THE MOVE AWAY FROM THE HUMAN FACTOR AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITALIZATION IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

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Annotation

The article considers the main aspects of the introduction of digitalization of public services and their role in combating criminal corruption offenses. The article considers the main aspects of the introduction of digitalization of public services and their role in the fight against criminal corruption offenses. The purpose of the study is to analyze and evaluate the role of digitalization of public services in the fight against criminal corruption offenses. The current problem is political corruption at the highest level and corruption in the business environment of the World. The study focuses on the challenges that have accompanied a number of reforms, including the reform of the legal system. Currently, one of the biggest reforms is the reform judicial system and constitutional proceedings. This is primarily due to people's distrust of the court. It has proved that the ability of society to overcome the phenomenon of corruption in the public sector has largely related to the willingness to transparency and openness of all information, anti-corruption maturity of both civil society and government. It is established that the fight against criminal corruption offenses, based on the tools and means of digitalization of public services, promotes public confidence in the government, becomes the basis for the formation of anti- corruption culture.

Keywords: Digitalization; Public services; Criminal corruption offenses; Reforms; Digital tools.

Introduction

Society actively criticizes judges for their lack of independence, impartiality, transparency, accountability, and corruption. Today's demand in Europe is to restore public confidence in the judiciary. The current problem is political corruption at the highest level - 73.2% of the population of Europe believe so. Domestic corruption, which respondents face in everyday life, is considered a less serious problem (53.3%). Corruption in the business environment is considered to be a more serious problem (72.4% of respondents). Also, according to respondents, ordinary people (72.7%), the media (47.3%), and non-governmental organizations (41.9%) want to fight corruption the most. The most have convinced that corruption in European society has

widespread. Thus, 65.5% of respondents believe that corruption is very common, 21.2% - quite common, 9.2% - not very common, and only 1.1% believe that there is no corruption in Europe at all.

Such research results (surveys) are evidence of distrust in state institutions in the field of combating corruption, which has increased compared to 2017 in recent years.

Materials and Methods

Moreover, the most corrupt spheres of life, according to respondents, are the judiciary (corruption is very common here - 62.2% of respondents), receiving medical services (55.0% called it very corrupt), the prosecutor's office (54.3%). However, according to the respondents, the level of corruption in everyday life has slightly decreased compared to previous years. The world faced serious challenges, accompanied by a number of reforms, including reform of the legal system. Currently, one of the largest reforms is the reform of the judiciary. First of all, this is due to people's distrust of the court. Society actively criticizes judges for their lack of independence, impartiality, transparency, accountability, and corruption. Today is demand in Europe is to restore public confidence in the judiciary. The problem is the unsystematic anti-corruption policy in Europe, its local and fragmentary nature. And although now enough high level of access of citizens to information, including in the form of open data, relevant information is lacking in some particularly important areas. Thus, according to the Open Data Barometer (Country detail) rating, Europe received rather low indicators in terms of the availability of cartographic data, data on land ownership, data on the work of the health care sector and the environment. A similar situation has recorded in the Global Open Data Index (Place overview).

Results and Discussion

The Andersen (2009) the first, who assessed the level of corruption control (CCI) according to the World Bank methodology. According to its analysis, the development of e-government has a corresponding impact on the control of corruption, which has expressed by moving the country to a higher world rating (the higher the place, the better).

The most researchers conclude that digitalization will improve business processes, ensure transparency and monitoring, and curb corrupt behavior. The authors distinguish the following types of digital technologies: information, computing, communication and connection technologies (Bharadwaj, et al, 2013; Vial, 2019).

The digital technologies were used in public administrations with direct or indirect expectations of the impact on corruption. The use of digitalization as the main tool in

the fight against corruption is mainly due to the fact that expectations from digital technologies should be conceptualized by anti- corruption strategy, given the causes and possibilities of corruption (Saddler, 2007; Syed & Bandara, 2019).

Access to data, as the main resource of the future, requires the development of an appropriate digital infrastructure capable of ensuring data sovereignty and, at the same time, sharing data on a broader and more secure basis (in The Straits Times, 2019). Digital transformation of society has connected with data as a key element of the fourth industrial revolution (Schwab, 2018). Recent trends have already led to cheaper and more accessible storage and processing facilities, increased availability of data via the Internet, social networks and the Internet of Things (IoT), and improved data analytics through the "deep learning" revolution. Modern artificial intelligence (AI) extracts values from data, there by increasing data availability, leading to more accurate AI models. This, in turn, increases opportunities and benefits for government, society and business (EPSC, 2019).
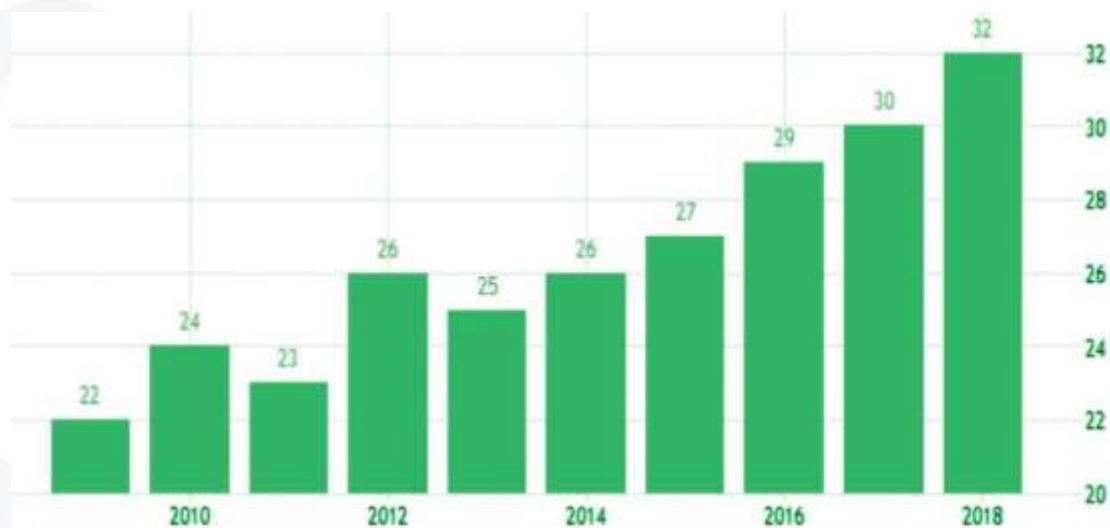

Figure 1. Dynamics of the corruption perception index in the World (World Corruption Index)

According To A Sociological Study

-       26% of respondents named among active activists against corruption the media and journalists (in 2017 - 26%), 18% -the anti-corruption public organizations (in 2017 - 21%), 11% - the NABU (in 2017 - 24%), 10.5% - the population itself (in 2017 - 12%), 10% - an individual politicians, public figures, 6% - a Western countries;

Conclusion

Anti-corruption bodies of Europe
NAPC. Ensures the formation and implementation of state anti-corruption policy
NABU. Provides prevention, detection, termination, investigation and disclosure of corruption offenses related to its jurisdiction, as well as prevention of new
SAP. Performs: - Supervision of compliance with the law during the search (NABU); - Support for public prosecution in anti-corruption proceedings; - Representation of the interests of citizens / state in court in cases provided by law and related to corruption or related to corruption offenses
ASMA. formation and implementation of state policy in the field of detection and search of assets that may be seized in criminal proceedings, and / or management of assets that are seized or confiscated in criminal proceedings, or in the case of unfounded assets and their recovery in state revenue
SBI. Carries out prevention, detection, termination, disclosure and investigation of crimes committed by senior officials, NABU and SAP officials, crimes against the established order of military service
SAC. Carries out operative consideration of cases which are carried to corruption crimes and other financial and economic violations

Figure 2. Anti-corruption bodies of Europe countries and their functions

In this study the main aspects of the introduction of digitalization of public services and their role in combating criminal corruption offenses have considered.

It has proved that the ability of society to overcome the phenomenon of corruption in the public sector was associated, to a greater extent, with the willingness to transparency and openness of all information, anti-corruption maturity of both civil society and government.

It has established that the fight against criminal corruption offenses, based on the tools and means of digitization of public services, contributes to the growth of public confidence in the government, becomes the basis for the formation of anti-corruption culture.

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