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THE INITIAL GROUNDS FOR THE LEGAL DYSFUNCTION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY AT THE LEVEL OF A REAL THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Culture, and the material objects that express it, are organized around an economy of exchange between preservation and destruction. The volatility of all material media that humans desire and evolve into culture forms for representing, recording and communicating experiences between one another, work to extend communication beyond the temporal and physical limitations of the life of the human body (Stapleton 2022, p. 178). Such anti-corruption intentions and expectations, which are not based on scientifically proven, comprehensive knowledge about the mechanism of corruption neutralization, and are not materialized in cultural artifacts in the form of legislative and judicial acts, become illusory. Language in such contexts means a tendency inherent in the relevant subjects, technology, art, justice or religion, to the content transfer to the mind. Every expression of human mental life can be understood as a kind of language, and this understanding, in the manner of a true method, everywhere raises new questions. It is possible to talk about a language of music and of sculpture, about a language of justice. All communication of the mind contents is language. The words are only a particular case of human language and of the justice, poetry, or whatever underlying it or founded on it (Walter 1996, p. 62).

Incorruptible true to itself, penetrates infinitely deeper into the facts of the matter than sentimental ratiocination. The material content itself, which yields only to philosophical perception or, more precisely, to philosophical experience remains inaccessible to both, but whereas the latter leads into the abyss, the former attains the very ground where true knowledge is formed (Walter 1996, p. 299). The key to understanding this hypothesis lies in the details of both the subject of knowledge, integrity and its significance for law and economics, and their characteristics. Dishonest distortions

of legal relations and knowledge about it are changeable, often not obvious. In terms of content and form, they are all the more sophisticated, the more complex in terms of content and structure a person's consciousness is. They are distorted in the minds of legal subjects, as those who commit corrupt acts, and, often, also in the minds of citizens who give a legal assessment to these acts. The consciousness of society and its groups (ethnic, religious, labor, etc.) is layered on the interrelationships of all these components. The overarching or higher order ontological categories characteristic of cognitive science are: individuals (or objects), states, processes, and capacities (Khalidi 2023, p. 237). Furthermore, a collective intention provides the participants with collective reason for action that can – but need not – overlap with their personal intentions (Rota 2023, p. 220).

Nations, peoples represent a special legal phenomenon, a meta-legal subject. They are not direct participants in legal relations, they pursue their interests through other persons. These are spiritual and legal communities of people, that fundamentally distinguishes them from any legal entities, which are the result of legal communication and human interaction, and is expressed in the achieved unity of legal consciousness. They act as the basis of the integrity of legal systems, forming a single "legal field", are carriers of sovereignty, a source of public power, etc. (Makarenko 2019, p. 113–114). When there is less corruption, there is more innovation (Aghion 2021, p. 292). An inertial positive influence on any member of society can be expected from a social community with a high spiritual level of development (f. i., German, Portuguese, English, Japanese, Singaporean, Dutch, Scandinavian), and vice versa. Even if a person is not interested in the requirements of anti-corruption legislation, a society of such a civilizational quality certainly feeds him with information about proper legal practices, examples of lawful behavior and other cultural artifacts of social progress. Apart from how to perceive all this in a minimally sufficient volume, this person has no other way out. The function of violence in lawmaking is twofold, in the sense that lawmaking pursues as its end, with violence as the means, what is to be established as law,

but at the moment of instatement does not dismiss violence; rather, at this very moment of lawmaking, it specifically establishes as law not an end unalloyed by violence but one necessarily and intimately bound to it, under the title of power. Lawmaking is powermaking, assumption of power, and to that extent an immediate manifestation of violence. Justice is the principle of all divine end making, power the principle of all mythic lawmaking (Walter 1996, p. 248).

1.1. Correlations of human virtues and legislative requirements in the foundations of human community's unity: EU case

Despite the integrative processes taking place in the modern world, the development of cultures and separate areas of culture are connected with the preservation of each of its qualitative certainty. National legal cultures from these positions continue to act as carriers of traditions and innovations in law, ensuring the preservation of their uniqueness and separateness in interaction with the legal cultures of other states, regional legal cultures, as well as the legal culture of the world order. The unification of legislation and other components of the social system of Ukraine with the corresponding components of the social system of the nations that are part of the European Union is a dynamic process of interaction and mutual influence of national legal cultures, which requires guidance in order to preserve the national legal culture's ability to be an expression of those unique features legal mentality of the Ukrainian nation, which determine its viability – reproduction and maximum possible progress (Stanik 1999, p. 13–14). Otherwise, the achievement of goals will weaken the nation (Makarenko 2019, p. 189). Viability is a criterion for assessing the expediency of preserving a nation's traits. If the trait and/or value of a nation, the combination of such traits in a specific civilizational context and its dynamics does not allow it to reproduce and develop culture, then the nation must transform itself, namely: a) abandon the value and/or not rely on the trait, their combinations for a period as long as they do not allow her to progress; b) revive and use them if they

provide progress as a result of the changes that have taken place in the civilizational context. This kind of transformation will mean both the independent creation of new features and values of the national mentality, and their borrowing from those nations that express the legal mechanism of development at specific historical periods.

External connections of social communities actualize the concepts of regional and global influence on their integrity, and, accordingly, knowledge about it. Differences in national, ethnic, class, caste ethical and legal norms draw attention to distinctions in ethical and legal assessments of these social communities' representatives. Provided there is an internal social consensus on the main legal issues, there are reasons to talk about the possibility of unifying such a legal order with similar structures of the legal organization of other societies. Provided there is an internal social consensus on the main legal issues, there are reasons to talk about the possibility of unifying the legal order with similar structures in other societies. Civilization equalization between social communities involves the elimination of significantly different assessments of good virtues and their corresponding legal norms. One who already acts in a good way reaches the highest in good.

Key questions about the human good concern access to basic resources for survival and reproduction in current civilizations. Life always bears a hint of corruption to signify that it is composed of dead matter (Walter 1996, p. 478). Corrupt nations limit this access to such an extent that they simultaneously demonstrate downward demographic and technological trends, as well as a significant decline in artistic and scientific potential. In the "corrupt" countries, the relationship between tax burden and growth is negative, whereas it is significantly positive in "democratic" countries. More corrupt the government, the lower the threshold at which taxation begins to have a negative impact on growth. Taxation herewith constitutes an indispensable tool to stimulate growth and make it more inclusive. It enables the state to invest in growth levers such as education, health, research, and because it enables the state to redistribute wealth and insure individuals against idiosyncratic risks

(job loss, illness, skill obsolescence) and macroeconomic risks (war, financial crises etc.). But this tool must be used prudently, namely: its short-term effects on social mobility are not proven, excessive taxation can discourage innovation and consequently inhibit growth etc. (Aghion 2021, p. 101, 103). Countries with a tendency to corruptly distort the law consume not for the sake of, but against the goals of progress.

One significant consequence of this interaction between the degree of development and the impact of competition on a nation's growth concerns corruption. The more corruption there is, the greater the ability of incumbent firms to pressure politicians to reduce competition and prevent the entry of new firms. Expect corruption to inhibit growth more in advanced countries (Aghion 2021, p. 139). The association of such nations with their opposite is not something unequal, but entirely artificial according to the parameter of integrity in law. Formally, such unions are possible, but they become a legal reality after they actually regulate legal relations, based on the good virtues of everyone. Human defects, pretentiousness, whims, evil deeds and immoral offenses should make up a small, up to 10%, volume of legal relations. Otherwise, the declaration of unity based on the principle of the rule of law does not become a fact that strengthens the union. The logic of the civilization's history convinces that the scale of these unions, even at the regional level, is a long-term and labor-intensive matter. Both of these parameters mean the need to ensure the succession of generations. The results of achievements must be perceived by the successors at the appropriate level of spiritual vibrations of knowledge about the mechanisms of the permanent legal assurance dominance of the integrity.

The concept of legal acculturation, dialogue of legal cultures, dynamics of legal cultures (A. F. Kryzhanivskyi, M. V. Tsvik) contributes to the search for acceptable solutions for the successful international unification of mechanisms for ensuring the dominance of human virtues in legal relations. Its content touches on the interaction and mutual influence of national legal cultures at the level of public authority, private-legal relations,

science, legislation, as well as the stability, positive and negative nature of the national legal cultures interaction, the strength of their identity, the ability to assimilate innovations without deforming one's own legal values (Stanik 1999, p. 13). Globally, the legal intentions of the regional associations of nations have not yet been realized. The reasons for this are that the focus of public authorities' attention of each country during integration is not focused on the fundamental legal concept of integrity, the rule of law, but on applied issues of military security, economic potential, etc. The second factor of disintegration is the actual unpreparedness of some nations for the civilizational progressive legal and ethical standards of other nations. The solution to the third issue of regional and global integration of people on the basis of good virtues lies in the ability of social associations to use the strong features that are specific to each nation (ethnic group) included in such an association. We see the proof of this ability of the nation's unification in the capacity of every single nation to determine the productive features of each of its participants and use them effectively. Otherwise, an international analogue of mutual feeding with the energy of good virtues does not arise. The fourth factor in the natural global disintegration of nations is transnational corruption. Some nations show a consumerist attitude towards others. Social justice of technologically advanced nations is ensured to one degree or another through the other nation's exploitation, social injustice in such less developed nations. Globalization can work in a world of convergent values and effective conflict management. Governance – the processes and rules that govern an organization – are core to manifest the integration of profit and purpose. This includes creative practices that manifest crucial values, and make them come alive. F. i., a key challenge for the international community will be to ensure that in the future international criminal justice practice and values become grounds for evidence-collection successfully feeds into systematic prosecutions before courts and tribunals that respect due process and its ontology of human virtues (Ankersen 2021, p. 14, 110, 124).

The above-mentioned reasons for the lack of global consensus and sincerity regarding the possibilities of legal enforcement of the human virtues dominance in legal relations determine at least the trends of population migration, refugees and other global problems. All other things being equal (lat. ceteris paribus), a person migrates to the social environment that is closest to him in terms of spiritual development: culture, lifestyle, traditions, methods of communication, etc. Legal traditions are produced directly by participants in legal relations, thanks to the experience of the people. Legal heritage is created both by scientists (legal doctrine), ideologists (ideology of the state), and the people (participants in legal relations). Both legal heritage and legal tradition perform the function of transmission. These phenomena of legal reality move from the past to the present and are preserved in socio-legal memory. The preservation and use of elements from the previous legal system is carried out both as a result of a critical rethinking of the legal heritage, and as a result of the objective impossibility of abandoning that part of it that constitutes legal traditions (Kobko-Odarii 2021, p. 48). The practice of EU enlargement has proven that the adaptation of the associated countries national legislation with the legal reality of the EU must be balanced and have the character of both hard and soft legal obligations of the parties depending on the spheres in which harmonization is carried out, taking into account the special nature of relations with a specific country. In order to ensure the flexibility of the processes of worldview adaptation of the broad section's population of Ukraine to the perception of the universal legal values content of the EU, legal and cultural communication between Ukraine and the EU should be filled with practical content at all levels (Petryshyn 2022, p. 97).

1.2. Laminarity, reciprocity, mutual enrichment and other immanent features of the European nations law and integrity interaction

The community of people is based on their virtues. The saturation of such virtues is directly proportional to the ability of people united on this basis to reproduce the level of material and spiritual values. F. i., if the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Ukrainian nations have a heightened aesthetic sense, other nations that lack it use the capabilities of these nations to invent original design solutions. The alternative modes of looking involve a distinct bodily and sensory dimension that can blur the line between a representation and what it represents, and invites us to grasp certain images as an embodiment of a spiritual presence, without reducing them to mere symbols of something else (Rota 2023, p. 195).

The state accumulates the energy and will of the nation (Makarenko 2019, p. 189). Its dysfunction is the result of ignoring the significance of the unique features of the nation mentality. For the nation, this means a shift towards the dominance of human defects that distort the nature of law in legislation, administrative and judicial acts of its application. The scale and duration of such distortions, which are classified as corruption violations in the field of public-legal relations, cause wars, famines, genocides and other acute social crises, excluding opportunities for the progress of all humanity. F. i., the complexities of the current situation in Ukraine are manifested in the absence of economic growth, decrease in the standard of the population majority living, strengthening of corruption in power structures, the decline in the level of society morality, stagnation of the national culture development (Makarenko 2019, p. 329). The extermination by the communists of the intellectually developed population of Ukraine during 1917–1991 meant the loss of the Ukrainian nation ability after 1991 to reproduce its economic (demographic, technological, spiritual-cultural) potential, to neutralize corrupt distortions, the theft of national wealth by individuals, etc. Ukrainian jurists, analyzing the current state of the national legislation system, point out that

its typical feature today is imbalance, contradiction, substantive imperfection, corruption, etc. (Popadynets 2020, p. 42). Since 1991, the economy and politics, and often jurisprudence, have been managed in Ukraine by people who failed to prevent critical threats to national security, enabled the theft of national wealth, the dominance of bribery, nepotism and other forms of corruption, profound inequality for the majority of the population, and its cultural decline and other social injustice.

As an illustration, it can be stated that the majority of enterprises were headed by people not by vocation, but and due to corrupt distortions and/or violence. Accordingly, the work of these enterprises became inefficient, wages were paid unreasonably low, and the enterprises gradually went bankrupt and/or became burdensome for the social system. Standard schemes of inefficiency have become the following criminal actions, namely: a) borrowing from banks for unprofitable projects and not returning these loans; b) use of company funds for own purposes; c) a cycle of organized bankruptcies of the same enterprise, which changes only the names, but leaves the production facilities, personnel. The construction of homo economicus, rational being par excellence, turned out to be a failed attempt to construct an ahistorical and transcendent subject, provided with a universal and instrumental rationality applicable at any time and to any social activity (Herscovici 2023, p. 76).

The results for such public authorities and entrepreneurs were economic decline and the loss of the ability to effectively prevent military aggression from the outside. In this connection, the words of the judge William Douglas sound appropriate: “Absolute discretion, like corruption, marks the beginning of the end of liberty” (Powderly 2020, p. 306). F. i., the ability to reproduce and process dairy and meat raw materials, as well to make food products from it has been significantly weakened. Another examples, namely: a) since 2008, Ukraine has stopped manufacturing artificial respiration devices, which became critically necessary from the end of 2019 to the beginning of 2020, when the lung damage of Ukrainians millions spread as a result of exposure to the COVID-19 virus; b) since 1995, a single plant

of Ukraine, which has a full cycle of car production, was unable to eliminate technological backwardness and restore competitiveness due to corruption. The management and technological solutions proposed for this purpose by foreign companies – Peugeot, Fiat, General Motors (in particular, Adam Opel GmbH and others), Daewoo were mostly rejected. The destructive influence of corruption on the organizational abilities of public officials and entrepreneurs has excluded the implementation of projects in rocket-building, aircraft-building, ship-building, tank-building, automobile-building and other science-intensive industries. The tendency of the domestic management system dependence on the virtues of other nations persists until now. All the while it grew exponentially, covering more and more areas of governance and regulation where we needed progressive solutions that other nations already had. States form anti-corruption associations based on the criteria of jurisdictional, managerial and expert control over the spread of corruption, which demonstrate spiritual poverty and economic failure. Ukraine ratified international treaties in the field of corruption prevention with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; the UN Human Rights Council in the person of the special rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Group of States against Corruption, the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Eurojust, Europol, the European Partners Against Corruption, the European Anti-Fraud Office, the International Anti-Money Laundering Group, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Interpol, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Empirical material on the causes of public governance and private management dysfunction of material production various spheres enables the legal solutions formulation that eliminate the determinants of this dysfunction, namely: corruption distortions and their numerous bifurcations in the form of organized crime. New concepts, lists of features, reasons and other components of legal formulas should cover corruption practices regularly reproduced in social relations, recognizing them as torts, as well

as properly describing the jurisdictional procedures for bringing disciplinary, administrative and criminal responsibility for corruption offenses. F. i., during crime investigation for obtaining an illegal benefit the person of the bribe-taker is of interest, because in his criminal activity he uses his official position, causing significant damage to the state prestige, the performance of whose functions belongs to this person. The person of the briber has several features that characterize him from different angles: a) from the point of view of his public-authority powers correct management; b) his attitude towards its (free, not oriented towards legal orders, allowing violations bordering on abuse or crimes; with fear that is connected with the fear of responsibility, loss of the position; within the parameters and limits established in legislation and job functions); c) the point of view of moral principles; d) the nature of the person; e) the tendency to all kinds of abuse, connections with criminal groups, etc. (Myshkov 2005, p. 45–47).

1.3. Verification of illegal components in the national anti-corruption legislation

The effect of punishment for corruption requires a change in the behavior of the absolute majority of public officials from cynical contempt for law and morality to respect for these values, as well for justice and equality in interaction with other citizens. It is important to eliminate corruption and administrative pressure on judges as the biggest obstacle to domestic justice which based the rule of law and thereby guarantees the protection of the business entities interests, on which the economic well-being of all depends. It is the duty of the judge to receive every offer of evidence, apparently material suggested to him, though the parties themselves through negligence, ignorance, or corrupt collusion, should not bring it forward. A judge is not placed in that high situation merely as a passive instrument of the parties. He has a duty of his own, independent of them, and that duty is to investigate the truth. Amongst the primary responsibilities of the judicial function is to

render judgment on the basis of the interpretation of applicable rules to adjudicated facts, and to do so expeditiously and in accordance with procedural fairness (Powderly 2020, p. 277).

The transparency of relations between state authorities and non-governmental organizations should be built through the public trust increasing in state bodies as a result of reducing corruption risks, effective use of funds, state financial support of non-governmental organizations, enshrining in national legislation European principles and standards regarding the interaction of state authorities with non-governmental organizations, ensuring unification and standardization of relations rules and procedures between authorities and citizens (Popadynets 2020, p. 129, 171). Demonstration of good virtues by one's own example should be a standard in the work team, supported by colleagues and accompanied by thematic enlightening, educational and cultural events. All these measures require the establishment of a fair economic basis. Money is a store of value, and the standard in terms of which debts, and other legal obligations, habits, opinions, conventions, in short, all kinds of relations between men, are more or less rigidly fixed. Regarding individual freedom, it must be limited in such a way that the conditions of reproduction of that collectivity are ensured: Adam Smith, for example, recognizes the necessity to maintain the general conditions that allow the reproduction of capitalist society: legitimation and respect for private property, based on the establishment of legal and state structures. Economic freedom can only be effective once these general conditions are realized (Herscovici 2023, p. 152, 187). If according to the results of labor activity, the distribution of benefits will take place contrary to the quality of the human abilities manifestation, and on artificial, far-fetched grounds, then the authority of good virtues, educational programs about the value of integrity and other progressive ideas will not be sustainable and long-term.

The course of social relations based on the rule of law and human traits relevant to it, among other things, is determined by the behavior of political subjects who receive a mandate from the people to solve national and local public problems. Any

distortion of the specified values of law and morality by anyone from the parliament and local councils significantly weakens the anti-corruption policy. If such violations are large-scale, massive, then there is no reason at all to talk about success in eliminating corruption distortions. Theft of public property and other disregard for public interests by the public administration (the government and the executive committee of the local council), and even more so by representatives of justice (judges, prosecutors, investigators, police) and numerous inspectors of various services – personnel, disciplinary commissions, customs, border, fish protection, forest protection, antimonopoly, financial, etc. – forms the reality of a nihilistic attitude to the law and good human virtues. The despondency of citizens generated and fueled by such content cannot be overcome either by the amount or content of scientific anti-corruption knowledge. The limit of the legal cognition effect in the field of anti-corruption is set by corruption offenses committed by public authorities' officials. Their defects limit the development of everyone. The pursuit of private interest during the exercise of public authority narrows the society positive prospects. In fact, these prospects are closed, accordingly, the request for legal knowledge, which by definition concerns the public interest, is excluded. In this situation, the scientist and the knowledge he produces look illusory. The social reality of the corrupt mechanism of building relations, where corrupt distortions exclude the legal essence of these relations, becomes more understandable and expected. Instead, people saturate their interactions with each other with violence, injustice, human suffering, existential degradation, and other consequences of symptoms of the perversion of human consciousness. The decay of justice in state institutions is a cyclical and inevitable regression from an originary point of the violent establishment of law. Whether subscribing to either natural or positive law, where 'natural law … regards violence as a natural datum' and 'positive law … sees violence as a product of history', violence is an unavoidable part of both the establishment and perpetuation of law, which is legitimized by the abstracted assumption of justice (Walter 1996, p. 536–537; Stapleton 2022, p. 37).

1.4. Dichotomy of corruption and legal institutions for its elimination as part of national security

The interdisciplinary nature of the anti-corruption knowledge subject makes it very difficult both for cognition and for further implementation in life. There are so many links and relationships of the legal mechanism that it becomes easy to violate their logic and/or distort their meaning in practice. When such links violate massively, for a long time, in the face of weak resistance from the population and/or with the conspiracy of criminals, then corruption dominates and it is too difficult to deal with it using classic tools of administrative and criminal law. Their delict norms are becoming insufficient. It is possible to counteract corrupt distortions and thereby ensure the openness for legal opportunities on the basis of correctly structured and sufficiently meaningful scientific knowledge, as well as on the condition of its timely updating and consistent implementation into social reality. Otherwise, this kind of knowledge is impossible, because an exceptionally deeply corrupt society does not become a suitable environment for collecting empirical data in it, sufficient for proper verification of the scientific hypotheses and conclusions truth. This relationship determines the need for each nation to compare itself with each other according to the criterion of the corruption presence in real life. It is like daily gymnastics for the physical body of a person. The community of people needs a daily, weekly, monthly, annual and long-term check on the conformity of their communication practices with the nature of law embodied in human virtues. According to the results of such a comparison, the more corrupt nation necessarily needs help from the less corrupt nation and their associations. This is aid in the form of knowledge transfer about more virtuous practices of public administration, justice, political communication, creation of legislative norms, etc. F. i., academic mobility project “Enhancing legal research capacity and excellence” within the UKRI Twinning Program (Dr Hannah Bows J., Durham University; July 2–23, 2023). The comparative legal method of implementing transnational anti-corruption policy

also involves taking into account the specifics of national features of building legal relations and the appropriate adaptation of such borrowed knowledge.

Illustrative accompaniment of the above-mentioned transfer of knowledge is the experience of relatively corruption-free countries. F. i., if in the Federal Republic of Germany the freedom to express the will of everyone and severe, unavoidable punishments for offenses are the basic principles of the legal order, then in Ukraine this freedom is significantly corrected by coercion, violence (of the family, the labor team, public authorities), and the jurisdictional procedures and practices of its application are corrupt vulnerable enough that punishment can be avoided. If in Singapore public consensus is ensured on the issue of high financial support for public servants, then in Ukraine the worldview range does not foresee such a consensus. On the contrary, there is an increase in the tendency of legal infantilism in terms of overestimation of the ability to work effectively with the funds allocated for this, in particular at the local level, as well as mistrust of public authorities. Equally simplified in corrupt societies is the condescending attitude towards the incompetence of public authorities, tolerance towards their unreasonably large material support, in particular members of parliament, judges, and law enforcement officers. The social mission of each layer of public power imposes on each of its representative's responsibility for the actions of all his colleagues. Concomitantly, there is no correlation between the corruption offense act by a public official and the related reduction in funding for members of his labor team who hold equivalent positions and/or have a similar legal status. F. i., committing a corruption offence by a member of parliament should mean a proportional reduction in the funding of other members of the institution. The basis of this calculation is the aggregate amount of bribes and illegal enrichment, which was determined in court decisions on the guilt of the relevant public-power structures representatives.

The experience of Canada, New Zealand, the AUKUS countries and the EU in delimiting the spheres of each public servant responsibility

with properly detailed job instructions is useful for dynamic integration into the standards of a high legal culture. For Ukraine, this means, first of all, the need to carry out the entire scope of legal work on the development and implementation of such instructions. And, secondly, to reflect in these instructions' cases of manifestations of a public servant good initiative, which is aimed at achieving legitimate goals and/or ensured their achievement, although formally such an action contradicts the provisions of legislative requirements. It is quite possible to implement this recommendation within the limits of detailing the praxeological dimension of the rule of law principle for each area of public administration. The success of the implementation of this anti-corruption measure correlates with the public official's material motivation. The impulse toward purity sometimes becomes divorced from the yearning for justice. It then loses itself in minutiae only to re-emerge like a phantom, exaggerated in largescale events as a mixture in which purity and impurity can no longer be distinguished. There can be no ultimately enduring metaphysical purity without a struggle to perceive the highest and most extreme laws governing the world (Walter 1996, p. 112). The appearance of social order, or 'civilization' is also the evolution of the political will to impose prohibitions on the bodies and behaviours of those who live within it. This imposition is largely achieved through the expression of laws in the semiotic systems of visual cultures (Stapleton 2022, p. 13). The epistemological request for the transparency of legislative, administrative and judicial decisions of public authorities is considered within the framework of theories of open civil society; legal, social state; electronic governance and justice; as well as information security on the background of global military, food, financial and other challenges, anti-terrorist policy as a component of national security, etc.

Scientific disciplines and subdisciplines are related in intricate ways, notably by means of "interfield theories" that do not entail a direct or indirect reduction between them. For one thing, we might move beyond the categories that we currently use to explain and predict people's actions and utterances, and that we would

largely replace them with a new cognitive lexicon. For another, theoretical advances are often made by introducing new categories alongside current ones, or by dividing our current categories into sub categories while preserving the original categories (Khalidi 2023, p. 240, 242). Definition of values, notions, concepts and other theoretical constructs of law, accompanied by comprehensive, exhaustive explanations of the ways of structuring thought processes and their results, constitutes the initial basis of transformations in anti-corruption creation and application of tort, incentive and other legal norms. Hypotheses and sanctions of corruption offenses subject to labor, service, administrative and criminal law. Its disclosure requires, among other things, thorough criminological knowledge. Litigation Attorneys conduct legal research and perform various legal tasks each day (Echaore-McDavid 2007, p. 44).

For excessively corrupt countries (where the loss of national wealth and the halting of progress is the measure), even the proper definition of corruption offenses becomes impossible, in accordance with the available domestic and foreign scientific doctrine. F. i., favoritism, nepotism and familism in public service are not recognized as separate offenses in domestic anti-corruption legislation, but have become part of legal abstractions within the framework of institutions for combating discrimination in the workplace and in other areas of material benefits distribution, conflict of interests, co-working and combining jobs/positions. The second weak link of the delict dimension of anti-corruption law is the procedural side. Herewith, any stage of the anti-corruption jurisdictional process becomes vulnerable to corruption interference – from the moment of drawing up the materials of the corruption case until the court renders the final decision on it. Adherence to procedural deadlines, the accuracy and completeness of the procedural documents content, the sufficiency of a corrupt act evidence can be weakened by biased assessments of unscrupulous law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges. In this case, excellent knowledge of forensic methods and tactics of criminal corruption and/or related organized crime investigation, professional applying of covert investigative actions, i.e. the practical

side of investigative actions within the criminal process, are also leveled off. Simultaneously, knowledge of typical techniques and operations for the preparing, committing and concealing of crimes, characteristic traces of illegal acts, personal characteristics of persons who commit crimes, and other elements of the criminal mechanism is an important prerequisite for creating effective recommendations of a tactical nature aimed at solving the tasks of the investigator in anti-corruption criminal proceedings (Tarkan 2021, p. 26).

Another variant of the law destruction can be manifested in illegal political, criminal and/or other pressure on representatives of justice in order to make illegal decisions on the corruption case that is under their jurisdiction. A variation of the procedural sabotage of corruption cases is expressed by overly centralized law enforcement structures that concentrate authority over all components of the legal order, from minor offenses to crimes against humanity and national security. Such structures are characterized by unreasonably broad powers without clearly and exhaustively defined boundaries, without scientific justification, both the scope and the content of such powers. F. i., such structures included the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, the current federal security service of the russian federation. However, the disadvantage of an overly strong executive is that political leaders can abuse their power to prevent innovations that might threaten their power or to enrich themselves rather than enacting effective reforms, and potentially, in the long term, they may abuse their power in order to perpetuate it. In other words, an overly strong executive can drift toward autocracy, generating corruption to the detriment of innovation, and thus weakening a nation's prosperity (Aghion 2021, p. 295). Understanding these patterns of management procedures distortion in the law enforcement sphere presupposes the creation of specialized courts, law enforcement and other bodies that naturally balance and/or control each other, compete with each other in matters of public recognition, trust of citizens, efficiency, demonstration of their own unique features and irreplaceability and/or the virtue of its employees. According to this logic, nations with

deep corruption problems are forming specialized anti-corruption agencies, bureaus, prosecutor's offices, and courts.

The development of jurisdictional systems with dysfunction, which reveals a corruption ontology, requires support from the justice bodies of nations free from corruption and fruitful cooperation in this area according to the norms of international law, updating relevant scientific conceptualisation. Systemic bias is usually understood as occurring whenever a system or institution consistently produces outcomes that favor one group or set of individuals over others. These products can include beliefs and judgments. Thus, a legal system is systemically biased when it generates legal judgments that favor corrupted persons over honest people. A financial system is when it consistently produces financial judgments that do the same. It is well-known that liberal democracies and their institutions are rife with systemic bias – what we might call institutional bias. Institutional bias is best seen as corruption – a rot that eats away at institutions and produces unjust outcomes. It is not all that difficult to spot, but it is challenging to stop – because those who benefit from those systems tend to be those in power. But there is another kind of systemic bias that lies farther below the surface and is accordingly more challenging to even expose. This kind of bias operates not at the level of institutional systems but in conceptual systems. It comes in different forms, but since it involves or is the result of kinds of systemic bias, and bias of that sort is a kind of corruption, I will call it epistemic corruption. A conceptual system is epistemically corrupt when its concepts are consistently used to produce unjustified and false judgments on some range of subjects that favor one group of people over another. So understood, epistemic corruption is an element in other forms of systemic corruption since it works at the level of how people think, and how people think affects how they act. The corruption of institutional bias is a result of epistemic corruption (Samaržija 2023, p. 242).

The anthropologically determined international character of law assumes the unification of states and peoples, their economies, cultures and ideologies. The same nature of a person allows to achieve the same legal result anywhere, in particular the priority

and affirmation in jurisdictional and other social practices of human virtues, rather than vices. The making and reproduction of culture requires novelty, creativity, and a sense of biological mortality by communicating an idea into an imagined future. Cultural objects and forms also imply destruction, and the fragile energetic limitations of both humanity and objects created by it. The desire for an experience free from the utility of survival, through the 'nonproductive expenditure of energy', appears in the impulse to represent a thought, idea or experience to other bodies and to make it manifest in the world, separate from one's own agency, in other words, the impulse to immortality, exists in the birth of art (Stapleton 2022, p. 12).

Conclusions. Therefore, the effective elimination of the dominance of human vices by means of legislation and law enforcement practices becomes effective when the reproducible knowledge reflects awareness of the entire complex of nurturing issues the manifestation of good virtues and their suppression. Otherwise, both economic reproduction and economic progress are excluded. For Ukraine, these two processes now depend on the understanding of the respective progressive solutions guided by the highly developed nations of the EU. In fact, integration into it is historically determined and currently historically inevitable, and therefore requires meaningful dynamic transformations of domestic legislation. The most urgent direction of these transformations requires interdisciplinary knowledge related to countering corruption and its minimization. The epistemological context of the creation and application of anti-corruption legal norms consists of scientifically proven, comprehensive knowledge about the mechanism of corruption neutralization by means of coercion, encouragement etc. This knowledge is characterized by its subject and content, the information of which enables a correct understanding and explanation of this subject. The subject of knowledge is virtue, which is ensured by law. Expanding and deepening knowledge necessarily involves moving from the abstract to the concrete in thinking, a comparative approach to studying

the acceptable experience of nations that have successfully neutralized corrupt distortions of the legal content in social relations. Implementation of financial responsibility of the labor collective for the unscrupulous actions of its members and fulfillment the other innovative solutions in the field of jurisdictional mechanisms of anti-corruption policy are appeared in the national legal space through harmonization all its constructive components (concepts, axiological values, etc.).