

# Risks of Corruption in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic

**Vasyl Franchuk**

ORCID: 0000-0001-8204-512X

Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

**Abstract.** *Corruption is a social evil that encroaches on certain human values, and various law enforcement agencies and institutions function to combat it. In many countries, the fight against organised crime, as well as crimes in the economic and financial spheres, is handled by various specialised law enforcement agencies. In addition, experts claim that the pandemic has negatively affected the situation with corruption around the world and COVID-19 is a challenge to the anti-corruption fight of each country. Available reports indicate that corruption is widespread throughout the COVID-19 response: from bribery in the procurement of tests, medicines, and provision of medical services for public procurement of medicines and general preparedness for emergencies. This situation has some shortcomings of a total crime prevention and may reduce the priority of the fight against corruption in the general list of combating economic crimes and organised crime. To provide effective counteraction against corruption-related crimes, it is rather important to find out the reasons for them and preconditions of their origin, especially their certain types which have spread during the pandemic. In this context, the research analysis of Ukrainian and foreign scientists from all the world is of particular importance. It will give us the possibility to justify, under modern conditions, the recommendations aimed at improving the drawing up of the content of administrative and criminal offences as well as administrative and criminal sanctions for corruption-related crimes.*

**DOI: 10.5604/01.3001.0015.2909**

**<http://dx.doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0015.2909>**

**Keywords:** corruption, offence, crime, abuse, pandemic

## Introduction

Current trends in globalisation processes, which are observed in all spheres of society (economic, political, cultural, social, legal, etc.), require an integration of legislative systems of the world community. That is why it is not a surprise that Ukraine desires to establish international/ external relations with foreign partners within the spirit of the European Neighborhood Policy. Intentions of our state to approach European model of socio-economic development require an alignment of legislative system of regulation of public relations and the legal basis for activities of state bodies.

All above is of great importance in (the area of) combating corruption. This statement stems from the existence of numerous measures to combat this phenomenon, which are provided for in the legal documents adopted at meetings and congresses of international organisations (UN General Assembly, Council of Europe, Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), etc.). In addition, the level of corruption risk has led to an active discussion in international legal discourse on the recognition of certain corruption offences committed by representatives of the highest

echelons of power (grand corruption) — crimes against humanity.<sup>1</sup> Regarding this, professor Ilias Bantekas proposed to classify corruption offences as crimes against humanity in cases where such acts put a certain part of the population on the brink of survival, which has every reason to be considered as extermination.<sup>2</sup>

This problem became especially important in 2020, when the words ‘survival’, ‘extermination’, ‘abuse’, ‘pandemic’ are increasingly found side by side. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Resident Representative in Ukraine Dafina Gercheva stated that corruption was on the rise during the coronavirus pandemic. This negative state of affairs is due to the emergence of new opportunities for abuse due to weak control mechanisms and lack of transparency. As a result, funds do not reach people when they are most needed. Gercheva stressed that under normal conditions, such criminal acts are quite harmful, and during the crisis — cause special harm to the state and its citizens.<sup>3</sup>

Instead, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres emphasised the need for joint action by the world community as a whole. According to the Secretary-General, corruption is a pervasive phenomenon that affects all countries, both rich and poor. Accordingly, no country has the right to mark only the other states as corrupt. However, that country can help stop shady financial flows and offshore transactions, and international organisations should pay close attention to how resources are spent at the national level.

That is why not only the construction of necessary institutions and legal framework to prevent and combat corruption, but also civic vigilance and intolerance of corruption are important components of the development of each state. In addition, rapid response and adaptation to new challenges remains important, and restrictive measures during Covid-19 pandemic are a clear example of this.

## Legislation and Statistics

Considering experience of foreign states, as well as the commitments made as a result of ratification of international agreements, Ukraine has developed an anti-corruption regulatory framework, which:

- defines the concepts and signs of corruption (Law of Ukraine ‘On Prevention of Corruption’);
- provides for criminal liability for corruption offences (Criminal Code of Ukraine);

<sup>1</sup> Zadoya K.P, Velyka koruptsiya (grand corruption) yak zlochyn proty lyudyansti: ohlyad osnovnykh pozytsiy u mizhnarodno-pravovomu dyskursi. Koruptsiya yak zahroza natsional’niy bezpetsi Ukrainy: poperedzhayemo, protydiyemo, peresliduyemo: materialy mizhnarodnoyi naukovo-praktychnoyi konferentsiyi. Kiev, 2017, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> Bantekas I, Corruption as an international crime and crime against humanity an outline of supplementary criminal justice policies. *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, 2006, Vol. 4, Issue 3, p. 474.

<sup>3</sup> V OON zavyavly pro zrostannya koruptsiyi u period pandemiyi korona virusu. *Electronic source*: <https://www.unian.ua/politics/koronavirus-v-oon-zayavili-pro-zrostannya-korupci-ji-u-period-pandemiji-koronavirusu-novini-ukrajina-11249147.html>, accessed: 15.03.2021.

- establishes administrative liability for offences related to corruption (Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences);
- establishes civil and disciplinary liability for committing corruption or corruption-related offences (Civil Code of Ukraine, Labor Code of Ukraine);
- implements preventive measures against corruption risks (Law of Ukraine 'On Purification of Power');
- determines the legal basis for organisation of anti-corruption bodies (Law of Ukraine 'On the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine');
- provides for the activities of non-governmental organisations of anti-corruption orientation (Decree of the President of Ukraine 'Issues of the Council of Public Control at the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine').

At the same time, it should be noted that despite the declared intentions and measures to combat corruption, statistics and the position of the international community indicate an unsatisfactory state of affairs inherent in our country. Sociological research by SG 'Rating' found that 40% of population of Ukraine, in some way, is involved in corruption in various segments of economic, social, and public life.<sup>4</sup> As a result, law enforcement agencies are recording an increase in the number of cases of detected corruption offences. According to the report of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, the number of criminal proceedings with indictments for criminal offences for corruption has increased by almost 40%, and the law enforcement system has exposed almost 8,000 corruption facts. In addition, during the reporting period, the number of people prosecuted for corruption offences increased by more than 10% — 2,937 people, 923 of whom were law enforcement officers and 165 were deputies of all levels. The number of people reported on suspicion of corruption increased by 50%. Amount of established losses to the state increased more than 8 times — almost 278 million UAH, and the amount of compensation increased by 40%.<sup>5</sup>

Positive work of law enforcement agencies in this direction is indicated by the results of the study 'Corruption Perceptions Index 2020' of an international organisation Transparency International. In 2020, Ukraine improved its indicators in the rating 'Corruption Perceptions Index' by 9 positions, gaining 33 points.<sup>6</sup> It is worth noting that dynamics of comforting changes in the rating of the Corruption Perceptions Index for Ukraine in recent years is characterised by a steady trend. Since 2013, our state has improved its rating by 27 positions. At the same time, even though Ukraine received the best results in 2020, we are still the last in Europe.

This situation is due to the partial implementation of the recommendations of Transparency International Ukraine, which are updated annually.<sup>7</sup> For 2021, given

---

<sup>4</sup> Koruptsiya v Ukraini. *Electronic source:* [https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Корупція\\_в\\_Україні](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Корупція_в_Україні), *accessed:* 12.03.2021.

<sup>5</sup> Venediktova rozpovila pro borot'bu z koruptsiyeyu za chas svoho perebuvannya na posadi. *Electronic source:* <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-politics/3151313-venedikto-va-rozpovila-pro-borotbu-z-korupcieu-za-cas-svogo-perebuvanna-na-posadi.html>, *accessed:* 20.03.2021.

<sup>6</sup> Ukrayina za 2020 rik pokrashchyla pokaznyky v „Indeksi spryynyattya koruptsiyi“. *Electronic source:* <https://www.dw.com/uk/transparency-nehatyvni-tendentsii-u-borotbi-z-korup-tsiieiu-vidobraziatsia-v-nastupnomu-reitynhu/a-56361426>, *accessed:* 12.03.2021.

<sup>7</sup> Analiz vykonannya rekomendatsiy Transparency International Ukraine na 2019 rik. *Electronic source:* <http://cpi.ti-ukraine.org/#/>, *accessed:* 20.03.2021.

the new threats posed by the pandemic, the organisation has recognised the following measures to help reduce corruption in Ukraine:

- introducing transparent and accountable management of public assets and ensuring further development of the procurement sector;
- ensuring independence and capacity of anti-corruption infrastructure;
- establishing a professional and independent judiciary.

In addition, Transparency International experts claim that the pandemic has negatively affected the situation with corruption around the world and COVID-2019 is a challenge to the anti-corruption fight of each country. Over the past year, the number of reports of corruption has increased significantly, and available reports indicate that corruption is widespread throughout the COVID-19 response: from bribery in the procurement of tests, medicines, and provision of medical services for public procurement of medicines and general preparedness for emergencies. There are still cases of rather high overpayments, and goods for which there has been no shortage for a long time, such as medical masks, remain on the list of goods that can be purchased without a tender. Result of the fight against corruption in this area will be known after the conclusion of International Monetary Fund (IMF), as states have undertaken to audit the Covid fund.<sup>8</sup>

Continuing the theme of the IMF's impact on the fight against corruption during a pandemic, it should also be noted that this international organisation strongly recommended that states must take all necessary measures not only to effectively combat the spread of the disease but also to maintain normal life. At the same time, there are next requirements: mandatory preservation and display of supporting documents on the intended use of funds, conducting independent audits, and most importantly — publication of the audit results.

Such measures appeared because the restrictive measures, which have been in place for almost a year, related to the prevention of the spread of Covid-19 disease, have caused crises in the world economy. That is why an issue of implementing a stricter anti-corruption policy in modern conditions has become so relevant. The reasons for this are as follows:

- crisis requires great efforts from the state apparatus and leads to an increase in the powers of state bodies, which in the current conditions increases the possibility of corruption;
- in the absence of public funding, states need to closely monitor possible risks of tax evasion and waste of budget funds;
- pandemic is a kind of check of the trust of citizens to state institutions.

According to a Transparency International survey, last year's challenges created integrity challenges even in the best-performing countries. Therefore, the organisation offers a number of recommendations to governments around the world, namely:

- strengthening supervisory institutions, to make resources available to those who need them most. Accordingly, anti-corruption bodies and oversight institutions must have sufficient funds, resources, and independence to carry out their tasks;
- ensuring open and transparent contracting to overcome abuse, identify conflicts of interest and ensure fair prices;

<sup>8</sup> Ukrayina za 2020 rik, *op. cit.*

- defending democracy and developing civil society in order to create conditions for accountability and responsibility of governments;
- publishing necessary data and guaranteeing access to resources to ensure that publicly available, timely and relevant information is provided.<sup>9</sup>

## New Offences and Crimes of Corruption

An example of a new abuse of an official position may be a requirement to return a certain amount for the allocation of funds to counter COVID-19 pandemic. As part of criminal proceedings, operatives of special services established that the official (director of the Department of Health of one of the regional state administrations) demanded money from the management of municipal non-profit medical institution. Institution received a subvention from the state budget in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the allocation of funds to combat the pandemic. Hospitals transferred more than 1.2 million hryvnias (UAH), for which medical equipment was purchased for the needs of patients diagnosed with coronavirus. Director of the Department demanded a 10% 'kickback' from the hospital management for the allocation of funds. Employees of Security Service of Ukraine documented the receipt of the first part of the bribe by the official.<sup>10</sup>

The spread of COVID-19 pandemic around the world has also shown several flaws in the legal regulation of forgery of documents and punishment for such acts. This situation has significantly increased the number of medical workers involved in corruption. It is a question of falsification of the documents certifying result of passing of research on existence of a disease on COVID-19. Restrictive measures against the spread of COVID-19 have created new risks of abuse of power to obtain undue advantage. It is a question of issue of certificates with negative result of an infection of COVID-19 which are necessary for movement across border (tourism, business trips, rest, work). Also, presence of such confirmation cannot be avoided in case of being in the 'red zone' and, therefore, being forced to quarantine for more than 10 days.

These offences are committed in two ways. In first case, a false document is issued by a medical professional, and in the second — by an ordinary person without any medical referral. Obviously, the less dangerous way to forge documents is the second case, when the criminal is an ordinary swindler, without any administrative authority. All the data of the institution mentioned in the issued document are either fictitious, or the company exists, but did not provide such services. An example is the case of providing such 'certificates' in Lviv, where the client, on a specific date, received the necessary certificate of a negative result of a COVID-19 infection for less than 1000 UAH. Such 'services' are usually provided in travel agencies, in a package with a vacation permit.<sup>11</sup>

It is obvious that such abuses are more socially dangerous from a person who is endowed with power and is called upon, if not to establish order, then at least

---

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Na vistri problemy: Koruptsiya pid chas pandemiyi. *Electronic source:* <https://www.dtv.dn.ua/2021/01/22/na-vistri-problemy-koruptsiia-pid-chas-pandemii/>, accessed: 20.03.2021.

<sup>11</sup> Fal'shyvyy PLR-test, nedoroho. *Electronic source:* <http://topnews.volyn.ua/society/2020/10/22/50199.html>, accessed: 20.03.2021.

to monitor its maintenance. It also refers to establishment of institutions/companies which operate in health care area. As it turned out, there are companies in the medical field that do not require a standard visit to a medical facility and a nose and throat swab to issue a PCR test certificate (with an additional service — information in English). In general, no contact between the client and the service provider is necessary. Money for certificate is credited to the card, and the document itself is received by regular mail.<sup>12</sup>

Certificate contains the name and stamp of the diagnostic center, its address, stamp and signatures of doctors and 'negative' result of the PCR test for SARS-CoV-2 (coronavirus). The document looks quite real, but despite the actual registration of a medical firm in Ukraine as a legal entity, it does not physically exist.

A similar situation is observed in the European Union: Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland, and others. Although the cost of providing a false certificate in these countries varies (from 25 euros to 300 euros), the common factor is that obtaining the desired medical confirmation does not require undergoing any tests.

Improper response to the above offences leads to a significant deterioration of the position of states at international arena. Accordingly, consolidation of the status of an unreliable partner provokes various negative consequences. For example, negotiations on a new program of financing by International Monetary Fund depend on the timeliness of the formation of relevant package of laws.<sup>13</sup> One of the key points was the need for governments to achieve tangible results in fight against corruption.

Determination of international community to 'encourage' state authorities of Ukraine to implement an effective anti-corruption policy is confirmed by restrictive measures. These are cases of threats to abolish the visa-free regime between Ukraine and the European Union. European Community has repeatedly drawn attention of domestic civil servants to the need to adhere to clearly defined rules of conduct. In particular, it concerned controversial issues in terms of: simplification of the procedure for dismissal of the heads of National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office by expressing no confidence in them through a majority vote in parliament (2018); features of the appointment of a new head of Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (2020); decisions of Constitutional Court of Ukraine on recognising a number of provisions of the Law of Ukraine 'On Prevention of Corruption' and Article 366(1) 'Declaration of Inaccurate Information' of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (2020) as unconstitutional.

## Conclusion

It should be noted that an effective way of combating corruption in any state is not only the legislative consolidation of responsibility (criminal, administrative, civil, disciplinary) for these actions and creation of numerous state/

<sup>12</sup> Do 5% nehatyvnykh testiv na COVID-19 v Ukrayini — pidrobni. *Electronic source*: <http://azot.dp.ua/?p=7711>, accessed: 21.03.2021.

<sup>13</sup> Desyat' vymoh MVF: Transh vsuperech narodu. *Electronic source*: [https://zik.ua/news/2019/11/12/desiat\\_vymoh\\_mvf\\_transh\\_vsuperech\\_narodu\\_94437](https://zik.ua/news/2019/11/12/desiat_vymoh_mvf_transh_vsuperech_narodu_94437), accessed: 21.03.2021.

non-governmental control and supervisory bodies (in Ukraine, for example, more than 250 organisations,<sup>14</sup> but real desire of government officials to overcome this dangerous phenomenon. Perception of corruption risks as a national threat to the implementation of the principles of the rule of law and equality of all citizens before the law, testifies in the eyes of international community that such a state belongs to the list of constitutional and democratic. That is why COVID-19 is a challenge to the anti-corruption fight of all countries in the world.

Foreign experience in combating corruption, of course, requires comprehensive theoretical research, the results of which justify their practical implementation in legal systems. At the same time, borrowing and implementation of the best offers of recommendations by international organisations and international standards in general require adaptation to the specific features of the legislative systems of any state, especially the democratisation of relations in all sectors of government at both national and international levels.

## References

1. Analiz vykonannya rekomendatsiy Transparency International Ukraine na 2019 rik. *Electronic source:* <http://cpi.ti-ukraine.org/#/>
2. Bantekas I, Corruption as an international crime and crime against humanity an outline of supplementary criminal justice policies. *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, 2006, Vol. 4, Issue 3, pp. 466–484.
3. Desyat' vymoh MVF: Transh vsuperech narodu. *Electronic source:* [https://zik.ua/news/2019/11/12/desiat\\_vymoh\\_mvf\\_transh\\_vsuperech\\_narodu\\_94437](https://zik.ua/news/2019/11/12/desiat_vymoh_mvf_transh_vsuperech_narodu_94437)
4. Do 5% nehatyvnykh testiv na COVID-19 v Ukraini — pidrobni. *Electronic source:* <http://azot.dp.ua/?p=7711>
5. *Electronic source:* <https://www.dw.com/uk/transparency-nehatyvni-tendentsii-u-borotbi-z-koruptsiieiu-vidobraziatsia-v-nastupnomu-reitynhu/a-56361426>, accessed: 12.03.2021.
6. *Electronic source:* <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-polytics/3151313-venedikt-ova-rozpovila-pro-borotbu-z-korupcieu-za-cas-svogo-perebuвання-na-posadi.html>
7. Fal'shyvyy PLR-test, nedoroho. *Electronic source:* <http://topnews.volyn.ua/society/2020/10/22/50199.html>
8. Koruptsiya v Ukraini. *Electronic source:* [https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Корупція\\_в\\_Україні](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Корупція_в_Україні)
9. Martynenko V.O, Deyaki aspekty uchasti hromads'kosti a zapobihanni koruptsiyi. Teoriya ta praktyka protydyi zlochynnosti v suchasnykh umovakh: zbirnyk tez mizhnarodnoyi naukovo-praktychnoyi konferentsiyi, 2019.
10. Na vistri problemy: Koruptsiya pid chas pandemii. *Electronic source:* <https://www.dtv.dn.ua/2021/01/22/na-vistri-problemy-koruptsiia-pid-chas-pandemii/>
11. Ukraina za 2020 rik pokrashchyla pokaznyky v „Indeksi spryynyattya koruptsiyi“.

---

<sup>14</sup> Martynenko V.O, Deyaki aspekty uchasti hromads'kosti a zapobihanni koruptsiyi. Teoriya ta praktyka protydyi zlochynnosti v suchasnykh umovakh: zbirnyk tez mizhnarodnoyi naukovo-praktychnoyi konferentsiyi, 2019, p. 132.

12. Venediktova rozpovila pro borot'bu z koruptsiyeyu za chas svoho perebuvannya na posadi.
13. V OON zayavly pro zrostannya koruptsiyi u period pandemiyi korona virusu. *Electronic source:* <https://www.unian.ua/politics/koronavirus-v-oon-zayavili-pro-zrostannya-korupciji-u-period-pandemiji-koronavirusu-novini-ukrajina-11249147.html>
14. Zadoya K.P, Velyka koruptsiya (grand corruption) yak zlochyn proty lyudyanosti: ohlyad osnovnykh pozytsiy u mizhnarodno-pravovomu diskursi. Koruptsiya yak zahroza natsional'niy bezpetsi Ukrainy: poperedzhayemo, protydiyemo, peresliduyemo: materialy mizhnarodnoyi naukovy-praktychnoyi konferentsiyi. Kiev, 2017.

#### About the Author

**Vasyl Franchuk**, PhD, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Police, Head of International Educational Activity Unit of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs. He graduated from the Economic Crimes Faculty of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs. He obtained his doctoral degree in 2015, having defended PhD thesis on the topic 'Criminal Law Measures for Economics Defence in Ukraine. Currently, his scientific position is a university reader at the Criminal Law and Criminology Department of the Faculty №1 of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (Ukraine) and a senior lecturer at the State Higher School of Technology and Economics in Jarosław (Republic of Poland). E-mail: [franchuk@ua.fm](mailto:franchuk@ua.fm)

**Streszczenie.** Korupcja to zło społeczne, które narusza pewne wartości człowieka, czemu sprzeciwiają się różne instytucje i organy ścigania. Jednocześnie w wielu krajach te same wyspecjalizowane organy ścigania są zaangażowane w walkę z przestępczością zorganizowaną, a także przestępczością w sferze gospodarczej i finansowej. Ponadto eksperci przekonują, że pandemia negatywnie wpłynęła na sytuację korupcyjną na całym świecie, a COVID-2019 stanowi wyzwanie dla organów zwalczających korupcję w każdym kraju. Z dostępnych sprawozdań wynika, że korupcja jest szeroko rozpowszechniona w całym procesie reagowania na COVID-19, począwszy od przekupstwa przy zamówieniach na testy, leki i usługi medyczne, przez zamówienia publiczne na leki, aż po ogólną gotowość na wypadek sytuacji kryzysowych. Sytuacja ta powoduje pewne niedociągnięcia w ogólnym systemie zapobiegania przestępczości i może zmniejszyć rangę zwalczania korupcji w ogólnym procesie zwalczania przestępczości gospodarczej i zorganizowanej. Aby skutecznie przeciwdziałać przestępstwom korupcyjnym, bardzo ważne jest poznanie przyczyn i przesłanek występowania tego zjawiska, zwłaszcza jego poszczególnych rodzajów, które rozpowszechniły się w czasie pandemii. W tym kontekście szczególne znaczenie ma analiza prac ukraińskich i zagranicznych naukowców, co umożliwi uzasadnienie zaleceń mających na celu poprawę treści przepisów w zakresie przestępstw administracyjnych i karnych, jak również sankcji administracyjnych i karnych za przestępstwa korupcyjne.

**Zusammenfassung.** Korruption ist ein gesellschaftliches Phänomen, das gegen bestimmte menschliche Werte verstößt und von verschiedenen Institutionen und Strafverfolgungsbehörden bekämpft wird. Gleichzeitig sind in vielen Ländern die gleichen spezialisierten Strafverfolgungsbehörden an der Bekämpfung der organisierten Kriminalität sowie der Wirtschafts- und Finanzkriminalität beteiligt. Darüber hinaus argumentieren Experten, dass die Pandemie die Korruptionssituation weltweit negativ beeinflusst hat und COVID-2019 eine Herausforderung für die Korruptionsbekämpfungsbehörden in jedem Land darstellt. Aus den vorliegenden Berichten geht hervor, dass Korruption im Rahmen der COVID-19-Maßnahmen weit verbreitet ist, von der Bestechung bei der Beschaffung von Tests, Medikamenten und medizinischen Dienstleistungen bis hin zur Beschaffung von Arzneimitteln und der allgemeinen Vorbereitung auf Notfälle. Diese Situation führt zu einigen Unzulänglichkeiten im gesamten System der Verbrechensbekämpfung und kann dazu führen, dass die Korruptionsbekämpfung im Gesamtprozess der Bekämpfung



*der wirtschaftlichen und organisierten Kriminalität an Bedeutung verliert. Um Korruptionsdelikte wirksam bekämpfen zu können, ist es sehr wichtig, die Ursachen und Hintergründe des Phänomens zu kennen, insbesondere die besonderen Arten der Korruption, die sich im Laufe der Pandemie durchgesetzt haben. In diesem Zusammenhang ist es besonders wichtig, den Beitrag ukrainischer und ausländischer Wissenschaftler zu analysieren, um Empfehlungen zur Verbesserung des Inhalts der Rechtsvorschriften über Ordnungswidrigkeiten und Straftaten sowie über verwaltungsrechtliche und strafrechtliche Sanktionen bei Korruptionsdelikten aussprechen zu können.*

**Резюме.** *Коррупция — это социальное зло, посягающее на определенные человеческие ценности, и для борьбы с ней действуют различные правоохранительные органы и учреждения. Во многих странах борьбой с организованной преступностью, а также преступностью в экономической и финансовой сферах занимаются специализированные правоохранительные органы. Кроме того, эксперты утверждают, что пандемия негативно повлияла на ситуацию с коррупцией во всем мире, и COVID-19 является вызовом для любой страны в сфере борьбы с коррупцией. Имеющиеся отчеты свидетельствуют о том, что коррупция широко распространена во всех сферах деятельности, связанных с борьбой с COVID-19: от взяточничества при закупке тестов, лекарств и предоставлении медицинских услуг до государственных закупок лекарств и общей готовности к чрезвычайным ситуациям. Данная ситуация приводит к некоторым пробелам в общей системе борьбы с преступностью и может привести к тому, что борьба с коррупцией потеряет свое значение в общем процессе борьбы с экономической и организованной преступностью. Для обеспечения эффективного противодействия коррупционным преступлениям достаточно важно выяснить причины и предпосылки их возникновения, особенно их отдельных видов, распространившихся в период пандемии. В этом контексте особое значение имеет научный анализ трудов украинских и зарубежных ученых. Это предоставит возможность обосновать в современных условиях рекомендации, направленные на совершенствование разработки состава административных и уголовных правонарушений, а также административных и уголовных санкций за коррупционные преступления.*