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The Effectiveness of Modern Technologies in Combating Corruption in Public Authorities of Ukraine in the Context of Implementing Anti-Corruption Policy

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ABSTRACT

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This article examines the effectiveness of modern technologies in combating corruption in Ukrainian public authorities and their role in implementing anti-corruption policy. It examines the use of digital solutions, in particular artificial intelligence, big data analytics systems, blockchain architectures, and digital identification, to automate control procedures, reduce the human factor, and increase the transparency of citizen interactions with government agencies. The use of modern electronic platforms such as Prozorro, Prozorro.Sale, Diia, and the Open Data Web Portal demonstrates that the digitalization of public administration enables open public procurement, property sales, and the provision of electronic services, fosters competition, improves the efficiency of budgetary resources, and reduces opportunities for corruption. An analysis of technological tools demonstrates that automation and digital control are becoming the foundation of a new governance model, where information flows are reflected in an open and verified environment, and corruption risks become more predictable and controllable. This article highlights a comprehensive approach to the digitalization of public administration, combining technical innovation, legal regulation, cybersecurity, and the active participation of civil society. This approach ensures a multi-layered anti-corruption effect: at the operational level, automation and digital verification of procedures; at the institutional level, increased transparency and accountability of decisions; and at the social level, public engagement, fostering a culture of openness and accountability for government performance. The article explores the importance of digital technologies as a tool for transitioning from declarative anti-corruption policies to practical, effective governance. This helps reduce corruption, increase public trust in the state, and create conditions for the sustainable development of public administration in the context of digital transformation.

KEYWORDS

public administration, corruption, blockchain, anti-corruption policy, shadow economy, public policy, anti-corruption system, legal regulation, strategies for preventing corruption, artificial intelligence, public service, modern technologies, integrity, digital technologies, public participation, ethical values.



Ефективність сучасних технологій у протидії корупції в органах публічної влади України в контексті реалізації антикорупційної політики

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СТАТТЯ

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У статті досліджується ефективність сучасних технологій у протидії корупції в органах публічної влади України та їхня роль у реалізації антикорупційної політики. Розглянуто застосування цифрових рішень, зокрема штучного інтелекту, систем аналітики великих даних, блокчейн-архітектур та цифрової ідентифікації, для автоматизації контрольних процедур, зменшення людського фактору та підвищення прозорості взаємодії громадян з органами влади. Використання сучасних електронних платформ, таких як Prozorro, Prozorro.Sale, Diia та Open Data Web Portal, демонструє, що цифровізація державного управління дозволяє забезпечити відкритість публічних закупівель, продажу майна та надання електронних послуг, сприяє зростанню конкуренції, підвищує ефективність використання бюджетних ресурсів і зменшує можливості для корупційних зловживань. Аналіз технологічних інструментів показує, що автоматизація та цифровий контроль стають фундаментом нової моделі управління, де інформаційні потоки відображаються у відкритому та перевіреному середовищі, а корупційні ризики стають більш передбачуваними та контрольованими. Висвітлюється комплексний підхід до цифровізації публічного управління, який поєднує технічні інновації, правове регулювання, кібербезпеку та активну участь громадянського суспільства. Такий підхід забезпечує багаторівневий антикорупційний ефект: на операційному рівні – автоматизація та цифрова верифікація процедур; на інституційному – підвищення прозорості та підзвітності рішень; на соціальному – залучення громадськості, формування культури відкритості та відповідальності за результати діяльності органів влади. Розкривається значення цифрових технологій як інструменту переходу від декларативної антикорупційної політики до практично ефективного управління, що сприяє зниженню рівня корупційних проявів, підвищенню довіри громадян до держави та створює умови для стійкого розвитку системи публічного управління в умовах цифрової трансформації.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА

публічне управління, корупція, блокчейн, антикорупційна політика, тіньова економіка, державна політика, антикорупційна система, правове регулювання, стратегії запобігання корупції, штучний інтелект, публічна служба, сучасні технології, доброчесність, цифрові технології, громадська участь, етичні цінності.



1. Introduction

The problem of corruption in the public administration system of Ukraine remains extremely acute, and its relevance is reinforced by new challenges – large-scale digitalization, war, a large financial burden on public procurement and the need to restore infrastructure.

According to the annual public opinion survey “Country Problem Ratings 2025” by Ukrainian National News (UNN), 79.4% of Ukrainians named corruption as one of the most serious problems in the country [23]. At the same time, according to the survey “Attitude of the population to corruption in Ukraine” from Interfax-Ukraine, 91.4% of the population believe that corruption is widespread, even if they have not directly encountered specific cases [9].

Such social disbelief undermines trust in state institutions, creates the basis for business distrust in state procedures, limits investment attractiveness and slows down economic development. At the same time, corruption directly affects the quality of public services, the fair distribution of resources, and the population’s access to social protection – that is, the fundamental social functions of the state. The opacity of power and unequal starting conditions for business generate social inequality, reduce motivation to invest, and create barriers for small and medium-sized businesses. In the period after military destruction and mass state orders, the risks of inefficient or corrupt use of funds are especially high. Thus, according to the OECD in the OECD Integrity and Anti-Corruption Review of Ukraine (2025), corruption remains one of the most serious threats to the effectiveness of public procurement [18].

Traditional administrative and control mechanisms (paper tenders, manual verification procedures, non-transparent procurement) in the context of the increasing complexity of public finances, large amounts of data and multi-level bureaucracy turned out to be ineffective. The assessment of the State Audit Service and international monitoring organizations, presented in the analytical report of Knowledge Hub Transparency International, shows that only in the field of public procurement without modernization of processes, significant “corruption rents” remained [22].

In such conditions, the integration of innovative digital technologies is not just a promising option, but a strategic necessity. It is digital tools – electronic procurement systems, open registers, automated control mechanisms, digital identification – that can create a transparent, accountable and controlled system of public administration. In particular, according to the results of the fifth round of monitoring according to OECD standards in 2025, the electronic public procurement system ProZorro scored 66 out of 100 points in the category “Integrity in Public Procurement”, which indicates a high level of compliance with international transparency standards [19].

In addition, in the context of a full-scale war, when the scale of procurement, reconstruction and defense orders has increased significantly, the risks of corruption have increased again: according to the study “Corruption in Ukraine 2025” by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), 71% of citizens said that they believe that the level of corruption has increased compared to the pre-war period [10].

Therefore, the task of developing and implementing effective technological tools for anti-corruption influence becomes extremely important. Without them, the state risks losing significant funds, transparency, legitimacy and trust of citizens. The use of digital solutions is a chance not only to minimize corruption risks, but also to modernize the public administration system, make it more efficient, accountable and open. In this regard, conducting a comprehensive study to analyze the effectiveness of modern technologies in combating corruption, their impact on public procurement, citizens’ trust and the functioning of government institutions is not only scientifically grounded, but also socially necessary. This approach will create the basis for the formation of strategies, policies and programs that meet the challenges of our time, and will allow the implementation of the principles of transparency, fairness and accountability in public administration.

2. Literature Review

Over the past decade, the implementation of modern technologies in combating corruption in public authorities of Ukraine has become one of the leading areas of scientific research in the field of public administration, due to the global digital transformation of public administration, the integration of innovative tools and the need to increase transparency, efficiency and accountability of public authorities. In addition, digital technologies are increasingly considered not only as a means of

automating administrative processes, but as a strategic factor in the development of an effective public administration system, which contributes to increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy, monitoring and control of state processes.

The development of a national strategy for anti-corruption policy and digital governance in Ukraine has become the subject of research by such scholars as V. Bashkatova [2], A. Gavrylenko, A. Novak, V. Bashtannyk [7], B. Herman [8], A. Novak [17], as well as in official documents of the Government of Ukraine [2; 7]. V. Bashkatova [2] emphasizes that the state anti-corruption policy is a key mechanism for increasing the integrity and accountability of management, while A. Gavrylenko, A. Novak and V. Bashtannyk [7] emphasize the importance of clearly defining the goals and functions of institutions for effective policy implementation. In turn, B. Herman [8] examines corruption in defense procurement under the legal regime of martial law, demonstrating the need to use modern monitoring and analytics technologies.

Particular attention is paid to digital public procurement systems, in particular the Prozorro platform, as an effective mechanism for ensuring transparency and accountability. I. Lytvynchuk's data [22] show that electronic procurement systems increase control, reduce the risks of corruption abuses and strengthen the institutional integrity of public administration. Similarly, A. Lipentsev, O. Voityk and N. Mazyi [11] emphasize the role of technology in customs authorities to increase the efficiency of public administration and reduce corruption risks.

In particular, B. Zayats emphasizes that the role of civil society institutions in monitoring and preventing corruption is also recognized as a key factor in the successful implementation of anti-corruption policy [25].

Scientists note that the effectiveness of technologies in the fight against corruption depends on their integration into the legal, organizational and institutional structure of public administration. Y. Zaremsky [26] and I. Skobina, K. Dubich [21] note that digital solutions are effective only if there are clear regulations, organizational support and staff training. We believe that it is this combination that allows technologies not only to increase the efficiency of management processes, but also to contribute to institutional reforms and strengthening the anti-corruption environment.

However, despite significant progress in the digitalization of public administration and the introduction of electronic platforms, challenges remain in ensuring the comprehensive effectiveness of anti-corruption technologies. The research shows the need for further development of technological infrastructure, improvement of the regulatory framework and advanced training of personnel to implement an integrated approach to the fight against corruption in public authorities.

3. Problem Statement

The purpose of the study is to comprehensively analyze the effectiveness of modern technologies in combating corruption in public authorities of Ukraine, to determine the methodological, organizational and ethical conditions for their implementation, as well as to outline challenges and prospects for increasing transparency, accountability and inclusiveness of public administration.

4. Methods and Materials

Taking into account modern anti-corruption technologies in Ukraine, we have applied a variety of research methods and tools. The study contained a detailed description and analysis of numerous aspects. The topics considered in accordance with the theoretical framework covered both traditional approaches to the fight against corruption and digital means; the existing legal framework for these technologies; as well as documented cases of implementation of complex anti-corruption decisions.

The results showed that the common experience of international experts on digital anti-corruption infrastructure and cyber control mechanisms in the context of public transparency and e-governance confirms these properties. On this basis, they united into a single entity capable of distinguishing them as separately structured phenomena. An integrated approach to the topic contributed to the creation of several theoretical models and the formation of a structured framework for assessing the benefits of various technical strategies in overcoming corruption. The use of the comparative method made it possible to compare Ukrainian practices with the leading countries in the introduction of the latest technologies in the anti-corruption sphere. The analysis carefully considered all models of open government decision-making with automated control mechanisms supported by

open data (including the Open Data Initiative) and personal digital assets on modern blockchain platforms and high-quality machine learning systems. The analysis also highlighted the importance of key innovative technologies such as big data principles and artificial intelligence (AI), along with blockchain architecture in platforms such as Prozorro, Prozorro.Sale, etc. All of these play a significant role in forming an effective network system for civil servants to combat corruption. This analysis observes the synergistic effect of state functions alongside algorithmically designed solutions to activate mechanisms that monitor the behaviour of officials within this dynamically changing sphere of state-building.

5. Results and Discussion

In the second half of the twenty-first century, corruption was transformed from a local social deviant phenomenon into a multi-level global problem that undermines the democratic foundations of statehood, economic competitiveness and legitimacy of government institutions. Domestic and international experience convincingly shows that traditional administrative and control mechanisms for combating corruption are not able to provide a sustainable effect in the context of rapid digital transformation, growth in the volume of transactions and data arrays. This situation necessitates the introduction of innovative technological tools capable of automating control procedures, reducing the human factor, increasing the transparency of citizens' interaction with the authorities and forming mechanisms of independent public oversight.

The scientific approach to evaluating innovative anti-corruption solutions is based on the concept of technological determination of public administration, according to which the digital ecosystem can change behavioral patterns in the field of public power. According to P. Hamann [5], it is the introduction of the latest digital technologies that ensures the ability of the state not only to identify corruption violations, but also to prevent them through algorithmic analysis, transaction verification and risk forecasting. Artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data analytics systems, blockchain architectures, and digital identification create a multifunctional environment in which corrupt actions leave a digital footprint and become the object of processing by independent systems [1, p. 22]. It is thanks to this property – the elimination of exclusive control by an individual official – that anti-corruption practices are transformed from reactive to preventive.

The analysis of innovative anti-corruption tools allows us to outline their system-forming role. Artificial intelligence is applied to detect abnormal transactions, analyze procurement contracts or financial flows in real time, minimizing human analysis errors. We agree with the statement of A. Lipentsev, O. Voityk and N. Mazii that data analytics provides modeling of corruption risks and makes it possible to assess the behavioral patterns of individual groups or authorities [11, p. 13]. Blockchain technologies guarantee the immutability and traceability of information, eliminating the possibility of data manipulation at the stages of registration or execution of contracts. Digital identification, in turn, makes it impossible to duplicate identities, forge documents and create pseudo-bidders, which significantly reduces corruption risks in the field of public services.

Modern researches, in particular by Y. Zaremskyi, emphasize that the fundamental condition for the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms is the transparency of government operations and guaranteed public access to information [26, p. 277]. Ensuring the publicity of state decisions at the level of regulations, budget processes, personnel management, administrative services strengthens the mechanisms of democratic control. The innovative tools used aimed at institutional openness include digital platforms for publishing government documents, open data mechanisms, electronic consultations, blockchain audit systems for government contracts, as well as automated monitoring modules. The effectiveness of the proposed technologies lies not only in the technical possibility of access, but also in the formation of a new culture of interaction between the state and the citizen: the state is not the “owner” of information, and the citizen acquires the status of a subject of control.

The involvement of civil society is a separate component of innovative anti-corruption policy, which rethinks the role of society as an active participant in public administration. As I. Dmytruk and Y. Lomzhets rightly note [5, pp. 100–122], civil mobilization in the fight against corruption ensures the formation of horizontal control, which complements the vertical mechanisms of institutional oversight. In this context, public digital platforms for reporting violations, mechanisms for independent audits of civil society organizations, participation of community representatives in advisory and supervisory bodies, anti-corruption education campaigns, and the use of social media to mobilize local communities

are important. Such technologies contribute to the formation of public pressure on the authorities, increase the visibility of abuses and reduce tolerance for corruption.

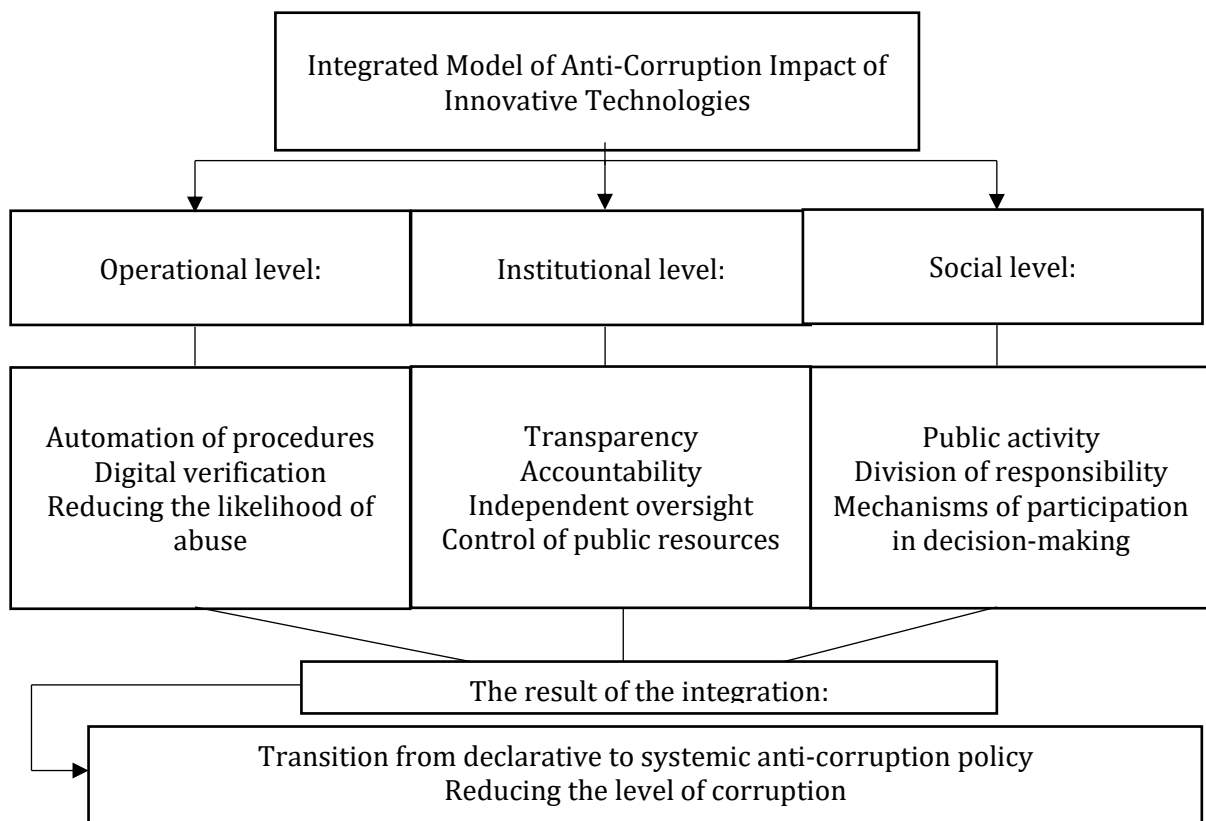


Figure 1. Model of anti-corruption impact of innovative technologies

Source: Formed by the author on the basis of [14, p. 202].

The system analysis allows us to state that modern innovative technological approaches provide a multi-level model of anti-corruption influence. At the operational level, they reduce the likelihood of abuse through automation of procedures and digital verification. At the institutional level, an environment of transparency and accountability is formed, in which political decisions and the administration of public resources are under independent supervision. At the social level, they increase public activity, promote the distribution of responsibility and create mechanisms for participation in decision-making. Such an integrated model allows you to move from a declarative anti-corruption policy to a systematic management practice that reduces the level of corruption and increases trust in the state.

It is worth noting that the digitalization of public administration has become one of the key mechanisms that strengthen transparency, accountability and control over public authorities. In Ukraine, this transformation is especially relevant against the background of systemic anti-corruption reforms, because it is digital tools – from automated procurement to open registers and electronic services – that create conditions in which corruption practices are significantly complicated or impossible.

One of the most striking examples is the Prozorro system, an electronic public procurement platform that provides openness, automation and equal access conditions for all tenderers. The report for 2022 notes that 160 thousand competitive procurements worth almost UAH 200 billion took place through Prozorro that year [13]. In 2024, according to the Ministry of Economy, the volume of competitive procurement through the system increased by 40% compared to the previous year, to UAH 841 billion [24]. In our opinion, such dynamics indicate that the digital system has not only deepened the coverage of public procurement, but also contributed to the growth of competition, which increases the efficiency of the use of budget funds and minimizes the likelihood of corruption conspiracies.

No less indicative is the initiative of Diia – a national platform for electronic public services. It transformed the format of interaction between citizens and government structures, reducing the need for personal contacts, which traditionally served as a channel for corruption risks. As of 2025, Diia has tens of millions of users, and the number of public services available online is growing significantly [15].

Thus, digital identification, verification of documents and submission of applications via the Internet reduce the “human factor” – one of the main prerequisites for corruption in administrative services.

Digital tools are also changing the nature of public procurement and asset sales. The Prozorro.Sale platform for bidding in state and municipal property – real estate, land, assets – was introduced as a tool for transparency and market disposal of state property [13]. At the same time, the use of open data, online auctions and blockchain principles makes privatization and sale of state property less susceptible to corruption schemes, because each transaction leaves an unchanged digital “trace”.

A common feature of digital anti-corruption systems is the openness of public data and public access to information: budgets, tenders, state registers, contract results. The Ukrainian Open Data Web Portal provides such access that creates preconditions for public monitoring, journalistic investigations, and external verification of the actions of the authorities [20].

An analysis of modern digital platforms used to increase transparency and fight corruption in Ukraine is given in Table. 1.

The analysis of these data demonstrates that digital technologies not only optimize administrative processes, but also have a systemic anti-corruption effect. They change the very nature of public administration – corruption “contact” is replaced by an automated one, audited in digital handwriting, and the results of activities become open, checked by independent entities (the public, journalists, business).

Table 1. Ukraine’s main digital platforms for combating corruption and their results as of 2022–2025

Platform	Main functions	Results (as of 2022–2025)
Prozorro	Electronic Public Procurement, Openness, Competition	160 thousand. competitive procurement for ~UAH 200 billion (2022); The volume of competitive procurement increased to UAH 841 billion in 2024 (+40%)
Prozorro.Sale	Online auctions for the sale/lease of state property, privatization	The platform functions as an open, “open-data” mechanism that reduces corruption risks during sales; recognized by international awards
Diia	Electronic public services, digital identification, depersonalization	The Platform for 2025 is a key element of e-governance in Ukraine; Tens of millions of users, hundreds of services on the Internet
Open Data Web Portal	Public data of state registers, budgets, contracts	Provides open access to information, which increases accountability and control by the public and the media

Source: Formed by the author on the basis of [13; 20; 24].

At the same time, digitalization is not a panacea. Its effectiveness depends on the level of legal regulation, cybersecurity, political will and institutional capacity of state bodies. Without proper data protection, without sanctions for violations, without a culture of openness, digital tools risk becoming another tool for the formal implementation of procedures, rather than the real overcoming of corruption.

Therefore, digital technologies can and should be considered as a fundamental component of modern anti-corruption policy. They create an infrastructure in which transparency, accountability, competition and openness are not declarations, but operational reality.

6. Conclusions

The above analysis allows us to assert that modern technological means of combating corruption in public authorities of Ukraine demonstrate high efficiency due to the use of digital solutions such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, blockchain and digital identification. They allow you to automate control processes, reduce the impact of the human factor and increase the transparency of management procedures. The practice of using the Prozorro, Prozorro.Sale, Diia and Open Data Web Portal platforms has shown that digitalization contributes to the openness of public procurement and the sale of property, facilitates access to electronic services, stimulates competition, reduces the risks of corruption and increases the efficiency of public resources management.

At the same time, the effectiveness of digital anti-corruption mechanisms largely depends on a holistic approach that combines technological solutions, legislative regulation, cybersecurity, and the active participation of civil society. Such integration creates a multi-level effect: automation and digital

control are provided at the operational level; at the institutional level – transparency and accountability of decisions; at the social level, it is the involvement of the public and the formation of a culture of openness. The comprehensive application of mechanisms makes it possible to move from a declarative anti-corruption policy to a really effective system of management and reduction of corruption manifestations.

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