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ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMUNICATION: DIGITAL INSTRUMENTS AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN UKRAINE

Background. *The article examines the role of communication as a tool for countering corruption in Ukraine during 2016-2025. The study focuses on three core dimensions: the development of public communication between the state and citizens; the implementation of digital transparency instruments (including Prozorro, DOZORRO, the Unified Whistleblower Reporting Portal, and the asset declaration monitoring information system); and mechanisms of civic participation, such as public oversight, CivicTech initiatives, and local-level anti-corruption platforms.*

Methods. *The research relies on a mixed-method approach that includes the analysis of legal and regulatory frameworks, the synthesis of findings from nationwide sociological surveys, a comparative review of domestic and international practices, and a content analysis of the public information space.*

Results. *The findings demonstrate that the interplay of institutional reforms, digital innovation, and active civic engagement strengthens transparency, accountability, and public trust in government institutions. Digital tools function not only as technical solutions but also as institutional mechanisms that reinforce the broader anti-corruption architecture. At the same time, strategic communication helps cultivate a social norm of intolerance toward corruption. Within the sphere of public administration – and especially in the design and implementation of anti-corruption policies – the key actors include not only governmental institutions but also civil society organizations and the wider public. One of the central institutional responses to this challenge is ensuring the openness of public authorities and actively involving civil society in anti-corruption oversight, monitoring, and decision-making.*

Conclusions. *The study underscores that sustainable anti-corruption progress in the context of contemporary challenges and hybrid threats is achievable only when public communication, civic oversight, and digital innovation are effectively integrated. Effective anti-corruption requires a comprehensive approach that integrates institutional measures, civic engagement, and digital tools. Communication between public institutions and citizens plays a pivotal role, enhancing trust, enabling timely responses to emerging challenges, and mitigating corruption risks.*

Keywords: *corruption; anti-corruption policy; communication and collaboration; civil society and civic participation; civic engagement instruments; transparency and accountability; digital innovation.*

Background

During wartime, the state faces challenges that undermine public trust in institutions, limit available resources, and increase vulnerability to corruption. These tendencies are reflected in Ukraine's decline in the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2024 (Anti-corruption on pause..., n.d.).

When assessing Ukraine's domestic anti-corruption policy, its effectiveness is measured through five indicators capturing the share of the population or business representatives who:

- express negative attitudes toward corruption;
- report having personal experience with corruption;
- are willing to act as whistleblowers;
- approve of whistleblowers' actions;
- are adequately informed about the legal guarantees of whistleblower protection.

The last two indicators (4–5) reflect the overall performance of the anti-corruption system.

Findings from the 2024 nationwide survey assessing the corruption situation in Ukraine show that despite an exceptionally high level of declared rejection of corruption (96 % of respondents view corruption negatively), actual behavioral patterns reveal deep contradictions. Notably, 17 % of respondents reported either personal involvement

in corrupt practices or such involvement within their close circle over the past year. This indicates persistent tolerance toward corruption in everyday life and its continued function as a "routine mechanism" for accessing services.

Low levels of civic engagement present a particularly alarming challenge: only 16 % of respondents are willing to act as whistleblowers. This reflects not only a fear of potential repercussions but also limited trust in the existing whistleblower protection framework.

At the same time, public support for whistleblowers is substantially higher: 61 % of respondents approve of whistleblowers' actions, indicating a positive shift in societal attitudes despite the population's own reluctance to engage directly. However, the level of legal awareness remains critically low – only 8 % report knowing about the statutory guarantees of whistleblower protection (Corruption in Ukraine 2024..., 2025).

These data illustrate that despite existing sociological discrepancies, Ukrainians are gradually demonstrating more conscious anti-corruption engagement. When viewed in dynamics and compared to previous periods, a positive trend becomes evident. The share of the population expressing negative attitudes toward corruption increased from 43 % in 2017 to 58 % in 2024. The proportion of

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individuals choosing a whistleblowing model of behavior has also risen: whereas only 3.3% of respondents reported corruption in 2020, this figure grew to 7.2% among business representatives and 9.7% among the general population in 2024.

The state's growing attention to the communication dimension of anti-corruption policy is reflected in the adoption of the Communication Strategy in the Field of Preventing and Combating Corruption until 2025, approved by Resolution No. 1203-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on December 22, 2023 (Communication Strategy in..., 2023). The Strategy emphasizes that "success in this process is a precondition for building public trust in government, strengthening the state's economic potential, and improving the well-being of Ukrainian citizens." Its overarching objective is defined as "shifting the public and political discourse" by enhancing societal attention to anti-corruption issues and promoting a model of consciously rejecting corrupt practices.

In the context of contemporary public administration, communication plays a pivotal role as a process of information exchange between state institutions and citizens. An effective communication policy enhances public trust in government, ensures timely responses to societal challenges, and reduces corruption risks.

Given this, it is evident that the formation of public support for anti-corruption reform through public communication – as well as communication as a factor enabling civic participation in anti-corruption activities – has become a prominent theme in recent doctoral research. Notable contributions include works by A. Marchenko ("Coordination and communication support of anti-corruption reform in Ukraine", 2022), V. Verbanovsky ("Countering corruption risks in the public service system", 2023), L. Pashkevych ("Improvement of state mechanisms for preventing and combating corruption in Ukraine: Experience of EU member states", 2023), V. Anisimova ("Improvement of mechanisms for interaction between public authorities and civil society in anti-corruption activities in Ukraine", 2023), O. Mysyshyn ("Formation of the system for preventing and combating political corruption in Ukraine", 2023), M. Predko ("Mechanisms of civil society institutions influence on anti-corruption policy", 2024) and B. Hrebeniuk ("Cooperation of public authorities with civil society in the field of anti-corruption", 2025), all of whom examine various institutional, communicative, and civic dimensions of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine.

At the same time, the search for effective communication models in anti-corruption practice remains highly relevant and requires further scholarly inquiry.

Methods

The methodological foundation of this study combines general scientific and specialized research methods. These include an analysis of legal and regulatory documents; synthesis of findings from nationwide sociological surveys; comparative analysis of Ukrainian and international approaches to anti-corruption policy; and content analysis of the information space concerning the public representation of corruption-related issues.

Results

Corruption, as a complex social, legal, and administrative phenomenon, requires a systemic and multi-dimensional response. Within the sphere of public administration – and especially in the design and implementation of anti-corruption policies – the key actors include not only governmental institutions but also civil society organizations and the wider public.

One of the central institutional responses to this challenge is ensuring the openness of public authorities and actively involving civil society in anti-corruption oversight, monitoring, and decision-making.

While avoiding the extensive academic debate on the definitions of civil society and the public, it is essential to emphasize that these concepts should not be used interchangeably. A well-reasoned position is offered by B. Hrebeniuk, who conceptualizes civil society as "an integrated and dynamic mechanism comprising various elements: state institutions, active members of the public (both individuals and associations), as well as the passive part of the population. All these components interact, forming a complex system of social relations" (Hrebeniuk, 2018). This approach is valuable because it views public participation not merely as a delegated oversight tool (a traditional interpretation within the good governance paradigm), but as a fully-fledged subject in the public administration system. Such a perspective reinforces informal yet crucial factors such as trust, motivation, and shared responsibility.

For the purposes of effective public administration – particularly in the context of digitalization and anti-corruption efforts – it is essential to distinguish between these two categories when defining their roles, functions, and modes of interaction with public authorities. Unlike civil society, the public represents a less formalized structure.

As a collective of active citizens who demonstrate interest in socially significant events or processes, the public does not necessarily possess organizational or legal status. Its engagement may take different forms:

- situational (participation in social campaigns, protests, flash mobs);
- informational (creating petitions, disseminating positions on social media);
- mobilizational (collecting signatures, submitting appeals to public authorities, crowdsourcing solutions).

Given the above, it is important to emphasize that although the public is less institutionalized and lacks systemic influence, it nonetheless reflects public opinion and represents the overall level of civic activation and trust in government.

The American sociologist Francis Fukuyama, in his seminal work "Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity" (1995), conceptualizes trust as a key social virtue that enables the formation of civic initiatives and associations beyond the state. According to Fukuyama, high levels of interpersonal trust facilitate the delegation of social functions to civic structures, thereby forming the foundation for a civil society (Fukuyama, 1995).

In the National Strategy for Promoting the Development of Civil Society in Ukraine for 2021–2026, particular emphasis is placed on distinguishing between institutional participation by civil society organizations and public initiatives as forms of civic engagement in decision-making processes. Both are regarded as important mechanisms of communication between citizens and public authorities, contributing to strengthened democratic governance (National Strategy for..., 2021).

A correct understanding of the role of the public in anti-corruption efforts is essential to the functioning of modern public administration. A systemic review of the State Anti-Corruption Programme for 2023–2025 demonstrates that the policy framework assigns four principal roles to the civic sector.

First, the public acts as an information source: citizens and civic actors provide alerts on corruption risks, abuses, or operational deficiencies within public institutions. Such input may take the form of formal complaints, investigative journalism, or analytical reporting.

Second, the public performs an expert function: civil society organisations contribute to the development, assessment, and independent evaluation of anti-corruption measures, including through participation in advisory bodies, expert working groups, or by conducting their own evidence-based research.

Third, the public assumes a monitoring role: civic watchdog groups track the implementation of the anti-corruption programme, analyse open data and official reporting, and identify gaps, delays, or deviations from planned indicators.

Fourth, civil society serves as a communicator: through outreach campaigns, educational initiatives, and cooperation with the media, civic actors translate anti-corruption policies into accessible public messages and help cultivate a social environment that is intolerant of corruption (State Anti-Corruption Program..., 2023).

These functions together create an enabling environment for transparency, deeper civic engagement in analytical and oversight processes, and more structured feedback loops between citizens and state institutions.

Growing public demand for accountability is also reflected in recent commentary by Viktor Pavlushchuk, Head of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP). He notes that the information sphere often distorts how corruption is perceived, as discussions on social media tend to be dominated by emotional judgments and disinformation rather than evidence-based assessments. Despite the increasing number of corruption reports submitted by citizens, media coverage remains skewed.

National sociological and media-monitoring studies confirm this imbalance. Preventive aspects of anti-corruption – such as digitalisation, deregulation, or the use of open data – account for only 1–2 % of media content. Anti-corruption reforms are rarely linked in public discourse to Ukraine's wider European integration agenda. Instead, corruption is most frequently communicated through narratives of criminal prosecution, sector-specific scandals (defence procurement, construction, land governance, law enforcement, judiciary), or broad pessimism about systemic impunity (Distrust, information attacks..., 2025).

In contemporary public administration, communication is understood as a multi-layered process that involves transmission, interpretation, and reciprocal feedback. Within the anti-corruption domain, interactive and dialogic communication models – those that establish continuous exchange between public authorities and civil society – are particularly significant.

Today, effective public administration requires the implementation of communication mechanisms that go beyond simple information dissemination, enabling active civic participation in policy-making based on the principles of openness, transparency, and accountability. This perspective aligns with that of D. McQuail, who emphasizes that modern communication increasingly exhibits networked and interactive characteristics, wherein authorities are expected not only to transmit messages but also to interpret and respond to feedback from target audiences (McQuail, 2005).

At the global level, effective public communication is recognized as a key driver of transparent governance and

anti-corruption efforts. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), public communication serves not merely as an informational tool but as a mechanism for active engagement with citizens, enhancing both accountability and trust in public institutions (OECD Report on Public communication..., 2021). The OECD report "Public Communication: The Global Context and the Way Forward" highlights the importance of shifting from one-way information provision to two-way engagement, particularly in the anti-corruption domain.

Similarly, A. Chadwick's concept of the "hybrid media system" demonstrates how contemporary governance adapts communication strategies in the digital age, where information flows are simultaneously shaped by state institutions, media, and the public (Chadwick, 2013). Such a system demands that authorities demonstrate not only communicative flexibility but also a strategic approach to dialogue with citizens through multiple platforms and feedback mechanisms.

Collectively, these international studies underscore that only communication grounded in openness, participatory engagement, and accountability can secure legitimacy and sustainability for anti-corruption policies.

In the context of Russia's instrumentalization of corruption-related issues within information and hybrid operations, institutional interaction between public authorities and the civic sector has become critical for minimizing corruption risks. Effective communication practices should be based on interactive models that facilitate two-way information exchange, reinforce social capital, foster trust, and involve citizens in mechanisms of public oversight. Importantly, this requires not only guaranteeing access to relevant information but also presenting it in a clear, structured format that strengthens society's capacity to actively engage in anti-corruption processes (Identification and analysis..., 2024).

Recognizing the significance of educational activities for cultivating citizens' psychological intolerance toward corruption, the NACP developed the Strategy of Forming Zero Tolerance for Corruption in 2021. The strategy emphasizes that, to enhance public trust in the state – particularly in anti-corruption and digital transformation initiatives – coordinated collaboration among all state bodies is of paramount importance (Strategy for forming..., 2021). A practical outcome of this approach is the 2022 launch of the NACP's Office for Integrity Development online learning platform.

Discussion and conclusions

Effective anti-corruption requires a comprehensive approach that integrates institutional measures, civic engagement, and digital tools. Communication between public institutions and citizens plays a pivotal role, enhancing trust, enabling timely responses to emerging challenges, and mitigating corruption risks.

Citizen Oversight: Tools and Examples. Effective mechanisms for public oversight include civic expertise, surveys, monitoring of public authorities' activities, media analysis, and participation in legislative development. Civil society organizations actively contribute to evaluating anti-corruption policies and provide expert feedback on draft legislation.

At the regional level, several anti-corruption platforms have demonstrated significant impact. For instance: Open City in Drohobych, a municipal budget monitoring platform in Dnipro, the Integrity Hub in Vinnytsia, and the Cities of Integrity initiative in Mykolajiv. These initiatives

strengthen citizen participation in budget oversight and local risk detection, promoting transparency and accountability at the local level.

Digitalization of Anti-Corruption Policy. Since mid-2016, the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) has institutionalized digital tools that have become integral to the country's anti-corruption infrastructure, ensuring its functional sustainability. Key instruments include:

1. Unified State Register of Declarations – an electronic resource containing the declarations and notifications of significant asset changes for public officials, with certain data restricted during the period of martial law.

2. Integrity Portal (Anti-Corruption Portal) – a digital platform for developing anti-corruption programs by state bodies; in 2023, it acquired a functionality for assessing corruption risks.

3. Unified Whistleblower Portal – a secure system for reporting corruption that guarantees anonymity and confidentiality, with automated submission to competent authorities.

4. Register of Individuals Who Committed Corruption-Related Offenses – an open online resource allowing verification of public officials' integrity.

5. Information System for Monitoring the Implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Policy (SACP) – an interactive portal for tracking progress on the State Anti-Corruption Strategy.

6. PolitData System – the world's only comprehensive electronic database containing information on the financing of all political parties.

7. NACP Educational Platform (study.nazk.gov.ua) – offering online courses for youth, public officials, and educators, along with a knowledge portal providing official explanations and guidance.

Digital Tools and Trust in Governance. Civic IT solutions (CivicTech) hold the potential to strengthen institutional trust by promoting transparency, reducing opportunities for abuse, and enabling citizen participation in decision-making. These tools effectively bridge the gap between civil society and the state, fostering a culture of accountability and collaborative governance.

Among domestic digital solutions that have demonstrated their effectiveness, the following can be highlighted:

Prozorro and DOZORRO platforms – these create conditions for transparency and accountability in public procurement through monitoring and control mechanisms;

E-democracy platform (e-dem.ua) – a key digital tool for citizen engagement in governance, allowing users to initiate and support petitions, participate in participatory budgeting, and engage in public consultations, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability in the public sector;

Whistleblower portals, "Hidden Interests," and the NACP Corruption Risk Catalog – digital instruments aimed at increasing transparency of public authorities and involving citizens in detecting and preventing corrupt practices;

Declaration monitoring systems and chatbots such as OpenDataBot and YouControl- accountability-oriented digital tools that help identify corruption risks, enhance transparency of public officials, and engage citizens in oversight.

To provide a user-friendly digital instrument for citizens, businesses, and experts to track progress toward achieving the expected strategic results of the State Anti-Corruption Program (SACP), in June 2023 the NACP launched the Information System for Monitoring the Implementation of State Anti-Corruption Policy. This system comprises two modules:

1. Monitoring Results and Effectiveness Assessment of the State Anti-Corruption Program for 2023–2025;

2. Statistical Information on the Activities of Specially Authorized Anti-Corruption Bodies and Other State Institutions.

Analytics and Policy Impact. Civil society organizations such as StateWatch and the DEJURE Foundation conduct systematic monitoring and publish analytical reports on judicial transparency, decisions of the High Anti-Corruption Court, judicial expenditures, and judicial recruitment procedures. These studies provide an evidence base for public oversight, enhance institutional accountability, and incentivize government bodies to respond to identified risks. Another example is the CHESNO Movement, which systematically monitors parliament, judges, and party finances, combining analytics, open data, and advocacy campaigns.

In this context, civil society analytics serve as a crucial communication tool between society and the state, strengthening both the legitimacy and effectiveness of anti-corruption policies.

Communication: Between Facts and Emotions. Perceptions of corruption often do not align with its actual prevalence. Nevertheless, it is precisely public perception that shapes societal demand for change. In 2024, between 18 % and 70 % of citizens mistakenly equated corruption with inefficient governance or institutional weakness (Buldovych, 2025). The information environment frequently lacks verified data, while emotional judgments often substitute for factual analysis.

Therefore, it is crucial to develop a communication policy that includes: public reporting, regular information updates, interactive services for inquiries, and access to open data. Social media can either amplify distrust or disseminate examples of integrity, depending on the quality of content.

Collaborative Action: Rational and Emotional Dimensions. Collaborative anti-corruption efforts involve both a rational (organizational) and emotional (value-based) dimension. The rational dimension encompasses task-setting and problem-solving – direct actions aimed at combating corruption, including planning, coordination, and role allocation. The emotional dimension reflects participants' engagement and commitment to both the interaction process and anti-corruption activities. Participants – representatives of public authorities as well as civil society – are involved not only in information exchange but also in coordinated actions, including planning, coordination, and task distribution. This ensures mutual support, oversight, and incentive alignment toward achieving shared objectives.

Such interactions generate a synergistic effect: collective efforts produce results greater than the sum of individual actions. In wartime conditions, when corruption can delay humanitarian aid, impede reconstruction, and erode international trust, the significance of coordinated action increases.

Anti-Corruption Education: Changing Attitudes and Behavior. No system can be effective without attitude change. Accordingly, the Anti-Corruption Strategy 2021–2025 emphasizes the importance of education. Anti-corruption education represents a long-term investment in cultivating:

- citizens who do not tolerate corruption;
- public servants who act responsibly even under challenging conditions;
- systems where integrity is the norm rather than the exception.

Anti-corruption education performs not only an informational function but also instills values necessary for sustained societal transformation. Institutional strategies of the NACP and educational platforms such as Study.NAZK demonstrate a gradual shift from reactive anti-corruption

measures toward fostering a culture of integrity as a societal norm. Importantly, citizens are increasingly recognizing their own responsibility in combating corruption, while the state increasingly focuses on promoting integrity in governance (Institutional strategy for..., 2024).

The Role of Media in Shaping Public Opinion. Independent media remain a vital channel for disseminating information about corrupt practices. Investigative journalism, increasingly amplified by digital platforms, exerts significant influence on public pressure toward government institutions.

For example, former Head of the State Fiscal Service Roman Nasirov, following the controversy over his voluntary military mobilization (April 7, 2025) and the subsequent annulment of the decree, appeared in the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine in a case concerning abuse of office or position (receiving a bribe of UAH 722 million for VAT reimbursements to Oleg Bakhmatyuk's companies) (Nasirov arrived at..., 2025). In the case of Sławomir Nowak, former head of Ukravtodor, investigative publications by the Anti-Corruption Center contributed to public exposure of facts and prevented clandestine dismissal of the case. According to the State Bureau of Investigation, Ukrainian law enforcement forwarded the criminal case against Nowak to Polish authorities (The State Bureau..., 2024).

Anti-corruption measures in Ukraine from 2016 to 2025 have acquired a systemic character through the combination of institutional mechanisms, public oversight, and digital tools. It is evident that no single approach – regulatory, technical, or educational – can ensure sustainable results without their comprehensive integration.

The relationship between the rational-organizational and emotional-value dimensions of anti-corruption activity remains a topic of debate. On one hand, digital tools (such as ProZorro, DOZORRO, the Integrity Portal, and the Information System for Monitoring the Implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Policy etc.) contribute to process standardization and the minimization of abuse risks. On the other hand, public perception of corruption generates demand for transparency and fairness, even in the presence of positive trends in objective indicators.

A key factor is the activity of civil society institutions, which combine governmental monitoring with the generation of alternative solutions. CivicTech initiatives and public expertise provide substantive reinforcement of the principles of transparency and accountability; however, their effectiveness depends on citizens' digital literacy and the political will of the state to maintain openness.

In the context of Russian military aggression, anti-corruption resilience becomes particularly crucial, as abuses in the reconstruction process or distribution of humanitarian aid can undermine both internal trust and international support. In this sense, the synergy between state institutions and civil society generates added value in preventing corruption risks.

Currently, civil society functions as a "social sensor", responding to governmental actions, generating public resonance, and influencing the behavior of political and administrative actors.

Key Conclusions. Communication is a central element in anti-corruption efforts, as it ensures two-way information exchange, reduces distrust, and lays the foundation for effective interaction between the state and civil society.

Digital tools act not only as technical instruments but also as institutional factors enhancing transparency and accountability, providing equal access to data and procedures.

Public oversight strengthens the effectiveness of state policy but requires systemic support, both legal and technological (e.g., CivicTech platforms).

Anti-corruption education represents a long-term investment, fostering social intolerance toward corruption and increasing the professionalism of the public service.

The informational dimension of anti-corruption efforts requires a balance between facts and emotions: dissemination of verified information, public reporting, and interactive services must counter disinformation and social apathy.

In summary, the Ukrainian experience demonstrates that the combination of digital innovation, civic engagement, and effective communication forms a resilient model of anti-corruption policy. This integrated approach may serve as a relevant framework for other states facing crisis-related challenges.

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ПРОТИДІЯ КОРУПЦІЇ ЧЕРЕЗ КОМУНІКАЦІЮ: ЦИФРОВІ ІНСТРУМЕНТИ ТА ГРОМАДСЬКА УЧАСТЬ (ДОСВІД УКРАЇНИ)

В с т у п . Проаналізовано роль комунікації як інструменту протидії корупції в Україні у 2016–2025 роках. Дослідження зосереджене на трьох ключових факторах: розвитку публічної комунікації між державою та громадянськістю; застосуванні цифрових інструментів прозорості (зокрема ProZorro, DOZORRO, Єдиного порталу повідомлень викривачів, інформаційної системи моніторингу декларацій тощо); механізмах громадянської участі у вигляді громадського контролю, CivicTech-ініціатив та антикорупційних платформ на місцевому рівні.

Методи. Методологію засновано на аналізі нормативно-правових актів, узагальненні результатів загальнонаціональних соціологічних досліджень, порівнянні вітчизняного та міжнародного досвіду, а також контент-аналізі інформаційного простору.

Результати. Виявлено, що поєднання інституційних реформ, цифрових інновацій та активної громадянської участі сприяє зміцненню прозорості, підзвітності та довіри до органів влади. Цифрові інструменти виконують функцію не лише технічного забезпечення, а й інституційного механізму посилення антикорупційної інфраструктури, тоді як комунікація формує суспільну культуру нетерпимості до корупції. Розкрито, що у сфері публічного адміністрування, зокрема у формуванні та реалізації антикорупційної політики, ключовими суб'єктами виступають не лише органи державної влади, але й інститути громадянського суспільства та громадянськість. Однією з ключових інституційних відповідей на цей виклик є забезпечення відкритості діяльності органів влади та активне залучення громадянського суспільства до процесів антикорупційного контролю, моніторингу й прийняття рішень.

Висновки. Визначено, що стійка протидія корупції в умовах сучасних викликів та гібридних загроз можлива лише за умов інтеграції публічної комунікації, громадського контролю та цифрових інновацій. Протидія корупції потребує комплексного підходу, що поєднує інституційні заходи, залучення громадянськості та цифрові інструменти. Наголошено, що комунікація між державними інституціями та громадянами є ключовою: вона підвищує довіру, сприяє реагуванню на виклики та знижує корупційні ризики.

Ключові слова: корупція, антикорупційна політика, комунікація та співробітництво, громадянське суспільство та громадянська участь, інструменти громадської участі, прозорість та підзвітність, цифрові інновації.

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