

## Administrative law mechanisms for preventing and countering corruption in the field of territorial defence

Mecanismos de direito administrativo para prevenir e combater a corrupção no domínio da defesa territorial

Mecanismos de derecho administrativo para prevenir y combatir la corrupción en el ámbito de la defensa territorial

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### ARTICLE HISTORY

**Received:** 15-06-2024

**Revised Version:** 16-09-2024

**Accepted:** 09-10-2024

**Published:** 24-10-2024

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**Manuscript type:** Article

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

#### Science-Matrix Classification (Domain):

Economic & Social Sciences

#### Main topic:

Corruption in the defence sector

#### Main practical implications:

The practical significance of the work study is in introducing a centralised resource management system in territorial defence that is adapted to the context of Ukraine.

#### Originality/value:

The study revealed the practice of using anti-corruption mechanisms in the field of territorial defence in Ukraine and the countries of the European Union (EU).

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The relevance of using legal corruption prevention mechanisms is a strategic issue for ensuring national security and the effectiveness of military management. The aim of the article is to identify the existing regulatory legal mechanisms for combating corruption in the defence sector and the possibility of their strengthening based on the experience of European countries. **Methods:** The research methodology was based on statistical, comparative, and content analysis. **Results:** The study revealed the practice of using anti-corruption mechanisms in the field of territorial defence in Ukraine and the countries of the European Union (EU). The article reveals the peculiarities of the implementation of independent institutions, compliance with ISO 37001 standards, and the use of digital monitoring, which directly reduces corruption rates and increases trust in the institutions of the defence sector. **Conclusions:** The practical significance of the work study is in introducing a centralised resource management system in territorial defence that is adapted to the context of Ukraine. Further research should focus on integrating Big Data to ensure data transparency and security with due regard to the geopolitical picture of the world.

**Keywords:** legal regulation; corruption; anti-corruption measures; territorial defence; national security; public procurement; anti-corruption institutions.

### RESUMO

**Antecedentes:** A relevância da utilização de mecanismos legais de prevenção da corrupção é uma questão estratégica para garantir a segurança nacional e a eficácia da gestão militar. O objetivo do artigo é identificar os mecanismos legais reguladores existentes para o combate à corrupção no sector da defesa e a possibilidade do seu reforço com base na experiência de países europeus. **Métodos:** A metodologia de investigação baseou-se na análise estatística, comparativa e de conteúdo. **Resultados:** O estudo revelou a prática da utilização de mecanismos anti-corrupção no domínio da definição territorial na Ucrânia e nos países da União Europeia (UE). O artigo revela as peculiaridades da implementação de instituições independentes, a conformidade com as normas ISO 37001 e a utilização da monitorização digital, o que reduz diretamente as taxas de corrupção e aumenta a confiança nas instituições do sector da defesa. **Conclusões:** O significado prático do estudo de trabalho reside na introdução de um sistema centralizado de gestão de recursos na defesa territorial, adaptado ao contexto da Ucrânia. A investigação futura deve centrar-se na integração de Big Data para garantir a transparência e a segurança dos dados, tendo devidamente em conta o panorama geopolítico mundial.

**Palavras-chave:** regulamentação jurídica; corrupção; medidas anti-corrupção; defesa territorial; segurança nacional; contratos públicos; instituições anti-corrupção.

### RESUMEN

**Antecedentes:** La pertinencia de utilizar mecanismos legales de prevención de la corrupción es una cuestión estratégica para garantizar la seguridad nacional y la eficacia de la gestión militar. El objetivo del artículo es identificar los mecanismos legales normativos existentes para combatir la corrupción en el sector de la defensa y la posibilidad de su fortalecimiento a partir de la experiencia de los países europeos. **Métodos:** La metodología de investigación se basó en el análisis estadístico, comparativo y de contenido. **Resultados:** El estudio reveló la práctica de la utilización de mecanismos anticorrupción en el ámbito de las definiciones territoriales en Ucrania y en los países de la Unión Europea (UE). El artículo revela las peculiaridades de la implantación de instituciones independientes, el cumplimiento de las normas ISO 37001 y el uso de la supervisión digital, que reducen directamente los índices de corrupción y aumentan la confianza en las instituciones del sector de la defensa. **Conclusiones:** La importancia práctica del estudio de trabajo radica en la introducción de un sistema centralizado de gestión de recursos en la defensa territorial adaptada al contexto de Ucrania. Las investigaciones futuras deberían centrarse en la integración de Big Data para garantizar la transparencia y la seguridad de los datos teniendo en cuenta el panorama geopolítico mundial.

**Palabras clave:** regulación legal; corrupción; medidas anticorrupción; defensa territorial; seguridad nacional; contratación pública; instituciones anticorrupción.

## INTRODUCTION

Territorial defence is a critically important component of national security in the face of modern challenges and threats. The issue of strengthening and effective development of territorial defence has become very relevant since the beginning of the war in Ukraine in 2022. In the course of hostilities, numerous shortcomings in the country's defence system were revealed, including insufficient training and coordination between different entities. According to Zaleski et al. (2020), developing and implementing new strategies and approaches to the organisation of territorial defence have become a priority task for the government and society. The key issue was ensuring the effectiveness of military training, technical equipment and creating a reliable administrative and legal framework. It guaranteed transparency and accountability of all processes related to territorial defence, reducing corruption risks.

The creation of mechanisms for supervision and control of territorial defence activities is crucial for preventing corruption and the optimal use of resources. Rusetskyi et al. (2020) believe that corruption in the defence sector has catastrophic consequences, undermining public trust in state institutions and weakening the country's defence capabilities. There is a need to introduce clear administrative and legal mechanisms, which provide for constant monitoring, auditing and transparent reporting (Kobets et al., 2024). Anti-corruption bodies such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) and the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) play an important role in this area. They monitor compliance with the law and conduct investigations into corruption offences. Any efforts to improve the defence sector may prove futile without effective control mechanisms, including the declaration of income and assets, control of public procurement, and independent audit. The experience of European countries demonstrates the effectiveness of using independent agencies (Melnyk et al., 2022). The Federal Anti-Corruption Committee and the Central Bureau of Anti-Corruption Investigation are used to monitor the activities of the defence sector. European countries are actively using digital platforms, such as eProcurement in Poland, to ensure transparency and accountability in defence resource management.

The experience of European countries in the fight against corruption in the defence sector can be extremely useful for Ukraine. According to Varga et al. (2020), EU countries have well-developed anti-corruption control systems that ensure transparency and accountability in using defence resources. Germany and France have integrated monitoring systems that allow prompt detection and response to corruption risks. Sweden and Poland use modern digital technologies to control public procurement and manage defence resources. Borrowing and adapting European practices can help Ukraine create an effective and transparent territorial defence system that will meet modern challenges and ensure reliable state defence.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of the legal regulation mechanisms for countering corruption in the field of territorial defence is the subject of in-depth academic analysis. The researchers study a wide range of their effects, from ensuring transparency to increasing the effectiveness of military management. Reed et al. (2021) study the impact of anti-corruption legislation and relevant bodies on the stability and effectiveness of territorial defence of Ukraine. Wheeldon et al. (2021) analysed the contribution of the latest technologies to the control system of government procurement in the field of defence. Pena (2022) covers the influence of international experience on improving Ukrainian anti-corruption practices through adapting European directives. Kler et al. (2020) emphasise the role of public organisations in monitoring and controlling compliance with anti-corruption legislation. According to Troyansky (2022), automated accounting increases trust in defence sector institutions.

The issue of administrative law mechanisms for preventing and countering corruption in the field of territorial defence has been explored by various researchers. Bessarab et al. (2022) discuss the role of journalism in media literacy development, which can be connected to transparency in defence communication, enhancing the public's ability to detect corruption. Ishchenko et al. (2024) highlight psychological and pedagogical aspects of adaptation, which can be applied to the training of defence personnel in anti-corruption practices, fostering a culture of integrity. Zhylin et al. (2023) explore digital approaches in education, which may be leveraged for creating digital tools that enhance transparency and accountability in territorial defence systems. Cherniavska et al. (2023) examine the role of artificial intelligence in university fundraising, suggesting that similar technologies could be adapted to monitor and reduce corruption in defence procurement. Bachiiieva (2024) focuses on the development of pedagogical content for vocational training, which can be seen as a foundation for educational programs aimed at countering corruption in the defence sector. Lastly, Järvis et al. (2022) explore inclusive education models, which may inform strategies to create more inclusive, transparent, and accountable administrative processes in territorial defence.

Horyń and Tomasik (2022) draw attention to the importance of training and improving the qualifications of civil servants in the field of anti-corruption policy as a key factor in reducing corruption rates. Bruns (2022) considered the impact of anti-corruption measures on public trust in territorial defence institutions and the need to develop adaptation strategies

for their implementation. Biczuk (2022) points to economic instability as a factor that can stimulate or hinder the implementation of anti-corruption reforms. According to Fornůsek and Bartoszewicz (2024), the successful development of anti-corruption policy depends on the ability of regions to effectively manage personnel and create favourable conditions for implementing reforms. Goniewicz et al. (2019) emphasise the importance of integrating the latest technologies in ensuring transparency and accountability of government agencies. Morrison et al. (2020) confirm that using a systematic approach to the management of anti-corruption measures allowed the successful implementation of large-scale projects in the field of territorial defence.

Byleń and Nyszk (2022) identify the challenges and problems faced by anti-corruption bodies in the field of territorial defence in the context of growing international tensions and military conflicts. Aromaa et al. (2019) analyse scenarios of interaction of anti-corruption bodies with international military agencies. Gołuchowska and Sobieszek (2022) examine in detail the mechanisms of anti-corruption activities in the fight against corruption in the defence sector, emphasising the need to integrate international standards into national anti-corruption policies. Researchers call for the strengthening of international cooperation, the development of new project financing models that promote transparency and accountability in the field of territorial defence. Strengthening of control mechanisms over the implementation of anti-corruption measures are common among them. In the academic literature, there is a trend of the importance of the integration of digital technologies for improving the effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies. The potential for expanding opportunities to involve the public in the process of monitoring and controlling compliance with defence legislation is poorly studied.

### **Aim and objectives**

The aim of the study is to analyse the administrative legal mechanisms for combating corruption in the field of territorial defence in Ukraine and compare them with the European experience. The aim involves the fulfilment of the following research objectives:

1. Assess the effectiveness of existing anti-corruption mechanisms in the field of territorial defence of Ukraine.
2. Identify the peculiarities of approaches to control over state procurement and audit in order to reduce the corruption rate in the military sector.
3. Study the trends in the development of the war in Ukraine and the role of territorial defence in hostilities.
4. Develop recommendations for improving monitoring and control procedures based on the experience of European countries.

## **METHODS**

The research procedure began with an analysis of investment in Ukraine's defence industry and the EU countries. This stage included collecting data on the volumes and directions of financing of the defence sectors to assess the scope and priorities of investment. The next stage was the identification of trends in the corruption rate in the EU countries and Ukraine using the analysis of reports and statistics based on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). The next step was a comparison of effective mechanisms for curbing corruption in territorial defence, which included the study of legislative and institutional frameworks. The importance of practical measures applied in the EU countries is revealed. The final stage was the provision of recommendations for improving the administrative law mechanisms for countering corruption in Ukraine based on European experience.

Research methods included statistical analysis to determine and compare corruption rates in the defence sectors of Ukraine and European countries. The comparative analysis was carried out to identify similarities and differences in approaches to combating corruption in the defence sector between Ukraine and Europe. Content analysis was used to study legislative acts, analytical reports, and academic articles. The statistics of the military potentials of the two sides showed the effectiveness of the involvement of territorial defence and the importance of the issue of combating corruption.

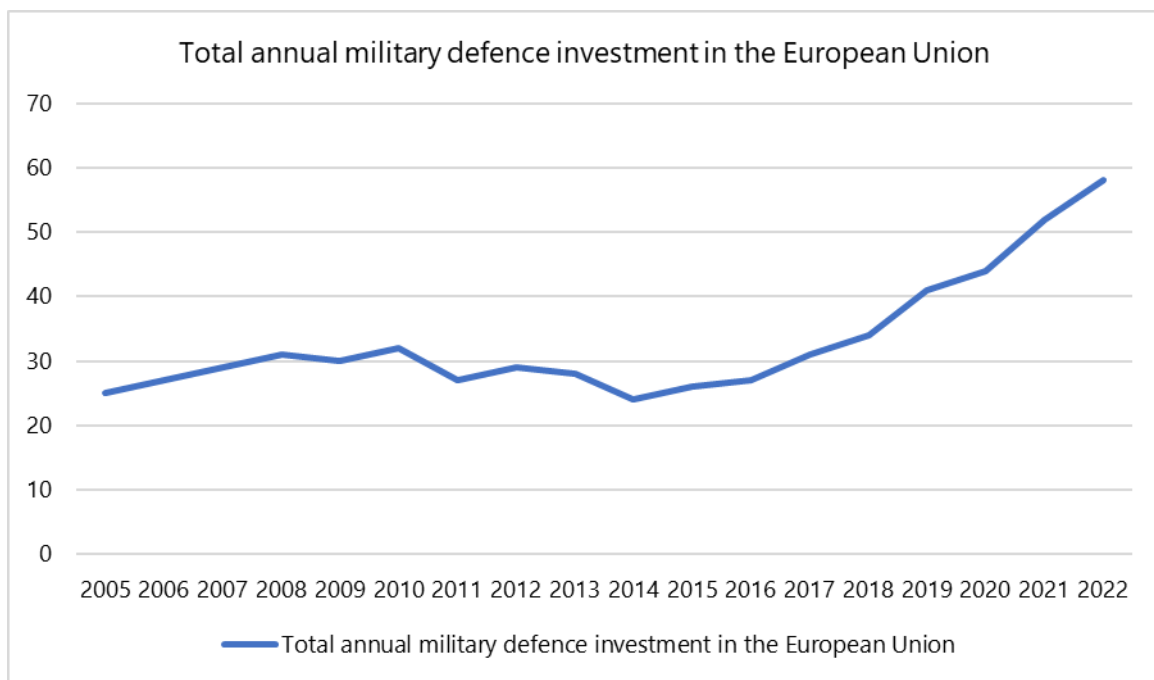
The research sample consisted of European countries and Ukraine. The choice of these countries is determined by their active role in the largest military conflict in Europe and the importance of territorial defence in national security systems. Germany and Poland were considered due to their geographic proximity and similar challenges facing Ukraine. The experience of France and Sweden was taken into account because of well-developed and effective anti-corruption control systems.

Research tools included Microsoft Excel and Visio software. Excel was used to process and analyse statistics, create charts and tables. Visio helped to visualise administrative processes related to anti-corruption activities, which facilitated comparison of different systems and identification of key elements of effective mechanisms.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The growth of Europe's military-industrial complex is observed as a result of the war in Ukraine, which emphasised the need to strengthen the countries' defence capabilities. European states have significantly increased their investments in the defence sector to increase their security and adopt Ukraine's experience in territorial defence. The Ukrainian model of territorial defence includes the active involvement of local communities and volunteer organisations. The existing model proved to be effective in deterring the aggressor and organising defence at the local level. The Ukrainian experience has become an important lesson for many European countries. The war in Ukraine stimulated the EU to close cooperation in the field of defence, which includes joint training, and coordination of efforts within the framework of pan-European security initiatives. Figure 1 shows the general dynamics of investment in defence.

**Figure 1.** Total annual military defence investment in the European Union for 2005-2022 (EUR billion)

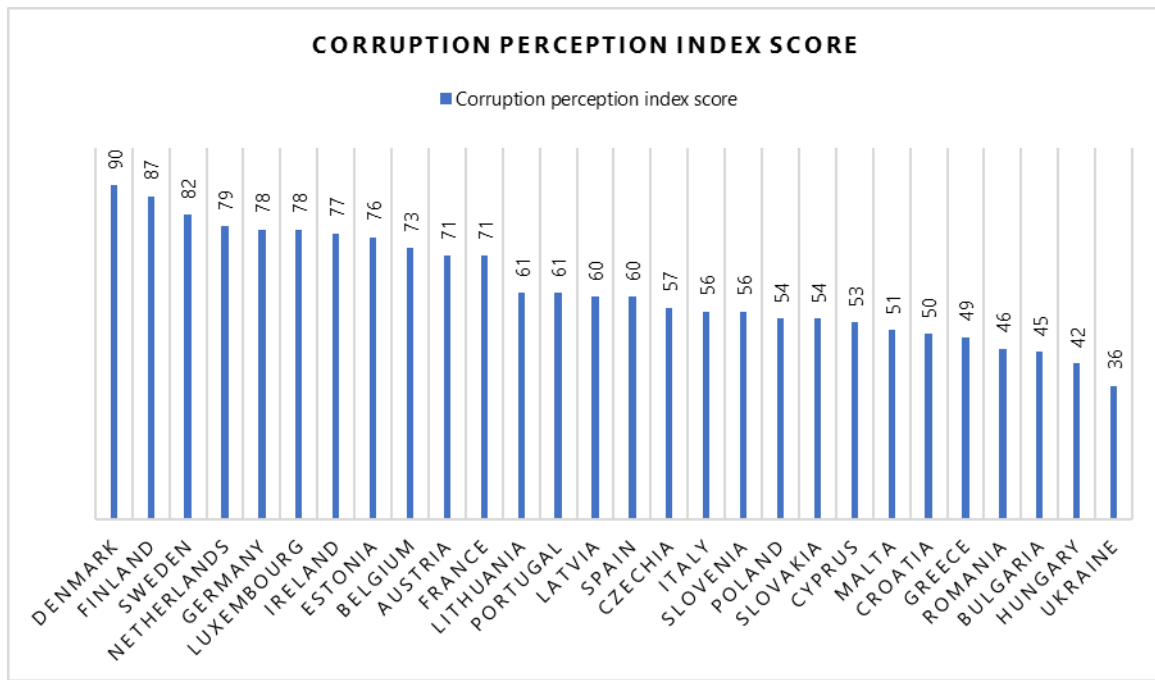


**Source:** graphed on the basis of Statista (2024b)

The issue of legislation in the EU regarding corruption in the field of territorial defence becomes especially acute due to the potential possibility of a new war. Despite the developed legal framework and numerous anti-corruption measures, corruption in the defence sector remains a serious problem for many European countries. In Ukraine, despite the active work of such bodies as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), there are still corruption scandals in the defence sector. European countries face similar challenges. In Poland, transparency and accountability issues in defence public procurement remain relevant despite the existence of the Central Anti-corruption Bureau (CBA). France has corruption cases related to large defence contracts. Existing cases testify to the need to improve legislative and institutional mechanisms in European countries for combating corruption in the defence sector a more effectively.

The general state of corruption in the EU countries shows considerable variability, which is confirmed by the Corruption Perceptions Index shown in Figure 2. According to the data, the level of transparency and effectiveness of anti-corruption activities varies among EU countries. Denmark, Finland, and Sweden stand out as leaders, demonstrating a high level of trust in public institutions. The Baltic countries are noted for their effective anti-corruption policies. In Germany and the Netherlands, there is a consistently high level of transparency due to the successful implementation of anti-corruption strategies. Romania and Bulgaria face challenges that require significant reforms. Ukraine, unfortunately, has the lowest indicator among the considered countries, which emphasises the need for significant improvement of anti-corruption mechanisms. It is important to share experience in the field of combating corruption in order to achieve higher standards of transparency and accountability in all EU countries and Ukraine.

**Figure 2.** Corruption perception index score of countries in the European Union & Ukraine 2023



**Source:** graphed on the basis of Transparency International (2024)

Territorial defence is a critically important component of national security in the face of Russian aggression. The development of supervision and control mechanisms for territorial defence activities is of crucial importance for preventing corruption and improving the resource use efficiency. Corruption in the defence sector has disastrous consequences, undermining public trust in public institutions and weakening the country’s defence capabilities.

The introduction of clear administrative and legal mechanisms, which provide for constant monitoring, auditing and transparent reporting, are the first steps in maintaining defence capability. Anti-corruption institutes that monitor compliance with the law and conduct investigations into corruption offences play an important role in this process. According to the experience of Germany and Poland, the effective use of independent agencies for monitoring the activities of the defence sector is connected with the use of digital platforms. Poland launched eProcurement, which significantly increases transparency and accountability in the management of defence resources. A comparison of the military capabilities of Russia and Ukraine presented in Table 1as of 2024 shows significant differences in the number of personnel and equipment between the two countries.

**Table 1.** Comparison of the military capabilities of Russia and Ukraine as of 2024

Indicator	Russia	Ukraine
Personnel	-	-
Estimated available manpower	69,432,472	22,806,303
Active soldiers	1,320,000	900,000
Reserve forces	2,000,000	1,200,000
Paramilitary units	250,000	100,000
Air force	-	-
Total aircraft	4,255	321
Total helicopters	1,547	130
Fighters	809	72
Dedicated attack	730	30
Attack helicopters	559	33
Trainers	552	73
Transport aircraft	453	24

**Source:** tabled on the basis of Statista (2024a)



The number of available personnel in Russia is almost three times higher than the similar indicator in Ukraine, which is approximately 304% of the Ukrainian one. There are 47% more active soldiers in Russia than in Ukraine, which reflects Russia’s powerful mobilisation capacity. Russia’s reserve forces significantly exceed Ukraine’s, which is 167% of Ukrainian reservists. The number of paramilitary units in Russia is more than twice as large, which is 250% of Ukrainian forces. The gap is even more pronounced in the field of aviation. The total number of aircraft in Russia is 4,255 units, which 13 times exceeds the Ukrainian fleet.

The available indicators testify to Russia’s significant advantage in military power. However, the development of the territorial defence of Ukraine, which has 250,000 to 350,000 people as of 2024, plays an important role in balancing this difference. Territorial defence of Ukraine attracts a significant number of volunteers and reservists, compensating for Russia’s numerical advantage. There are numerous cases of corruption and inappropriate use of funds in territorial defence.

Prospects for the development of territorial defence in Ukraine include the integration of European experience and the improvement of corruption prevention mechanisms. The problem of corruption remains a serious challenge for the defence sector. The investigation into corruption schemes in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine revealed significant abuses. European countries have developed anti-corruption control systems that can be adapted to the Ukrainian context.

The experience of European countries in the fight against corruption in the defence sector includes automated accounting systems and transparent reporting. The EU countries have well-developed anti-corruption control systems that ensure accountability in using defence resources. Denmark and Germany have integrated monitoring systems that allow prompt detection and response to corruption risks. Norway and Estonia use modern digital platforms to monitor public procurement and manage defence resources. Borrowing and adapting these practices can help Ukraine create an effective and transparent territorial defence system that will meet modern challenges and ensure reliable state defence. Table 2 lists the main mechanisms of combating corruption in the field of territorial defence.

**Table 2.** Anti-corruption mechanisms in the field of territorial defence in Ukraine and Europe

Mechanisms	Ukraine	Europe
Legislative framework	Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”	Different legislation depending on the country, in particular, EU Directive 2017/1371
Anti-corruption bodies	National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP)	European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO), national anti-corruption authorities in EU member states
Control mechanisms	Declaration of income and property, control over state procurement, audit of government agencies	Mechanisms for monitoring and controlling financial activities, internal and external audits, checks and investigations
Training and professional development	Mandatory courses for civil servants, anti-corruption training	Regular trainings and seminars for staff, raising awareness of anti-corruption practices
Protection of whistleblowers	Law on protection of corruption whistleblowers	Implementation of the EU Whistleblower Protection Directive (2019/1937) into national legislation
Cooperation with the public	Involvement of public organisations in monitoring, public hearings	Partnership with public organisations, open public consultations, reporting to society

**Source:** created by the authors based on the analysis

Digital technologies are leading in the fight against corruption, especially in complex and high-risk sectors. Implementing modern infrastructure contributes to ensuring a high level of transparency and accountability of all processes related to defence resource management. One of the key advantages of digital technologies is the possibility of creating electronic systems for monitoring and controlling public procurement. Using the Tenders Electronic Daily (TED) system allows for an automated and transparent tenders process, reducing the human factor of opportunities for corruption schemes. In the European Union, Directive 2014/24/EU regulates public procurement and requires public authorities to use electronic platforms to announce tenders. TED makes it possible to monitor all procurement stages, from submitting bids to concluding contracts.

Another important aspect of digitalisation is the implementation of automated resource management and logistics systems in military agencies. Automated systems allow real-time monitoring of the movement and use of material and technical means, weapons, ammunition and other resources. This approach significantly reduces the risks of their inappropriate use or appropriation. The use of modern software solutions for human resource management helps to increase the efficiency of control over employees, their qualifications and duties.

Analytical platforms and big data systems such as IBM Watson and Palantir are used to predict and detect anomalies in financial transactions that can be indicators of corrupt practices. Transparency International's 2023 report showed that using smart systems reduced the number of suspicious transactions by 15% in EU countries. An important aspect is the implementation of electronic systems for declaring income and property for military personnel and officials of the defence sector. In 2016, an electronic declaration system was introduced in Ukraine, which covers about 300,000 officials and military personnel. In 2022 and 2023, part of the defence tenders goes through the Prozorro system, which reduces the potential risks of corruption. The involvement of the public and mass media in monitoring processes using open data and electronic services creates additional supervision that makes it more difficult to carry out corrupt practices. So, digital technologies can become a powerful tool in the fight against corruption, ensuring more efficient, transparent, and accountable governance in the defence sector. The research established that administrative mechanisms for preventing corruption in territorial defence are critically important for ensuring national security and effective governance. The study conducted by Maziarz (2020) confirms that implementing anti-corruption legislation and creating relevant bodies significantly contribute to transparency and accountability in the defence sector. This is consistent with the findings of Druck (2023), which emphasises the importance of the latest technologies for controlling public procurement. However, a study of Mattioli (2023) shows that adapting international experience, in particular European directives, can be difficult because of the specifics of the national context. Earlier research by Romanskyi (2023) claims that the involvement of public organisations in the monitoring of anti-corruption measures increases trust in the institutions of the defence sector.

The results obtained by Shchokin et al. (2023) prove that the impact of legal mechanisms on corruption prevention in the field of tourism is as significant as the impact of the crime rate on the defence capacity of European countries. The article by Mishchyshyn and Dimich (2022) provides an alternative opinion, emphasising the need for continuous training of civil servants with the aim of improving their qualifications in order to reduce the corruption rate. The study conducted by Šadinlija (2023) indicates that political instability and conflicts can complicate the implementation of new anti-corruption mechanisms, which is a relevant challenge for Ukraine. This thesis confirms the opinion of Mentessana et al. (2020) that economic instability can both stimulate and complicate anti-corruption reforms. According to Zhuravlova et al. (2022), innovations in the education system affect management, financial regulation, and the pedagogical process, which has implications for national security. The analysis carried out by Hamzaj et al. (2022) shows that the effective management of human capital is a key factor in the successful development of anti-corruption policy. The study by Levchenko and Chubina (2023) emphasises that integrating the latest technologies to ensure transparency is the most effective, which is consistent with our findings on the importance of digital monitoring tools. The research of Bykova et al. (2024) indicates that adopting emotional intelligence contributes to successful financial decisions. Comparison of own findings with other researchers reveals the need to strengthen international cooperation, integrate modern technologies, and involve the public for an effective fight against corruption in the field of territorial defence.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

This study considered the administrative mechanisms of corruption prevention in terms of Ukraine's territorial defence as a component of national security in comparison with European practices. The effectiveness of the legislative framework, anti-corruption bodies, control mechanisms, the importance of training and cooperation with the public was assessed. It was established that the Ukrainian anti-corruption system includes a declaration of income and property, control over state procurement and auditing of government agencies. The mechanisms are complemented by the work of anti-corruption bodies that need improvement from an organisational perspective. In comparison with European countries, one can see the significant influence of international experience on the development of the Ukrainian system of anti-corruption activities. European countries are implementing technologically supported monitoring and control systems that contribute to increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities. The use of modern automated technologies, regular training of civil servants and public involvement in monitoring processes are key factors in successfully reducing the corruption rate.

There are significant problems in the anti-corruption in the territorial defence of Ukraine and potential challenges for the EU countries. One of the main shortcomings is the difficulty of adapting international standards to national conditions and the specifics of the Ukrainian defence sector. Lack of proper infrastructure to support digital monitoring and audit tools and insufficient funding can become serious obstacles to effectively implementing anti-corruption measures. Political instability and conflicts complicate the reform processes and the introduction of new anti-corruption mechanisms. The growth of cybercrime and the digitalisation of military operations require constant adaptation and updating of existing anti-corruption strategies. An important aspect is the need to strengthen international cooperation and exchange of experience between countries to counter corruption threats more effectively. To achieve success in the fight against corruption in the defence sector, it is necessary to improve national mechanisms, actively involve international organisations, and use their experience and resources. Prospects for further research include an analysis of the implementation of blockchain

technologies and big data to increase transparency in public institutions of Ukraine.

### Limitations and future research

One of the primary limitations of this study is the restricted access to classified or sensitive data concerning corruption practices within the territorial defence sector. This limitation may affect the comprehensiveness of the analysis, particularly in relation to internal mechanisms and specific case studies of corruption that are not publicly available. Future research could explore a more in-depth comparative analysis of administrative law mechanisms used to counter corruption in territorial defence across different countries. It could also investigate the role of international organizations in enhancing anti-corruption efforts in this field. Additionally, there is a need for empirical studies that examine the effectiveness of specific anti-corruption measures over time, including the impact of technological innovations, such as blockchain and artificial intelligence, in preventing corruption in defence.

### Future practical recommendations

The conducted research on combating corruption in the field of territorial defence gives grounds to propose the following measures:

1. Implement standardised control procedures for state procurement in the field of territorial defence, adapted to modern conditions and international standards.
2. Organise regular training for civil servants and the military in order to improve their qualifications in the use of anti-corruption technologies and methods.
3. Ensure significant investment in the development of digital monitoring and auditing tools to increase transparency and accountability in the defence sector.
4. Develop flexible legal frameworks that will support and regulate anti-corruption measures, providing favourable conditions for their effective implementation.
5. Introduce effective systems for monitoring and evaluating anti-corruption activities in order to constantly improve processes and increase the effectiveness of combating corruption

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### Contribution of each author to the manuscript:

Task	% of contribution of each author				
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
A. theoretical and conceptual foundations and problematization:	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
B. data research and statistical analysis:	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
C. elaboration of figures and tables:	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
D. drafting, reviewing and writing of the text:	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
E. selection of bibliographical references	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
F. Other (please indicate)	-	-	-	-	-

**Indication of conflict of interest:**

There is no conflict of interest

**Source of funding**

There is no source of funding

**Acknowledgments**

There is no acknowledgment