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# UKRAINIAN AND GLOBAL EXPERIENCE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION: LEGAL, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MECHANISM

## ABSTRACT

According to the results of the study, it was concluded that corruption in the state leads to a decrease in the efficiency of the economy, an increase in poverty and social inequality, a widening gap between society and power, the transformation of politics into the sphere of distribution of national wealth, the decomposition of the moral foundations of society, and harm to the prestige of the country at the international level. The foreign experience in the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy in the context of the domestic and foreign policies of Finland, Germany and Switzerland was analyzed, which made it possible to focus on the need to form a mechanism for anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration, harmonized with the general anti-corruption policy through the establishment. The article identifies effective measures to combat corruption in the state: strong political will of the top leadership of the state to fight corruption, organized social control by civil society throughout the system of public administration, strict accountability of persons vested with the power to a truly independent body monitors cleanliness activities of civil servants. The place of corruption in the shadow economy has been studied with the allocation of types of measures to overcome it: legal, economic and financial, social. The mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration are explained. Proposed measures to combat corruption in the migration sphere. A procedure for monitoring corruption risks and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere has been defined. The components of the developed model for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration are systematized.

**Keywords:** anti-corruption activities, anti-corruption policy, migration, corruption, illegal migration, legal mechanism, economic mechanism, law enforcement agencies

**JEL Classification:** F22, H11, H56

## INTRODUCTION

The mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration are especially important from the standpoint of ensuring both the internal security of the State Migration Service and the security of the state border and national security in general. Yes, with the help of anti-corruption mechanisms, it is possible to reduce the level of illegal migration and ensure the efficiency of the State Migration Service.

It is worth noting that the issue of corruption in the migration sphere was raised in analytical reports, and in 2020 the head of the State Migration Service, in the context of the report on the body's anti-corruption policy, noted the following (Naumenko, 2020): "In general, throughout 2020, only separately Through certain channels of communication, the Department for the Prevention and Detection of Corruption of the State Customs Service received 37 reports of possible corrupt practices by employees of the Migration Service. Of these, information about 8 relevant facts was transferred to the

National Police of Ukraine - to take appropriate response measures. It is also ensured that general crime prevention measures are taken in the system of territorial bodies of the Migration Service to prevent abuse of official position by VHI employees in order to obtain unlawful benefits in the provision of administrative services - in particular, by conducting appropriate training for VHI employees to improve their skills to prevent corruption counteract manifestations of corruption in public service, and the like.

In the context of the above, the scientific search for the formation of a comprehensive model for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration is being updated.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues of anti-corruption activities were raised by the following domestic: I.A. Dragan (2019) investigated "the direct impact of corruption on the state economic policy"; Y. Shpak, I. Bandura, R. Primush, V. Dokalenko & V. Abdullayev (2022). defined "the process of formation of anti-corruption consciousness as one of the areas of interaction between public authorities and civil society institutions"; V. Nonik (2019) determined "the methodological features of the development and implementation of the regional anti-corruption strategy and presented a set of proposals for improving the mechanisms for the formation and implementation of the state's anti-corruption policy"; L. Dorofeieva (2022) analyzed the system of anti-corruption measures in the civil service and indicated that "the formation and control of the virtue of the behavior of officials is a priority activity of the customs administrations of European countries"; L. Karpenko, M. Izha, D. Verbitsky & O. Burdeinyi (2023). presented "practical recommendations for improving effective anti-corruption policy in Ukraine and ways for using state regulatory imperatives to combat systemic corruption in the national economy"; I. Mordas (2022) identified "priority directions for further formation and implementation of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine, taking into account European integration aspirations and existing international standards".

Foreign scientists are also engaged in the researched issue: A. Doig (1995) determined the features of the formation of anti-corruption strategies and drew attention to "a practicable, effective and sustainable means is available to deal with corruption from preventative, investigative and reform perspectives"; A.J. Brown, F. Heinrich (2017) examined "the recent evolution of one of the major anti-corruption governance assessment approaches of the last 20 years: the National Integrity System (NIS) assessments developed by the global anti-corruption NGO"; A. Boly, R. Gillanders (2018) analysed "policy-makers' incentives to fight corruption under different institutional qualities"; S. Rose-Ackerman (2011) draws attention to the fact that "internationally, the system of dispute resolution should begin to consider corruption and self-dealing. Perhaps a new international institution is needed to highlight these concerns, or perhaps the arbitral regime and domestic courts can become more open to allegations of corruption"; H. Wahyono & B. S. Narmaditya (2022) examined "economic factors influencing the intention to apply anti-corruption values among local government bureaucracies, covering efficiency in consumption behaviour, productive behaviour, and subjective well-being".

Scientists have made a significant contribution to the development of anti-corruption policy. However, today there remains a need for a comprehensive model of anti-corruption activities both at the level of the migration service and the state as a whole.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the article is to justify the approach to the formation and implementation of legal, economic and financial mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the field of prevention and counteraction of illegal migration. Achieving the goal is carried out through the completion of tasks:

- to analyze the foreign experience of the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy in the context of the domestic and foreign policy of Finland, Germany and Switzerland;
- determine the place of corruption in the shadow economy with the selection of types of measures to overcome it;
- propose measures to combat corruption in the migration sphere;
- to identify the procedure for monitoring corruption risks and assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere;
- to develop a model of formation and implementation of legal, economic and financial mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the field of prevention and counteraction of illegal migration.

## METHODS

The specified goal and tasks of the article are implemented using general scientific methods of research. By using analysis and synthesis the authors studied the foreign experience of the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy in the context of the domestic and foreign policy of Finland, Germany and Switzerland. Also determined the place of corruption in the shadow economy with the selection of types of measures to overcome it based on induction and deduction. Methods of comparison and generalization allowed to propose measures to combat corruption in the migration sphere and to identify the procedure for monitoring corruption risks and assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere. Based on the use of the modelling method developed a model of formation and implementation of legal, economic and financial mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the field of prevention and counteraction of illegal migration.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overcoming corruption is extremely important since this phenomenon poses a danger to the state, society and each individual.

In a country affected by corruption, the efficiency of the economy is sharply reduced, poverty and social inequality are increasing, the gap between society and government is widening, politics is turning into a sphere of distribution of national wealth, the moral foundations of society are decomposing, and the prestige of the country at the international level is being damaged.

Corruption demonstrates the complete indifference of public officials to the public good, the law, the people and every citizen. Corruption devalues state power and leads to a deepening of the stratification of the population in terms of the level of real income received. Corruption is a global problem in every country and this problem must be fought.

Practice shows that "the perfection of legal support and the existence of an effective system for combating corruption at the national and international levels is perhaps the most important condition for successfully overcoming this phenomenon" (Kosyachenko, 2020).

Over the past year, Ukraine's performance in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) has increased by 3 points. Out of 33 points out of 100 possible, we got 117th place out of 180 countries in the HRE list. Next to us in the ranking are Egypt, African Eswatini (Swaziland), Nepal, Sierra Leone and Zambia - all these countries scored 33 points in CPI-2020. Among the neighbours, Moldova is the closest to Ukraine - 34 points and 115th place (+2 points). The European autocracies Belarus (47 points, 63rd place) and Russia (30 points, 129th place) also improved their performance compared to last year. The latter remains the only country that Ukraine is ahead of among its neighbours.

Hungary and Romania did not change their indicators over the year - both countries scored 44 points each and occupy 69th place. At the same time, last year's CE leaders among neighbours lost their points: Slovakia - 1 point, Poland - 2 points (Official website of Transparency International Ukraine, 2020).

The problem of corruption in the migration sphere is especially important in the context of the following provisions:

*Firstly*, corruption in the migration sphere leads to threats to the security of the state border and, as a consequence, to national security. Any manifestations of corruption can lead to crossing the state border in terms of departure - criminals; entry - terrorist organizations, extremists, refugees and other persons.

Domestic scientists (Hradovskaya, 2018; Zakharchenko, 2014) studying migration processes, point to the impact of corruption risks on them.

The intensification of migration processes, the participants of which are the population of Ukraine, necessitates the provision of effective public administration in this area, which is one of the priorities of state policy in general. At the same time, the implementation of these areas requires minimizing the impact of negative trends in this area, one of the determining among which is the spread of corruption in public authorities and administration.

Despite the measures taken by law enforcement and other government bodies of our country in the field of combating corruption, the scale of this phenomenon remains large.

Corruption in the migration sphere poses a significant threat to the national security of Ukraine, as it undermines the ability of the state to implement a migration policy adequate to the requirements of the time, hinders the implementation of the

foreign policy of the state, compromising it in the international arena, and also creating conditions for the commission of crimes associated with illegal migration, such as terrorist activities, drug smuggling, human trafficking, etc.

Scientific awareness of the phenomenon of corruption in the migration sphere, therefore, is necessary both to eliminate existing corruption risks and to organize adequate work of law enforcement officers and should be considered as one of the important areas for ensuring the national security of Ukraine (Hradovska, 2018).

*Secondly*, European integration processes necessitate the improvement of migration policy. The effectiveness of migration policy will depend on anti-corruption activities, which will reduce the level of illegal migration. "An effective migration policy is one of the main tasks of any state, as well as an indicator of its ability to ensure its sovereignty. The implementation of the European integration policy by our state also determines the need to ensure that the migration policy of Ukraine complies with the standards of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU). This implies, first of all, the elimination of the influence of negative factors on this area of activity of our state, among which corruption is a particular danger. Countering corruption in the migration sphere requires the development of a scientifically sound approach to this problem in the context of ensuring the national security of our state.

*Thirdly*, the need to comply with the state policy of Ukraine in various areas of public life, in particular in private prevention and combating corruption, international treaties and agreements that have been ratified, in particular the UN Convention against Corruption and the Anti-Corruption Conventions of the Council of Europe. International anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms (GRECO, OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Mechanism for Monitoring the Implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption) provided Ukraine with recommendations on anti-corruption measures. Ukraine has committed to regularly updating and implementing national action plans under the Open Government Partnership Initiative. Measures to prevent and combat corruption are key conditions for Ukraine's cooperation with the IMF, the EU (especially under the Visa Liberalization Action Plan), the US and other international partners.

*Fourthly*, effective mechanisms for anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere will increase the level of trust in the migration authorities and the states as a whole. "Combating corruption is one of the key factors in ensuring economic development and citizens' trust in public authorities. In the last decade, when characterizing the political, economic and social situation in Ukraine, there has been a significant increase in the spread of corruption and the strengthening of its influence on the main spheres of the state and society. Not receiving worthy opposition, it seeks to become an independent and highly influential social factor, destabilising the entire spectrum of political, economic, social and cultural traditions. In addition, corruption negatively affects the international prestige of Ukraine, which today is considered a deeply corrupt state" (Sobakar, 2020).

Corruption in the migration sphere contributes to the spread of transnational crime. The spread of corruption in the migration sphere leads to the compromise of Ukraine in the international arena, which leads, in particular, to the narrowing of the possibilities of law enforcement agencies of our country to participate in international operations to counter transnational organized crime. Obviously, operations to counter such types of crime as human trafficking, illegal migration, as well as other forms of transnational organized crime can be complicated by the spread of corruption in the implementation of migration policy. Therefore, countering this kind of corruption is one of the important areas for strengthening the ability of our country to effectively counter various forms of transnational organized crime in general (Hradovska, 2019).

"Ukraine has been a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking since the early 1990s. Men, women, and children are trafficked for the purposes of forced labour, begging and sexual and other forms of exploitation. The main countries of destination for trafficked Ukrainians have been the Russian Federation, Poland, and Turkey, as well as internal human trafficking within Ukraine" (USAID/UKRAINE, 2022).

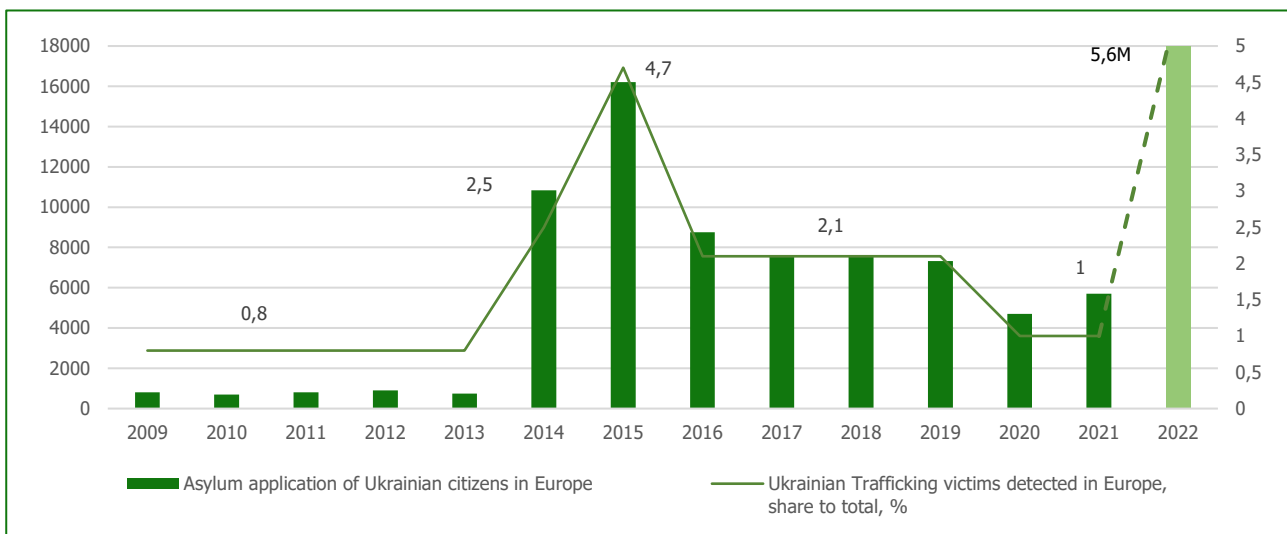
Prior to Russia's invasion in February 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Mission in Ukraine (The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Mission in Ukraine, 2023) estimated that "more than 300,000 Ukrainians had suffered from human trafficking since 1991. According to estimates of the State Labor Service of Ukraine 2023, 49,000 Ukrainians suffered from human trafficking during 2019-2023."

The issue of illegal migration has become more acute since 2014 (annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, occupation of parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine) and after the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine. Even before the Russian invasion, Ukraine was already facing an increase in human trafficking due to the COVID-19 pandemic and constant displacement from conflict-torn eastern Ukraine and occupied Crimea.

"The results of a national study aimed at finding out the vulnerability of Ukrainians, in the conditions of the war in Ukraine, to situations of human trafficking prove the following: 29% of Ukrainians are ready to accept a risky job offer abroad or in another settlement, while 27% of respondents would agree to accept one of the risky proposals for working abroad, in

particular: 17% are ready to work without formal registration of labour relations; 13% abroad and 9% in Ukraine are ready to work without being able to leave the workplace freely and in closed premises during work; 2% abroad and 2% in Ukraine are ready to voluntarily give the employer a mobile phone and other personal items for the period of employment; 1% abroad and 3% in Ukraine would give their passport to the employer for the entire period of work without formalizing the employment relationship" (State Labor Service of Ukraine, 2023).

The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2023) indicated: "Another example of a massive movement of people feeling convict that has increased the risk of trafficking in persons relates to the convict in Ukraine. From 2022 through August, the conflict in Ukraine has resulted in more than 7 million people displaced within the country and over 5.6 million refugees outside the country. Of the internally displaced population in Ukraine, as of July 2022, 64 per cent are females and 32 per cent are between the ages 18 and 35. Seventy-eight per cent of the internally displaced population reports being in immediate need of cash or financial support, an indicator that has rapidly escalated since March 2022 (49 per cent at that time). Economic need is also recorded as prevalent among Ukrainian refugees hosted in Central European countries. Being in economic need is the first risk factor for people to be targeted by traffickers".



**Figure 1. Relations between Ukrainian asylum applications and detection of Ukrainian trafficking victims in Western and Central Europe.** (Source: United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime, 2023)

According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (United Nations Office on Drugs And Crime, 2023), "the most common form of human trafficking (79%) is sexual exploitation. The victims of sexual exploitation are predominantly women and girls. Surprisingly, in 30% of the countries which provided information on the gender of traffickers, women make up the largest proportion of traffickers. In some parts of the world, women trafficking women is the norm. The second most common form of human trafficking is forced labour (18%), although this may be a misrepresentation because forced labour is less frequently detected and reported than trafficking for sexual exploitation. Worldwide, almost 20% of all trafficking victims are children. However, in some parts of Africa and the Mekong region, children are the majority (up to 100% in parts of West Africa)".

Consequently, anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration should be a logical continuation of the state anti-corruption policy, which should be based on advanced mechanisms that have shown their effectiveness in the world. Table 1 presents an analysis of the public policies of the countries of the European Union, showing the leading positions in the fight against corruption.

Considering foreign experience in the formation of anti-corruption policy, we believe that the mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration should be harmonized with the general anti-corruption policy through the establishment of effective mechanisms between law enforcement and migration agencies.

**Table 1. Foreign experience in the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy.** (Source: *moded on (Kubetska, Ostapenko, 2020)*)

Domestic policy	Foreign policy
FINLAND	
No special anti-corruption legislation. There are no special bodies whose activities are aimed at combating corruption. The improper benefit is regarded as part of the criminal offence and is always subject to the administrative regulations of the Civil Service Law, the Criminal Code, and the Constitution.	Finland has signed many international treaties: the EU Anti-Corruption Convention (1997); OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Agreement against Bribery of Foreign Public Officials (signed in December 1998, ratified in February 1999); Council of Europe Treaty on the Criminal Code against Corruption (signed in January 1999, ratified in October 2002); Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption (signed in June 2000, ratified in October 2001); United Nations Agreement against Organized Crime (signed in December 2000, ratified in February 2004); UN Agreement against Corruption (signed in December 2003, adopted in June 2006).
SWITZERLAND	
High moral standards have been set for officials; mandatory declaration of any gift's worth more than 200 SEK; Churches and public opinion play an important role in combating corruption; there are a number of anti-corruption public associations ("Institute against bribes" at the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce); open access to internal government documents, etc.	Like Finland, Switzerland has also signed and ratified a number of international anti-corruption treaties.
GERMANY	
Civil servants are personally liable for the legitimacy of their actions in the performance of their official duties; the duty of a civil servant is to inform about illegal actions that have become known to him, especially if it concerns corrupt actions; civil servants are allowed to receive a gift, the value of which does not exceed 20 German marks; a register of corrupt private organizations was created to prevent contacts with state bodies; a list of positions most prone to corruption and the rotation of personnel in these positions, etc., was determined.	There is a special procedure for the ratification of international treaties, including in the field of combating corruption. Germany has ratified and become a full party to only certain anti-corruption conventions, while many other conventions have remained unratified (although signed) - the UN Convention against Corruption (signed by Germany in 1999), the CE Criminal Law Convention on Corruption <sup>3</sup> (signed in 2019).

Kubetska and Ostapenko (2020) point to the need to transform both domestic and foreign policies in the context of preventing and combating corruption, in particular:

- internal policy: in order to overcome corruption, it is necessary, through establishing and proving the fact of corruption, to prohibit work in public authorities and eliminate social guarantees, in particular, pensions for such persons; submission of a declaration by civil servants on the absence of debts, etc.;
- foreign policy: UN Convention against Corruption (signed by Ukraine on December 11, 2003, ratified on October 18, 2006, entered into force for Ukraine on January 1, 2010); Civil Convention against Corruption (signed by Ukraine on November 4, 1999, ratified on March 16, 2005, entered into force for Ukraine on January 1, 2006, in connection with which Ukraine became the fortieth member of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)); Criminal Convention against Corruption (signed by Ukraine on January 27, 1999, ratified on October 18, 2006, entered into force for Ukraine on March 1, 2010); Additional Protocol to the Criminal Convention against Corruption (signed by Ukraine on May 15, 2003, ratified on October 18, 2006, entered into force for Ukraine on March 1, 2010) (Kubetska, Ostapenko, 2020).

Kalinichenko (2019), exploring the place of corruption in the shadow economy, points to the following types of measures to overcome it:

1. Legal: a) improvement and adoption of legislative and regulatory acts, and provisions to prevent the shadow economy and its impact on socio-economic development; b) objective monitoring of the work of internal control units in order to prevent unreasonable pressure on honest and principled employees; c) prevention of trade in positions and departmental awards.
2. Economic and financial: a) development of economic mechanisms and levers to stimulate the development of the formal economy within the framework of the current national and international legislation; b) elimination of disproportion in the monetary allowance and privileges of employees working at different levels of the management system (central office and territorial divisions) and other personnel; c) introduction of innovative technologies that meet international requirements.
3. Social: a) education among the population, especially among young people, through the media, educational institutions of different levels of educational activity, and attention to work; b) receiving a decent legal salary, and paying taxes, which serve as the basis for solving many social socio-economic problems).

Definitions in the scientific literature of the direction of improvement of anti-corruption activities are fragmentary and mostly relate to the general anti-corruption policy of the state, not counting the specifics of the migration sphere.

In the context of this, we propose the following comprehensive model of anti-corruption activities in the field of migration.

<b>Table 2. The model for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration.</b>			
<b>1. PREREQUISITES FOR THE FORMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS</b>			
<b>Reasons for the spread of corruption in the migration sphere</b>			
<b>Informational</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Political</b>	<b>Organizational</b>
Ineffective procedure for disseminating information on liability for corruption crimes	Lack of effective communication interaction between the migration authorities of different countries	There is no political will to prevent and combat corruption in the migration authorities	Lack of institutional interaction between migration authorities and anti-corruption authorities
<b>Legal</b>	<b>Managerial</b>	<b>Cultural</b>	<b>Economic and Financial</b>
The presence of legal conflicts in anti-corruption legislation and inefficient counteraction procedure	Lack of an anti-corruption audit procedure and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the migration authorities	Cultural and national characteristics do not provide for public rejection of corruption crimes	The high level of the shadow economy and the possibility of shadowing incomes contribute to the spread of corruption in the migration sphere.
<b>Signs of corruption in the migration sphere:</b>			
Conscious subordination of civil servants to the interests of the state to personal interests	Presence of obligations and common interests between the subjects of state-administrative decision-making and stakeholders	The presence of common interest between the subjects of state-administrative decision-making in need of a decision	
Opportunity to hide a corruption crime with a legal justification	Use of official position for illegal purposes	The unlawful benefit of the subject of making a state-administrative decision	
The secret of the execution of a state-administrative decision	Corruption is associated with the activities of public servants	Has negative socio-economic, safe, political and legal consequences	
<b>Consequences of corruption:</b>			
<b>for the state</b>			
Destruction of democratic processes	Creating Economic Inequality	Spread of shadow employment	
Reducing the level of national (state) security	An increase in the level of public distrust of the state	Decreased effectiveness of public policy	
<b>for migration policy</b>			
Reducing the level of security of the state border	undermining state sovereignty due to	Reducing the effectiveness of migration policy	
Compromise of the state in the international arena	Spread of transnational crime	Increasing terrorist threats to the state	
The activity of intelligence units of foreign states is possible	Increased risk of reconnaissance and subversive activities of the aggressor country in the territories of Ukraine	Creating conditions for separatism and political extremism	
Creating transit conditions for illegal migrants	The problem of refugees from other countries is getting worse	The security of the procedure for granting citizenship is reduced	
Degradation of the system of state management of migration activities			
<b>2. INITIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE FORMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS</b>			
The goal is the formation and implementation of effective mechanisms and effective measures to combat corruption in the migration sphere in order to reduce the negative consequences and overcome them for the state and migration policy			
<b>The task of anti-corruption activities</b>			
1. Improving the legal framework for preventing and combating corruption in the migration sphere		2. Creation of a procedure for cross-checking the migration procedure	
3. Formation of a mechanism for continuous monitoring of the work of anti-corruption units of the migration service		4. Introduction of an anti-corruption audit mechanism in the migration services	
5. Development of a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures		6. Formation of preventive anti-corruption measures in the migration service	
7. Formation of a communication map of the interaction of the migration service with anti-corruption authorities		8. Improving the internal regulation of the activities of the units of the migration service	
<b>Principles of anti-corruption activities</b>			
Continuity	Independence	competencies	legality
Systematics	Openness	Responsibility	Democracy

(continued on next page)

Table 2. Continued

3. ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS			
Informational	Organizational	Institutional	
Formation of information activities to prevent and combat corruption in the migration sphere and the transformation of public consciousness in the context of rejection of corruption	Reorganization of the organizational structure of the migration service in the context of: a) the creation of anti-corruption services and b) the introduction of a mechanism for cross-control over migration processes	Expansion of the activities of anti-corruption bodies into private interactions with the migration authorities of foreign countries on operational search measures for corruption crimes	
Economic	Educational	Legal	
The use of right and indirect economic methods of regulating migration processes, which reduces the level of motivation for committing a corruption crime	Transformation of the training system for employees of the migration service into private definitions of competence in the field of preventing and combating corruption	Transformation of the legal regulation of migration activities for the legalization of illegal migrants	
Communication	Technological	Financial	
Formation of information and communication activities for interaction with participants in anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere	Implementation of innovative technologies for controlling the state border, which will reduce the level of human interference in migration processes	Increasing the level of financing of the migration service in terms of capital expenditures for the introduction of innovative technologies	
4. MEASURES TO COUNTER CORRUPTION IN THE MIGRATION SPHERE			
1. Formation of the political independence of the subject of the implementation of the migration service through the introduction of changes in the competitive selection of managers and their deputies		2. Ensuring the economic independence of the subject of the implementation of the migration service through the introduction of changes in the financing of the remuneration of employees of the migration service	
3. Formation of measures for public access to the activities of the migration service within the competence		4. Introduction of a mechanism for accountability of migration authorities to civil society	
5. Automation of migration procedures		6. Introduction of anti-corruption audit in the migration service	
7. Introduction of a monitoring system for possible places where corruption occurs		8. Introduction of a system of reporting and publicity on identified corruption crimes	
9. Creation of a system of rights and obligations of officials with the determination of the degree of responsibility for violation of official ethics and corruption manifestations		10. Introduction of a system for the prevention of corruption crimes	
11. Introduction of a communication card for interaction with anti-corruption authorities		12. Introduce a ban on persons involved in corruption crimes to continue to engage in public service	
5. MONITORING OF CORRUPTION RISKS AND EVALUATION OF EFFICIENCY			
ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES			
Purpose - to determine the effect of the introduction of anti-corruption measures on migration processes and the process of preventing and combating corruption			
A task	2. Systematic monitoring of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures	3. Development of anti-corruption measures based on the results obtained	4. Formation of a report for management and projects of state-administrative decisions
Methods			
Sociological	Economical	Expert	Mathematical
Methodology			
Stage	Components of the stage		
1. Preparation and planning	Preparing for monitoring and performance evaluation	Preparation of the general characteristics of the organ	Formation of a plan for monitoring and evaluation procedures
Result document	<b>Plan for monitoring corruption risks and evaluating the effectiveness of corruption activities</b>		
2. Identifying corruption risks	Revealing the properties of functions and determining the processes of the migration sphere		Identification of threats of corruption crimes
	Identification of existing control and monitoring measures for corrupt practices and risks		Formation of a list and characteristics of corruption risks at all stages of the activity of the migration service
Result document	<b>An analytical note describing corruption risks</b>		
3. Analysis and assessment of the level of corruption risks	Assessing the probability of a threat of a corruption crime	Assessment of the consequences of corruption risks	Formation of a gradation of corruption risks
Result document	<b>Report on Monitoring and Assessment of Corruption Risks</b>		
4. Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption	Choice of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of measures	Application of measures evaluation methods	Formation of conclusions on the effectiveness of activities
Result document	<b>Analytical report on the evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures</b>		
4. Formation of measures to respond to corruption risks	Rationale for measures to respond to corruption risks	Residual Risk Identification	Formation of a monitoring plan
Result Document	<b>Anti-Corruption Strategy</b>		

The presented model of anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration is complex and systemic since it takes into account a set of mechanisms and measures. In general, this model can be characterized by the following provisions:

### ***1. Prerequisites for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities.***

Based on the results of the study, the reasons for the spread of corruption in the migration sphere were identified, grouped as follows: informational (ineffective procedure for disseminating information about responsibility for corruption crimes); legal (presence of legal conflicts in anti-corruption legislation and ineffective counteraction procedure); communication (lack of effective communication interaction between the migration authorities of different countries); managerial (lack of an anti-corruption audit procedure and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the migration authorities); political (there is no political will to prevent and combat corruption in the migration authorities); cultural (cultural and national characteristics do not provide for public rejection of corruption crimes); organizational (lack of institutional interaction between migration authorities and anti-corruption authorities); economic and financial (a high level of the shadow economy and the possibility of shadowing incomes contribute to the spread of corruption in the migration sphere). These reasons are identified in the context of the directions of public administration and public policy.

The established reasons made it possible to identify the following signs of corruption in the migration sphere: conscious subordination of civil servants to the interests of the state to personal interests; the presence of obligations and common interests between the subjects of making state-administrative decisions and stakeholders; the presence of common interest between the subjects of the adoption of state-administrative decisions by those who need a decision; the ability to hide a corruption crime with a legal justification; use of one's official position for illegal purposes; the unlawful benefit of the subject of making a state-administrative decision; secrecy of the execution of a state-administrative decision; corruption is associated with the activities of public servants; has negative socio-economic, safe, political and legal consequences.

We believe that the consequences of corruption in the migration sphere have consequences both for the state as a whole (the destruction of democratic processes; the creation of economic inequality; the spread of shadow employment; a decrease in the level of national (state) security; an increase in the level of public distrust in the state; a decrease in the effectiveness of state policy) and for migration policy (reducing the level of security of the state border; undermining state sovereignty due to; reducing the effectiveness of migration policy; compromising the state in the international arena; the spread of transnational crime; increasing terrorist threats to the state; possible activity of intelligence units of foreign states; increasing the risk of intelligence and subversion activities of the aggressor country in the territories of Ukraine, creating conditions for separatism and political extremism, creating conditions for transit for illegal migrants, the problem of refugees from other countries is growing, the security of the procedure for granting citizenship is decreasing; systems of state management of migration activities) in particular.

Certain prerequisites have become the basis for the formation of methodological provisions for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere.

### ***2. Initial provisions for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities.***

The goals and objectives of anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere are defined.

In particular, it is proposed to understand the goal as the formation and implementation of effective mechanisms and measures to combat corruption in the migration sphere for reducing the negative consequences and overcoming them for the state and migration policy.

Achieving this goal is possible through the implementation of the following tasks: improving the legal framework for preventing and combating corruption in the migration sphere; creation of a procedure for cross-checking the migration procedure; formation of a mechanism for continuous monitoring of the work of anti-corruption units of the migration service; introduction of an anti-corruption audit mechanism in the migration service; development of a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures; formation of preventive anti-corruption measures in the migration service; formation of a communication map for the interaction of the migration service on anti-corruption authorities; improvement of the internal regulation of the activities of the migration service units.

Achieving these tasks is possible subject to the following principles: continuity, independence, competence, legality, consistency, openness, responsibility, and democracy.

### ***3. Mechanisms and measures of anti-corruption activities.***

We believe that the achievement of the goals and objectives of anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere is possible with the use of a set of mechanisms, in particular: information (the formation of information measures to prevent and combat corruption in the migration sphere and the transformation of public consciousness in the context of rejection of corruption); economic (the use of right and indirect economic methods of regulating migration processes, which reduces the level of motivation for committing a corruption crime); communication (formation of information and communication activities for interaction with participants in anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere); organizational (reorganization of the organizational structure of the migration service in the context of: a) the creation of anti-corruption services and b) the introduction of a mechanism for cross-control over migration processes); educational (transformation of the training system for employees of the migration service into private definitions of competence in the field of preventing and combating corruption); technological (introduction of innovative technologies for controlling the state border, which will reduce the level of human intervention in migration processes); institutional (expansion of the activities of anti-corruption bodies into private interactions with the migration authorities of foreign countries on operational-search measures for corruption crimes); legal (transformation of the legal regulation of migration activities to legalize illegal migrants); financial (increasing the level of financing of the migration service in terms of capital expenditures for the introduction of innovative technologies).

These mechanisms provide for the following anti-corruption measures:

- the formation of the political independence of the subject of the implementation of the migration service through the introduction of changes in the competitive selection of managers and their deputies;
- ensuring the economic independence of the subject of the implementation of the migration service through the introduction of changes in the financing of the remuneration of employees of the migration service;
- formation of measures for public access to the activities of the migration service within the competence;
- introduction of a mechanism for accountability of migration authorities to civil society;
- automation of migration procedures;
- introduction of an anti-corruption audit in the migration service;
- implementation of a monitoring system for possible places where corruption occurs;
- introduction of a system of reporting and publicity on identified corruption crimes;
- creation of a system of rights and obligations of officials with the determination of the degree of responsibility for violation of official ethics and corruption manifestations;
- introduction of a system for the prevention of corruption crimes;
- introduction of a communication card for interaction with anti-corruption authorities;
- introduce a ban on persons involved in corruption crimes to continue to engage in public service.

### ***4. Monitoring of corruption risks and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities.***

An important mechanism for anti-corruption activities in the migration sector is monitoring corruption risks and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities.

The purpose of this mechanism is to determine the effect of the introduction of anti-corruption measures on migration processes and the process of preventing and combating corruption. Accordingly, the tasks are: development of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities; systematic monitoring of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures; development of anti-corruption measures based on the results obtained; formation of a report for management and projects of state-administrative decisions. Achieving these tasks is possible through the use of the following methods: sociological, economic, mathematical.

We propose to monitor corruption risks in the following stages:

1. Preparation and planning (preparation for monitoring and performance evaluation; preparation of a general description of the body; formation of a plan of monitoring and evaluation procedures).
2. Identification of corruption risks (identification of the properties of functions and determination of processes in the migration sphere; identification of threats to commit corruption crimes; identification of existing control and monitoring measures for corruption actions and risks; formation of a list and characteristics of corruption risks at all stages of the activity of the migration service).

3. Analysis and assessment of the level of corruption risks (assessment of the probability of a threat of a corruption crime; assessment of the consequences of corruption risks; formation of a gradation of corruption risks).
4. Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures (selection of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of measures; application of methods for evaluating measures; drawing conclusions regarding the effectiveness of measures).
5. Formation of measures to respond to corruption risks (substantiation of measures to respond to corruption risks; identification of residual risks; formation of a plan for monitoring measures).

Thus, in order to ensure the effectiveness of preventing and combating illegal migration, a comprehensive mechanism for anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere was substantiated, taking into account the experience of foreign countries.

The developed model for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities in the field of preventing and combating illegal migration provides for the following components:

1. Prerequisites for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities.
2. Initial provisions for the formation and implementation of mechanisms for anti-corruption activities.
3. Mechanisms for anti-corruption activities.
4. Measures of anti-corruption activities.

### ***5. Monitoring of corruption risks and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities.***

The application of this approach to anti-corruption activities in the migration sphere is an effective tool to counter illegal migration, as well as to ensure a high level of national security.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

In the course of the research, a mechanism for monitoring corruption risks and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities was developed. In particular, the initial provisions of this mechanism are defined, namely: the goal (determining the effect of the introduction of anti-corruption measures on migration processes and the process of preventing and combating corruption); tasks (development of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities; systematic monitoring of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures; development of anti-corruption measures based on the results obtained; generation of a report for management and draft government decisions); methods (sociological, economic, mathematical).

The developed mechanism involves the following steps:

1. Preparation and planning (preparation for monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness; preparation of a general description of the body; formation of a plan of procedures for monitoring and evaluation).
2. Identification of corruption risks (identification of the properties of functions and determination of processes in the migration sphere; identification of threats to commit corruption crimes; identification of existing control and monitoring measures for corruption actions and risks; formation of a list and characteristics of corruption risks at all stages of the activity of the migration service).
3. Analysis and assessment of the level of corruption risks (assessment of the probability of a threat of a corruption crime; assessment of the consequences of corruption risks; formation of a gradation of corruption risks).
4. Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures (selection of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of measures; application of methods for evaluating measures; drawing conclusions regarding the effectiveness of measures).
5. Formation of measures to respond to corruption risks (substantiation of measures to respond to corruption risks; identification of residual risks; formation of a plan for monitoring measures).

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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## АНТИКОРУПЦІЙНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ У СФЕРІ ЗАПОБІГАННЯ ТА ПРОТИДІЇ НЕЛЕГАЛЬНІЙ МІГРАЦІЇ: УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ І СВІТОВИЙ ДОСВІД

За результатами дослідження зроблено висновок, що корупція в державі призводить до зниження ефективності економіки, зростання бідності та соціальної нерівності, збільшення прірви між суспільством і владою, трансформації політики у сфері розподілу національного багатства, розкладання моральних засад суспільства, зміни іміджу країни на міжнародному рівні. Проаналізовано зарубіжний досвід формування й реалізації державної антикорупційної політики в контексті внутрішньої та зовнішньої політики Фінляндії, Німеччини й Швейцарії, що дало змогу акцентувати на необхідності формування механізму антикорупційної діяльності у сфері запобігання та протидії нелегальній міграції. У статті визначено ефективні заходи протидії корупції в державі: сильна політична воля вищого керівництва держави щодо боротьби з корупцією, організований соціальний контроль із боку громадянського суспільства в усій системі державного управління, суворя підзвітність публічних осіб органів, що контролює діяльність державних службовців. Досліджено місце корупції в тіньовій економіці з виокремленням видів заходів щодо її подолання: правових, економічних, соціальних. Роз'яснено механізми антикорупційної діяльності у сфері запобігання та протидії нелегальній міграції. Запропоновані заходи щодо протидії корупції в міграційній царині. Визначено порядок проведення моніторингу корупційних ризиків та оцінки ефективності антикорупційної діяльності в міграційній сфері. Систематизовано складові розробленої моделі формування й реалізації механізмів антикорупційної діяльності у сфері запобігання та протидії нелегальній міграції.

**Ключові слова:** антикорупційна діяльність, антикорупційна політика, міграція, корупція, нелегальна міграція, механізм, правоохоронні органи

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