

# OVERCOMING CORRUPTION RISKS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

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**Abstract.** *The subject* of the study is the conceptual, theoretical, empirical and methodological foundations of overcoming corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement agencies in the conditions of economic integration. *Methodology.* General and specific methods of knowledge were used in the research process. The dialectical method was used to study the nature of corruption at the legal and economic levels of its manifestation. The analysis created the conditions for a multifaceted study of all the characteristic features of corruption, corruption risk and corruption risk management in the context of economic integration. The synthesis created the conditions for generalising the characteristics of the above categories in the legal and economic fields. The formal legal method allowed to correctly interpret the content of normative legal acts that determine the general, special and local legal regime of corruption risk management in the activities of law enforcement agencies in the conditions of economic integration. *The purpose of the article* is to identify the economic and legal foundations of corruption as a socio-economic and legal phenomenon, as well as corruption risks and their management in the activities of law enforcement agencies, at a theoretical and empirical level. *The results* of the study showed that measures to overcome corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement agencies are components of the process of their management, which have the appropriate differentiation, organisational, legal and socio-economic basis. *Conclusion.* Corruption as a social, economic and legal phenomenon has a number of causes, including political, economic, legal, organisational and socio-psychological. Corruption causes corresponding negative phenomena in the development of the economy both at the national and global, international level. Taking into account the position of international and Ukrainian legislation, the study of the nature of the risk of corruption was conducted, as a result of which the categories of assessment and management of the risk of corruption were distinguished in favour of the latter. The positive results of improving the legal regulation of corruption risk management were noted. Based on the results of the study of the content of corruption risks and the process of their management, proposals for amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" were made. It was concluded that the phenomenon of overcoming corruption risks in law enforcement bodies represents a system of appropriate measures, which can be divided into the following groups: 1) general; 2) special; 3) local. General measures are defined within the framework of the general provisions of the current international and domestic legislation, which applies to all subjects in the field of anti-corruption legal regulation, in particular to officials of state authorities. Special ones reflect the specifics of such measures within the limits of the respective law enforcement agency, which is reflected in the content of the anti-corruption programme for the respective period. Local ones appear within the framework of the relevant law enforcement body (police), which is mediated by the anti-corruption programme of this particular body.

**Key words:** corruption, corruption risks, overcoming corruption risks, law enforcement agencies, anti-corruption program, anti-corruption legislation.

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## 1. Introduction

Corruption as a socio-economic phenomenon has roots that go back centuries, which is why it is divided into two important components of its manifestation – legal and economic. What is the order and priority of one or the other? Which factor is more important in overcoming such a negative phenomenon? Which set of circumstances creates the risk of such negative behaviour for society? All of the above questions, and not only them, serve as a prerequisite for conducting theoretical and empirical research, which would be able to answer the general question of identifying the economic and legal conditions for the emergence of corruption risks, measures to detect, prevent and stop the relevant crimes that develop from them.

Available statistical data show that the GDP of a country, as a decisive criterion for the well-being of the respective population, is determined in inverse proportion to the level of corruption in such a country (Mazyarchuk and Fedko, 2016). That is, the higher the level of corruption, the lower the level of GDP of such a country. Statistical studies of international organisations indicate losses in global GDP at the level of about 2% per year (Corruption: Cost and Mitigating Strategies, 2016).

At the same time, the activities of law enforcement agencies are directly considered in international and national legislation as a subject of prevention and combating of corruption offences, and therefore there is an urgent need to identify and eliminate the conditions for their commission, which is reflected in overcoming corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement agencies.

The issue of overcoming corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement bodies in the conditions of economic integration has been addressed by a number of scientists from the point of view of the economic or legal component of its content. In particular, from the point of view of the impact of this phenomenon on the economy in the international and national context, the above issues were studied in relation to the threat of corruption to the economic development of the state (Parfentiy, 2022), economic consequences of corruption in Ukraine (Vysotska et al., 2019), manifestation of the impact of corruption on the economy of Ukraine (Blank, Batrakova, 2016), determination of factors of influence of corruption on economic security and ways of solving relevant problems in public life (Hbur, 2017), influence of corruption on investments in certain segments of the national economy (Beekman et al, 2014) and others.

Legal scholars conducted research on the risks of corruption, directions and means of overcoming them in general and in the field of law enforcement,

in particular, through the study of such issues as: international legal standards in the fight against corruption (Zadorozhnyi, 2016), the formation of the content and forms of countering manifestations of corruption in international regulatory acts (Prykhodko, 2018), the impact of corruption offences on the economy of the modern country (Korniienko et al., 2020), the place of corruption offences in the structure of crime in modern Ukraine and the world (Arkusha et al, 2019), corruption risks in the provision of administrative services and control and supervisory activities in Ukraine (Koliushko et al, 2009), countering corruption in the activities of the units of the National Police of Ukraine (Shatrava, 2017), etc.

The above contributes to the study of the issue of overcoming corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement agencies in the conditions of economic integration, which will be the subject of this work.

## 2. Corruption's impact on economic processes in the context of global integration

Corruption as a social, economic and legal phenomenon has a number of reasons for its occurrence, including political, economic, legal, organisational, socio-psychological and some others (Hbur, 2017). At the same time, it is necessary to agree that in the context of the subject of this study, the economic reasons, which indirectly consist in the lack of transparent rules for the functioning of certain economic processes, are quite significant. However, corruption itself generates corresponding negative phenomena in the development of the economy both at the national and global, international level, as evidenced by the above statistical data, which can be detailed in the following context.

In particular, in statistical studies on the subject of the influence of the level of corruption on the economy of a given country, it is appropriate to use the determining parameters of economic growth, including GDP per capita as a measure of the output per capita of the corresponding country in relation to its purchasing power; the level of literacy of the adult population as a ratio of the number of literate persons to the total population of such a country; life expectancy at birth, which characterises the level of general well-being, primarily economic, which provides a set of necessary benefits for the existence of a person as a physiological and social person with appropriate needs (Mazyarchuk and Fedko, 2016).

The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" (Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of October 2014, No. 1700-VII) defines the concept of corruption as the use of official powers or opportunities connected with them by a person with

a special legal status for the purpose of obtaining an unlawful advantage or accepting such an advantage or accepting a promise/offer of such an advantage for oneself or other persons or, similarly, the promise/offer or provision of an undue advantage to that person or, at his request, to any other natural or legal person, with a view to inducing that person to make undue use of his official position or of the opportunities associated with it.

Corruption as a phenomenon is directly related to the economic basis of existence of a person and society, its influence on the given parameters of economic development is undeniable, which is confirmed by the differentiation of corruption into types (domestic, political, business), the form of the benefit (receiving property or a corresponding service of property or non-property of a nature having a corresponding material value).

Correlating corruption as a negative social phenomenon with the given parameters that determine the level of economic growth of a community, the following is observed. As the level of corruption grows, GDP decreases due to the shadowy and unfair distribution of national wealth, when individuals misappropriate the national product at the expense of the rest of the population. An increase in the level of corruption has a negative effect on life expectancy, highlighting the inversely proportional relationship between these indicators, which is explained by the withdrawal of relevant public resources by corrupt manifestations for the benefit of a certain circle of individuals, resulting in a decrease in socio-economic opportunities to provide the main part of the population with the necessary benefits for a dignified existence, taking into account natural and social needs, during a given period of existence. Finally, the level of literacy among the adult population is inversely proportional to the level of corruption in society. Such dependence is explained by the fact that an educated society is endowed with cultural values that reproduce the appropriate level of thinking, decision-making, determining a person's place in society, clarifying legal, democratic, social values in the modern community, as a result, establishing the nature of justice and the appropriate order of distribution of humanity's achievements. At the same time, corruption creates conditions for lowering the level of education and a person's lack of interest in implementing the established values (Corruption: Cost and Mitigating Strategies, 2016).

In addition, given the research presented and available, it will be appropriate to highlight such manifestations of the influence of corruption on economic processes in the state and society.

First, corruption in general affects the level of economic security of the state and the world community, creating obstacles in the development of

individual national economic processes and global international relations. In particular, attention is drawn to the growth in such conditions of the level of spread of the phenomenon of legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime (Parfentiy, 2022).

Second, the formation of a negative image background to the state's activities on the world stage, which results in a significant reduction of investment projects on its territory and a significant deterioration of the investment climate.

Third, the formation of the shadow economy at the national and international level. In the given context, the position is correct, according to which such manifestations of the mentioned shameful phenomenon are singled out as: informal economy, hidden economy, criminal economy (Blank, Batrakova, 2016).

Fourth, the loss of targeting of social payments, which are directed from the state budget instead of the relevant category of the population to finance corrupt expenditures of public authorities (Vysotska et al., 2019).

Fifth, the impact on fiscal policy in the country, which contributes to the growth of the budget deficit.

Sixth, it affects the efficient and equitable distribution of resources in society.

Seventh, limiting the content and scope of state support for relevant socio-economic processes in all areas of social life (education, medicine, law enforcement, etc.).

The above emphasises the decisive influence of corruption on all spheres of social and economic existence of society and the state. At the same time, in the conditions of global integration, such influence has global and local significance both within the world community and within a separately defined country. In the global context, the increase in the level of corruption is manifested, in particular, by a decrease in the level of GDP per capita, a decrease in the expected length of human life, a decrease in the level of literacy of the adult population, which has found an appropriate justification. In a more local sense, it is indicated by the influence of corruption on economic security, the level of investment in the state economy, the implementation of fiscal and budgetary policy, ensuring the social function of the state and the development of human resources.

### **3. Overcoming corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement agencies in the context of economic integration**

The nature of the risk of corruption is defined directly in national legislation and indirectly in international legislation. Thus, according to the UN Convention against Corruption (UN Convention

against Corruption, 2003), the essence of corruption risk can be traced in several norms, the content of which indicates the transformation of this category in the area of 1) the formation of an anti-corruption culture among public figures; 2) the management of the risks of corruption offences in the relevant sphere of social life; 3) the publicity of the activities of the state aimed at the prevention of corruption manifestations in the state administration.

The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" (The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of 14 October 2014, No. 1700-VII) uses the term corruption risk without defining it in relation to the normalisation of: 1) the powers of the central executive body with a special status, which ensures the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy; 2) the rights of the specified body; 3) the tasks of the authorised departments (authorised persons) on issues of prevention and detection of corruption; 4) the powers of the anti-corruption unit of the National Agency; 5) the content of anti-corruption programmes; 6) information specified in the declaration of persons authorised to perform functions of the state or local self-government; 7) full verification of such declarations; 8) additional financial control measures; 9) special control of persons specified in this Law; 10) general principles of prevention of corruption in the activities of a legal entity; 11) content of the anti-corruption programme of the legal entity.

A more detailed approach to the essence of corruption risk is contained in the Methodology for assessing corruption risks in the activities of government bodies adopted for the development of the specified law, which was approved by the decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption dated 02.12.2016 No. 126 (On Approval of the Methodology for Assessment of Corruption Risks in the Activities of Public Authorities: Decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption of Ukraine dated 02 December 2016, No. 126), which has already acquired a new embodiment in accordance with the decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption dated December 28, 2021 No. 830/21 (On Improving the Process of Corruption Risk Management: Decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption of Ukraine of 12 December 2021, No. 830/21).

Indeed, the latest regulatory act approved the methodology of corruption risk management and the procedure for submitting anti-corruption programmes, amendments to them for approval to the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and the implementation of their approval. Such a step is absolutely necessary in connection with the implementation of the content of the Law

of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" (The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of 14 October 2014, No. 1700-VII), which works with the concept of risk assessment in the activities of a body, institution, organisation, determining the causes that give rise to them and the conditions that contribute to them, as well as taking measures to eliminate the identified corruption risks, persons responsible for their implementation, terms and necessary resources. At the same time, the law itself contains a blanket provision that refers to the Methodology for assessing corruption risks in the activities of authorities, and the current decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption dated 12.28.2021 No. 830/21 (On Improving the Process of Corruption Risk Management: Decision of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption of Ukraine of 12 December 2021, No. 830/21) approves the Methodology of Corruption Risk Management, which is more appropriate in connection with the following.

First, the methodology for assessing the risk of corruption in the activities of state bodies is limited to the specified bodies, while the methodology for managing the risk of corruption covers state bodies, local government bodies and other bodies whose activities are subject to legal regulation under the specified law.

Second, the methodology of corruption risk assessment had a narrow application, without determining the practical use of the obtained results directly in the management of corruption risks in the legal position of one or another subject, whose activity is the sphere of legal regulation of anti-corruption legislation. The methodology of corruption risk management has sufficiently detailed the conceptual apparatus in the field of corruption management and defined the basic principles of such activity. In particular, the concept of corruption risk has been correctly defined as the probability of committing a corruption or corruption-related offence that will have a negative impact on the activities of the organisation, the scope of corruption risk assessment as a set of functions of the organisation that are potentially vulnerable to corruption and processes in its activities, and the management of corruption risks as a targeted, coordinated activity of the organisation to identify, eliminate and minimise corruption risks in its activities.

Thirdly, the organisation of qualitative and quantitative indicators in the assessment of corruption risks in order to make an appropriate decision on their management was a significant achievement of the Corruption Risk Management Methodology. Thus, the following quantitative indicators are defined 1) the level of probability of corruption risk realization (from 1 to 4 points); 2) the level of consequences of corruption risk

realization is determined by the highest score of potential losses of the organisation from corruption risk realization in one of the categories (from 1 to 4 points); 3) the level of corruption risk: critical – from 12 to 16 points; high – from 6 to 9 points; average – from 3 to 4 points; low – from 1 to 2 points.

Fourthly, the Corruption Risk Management Methodology provides the entity that manages corruption risks in the organisation with the appropriate toolkit, among which the methods and procedures for identifying corruption risks occupy an important place, including 1) analysis of legal and regulatory documents that govern the organisation's activities; 2) individual communication (interview) and focus group with external and internal stakeholders; 3) methods that are standardised at the legislative level (brainstorming, Delphi method, scenario analysis through appropriate modelling of certain scenarios, etc.).

Fifth, the Corruption Risk Management Methodology clearly outlines the formation of a set of measures to influence corruption risks.

Sixth, the organisational, legal and methodological foundations for the development of the anti-corruption programme are outlined.

Seventh, detailed procedural points regarding the adoption of the implementation of the anti-corruption programme in the organisation, which led to the approval of the aforementioned procedure for submitting anti-corruption programmes, amendments to them for approval by the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and their approval.

Finally, a corruption risk management model has been introduced into the organisation's activities, which includes the following stages: 1) preparation of corruption risk assessment; 2) study of the organisation's environment and the scope of corruption risk assessment; 3) direct assessment of corruption risks (identification of corruption risks, analysis of corruption risks, determination of the level of corruption risks); 4) determination of measures to influence corruption risks; 5) preparation and adoption of the anti-corruption programme; 6) implementation of the anti-corruption programme; 7) monitoring of the implementation of the anti-corruption programme; 8) evaluation of the implementation of the anti-corruption programme.

Taking into account the above, it is necessary to make amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" (The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of 14 October 2014, No. 1700-VII), namely to amend clause 11 of the first part of Article 12 in the following edition:

"11) Approve the methodology of corruption risk management, analyse the anti-corruption

programmes of the relevant organisations and make binding proposals for such programmes."

When analysing the special legislation on countering and preventing corruption in law enforcement agencies, then on the example of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" (The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of 02 July 2015, No. 580-VIII) it should be noted that special normative regulations have a blanket character, which refers to the anti-corruption legislation, which also applies to law enforcement officers as officials with a special status of public service. This explains, among other things, the inclusion of such persons in the content of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" (The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of 14 October 2014, No. 1700-VII). Thus, police officers, along with officials and officers of the prosecutor's office, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigation, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, the diplomatic service, the state forest protection, the state protection of the nature reserve fund, the central executive body that implements the state tax policy, the central executive body that implements the state customs policy, are classified as persons authorised to perform the functions of the state or local self-government.

In this regard, everything said about overcoming corruption risks in the activities of entities covered by the analysed anti-corruption legislation will be applicable to the settlement of similar issues in the activities of law enforcement agencies.

Interesting in the study of the nature of corruption risks is the examination of the conditions for providing relevant law enforcement services in relation to the nature of corruption risks of the following groups: 1) in general for the entire system of public administration; 2) in the field of providing administrative services; 3) within the scope of the control and supervisory function of public administration (Koliushko et al., 2009).

It should be noted that the corruption risks of the first group have been significantly mitigated by the reform of law enforcement agencies, in particular, the adoption of new principles for the functioning of these agencies based on the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" (The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of 02 July 2015 No. 580-VIII).

The reduction of corruption risks of the second group at the level of law enforcement bodies takes place in the form of: introduction of signs of openness in relations between law enforcement officers and citizens; provision of a wide range of information on obtaining law enforcement services; involvement of public control in all spheres of activity of the law enforcement body; simplification

of procedures for providing relevant administrative services, including law enforcement; expansion of citizens' access to relevant services and their diversification; shortening of terms for providing such services; refusal of monopoly in the provision of certain administrative services.

Accordingly, as part of the implementation of the control and supervisory function, the following measures may be proposed: limiting the powers to interfere with a particular type of public activity; clearly defining the rules on the possibility of restricting the rights and freedoms of citizens, including using international law-making experience and relevant court practice; narrowing the practice of imposing and collecting fines at the place of commission of an offence or securing means of recording and control; reorientation of law enforcement activities from punishment of offenders to prevention or elimination of offences; elimination of prerequisites for a wide scope for discretionary decisions; positive rulemaking, which consists in eliminating homogeneous corpus delicti that entail different legal consequences according to the degree of responsibility of the offender.

According to S. Shatrava, in the set of measures to overcome corruption risks in the activities of the National Police, one should distinguish between general and special measures (Shatrava, 2017). Among the special measures specific to this particular law enforcement body, he mentions such areas as: recruitment, training of personnel and completion of service in the National Police; provision of a complex of administrative services, primarily of a law enforcement content; the scope of judicial and supervisory functions of the National Police.

Considering the importance of the anti-corruption programme as a comprehensive anti-corruption document of a strategic nature, which defines the process of corruption risk management taking into account the identified corruption risks in the organisation and the state anti-corruption policy, the following should be stated.

Taking the example of the National Police, the existing practice of adopting and implementing anti-corruption programmes of the National Police of Ukraine and subordinate bodies and units has been available since 2017. A structural element of such programmes, in addition to the identification of corruption risks, is also a set of measures to overcome them.

Thus, within the framework of the Anti-Corruption Programme of the National Police of Ukraine for 2017 (On Approval of the Anti-Corruption Programme of the National Police of Ukraine for 2017: Order of the National Police of Ukraine of 24 February 2017, No. 176), the following measures to overcome the risks of corruption: 1) strengthening and improving control in the following areas:

implementation of operational information by employees of criminal police departments; implementation of procedural actions by investigators at all stages of criminal proceedings; police decision-making in the registration of administrative offences committed in public places; 2) strengthening control in the following areas: Issuance of permits, compliance with special rules and procedures for the storage and use of weapons, other objects, materials and substances subject to the permit system; compliance with the requirements of laws and other regulatory legal acts on guardianship, care of orphans and children deprived of parental care; Use of state property at the disposal of the bodies and units of the National Police; use of state funds by territorial police bodies; use of official information; 3) Inspection of temporary detention facilities and convoy units for compliance with human rights and freedoms and elimination of corruption factors that may contribute to the commission of offences by the police.

In accordance with the Anti-Corruption Programme of the National Police of Ukraine for 2019–2021, a table of corruption risks and measures to overcome them was developed, which allowed to group them and determine appropriate measures (Table of Corruption Risks and Measures to Address Them: Order of the National Police of Ukraine of 07 May 2020, No. 341). The measures aimed at overcoming high-level corruption risks include the following: 1) conducting control measures to ensure that budget managers comply with the timeliness and targeted use of budget funds; 2) checking the availability of documents and other data carriers containing proprietary information; 3) hearing investigators in criminal proceedings to monitor their activities, developing draft regulations to simplify the investigation of certain categories of criminal offences; 4) conducting trainings on knowledge of anti-corruption legislation in the relevant area of activity of a particular unit of the National Police; 5) overseeing decisions made by the management and officials of the National Police; 6) digitalising administrative activities of the police; 7) conducting awareness-raising sessions on filing declarations.

The measures aimed at overcoming medium-level corruption risks include the following: 1) reviewing the distribution of responsibilities of the National Police management; 2) introducing electronic recording of applications and reports; 3) introducing procedures for internal and external audit of the activities of the National Police units; 4) ensuring the creation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in teams where intolerance towards violators of anti-corruption legislation is formed; 5) introduction of external control measures in the units of the National Police; 6) examination

of the status of solving family and domestic issues of police officers; 7) ensuring the formation of personnel policy in the field of selection of members of relevant commissions, documentary support of such work in the units of the National Police.

Measures to overcome low-level corruption risks include: 1) involvement of the public in monitoring police activities; 2) creation of a separate unit to make decisions on mortgage lending to police officers and selection of its personnel; 3) development of the procedure and conditions for providing police officers with compensation for renting housing; 4) development and dissemination of statistical and analytical materials on ensuring equal rights of women and men in law enforcement agencies; 5) establishment of units for prevention and detection of corruption in the territorial bodies of the National Police; 6) identification of persons responsible for verification of declarations; 7) development of provisions that prevent discretion in decision-making by the management on the procedure and amount of financial assistance to police officers.

From the above it should be noted that the phenomenon of overcoming corruption risks in law enforcement bodies is a system of appropriate measures, which can be divided into the following groups: 1) general; 2) special; 3) local. The general ones are defined within the framework of the general provisions of the current international and domestic legislation, which applies to all subjects in the field of anti-corruption legal regulation, in particular to officials of state authorities. Special ones reflect the specifics of such measures within the limits of the respective law enforcement agency, which is reflected in the content of the anti-corruption programme for the respective period. Local ones appear within the framework of the relevant law enforcement body (police), which is mediated by the anti-corruption programme of this particular body.

#### 4. Conclusions

The results of this study can be summarised as follows. Corruption as a social, economic and legal phenomenon has a number of causes, including political, economic, legal, organisational and socio-psychological. Corruption causes corresponding negative phenomena in the development of the economy both at the national and global, international level.

As the level of corruption grows, GDP decreases due to the shadowy and unfair distribution of national wealth, when individuals misappropriate the national product at the expense of the rest of the population. An increase in the level of corruption has a negative effect on life expectancy, highlighting

the inversely proportional relationship between these indicators, which is explained by the withdrawal of relevant public resources by corrupt manifestations for the benefit of a certain circle of individuals, as a result of which the socio-economic opportunities to provide the main part of the population with the necessary benefits for a dignified existence, taking into account natural and social needs during a certain period of existence, decrease. Finally, the level of literacy among the adult population is inversely proportional to the level of corruption in society.

The consequences of the influence of corruption on the economy are as follows: decrease in the level of economic security of the state and the world community; formation of a negative image background in the activities of the state on the world stage; formation of the shadow economy at the national and international level in its various forms; loss of targeting of social payments from the state budget; influence on the fiscal policy in the state, which contributes to the growth of the budget deficit, as well as to the effective and fair distribution of resources in society; narrowing of the content and scope of state support of relevant socio-economic processes in all spheres of social life.

A study of the nature of the corruption risk was conducted, taking into account the position of international and Ukrainian legislation, as a result of which the categories of assessment and management of corruption risks were distinguished in favour of the latter. Among the positive achievements resulting from the improvement of the legal regulation of corruption risk management, the following were noted: 1) extension of this process to all subjects of anti-corruption activities; 2) specification of the definition of corruption risks and their management; 3) streamlining of qualitative and quantitative indicators in the assessment of corruption risks in order to make appropriate decisions on their management; 4) providing the entity managing corruption risks in the organisation with appropriate tools, including methods and ways to identify corruption risks; 5) forming a set of measures to influence corruption risks; 6) organisational, legal and methodological principles of developing an anti-corruption programme; 7) procedural aspects of making a decision on implementing an anti-corruption programme in the organisation; 8) implementation of the corruption risk management model in the organisation's activities, including the relevant stages.

Based on the results of the study of the content of corruption risks and the process of managing them, proposed amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" (The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" of 14 October 2014, No. 1700-VII).

It was concluded that the phenomenon of overcoming corruption risks in law enforcement bodies represents a system of appropriate measures, which can be divided into the following groups: 1) general; 2) special; 3) local. General measures are defined within the framework of the general provisions of the current international and domestic legislation, which applies to all subjects in the field of anti-corruption legal regulation, in

particular to officials of state authorities. Special ones reflect the specifics of such measures within the limits of the respective law enforcement agency, which is reflected in the content of the anti-corruption programme for the respective period. Local ones appear within the framework of the relevant law enforcement body (police), which is mediated by the anti-corruption programme of this particular body.

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