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PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL TOOLS FOR INSTITUTIONAL ENSURING THE PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF CORRUPTION: FORMATION, CONTENT AND PROSPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

The fight against corruption is carried out by the Governments of all countries without exception, each of them uses its own specific tactics, using unique sets of tools for preventing and countering corruption, which largely depends on the minimization of the level of corruption in the state. In the modern democratic legal world, it has long been clear that the damage caused by corruption cannot be neutralized «quickly and painlessly». Therefore, it is easier to fight corruption at the stage of its emergence and spread than when it has already penetrated state institutions. The United States of America has accumulated practically the greatest experience in the fight against corruption, which led to the fact that the country took an honorable 24th place in the list formed by the Corruption Perception Index in the world [1]. The US Government began an active fight against organized crime and corruption more than half a century ago, one of the central figures in this fight was the «Zickersham Commission», following the examples of which, specially created working committees and groups, created on the basis of relevant joint decisions of Congress, began to take care of the outlined problems and Heads of State.

The main task of these branch organizations, regardless of the organizational aspect of their existence, was to process the available information of a different nature (statistical, analytical, legal, etc.) and to develop, on the basis of this information, a certain ideology of overcoming crime, in particular corruption, including specific methods and methods capable of reducing the level of crime due to the indirect impact on society [2, p. 169].The provisions of the laws in the field of public service in the USA [3] in their general essence do not have significant differences from identical fields in the countries of the European Union, instead, they contain a more or less standard list of restrictions and prohibitions put forward to public officials, such as: the inability to accept gifts and engage in entrepreneurial activity. In addition, American legislation provides for the possibility of «active application of the institution of confiscation to

members of criminal organizations, corrupt persons and the application of criminal liability to legal entities» [4, p. 35].

In summary, it should be noted that the quality of work of the system of preventing and countering corruption in the countries of North America depends on building effective interaction of the state, primarily in the form of its law enforcement agencies, with other institutions, in particular international ones (the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, etc.) [5, p. 161].

At the same time, the experience of law enforcement agencies in the outlined area clearly demonstrates that the success of the measures implemented by them depends on the quality of anti-corruption laws and by-laws. At the same time, an unbreakable «logical chain» of institutional support for the prevention and counteraction of corruption can be traced, the content of which consists in the interdependent existence of the following components:1) the socio-politically formulated and normatively strategically established goal of ensuring the exclusion of manifestations of corruption and, along with this, their termination (provided they are committed); 2) a balanced, competently distributed list of corruption prevention and counteraction subjects (institutional component), which (which) ensures the fulfillment of the corresponding goal, which in turn are endowed with opportunities to develop new and improve existing corruption prevention and counteraction tools;3) flexible procedures for ensuring the improvement of regulatory and legal support for the functioning of the corruption prevention and counteraction system (in particular, the legalization of methods, means and methods of institutional support for the prevention and counteraction of corruption) in view of the processes of transformation of corruption activities.

The above ensures the existence of a coherent and effective system of preventing and countering corruption, borrowing approaches, first of all, the formation of which can be promising for implementation in Ukraine.

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COMPETITIVE MARKET: A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Corruption, a pervasive scourge that undermines institutions, erodes trust, and stifles economic growth, has become a pressing global challenge. While legal and institutional reforms are crucial in combating this insidious phenomenon, economic tools offer a powerful arsenal to combat corruption and foster transparency. By strategically employing economic levers, governments can create a more equitable, efficient, and accountable environment.

One of the most potent economic tools in the fight against corruption is *competitive markets*. By promoting competition, governments can limit the ability of individuals and firms to engage in rent-seeking behavior. When markets are competitive, businesses are incentivized to offer better products and services at lower prices, reducing opportunities for corruption. Moreover, competition can foster transparency by exposing unethical practices and discouraging collusion [1].

Competitive markets, often hailed as the cornerstone of free-market economies, have long been touted as a powerful tool in the fight against corruption. The underlying theory is that competition forces businesses to operate efficiently, reducing opportunities for rent-seeking behavior and