Estonian citizens who have reached the age of 15 are ID card holders. With its help, they are authorized in public and private Internet services and receive a personal e-mail address through which they communicate with government agencies and private enterprises, receive all necessary information, which completely eliminates the corruption component.

An example of the successful use of social media resources and information and communication tools in preventing corruption is Finland, where corruption in public authorities has not existed as a phenomenon for a long time. In particular, five new anti-corruption social networks and services have been created in the country: Otakantaa.fi; Lausuntopalvelu.fi; Kansalaisaloite.fi; Kuntalaisaloite.fi; Nuortenideat.fi.

In Brazil, there is a "Transparency Portal", which helps to improve the efficiency of public administration and allows citizens to monitor the distribution of public funds and monitor this process, and in South Korea created an integrated budget information system d-Brain, which covers all budget operations.

This initiative originated in India, and today "ipaidabribe.com" is used in countries such as Greece, Kenya, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, South Africa and Tunisia.

One of the first international legal acts regulating public involvement in the fight against corruption was the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. Thus, Articles 7, 8 of the Convention establish the rights of citizens in the field of anti-corruption activities (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2006).

These provisions are reflected in the UN Convention against Corruption. In particular, Article 12 sets out the general issues of the social fight against corruption. General measures include measures aimed at overcoming the main manifestations of corruption: measures to overcome the latency of corruption (cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the community), measures to eliminate conflicts of interest, measures to establish ethical rules of



conduct, internal audit measures, and measures to prevent fraud (United Nations, 2004).

In addition to the adoption of the Convention, the United Nations took another legislative initiative – the UN Global Compact. It aims at increasing corporate social responsibility. The Compact provides for 10 key business principles. The anti-corruption principle occupies a special place among them: commercial companies must counteract any criminal acts of corruption. This principle not only prevents acts of corruption, but also aims at bringing together the efforts of government, business and civil society (United Nations, n./d.).

There are also a number of anti-corruption laws in the world that have an extraterritorial effect: the United Kingdom Bribery Act dated April 8, 2010 and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act dated May 5, 1997. According to their provisions, an important area of activity of public organizations is interaction with the population in the sphere of prevention of corruption offences. Therefore, relevant organizations need to establish close information relations with the public in order to promote their activities. In particular, information is provided to the population: through the web sites of NGOs, through public events (round tables, conferences, etc.), through external agitation. Transparency International occupies a special place among NGOs, which has organized a number of outreach campaigns. A striking example is the Anti-Corruption course on Prometheus online education platform or the Anti-Corruption Lesson at the EdEraEducation Platform (Assosiation for Psychological Science, 2017).

Corruption Watch is a non-governmental anti-corruption organization founded in 2009 in London. The CW monitors the impact of undue benefits and corruption offenses in general on democracy, governance and development through the monitoring and control of major corruption risks. It also promotes the effective implementation of global and national anti-corruption legislation and the creation of an international network of partner countries to prevent corruption offences.

The UN Convention against Corruption is a key focus of anti-corruption activities to involve the public in the process of preventing corruption. To achieve these goals, the UNCAC Civil Society Coalition, a global network of more than 350 non-governmental organizations from more than a hundred countries, has been created to facilitate the ratification, implementation and subsequent monitoring compliance with the Convention. The organization was founded in 2006 and aims at coordinating civil society activities for the purposes

of the Convention at the international and national levels.

The coalition formed by international, regional and national groups carries out activities in the field of human rights protection, economic development and environmental protection.

It includes, but is not limited to, organizations and institutions such as: Access Info Europe, AfriCOG, Basel Institute of Management, BRAC Institute of Governance, Christian Aid, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, GAATW, Global Witness, Institute for Security Studies in Africa, Tax Justice Network, Tearfund, Transparency International and many others.

Therefore, the public has a number of opportunities for participation in the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy: consultative and advisory bodies consisting of members of the public were established; the public interacts extensively with donors who provide the means to implement reforms and are able to influence the authorities in some way, etc.

Finally, the last issue in our study was to identify the difficulties that the public faces when conducting its preventive activities. It was studied by analysing responses of citizens and NGOs.

Non-governmental organizations protect the interests of territorial communities, individual citizens and society as a whole. Having analyzed the statistics we have come to the conclusion that NGOs do not adhere to this important principle (Figure 4).

The question is why do NGOs not take into account public opinion in almost half of the cases?

The analysis of international legal acts shows that public involvement in the conduct of anti-corruption policy is carried out by: 1) submitting proposals to the authorities on the results of conducted research/public anti-corruption expertise; 2) submitting proposals for improvement of the existing anti-corruption legislation; 3) influence of public organizations on the formation of state anti-corruption policy; 4) creation of anti-corruption groups in social networks.

Let us dwell on this in more detail.

Members of NGOs say that in 60% of cases, proposals with the results of such studies are accepted and taken into account. At the same time, 23.3% of the proposals are accepted, but they are not reported. Public authorities refuse to accept



proposals in 10% of cases. Such indicators allow concluding that the authorities not only take into account the proposals made by public organizations on the results of research into the prevention of corruption offences, but also take them into account in most cases.

Therefore, according to the research, most representatives of NGOs say that the authorities respond positively to their public initiatives to improve anti-corruption legislation. Compulsory involvement of the public in anti-corruption activities will make it impossible for public authorities to ignore public initiatives.

There is no single approach in the scientific literature to identification of measures for the public to influence the formation of anti-corruption policies. But by summarizing scientific research, it is possible to group them into one single direction - public advocacy.

Advocacy is a representation of citizens' interests that provides them with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process aimed at changing public policy, social and economic development programs; legislation. Analysis of international law allows identifying the following areas of advocacy: a) conducting public anti-corruption expertise of the authorities, laws and draft laws; b) formation of anti-corruption initiative groups; c) participation in the work of public councils at anti-corruption institutions; d) public discussion of decisions of the authorities and local self-government; e) holding peaceful meetings and rallies. The best way to implement this mechanism is to create an anti-corruption social network.

The effectiveness of public anti-corruption measures can be evaluated, among other methods, using the Input, Output, Outcome, Impact model.

Input— any resources that are involved in the implementation of a project, for example: donor financial assistance, scholars (experts). At this level, NGOs are able to accumulate donor resources for certain social changes in the area of anti-corruption. This level demonstrates the effectiveness of NGOs and social networks in relations with donors.

Output is the so-called basic level of evaluation of social project achievements. This is usually a short-term prospect of reform and has a quantitative dimension, for example, determining the level of influence on the legislative process through possible involvement in the development of such draft laws. Undoubtedly, the creation of an anti-corruption social network will greatly increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies.

Outcome is the level of achievement of the project's objective.

Finally, impact is the long-term prospects of the project, which testify to the possibility of long-term social communications.

Conclusions

Therefore, considering the main forms of public involvement in the process of shaping and implementing anti-corruption policies in the country, we should note the following: the methods and tools used by the public in their activities are dynamic and tend to change.

Advocacy, lobbying are the latest methods, and NGOs are looking for better tools to prevent corruption offences.

The result of our study confirms the hypothesis that the level of corruption will be lower in countries whose population shows a higher level of anti-corruption activity in social networks, as well as a higher level of development of anti-corruption NGOs.

We consider it necessary to unite the potential of anti-corruption NGOs and social networks by creating an anti-corruption social network that will ensure the formation of "zero tolerance" for corruption in society through the use of mass anti-corruption communications with a wide range of citizens and effective government communications.

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