

ТЕОРИЯ И ИСТОРИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВА И ПРАВА, ФИЛОСОФИЯ ПРАВА

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LEGALITY REQUIREMENTS AND CORRUPTION LEGALIZATION: POST-SOVIET FUNCTIONALITY ISSUES

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SUMMARY

Corruption legalization turned out to become one of the threats for state existence of many post-soviet countries. Yet it's legalization is one of the issues that threatens law foundations in those respective countries causing damages to state building process and undermining the rule of law. Meanwhile resembling processes within states tends to influence functionality of state authorities that has it's impact on effectiveness of legal regulations of social relations and society well-being in whole (affecting different areas of social life of resembling countries).

Key words: cleansing of the ranks of power, corruption, civil servant, civil society, state authority, state security.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Легалізація корупції постала в якості однієї із загроз для існування держав у багатьох пострадянських країнах. Проте легалізація є однією з проблем, що загрожує правовим засадам цих країн, спричиняючи шкоду державотворчому процесові і підриваючи верховенство права. У той же час пов'язані із цим процеси всередині держав впливають на функціональні можливості органів державної влади, що відображається в ефективності правового регулювання суспільних відносин і добробуті суспільства в цілому (зачіпаючи різні сфери суспільного життя розглядуваних у цьому контексті країн).

Ключові слова: громадянське суспільство, державна безпека, державна влада, державна служба, корупція, очищення влади.

*The tides keep coming by and by
And wrath is catcher in the rye.
My fury fills my veins with thunder,
Begins the arson and the plunder.
It's me who killed myself in madness.
The blood is bare, horrid redness.
Ferocious beast that chose to stay
Is casting shadows, sunshine ray
Will wither in the cloud of ash.
This murder sets the world abash.*

*Sofiya Kostytska
(«Insidious») [XX, p. 62]*

Introduction. Actual state of corruption in modern social relations is likely to have personal as well as international dimensions. Yet distribution of corruption becomes inevitable for people who get involved with it so to preserve their income sources, illegally obtained property or opportunities and social positions. Such activities cause further widespread of destructive tendencies within state and society in the national and international levels both in the view of possible or actual corruption legalization. So far those trends require further researches.

The aim of the article is to review general trends and processes within post-soviet states that resemble corruption legalization in the view of further social relations' transformation under plausible legal regulations. Modern reality requires tougher approach towards corruption as it needs to be addressed as potentially global threat in the context of technology development and actual researches of globally harmful or potentially dangerous technologies. Yet possessing of such

technologies or operating with them may require special skills or adequate understanding that not always may be provided under conditions of corrupt society (yet further research is needed regarding the link between corruption widespread and society knowledge or estimated level of peoples' average intellectual potential). Therefore corruption of different areas of state and society remains the great threat and different links within resembling processes have to be discovered in order to assure state stability, the rule of law and citizens' safety (with rights).

Basic content. Corruption is one of the threats for state stability, integrity and sustainability. Meanwhile it may have different manifestations throughout different historical periods of civilization existence. In post-soviet states we can observe approaches towards corruption legalization as the mean for preservation of illegally obtained property (in not that distant past). Such actions actually cause distractive tendencies to state, society and people. Illegal way of obtaining property and further creation of visibility of it's legality especially at a state scale is causing denial of the rule of law by citizens that affects their belief to influence their social environment threw legal means. It actually undermines the basis of the court legislation that in a while causes economic downfall as it is hard to legally protect rights in different areas of social life. At the same time increase in the social pressure on people at the large scale may be used by the reactionary forces to renew old communistic or socialistic model under the pretext of "protection" of population yet causing further damages to society using good-looking excuses meanwhile preserving their own illegal goals as it was during XX century.

Yet many post-soviet countries struggle against corruption as it's progress resumes visible. Considering such tendencies it

is important to mention that corrupt practices in social relations may widespread much further as some people in developed world may consider those as favorable in the view of achieving of their goals while lacking in intellectual, moral, ethical and other capabilities. Likelihood of such scenario stays high combined with modern globalist tendencies and increase in communication opportunities. On the other hand corruption in legal and economic areas is highly plausible to touch other areas of humans' relations causing further damages. In this view high rates of corruption within even a few countries of the world have to be considered as the major threat that if not controlled may exponentially cause the downfall of the modern civilization.

Regarding this research we may consider corruption legalization as the number of different means taken at the systemic level in order to preserve actual corruption-based relations within state and society both that may involve state authorities (usually, therefore casual citizens may be involved), politicians, international crime organizations, criminalized officials and former officials of intelligence and security agencies of different countries acting in order to their illegal interests (as assets' flaw may screen the state of international relations). Yet in some cases it may refer to actual legalization of the assets obtained by corrupt means (like money-laundering and abuses of special legal regulations in order to make the vision of some activities' legality).

Legal requirements under the context of corruption legalization are actually resembling those regulations provided by legislations of different states and international acts regarding corruption that were adopted considering special procedures and were applied by states and resembling bodies of international organizations (considering resembling field).

This research is mainly centered on the post-soviet countries (of European and Asian regions) that have some common traits. Therefore there were a few of those that had their special circumstances and preserved relatively high corruption resistance rates [3, p. 9]. Mentioned term "functionality issues" mainly refers to specific functional traits observable within outlined states and those obstacles that influence social relations within and states' legal systems (yet causing damages to countries, states, societies and respectful citizens).

Meanwhile within post-soviet countries has aroused the tendency towards legalization of illegally obtained assets (with different corrupt means). In the view of legality we may face a number of issues that potentially cause negative affect considering corruption legalization like:

1. Lowering the number of threats that may be addressed as corruption within legislation.

2. Limiting of number of subjects who may be considered as involved in corrupt activities legally with special anti-corruption regulations.

3. Limiting legal oppression of corruption towards state authorities only (as an object of special regulations) whereas real corruption may widespread within society.

4. Limiting opportunities for disclosure of cases resembling corruption within court legislation procedures by preserving old soviet model of court proceeding (with no jury trial or specially pre-determined set of jurors).

5. Preservation of high corruption rates within court legislation proceedings with abuse of rights by judicial branch of state power.

6. Aiming of some political forces on achieving of their illegal interests.

7. Underlining of those named political forces to the broader strategy concerning state-unfriendly activities (as those may require funds' legalization).

8. Usage of corrupt measures in order to preserve corruption legalization within state and to link it to international segments of the related system.

9. Applying of the media sources in order to oppose those actions used in order to prevent corruption legalization.

10. Actual involving of the highly skilled layers in order to implement some legal gaps into laws that may resemble corruption and cause a threat to it's legalization.

11. Influencing state authorities' personnel staff policy by international criminal organizations or unfriendly countries' authorities (yet corrupt officials) acting in order to preserve their interests.

12. Involvement of different officials of the state corruption oppression authorities into corrupt activities caused in order to maintain opportunities for corruption legalization.

13. Causing social apathy in order to lower control over processes within state by the people (common citizens) who should actually ensure existence of citizens' society (in order to increase opportunities for corruption legalization).

14. Preservation of legality visibility of corruption by application of morality and ethics corrosion within state and society in order to make different corrupt acts resembling to traditional behavior that prevents actual disclosure ("as everyone does" issue).

So here we can observe resembling processes that are yet unified in their impact on the state system in whole. Here it is also visible that such system effect may not be preserved within state without the number of special actions taken by engaged individuals (groups or even native or foreign state authorities). One more outstanding feature here is the visibility-based anti-corruption legislation that in many cases does not have any actual impact on social relations. So it is obvious that individual targeting is not as effective as the system-level work on corruption oppression within society that was actually abandoned (and stays that way) for a long time in many (if not all) post-soviet countries. Therefore as far as there is no strategic impact on social relations within state or a group of states it is obvious that there will be no actual influence over state policy and legalization processes.

Those tendencies outlined by Vladimir Shlapentokh around year 2013 regarding Russia were observable within other post-soviet countries: "the privatization of the state economy created favorable conditions for corruption, which did not exist before. The feudalization of a society, with its weakening of the state and the high autonomy of its office holders, was another major factor behind the outburst of corruption. However, while these "objective" factors account for a great part of corruption's growth, the transformation of the leaders of the country to people who encouraged corruption for their own benefit – one of the major elements of feudalization – also played an extremely large role in spreading corruption inside the country. Russian corruption undermines labor ethics, particularly among younger generations. Russian youths firmly believe that bribes and connections are the best and perhaps only way to become successful. Widespread corruption creates a parallel, semi-feudal chain of command that competes with the official hierarchy. The weakness of law enforcement agencies, as well as the army – now almost totally demoralized – is, to a great extent, the product of corruption" [11, p. 147]. Here we can also see cause of the decline of actual educational level and increase in the technological threats that may worsen situation globally. Therefore it is obvious that relevant processes may be discovered thought the world in different countries or areas.

Contrary to that understanding of corruption as a threat caused some actual actions in some countries: "Kazakhstan has made progress in economic and social development, but it struggles with systemic corruption. Its leadership has acknowledged the depth of the problem. An ambitious e-government program is underway that is designed to simplify processes, reduce documentation, eliminate queues, and limit interactions between citizens and officials that create

opportunities for bribery. Indications are that e-government is reducing petty corruption, but it needs to be part of a larger package of anticorruption measures” [10, p. 83]. Still it may be considered as a half-mean to preserve state authorities’ influence over social relations in order to stay empowered and to protect assets that were obtained during the period of ruling. Yet e-governing despite its high control opportunities within state and access to personal citizens’ info may be considered as another threat as it may be used as an effective mean for mass-control over society and instatement (or preservation) of the new type of autocratic or totalitarian regimes. Later threat may cause even more danger than corruption legalization in the view of technology development and citizens’ rights’ actual oppression as state authorities decisions may of be based on their own needs and views as such does not always resemble actual changes within society or environment (like political, economical, nature itself etc). Therefore actions taken in order to oppress society may influence people causing lack in the opportunities to influence state (individuals’ will oppression regarding state authorities’ private interests).

Current state of international relations is yet one of the issues that cause actual request for corruption legalization as different participants of social relations within upper levels of society (and others including state security and intelligence services) consider it appropriate for them to access questionable funds in order to suffice their goals (that may turn out to be illegal): “the influence of international economic ties on bureaucratic corruption is frequently overlooked. It is also significant for those interested in addressing corruption because it could potentially be dealt with through straightforward policy change. Economic transition led to significant increases in foreign investment and trade in post-Soviet countries. Within the context of the same legal and political institutions and cultural environment, trading firms are more likely than non-trading firms to make informal payments to get things done. This is attributable to payments made to deal with customs officials; there is little correlation between trade and bribery for dealing with inspections, taxes, or other types of obstacles” [2, p. 170]. Those “obstacles” named have become one of the major threats for state economies in developing countries as many officials regarding lack of strategic thinking (“Grand” level) or lack in income for actual needs decided to “improve” the whole system so to make illegal ways of state service providing more favorable. At the meantime “petty” corruption of state authorities or state workers (like doctors or educators within state institutions) does not require special legalization process as considered sums of income are usually not high. At the meantime such activities cause further acceptance of corruption within society (as a part of the chain reaction) with other consequences. Contrary to that administrative and grand corruption is highly plausible to require special instruments in order to legalize money flow that needs to be “adopted” for further redistribution.

Corruption rates actually depend on economic and legal issues as nowadays those relate to legislation procedures and money flows both: “foreign direct investment does not generally lower the incidence of bribery. However, if the investment’s home country has substantially better control of corruption than does the host country, those firms are less likely to engage in bribery. Finally, firms that report greater pressure from foreign competitors are sometimes more likely to pay bribes, indicating that the increased competitiveness of the global market is not always sufficient to crowd out corruption, but rather increases it” [2, p. 170]. In this view it was also observable that increase in the income legality requirements within developed countries caused the mass request for corruption legalization within post-soviet countries. In the meantime it had quite uncertain consequences as state officials’ capitals in some cases had to

be legalized considering “any means and opportunities”. Thus that is obvious that funding or donating money to the post-soviet states may face different threats as at least a part of those will be used for private needs of state officials with further obligation to return such funds put on common people (with taxes or services). Yet social collapse caused by economic consequences even within one region of the world may cause further damages worldwide because of the globalization trends.

Johan Engvall has outlined that under conditions of post-soviet state “we can usefully understand the logic of political and administrative organization in terms of a kind of “investment market.” Access to the state is frequently determined by actual financial payment. Would-be officials invest in offices to obtain access to a stream of income associated with an office. This framework represents a novel perspective on the post-Soviet state, which has hitherto either been premised on modernization theory or emphasized a robustly personalistic logic of political organization” [4, p. 25]. Considering such trends there are some obvious traits that outline such kind of state organization like medieval-type whereas the rule of law is not really guaranteed. Yet corruption legalization is one of the sufficient traits that stay essential for so-called “stability” preservation. Therefore illegal influence on political, legal and economic environment under such conditions becomes sufficient for those empowered people who are willing not to lose their positions and illegally obtained property. Yet it turns out to become the drain for the country and state resources as many people turn to poverty and have to face harsh obstacles that are resulting out of such system yet affecting state development.

In whole corruption legalization requires systematic work of the interested parties as modern globalised international relations are providing more opportunities for misconduct as well as personal growth: “in states like Ukraine, partial reforms reinforced insiders, giving rise to interest groups that extracted benefits from the volatile environment and blocked the implementation of comprehensive reform packages that would provide access to information and resources for the whole population” [1, p. 80]. Thus despite some information leakages generally there is no real effect within society as bribes are yet considered as something common among state officials. Meanwhile the whole systems stays put as there are no real actions towards development within state as the main efforts are coordinated towards creation of “calming” visibility with different state means and instruments. Special kind of “visibility” may be provided by different officials for the key state high-ranking official in order to preserve their positions and to extract more money with available opportunities (like granting access to state presidents (or other higher-up state bodies) or signing some (even military) treaties). That is why such approach may be called “corrupt model of economy” whereas corruption legalization becomes an actual part of the routine despite some legal regulations adopted as obligatory.

Under modern conditions authorities of many post-soviet states have some pressure because of the unbalanced condition of those states that developed under those odd circumstances. Yet it is obvious that some actions should be taken and that actually instated corruption will not let such states compete on the international markets depriving those of competitiveness: “instead of granting economic freedom and rewarding regional initiative, Moscow, fearful of separatism, keeps the regions dependent on hand-outs from the centre. “God forbid if your budget revenues are growing: you will immediately loose subsidies and be forced to finance other federal projects” said Anatoly Artamonov, the governor of the car-making region of Kaluga” [9, p. 25]. Yet projecting such strategy trends on the Eastern-European region causes other countries’ dependence on Russian position in different areas including political, legal, social, economic etc (within unnatural integrity called “Russian

civilization”) that actually benefits just a narrow group of people involved directly in the setting process but causing damages on the international level (including direct military interventions on the legally questionable basis). Meanwhile some cases are tendentious within Ukraine: “59 peoples’ deputies are frequently flying to Moscow with a change in Belarus according to the information published by the peoples’ deputy Victoria Sjumara based on the State Border Guard Service data. There is a deal between state authorities and such deputies because of which they are not punished neither for corruption nor for explicitly criminal actions against state. In the meantime they vote according to the state authorities’ will when it is needed. Yet everyone knows the amount of stolen by those empowered people as schemes were published but State Security Service of Ukraine and Public Prosecutor’s Office of Ukraine stays put” [13, p. 33]. Still we may confirm preservation of tendencies that were developing since collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: “abnormal, not confirmed or calculated within any documents money – so called “black cash” that was accumulated by post-soviet oligarchs gives them opportunity to buy “in stacks” state authorities, peoples’ deputies, judges, journalists and even some Western politicians and diplomats” [18, p. 170]. Corruption is linked with the business activities and national security both as it is the powerful instrument to obtain influence. Often it is covered with legal activities in order to preserve visibility of legality: “the cyber brigade provided the world with another sensational hack. This time, the deputy director of the Institute of CIS Countries and press secretary of the Union of the Orthodox Citizens, Kirill Frolov, found himself in the sights of the cyber alliance. Operation #FrolovLeaks revealed that Russia had been preparing for aggression against Ukraine long before 2014. Based on these materials, the intervention was taking place at the highest level threw the Moscow Patriarchate with the support of a slew of recruited high-ranked Ukrainian politicians and activists, who were coordinated by handlers in Russia” [6, p. 34-35].

Described trends have some historical analogues of collaboration: “Yushchenko have given 2007 birthday present to Yanukovich despite nominally they were enemies for real they secretly dealt to form the wide coalition of “Nasha Ukrainina” and Party of Regions after the early parliamentary elections... Yushchenko not just failed to stop Yanukovich’s transactions regarding loss of the state-owned residence “Mezhyhirya” but helped him therefore he had enough instruments to make impassible huge loss of the state property” [17, p. 108]. President Yushchenko has signed some papers related to that case that were published in the recent years among relevant investigation papers. In cases like that it turns out to be obvious that occasional involvement in corrupt activities may have disastrous impact on the state beginning with political sphere (so called “Grand” corruption) that may cause far-reaching consequences.

Therefore corruption legalization may be provided with special anti-corruption legislation means: “each of Ukraine’s previous presidents issued his own official concept paper on combating corruption. These documents, however, proved to be paper tigers, all roar and no bite. Not only they remained largely unimplemented, but, in addition, the sheer volume of grand corruption under each of the successive presidents has only increased” [5, p. 62]. Such trends occur in other post-soviet countries in the same way causing the downfall of the rule of law and becoming the part of an actual environment for preservation of semi-legal system supported by many officials within the state bodies. Therefore it has to be mentioned that international element still involved as the whole system could not stay stable without special support, consulting and systemic approach.

It needs to be outlined that media is often used to influence peoples’ attitude towards reality under pretext of the freedom of speech and critical thinking (but with lack of some basic

requirements that should be actually considered regarding such approach) so to predetermine favorable disclosure of the events’ flow in the upcoming future (by different third parties). Thus effectiveness of social relations’ legal regulation (as the main goal of law) may fall drastically considering downfall of peoples’ morality and lack of ethics consideration (that may be caused directly or indirectly both). For example, in the recent years there was increase in the number of distributed for free magazines (within Ukraine) published in Russian language whereas publications’ style often may be considered as tendentious like: “I know that we are not needed by anyone because we are like another dimension for them (they also call it the third world). We are like a grimy ragamuffin with a fume on the summer terrace of a luxury restaurant. They may make a look as if they are sympathizing us but contrary they hurry to pay off, revert their eyes, change a seat or better call security so to drive us away. Let’s in parallel with the threecolor on avatars stop jamming in clubs and restaurants, launch fireworks, arrange pompous concerts. Let’s at the same time demonstrate our position and prove to authorities that we are really the people and not a flock that they “shear” and lead to slaughter” [20, p. 5]. Therefore it is obvious the Ukrainian flag has two colors but not three and such material had some kind of a controversial backside. According to InformNapalm international investigative community data some “details were disclosed about how Sergei Zyenin, a journalist and a propagandist on Perviy Kanal, Russia’s main state channel works to discredit the National Security Agency of the United States” [6, p. 35]. Meanwhile the number of various materials like that distributed within country for free (or for the low price) is still high and yet affecting the way of peoples’ thinking (in the view of targeted social groups), causing unbelief towards plausible changes in the way of living (in the view of corruption and tendentious downfall of the rule of law) and unwillingness to take actions in the legal way (regarding oppression of corruption).

Administrative issues may be used in order to cover-up corrupt activities within state as well. Ukraine became a nice example in this case: “today the prosecution is under heavy fire of criticism and practically cannot head all the activities to prevent and combat corruption. National Police almost left this field because a large number of professionals who could lead this work were released, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau is just formed, and the National Agency for Corruption Prevention is yet just been formed as well” [8, p. 1338]. So institutional changes aimed to target corruption in case of different bodies may be used as the mean for cover-up of corrupt activities with further corruption legalization (due to legal requirements of case proceeding timing). So institutional changes if not appropriately prepared may be used by corrupt authorities in order to prevent disclosure of their actions and legalize their assets while making visibility of the legal way of their actions that led to obtaining of such property (as relatives’ and friends’ data is often used for property registration).

Corruption legalization may turn out to become higher threat at international level with its further development. In the meantime it is obvious that due to dynamic aspect of social relations (as we consider it as the trait of corruption legalization) there is the high need in adequate (dynamic) system of legal regulations in this field. The mentioned should obtain some flexibility traits as well resembling those traits disposed by corruption itself. As for now corruption oppression system without such approach may stay quite questionable (especially in the view of functionality): “considering importance of corruption countering problem, one of the main modern goals for many states is revision of the set of legal organizational and other means at the national level in order for their improvement, increase in degree of cooperation at national

and international levels as well as increase in activities within international organizations in the field of corruption combating and international crime prevention" [14, p. 14].

We need to consider that under modern circumstances corruption legalization (as the process) may influence different areas of social (state and humans' both) relations. Yet system of corruption oppression is developing. Ukrainian delegation took part in the first global Anti-Corruption Summit as it's participants (hosted in May 2016) "agreed on the basic anti-corruption principles, like:

- intensification of data exchange among law enforcement agencies and banks of the states;
- provision of access to the registers of beneficiaries of companies;
- visa denial if there is reasonable suspicion of corruption" [7, p. 28].

It is obvious that those "principles" are quite superficial and does not touch key areas of the problem. As far as law is used as the mean for social relations' regulation it's essential points (as principles are) should refer to social relations' specific traits that needs to be balanced and improved as far as those are influence by damaging conditions. Yet that list mentioned is actually referring to the number of actions that may be used under special conditions. Therefore the key problem of social relations' normalization under modern conditions resumes being unsettled. Corruption legalization is one of the crucial points of that problem as it refers to highly damaging areas that in progress may destroy some states (especially those post-soviet considering it's consolidation within social relations) and cause further major damages to countries and citizens. Therefore under modern conditions relevant practices may be put into action in other states as well globally considering a wide range of opportunities for experience exchange so relevant activities may harm legal systems and human rights worldwide both (as it occurred with the downfall of empires around XIXth and XXth centuries).

In the meantime corruption legalization processes may refer to low actual education levels of involved officials if "we focus on historical levels of education:

1. Education has been one of the few factors that have been linked to lower levels of corruption;
2. Education leads to other factors that promote honesty, such as generalized trust and a sense of identity with the entire country rather than with specific sects or groups;
3. Higher levels of education lead to greater levels of wealth and equality for countries, both of which are linked to lower levels of corruption" [12, p. 228].

Such relations may become the basis for development of actual prevention of corruption legalization as the part of corruption oppression system. Therefore we need to outline that humans' personal traits still should be considered quite thoroughly in the process of legal principles' drafting as those principles have to become the basis for actual activities and actions.

Thus legal behavior (as the goal of legal intervention into social relations' area) should be reviewed in related legal regulations as people need to obtain legal measures for achieving of their actual (legal) goals while "cultural style of legal behavior is formed depending on:

- the degree of mastering and manifestation of the legal culture values;
- specific traits of professional activities;
- individual creativity uniqueness of each individual" [16, p. 100].

It may be outlined that despite actual statistical data "science as the theme unfortunately is not really interesting even for activists and combatants for social changes as science is just disappearing out of the sight of common Ukrainian surfacing

just in the funny news about "British scientists" nonetheless not much may be told about state authorities" [19, p. 131–132].

Such aspect of corruption legalization as an actual request for it is like one of the key points for understanding of some functional issues related to the state and corruption systems. Despite of ideological background that presumed unnecessary of money in human lives actual demands for different assets still actualized existence of many people. Thus lack in real filling of those "values" that were proposed by communist regime but on the contrary were contradicted by the state system itself made people (at least those who were closely related to the state power) mainly insensitive to demands of human morality and ethics requirements (therefore, not all). Considering the lack in strategic skills of such people (like capability to view long-lasting processes and priorities for development) that was predetermined by the individuals' will oppression by the states' communist parties it resulted into the systemic downfall and the upraise of those people who prioritized material values (related to obtaining of property with no regarding to means) over those values that yet could increase populations' well-being in the long prospect. Yet it is obvious that legal and social-economic regulation should be provided in order to preserve society and all individuals' the best conditions for existence and possible development. In the meantime those refer to so-called "spiritual" values (including morality and ethics) as people need to be engaged into activities that help each other to co-exist and work-out optimal influence over environment (not just "natural" but also political, legal, economic, social etc). That actually explains the lack of support of communist regimes by their own people resulting into their collapse. At the same time those standards accepted and implemented by higher-up were still in use even after the downfall of the global "bipolar system". As many former communist leaders just changed the image of their political orientation those people proceeded to act according to casual models they were used to. According to those conditions many empowered people were actually accumulating property while damaging social relations and respectful societies in the process. The whole tendency required creating of the image of legality that had to be implemented within state and legal systems so inertial attitude to the rule of law as something threatening the state power presumed causing an actual request for corruption legalization at the state level.

According to those conditions it is obvious that preservation of respectful post-soviet societies' existence highly depends on the change in the essence of social relations with developing of strategies that may be functionally applied to different areas of related countries' lives. It especially requires creation of national and regional corruption oppression systems that may functionally decrease the request for corruption legalization within those respectful states.

Conclusions.

Under actual conditions further instatement of corruption legalization may be assured but it still requires consideration of the further revolutionary actions that presumably may be controlled from the outside of those countries involved with no actual legal background. The whole process resembles creation of the visibility of legality of corruption acts within states and societies both. That visibility may be distinguished with usage of different legal gaps created in the process of legislation or due to legal procedural aspects both (like special or formal terms, time issues, specifications etc). In total it allows further widespread of corruption within societies with no adequate countermeasures.

Actual corruption legalization may cause the downfall of affected countries, states and legal systems while at the final stage cause the civilization downfall as it relates to human values in their co-influence with intellectual, social, legal,

economical and political environment (as it is observable through the history of humanity).

Considering co-influence of corruption and educational levels it is necessary to improve post-soviet societies' awareness of corrupt influence, loss of opportunities and related strategic threats. Considering further globalization lack in such action may cause further widespread of corruption worldwide with natural downfall resulting into a few-hundred-years recovery period (yet approximately as it requires further researches).

Yet adequate countermeasures should be taken to prevent actual corruption legalization as the trend but in the meantime there is need in a new strategic approach that would lower the request for it as demanding some changes within elites' orientations and preferences towards goals set to achieve.

Overall, further researches are still required in the fields of national corruption oppression systems of post-soviet states (in the view of national differences and specific traits despite unification trends), implementation of traditional values (as well as human values and ethics) into actual state practice and extraction of corrupt practices out of social relations as those systems' goal (as far as law is an instrument for social regulation). In the meantime it is urgent to work-out regional corruption oppression systems for legal social regulation and prevention of the widespread of corrupt practices worldwide (yet regional approach seems more preferable considering specific traits of countries).

Considering dynamic traits of social relations it is urgent to scientifically review corruption legalization trends regarding actual changes and adequate legal prevention requirements (on different levels) for further implementation of legally functional measures (as such are still appealing for national security, states' preservation and civilization existence).

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