



Scientific Center of Innovative Researches
(Tallinn, Estonia)



«KROK» University
(Kyiv, Ukraine)



**Ukrainian Association
for Management
Development and
Business Education**
(Kyiv, Ukraine)



**Education Policy
Development Agency**
(Kyiv, Ukraine)



**Association of Private
Educational
Institutions of
Ukraine**
(Kyiv, Ukraine)



**Association of School
Leaders
of Kyiv**
(Kyiv, Ukraine)

International Conference

«ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS»

March 26, 2020

Kyiv-Tallinn

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS AND SPONSORS:

Scientific Center of Innovative Researches (Tallinn, Estonia) <https://scnchub.com/>
«KROK» University (Kyiv, Ukraine) www.krok.edu.ua
Ukrainian Association for Management Development and Business Education (Kyiv, Ukraine)
Education Policy Development Agency (Kyiv, Ukraine)
Association of Private Educational Institutions of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)
Association of School Leaders of Kyiv (Kyiv, Ukraine)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Conference Chair

Iryna Mihus, Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor (Ukraine)

Advisory Committee

Sergiy Laptev, PhD (Economics), Professor, Ukraine
Olha Prokopenko, Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Estonia
Lyudmila Paraschchenko, Doctor of Science, Public Administration, Professor, Ukraine
Mykola Denysenko, Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Ukraine
Jolanta Góral-Pórola, Doctor of Science, Professor, Poland
Olha Chyrva, Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Ukraine
Waldemar GAJDA, Ph.D. (Economics), Professor, Poland
Volodymyr Panchenko, Doctor of Science, Economics, Professor, Ukraine
Vira Shepeliuk, Ph.D. (Economics), Associate Professor, Ukraine

Program Committee

Volodymyr Martyniuk, Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Poland
Sergii Kavun, Doctor of Science (Economics), Professor, Ukraine
Zinaida Zhivko, Doctor of Sciences (Economics), Professor, Ukraine
Nina Ushakova, Ph.D. (Economics), Professor, Ukraine
Vasily Moskov, Ph.D. (Pedagogy), Associate Professor Prague, Czech Republic
Oleksandr Akimov, PhD (public administration), Associate Professor, Ukraine
Natalia Mospan, Ph.D. (Translation Studies), Associate Professor, Poland
Svitlana Greben, Ph.D. (Public Administration), Associate Professor, Ukraine
Yana Koval, Ph.D. (Public Administration), Associate Professor, Ukraine

The Program (March 26, 2020)

- 9.30-10.00** **Registration**
OPENING SPEECHES
- 10.00 **Sergiy Laptiev**, PhD (Economics), Professor, rector, «KROK» University
(Kyiv, Ukraine)
Plenary meeting
Keynote presentation
- 10.30 **Prevention of corruption in Ukraine as the basis of forming security
policy**
Parkhomenko-Kutsevil Oksana
Keynote presentation
- 10.45 **The role of scientific profiles of university professors in ensuring
academic integrity**
Mihus Iryna
Keynote presentation
- 11.10 **Problems of state regulation of ensuring academic integrity in the field
of general secondary education**
Parashchenko Liudmyla
- 11.30-11.45 Coffee break
- 11.40-13.15** **Sectional meetings**

SECTION 1. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- 11.40 **Integrity in public service as an important component of state
investment security**
Akimova L., Lysachok A.
- 12.00 **The development of local government in Ukraine in the context of
integrity**
Karpa M.
- 12.20 **Regulatory provision of academic integrity and the risk of non-expert
application of legislation, regulatory documents and official
recommendations**
Koval Ya.
- 12.40 **Protection of principles of integrity in the consideration of public law
disputes in the public administration of Ukraine**
Kolesnyk V.
- 13.00 **Bases of modern paradigm of state administration are in sphere of
culture (aspect of integrity)**
Shykerynets V., Polova L., Zarichniak A.

SECTION 2. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS AN INDICATOR OF THE INTERNAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- 11.40-13.45 **The impact of academic integrity of higher education quality**
Andrieieva V.
- 11.50 **Psychological aspects of academic integrity**
Burlakova I., Sheviakov O., Kondes T.
- 12.00 **Regulatory base on academic integrity and quality assurance of**

- academic writing in higher education in Ukraine**
Goncharuk V., Goncharuk V., Pashkovska O.
- 12.10 **Academic integrity in improving the qualification of building industry workers**
Dmitrenko V.
- 12.20 **The impact of lecturers's emotion work on the academic integrity**
Kovalkova T.
- 12.30 **Worldview imperatives for academic integrity**
Liashenko Oleksandra
- 12.40 **Academic integrity in postgraduate studies is the key to high-quality research and teaching in higher education**
Lykhohrai V., Protsenko O.
- 12.50 **Corporate culture of the higher educational institution as a basis for development of quality academic environment**
Nakonechna N.
- 13.00 **Types of information resources on academic integrity for students in the USA**
Nesterova O.
- 13.10 **Legal aspects of academic integrity implementation in the Academy of labor, social relations and tourism**
Onischyk Y.
- 13.20 **Academic integrity in the relationship between the scientific supervisor and the student in the work of the scientific circle**
Radionova I.
- 13.30 **The public organization's image as a tool of interaction with educational institutions in the area of secondary education**
Storozhuk S.
- 13.40 **Personal peculiarities of a teacher as a factor of academic integrity**
Synhaivska I.
- 13.50 **Personal students' resources as an academic quality indicator in a higher education system**
Teslenko V., Petrunko O.
- 11.40-13.15 SECTION 3. THE IMPACT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY ON THE INTERNAL QUALITY SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS**
- 11.40 **Problems of introduction of academic integrity in a school educational environment**
Korinna L.
- 12.20 **Educational process quality and quality management systems - an urgent problem of modern education**
Proskura O.
- 13.20 **Academic integrity as teacher's professional competence reflection**
Savchenko M.
- 13.45-14.00 Coffee break
- 14.00-15.30 WORKSHOP «THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN PROVIDING QUALITY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES»**
- 15.30-16.00 Closing of the conference**

CONTENTS

Introduction	7
SECTION 1. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8
Integrity in public service as an important component of state investment security <i>Akimova L., Lysachok A.</i>	9
The development of local government in Ukraine in the context of integrity <i>Karpa M.</i>	12
Regulatory provision of academic integrity and the risk of non-expert application of legislation, regulatory documents and official recommendations <i>Koval Ya.</i>	15
Protection of principles of integrity in the consideration of public law disputes in the public administration of Ukraine <i>Kolesnyk V.</i>	18
Prevention of corruption in ukraine as the basis of forming security policy <i>Parkhomenko-Kutsevil O.</i>	21
Bases of modern paradigm of state administration are in sphere of culture (aspect of integrity) <i>Shykerynets V., Polova L., Zarichniak A.</i>	24
SECTION 2. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS AN INDICATOR OF THE INTERNAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	28
The impact of academic integrity of higher education quality <i>Andrieieva V.</i>	29
Psychological aspects of academic integrity <i>Burlakova I., Sheviakov O., Kondes T.</i>	31
Regulatory base on academic integrity and quality assurance of academic writing in higher education in Ukraine <i>Goncharuk V., Goncharuk V., Pashkovska O.</i>	33
Academic integrity in improving the qualification of building industry workers <i>Dmitrenko V.</i>	36
The impact of lecturers's emotion work on the academic integrity <i>Kovalkova T.</i>	39

Worldview imperatives for academic integrity	41
<i>Liashenko O.</i>	
Academic integrity in postgraduate studies is the key to high-quality research and teaching in higher education	44
<i>Lykhohrai V., Protsenko O.</i>	
Problems of introduction of academic integrity in a school educational environment	47
<i>Mihus I.</i>	
Corporate culture of the higher educational institution as a basis for development of quality academic environment	50
<i>Nakonechna N.</i>	
Types of information resources on academic integrity for students in the USA	52
<i>Nesterova O.</i>	
Legal aspects of academic integrity implementation in the Academy of labor, social relations and tourism	54
<i>Onischyk Y.</i>	
Academic integrity in the relationship between the scientific supervisor and the student in the work of the scientific circle	56
<i>Radionova I.</i>	
The public organization's image as a tool of interaction with educational institutions in the area of secondary education	58
<i>Storozhuk S.</i>	
Personal peculiarities of a teacher as a factor of academic integrity	61
<i>Synhaivska I.</i>	
Personal students' resources as an academic quality indicator in a higher education system	64
<i>Teslenko V., Petrunko O.</i>	
SECTION 3. THE IMPACT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY ON THE INTERNAL QUALITY SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS	67
Problems of introduction of academic integrity in a school educational environment	68
<i>Korinna L.</i>	
Problems of state regulation of ensuring academic integrity in the field of general secondary education	71
<i>Parashchenko L.</i>	
Educational process quality and quality management systems - an urgent problem of modern education	74
<i>Proskura O.</i>	
Academic integrity as teacher's professional competence reflection	77
<i>Savchenko M.</i>	

INTRODUCTION

Everyone knows that the educational environment sets requirements, rules, and procedures for conducting research and starting students. It is the stakeholders of the educational environment (the state, employers, parents, students) who determine how the learning process should be built and what competencies a student should possess after graduation. All stakeholders agree that the educational process must be built on the principle of academic integrity.

What is academic integrity?

The answer to this question was sought by the participants of the conference.

As it turned out, academic integrity is connected not only with issues of prevention of plagiarism in scientific works, but also with teaching at school, presentation of results of scientific works by researches, relations between teacher and student, state regulation of economic, educational and other relations.

I hope that our International Conference on Academic integrity in public administration and educational institutions (APAEI) will become an annual venue for discussing about academic integrity.

As Chair of the International Conference on Academic integrity in public administration and educational institutions (APAEI) it is my great pleasure and honor to welcome you all to the first edition of our conference!

Kyiv-Tallinn, March 26, 2020

Iryna Mihus, APAEI'2020 Chair

Section 1

Academic Integrity in Public Administration

Akimova Liudmila¹, Lysachok Alla²

¹ Doctor of sciences (Public Administration), Professor at the Department of finance and environmental sciences, National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Rivne, Ukraine, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2747-2775>

² postgraduate student, Lviv regional Institute for public administration of the National academy of public administration, the President of Ukraine, Lviv, Ukraine, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5716-487X>

**INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC SERVICE AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT
OF STATE INVESTMENT SECURITY**

Abstract. In modern market conditions, the transformation of the Ukrainian economy, in particular, for its stable development and stabilization of key economic indicators, requires the development of conceptual models and measures to educate the public servant about the concept of integrity. The latter should take into account the features of the economic, demographic, investment, innovation situation in the state, as well as moral and ethical behavior. Today, the main priority that is present in Ukrainian society is to solve the problem of manifestations of corruption in the public service. That is why the creation of an appropriate system of integrity and professional public service, taking into account international standards and the experience of the leading countries of the world, is one of the main directions of the implementation of state anti-corruption policy.

The problem of corruption is reflected in all spheres of public life, therefore, the investment sphere is no exception. The complexity of the regulation of investment activity lies in the fact that it covers versatile areas of economic life - the sphere of scientific and technological progress, state management of the economy, financial and banking activities and others. Accordingly, it is difficult to trace the possibility of corruption schemes. Because public servants can create additional conditions or incentives for investors in order to obtain personal benefits. That is, when an investor has decided to invest in a

certain enterprise or industry, but a public servant creates certain obstacles to the investment process or, on the contrary, simplifies the process of checking the reliability and safety of investments in order to seize additional funds, this in turn creates a risk of investment activity, and also leads to destabilization of the state economy as a whole.

Transparency International's annual global study, the Corruption Perception Index, indicates that corruption is a serious problem for Ukraine. Ukraine takes 126th place among 180 countries of the world. Near Ukraine in the ranking are Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan and Djibouti. Ukraine is ahead of Russia among its neighbors, has maintained its position (28 points, 137th place). Among the neighbors, Poland (58 points, 41st place) and Slovakia (50 points, 59th place) occupy leading positions [1].

Corruption, in turn, is one of the negative phenomena that leads to the violation of human rights, honesty, social justice, democratic expression of will, which also impedes the sustainable development of the economy of any country in the world. In addition, the presence of corruption in the state economy has negative financial consequences for enterprises, organizations, institutions, and citizens. The main direction in the field of corruption prevention is the timely detection of the onset of corruption risks arising from the activities of public

servants, as well as the elimination of their negative impact.

Corruption is the use by a person of his official powers or related opportunities in order to obtain undue benefits or to accept such benefits or to accept a promise / offer of such benefits for himself or others or, accordingly, a promise / offer or provision of undue benefits to a person or at his request other individuals or legal entities in order to persuade this person to unlawful use of the official powers granted to him or related opportunities [2].

Moreover, the prevalence of corruption risks in the activities of public servants can be arranged in the following order: dishonesty of public servants; conflict of interest; lack of control on the part of management; the presence of discretion. Therefore, in the selection of persons for the position of civil servant, one of the significant criteria is, in particular, such a moral trait as honesty (honesty, morality, decency) [3]

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Public Service" dated 02.13.2020, № 889-VIII, one of the principles of public service is the principle of good faith, which means the orientation of the actions of a public servant to protect public interests and the refusal of a public servant to prevail over private interest exercise of the powers granted to him [4].

Today, Ukrainian legislation indicates the main mechanisms and tools that can be used to ensure the discipline of civil servants, as well as to prevent corruption. For corruption offenses in accordance with Art. 65 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" of February 13, 2020, № 1700-VII, for committing corruption or corruption-related offenses, persons are brought to criminal, administrative, civil and disciplinary liability in the manner prescribed by law [2].

Criminal liability in accordance with Art. 45 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine of 01.16.2020, № 2341-III, a person who first committed a crime of minor gravity or a reckless crime of moderate gravity, except

for corruption offenses, is exempted from criminal liability if, after committing the crime, he sincerely repented, actively contributed to the disclosure of the crime and fully compensated for the damage caused or eliminated the damage [5]

Administrative responsibility may be shown in accordance with part 5 of article 65 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", a person who is informed of a suspicion of committing a crime in the field of official activity, is subject to removal from the exercise of authority in office in the manner prescribed by law [2].

Civil liability for corruption or corruption-related offenses occurs in accordance with the Civil Code in the event that they led to negative civil law consequences (causing material or moral harm).

Disciplinary responsibility in accordance with part 3 of article 65 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" provides that, upon the submission of a specially authorized entity in the field of combating corruption or the order of the National Agency, in order to identify the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of a corruption or corruption-related offense or failure to comply with the requirements of the Law in another way, by decision of the head of the authority, enterprises, institutions, organizations in which the person who committed the offense works, an internal investigation is being conducted Dka defined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [2].

Ukraine, in accordance with the international treaties concluded by it, carries out cooperation in the field of preventing and combating corruption with foreign states, international organizations implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption. International legal assistance and other types of international cooperation in cases of corruption offenses are carried out by the competent authorities in accordance with the law and international treaties, consent to be binding

which has been confirmed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Despite the study, it is worth highlighting certain areas of the fight against bad faith among public servants, one of the goals of which is to ensure the investment security of the state: the introduction of public investigations into resonant corruption cases; monitoring of income, expenses of officials and members of their families; improving anti-corruption legislation of Ukraine to international standards; establishing liability for persons offering a bribe and introducing a register of corrupt firms. Firms that are included in such a register and their managers must become an object of close attention by law enforcement agencies and lose the right to fulfill government orders, receive tax or credit benefits; deprivation of immunities of deputies and judges. We believe that in the state there should not be persons whom it would be impossible to punish for the violations committed. Otherwise, the fight against corruption will not make any sense, because the largest number of corruption

crimes and on the largest scale takes place precisely in the high branches of government; elimination of the economic basis for corruption; development of a mechanism and use of tools for monitoring the flow of investment in the country's economy; verification of the correctness and legality of the decision to provide benefits or create restrictions on investment.

The implementation of the above ways to reduce the level of corruption among public servants will lead to an increase in the level of integrity, as well as reduce the negative impact on investment security and stabilize the economy of the state as a whole. In addition, one should also introduce the world experience in the fight against corruption, but at the same time take into account the peculiarities of the Ukrainian economy.

Keywords: public service, state investment security, corruption, administrative responsibility, disciplinary responsibility, academic integrity.

References:

1. *Ukraine ranks 126th in TI's Corruption Perception Index 2019 (2020)*, retrieved from: <https://www.unian.info/society/10842020-ukraine-ranks-126th-in-ti-s-corruption-perception-index-2019.html>
2. *The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2014), The Law of Ukraine "On the prevention of corruption"*, retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1700-18>.
3. Prudius, L. V. (2016), "European standards of integral civil service", *Aspekty publichnoho upravlinnia*, №8, pp. 65-74. Doi: 10.15421/151642.
4. *The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2016), The Law of Ukraine "About the civil service"*, retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/889-19>.
5. *The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2001), The Law of Ukraine "The Criminal Code of Ukraine"*, retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>.

*Copyright © 2020, APAEI, Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ
APAEI Printed by: Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ, Peterburi tee 47, 11415, Tallinn,
Estonia*

Number of copies: 300

First printing: April 2020

Distributed worldwide by Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ - office@scnchub.com

Full text available online at <https://scnchub.com/>

Cover designed by: Nataliia Tytarenko (Ukraine, KROK University).

doi:10.36690/APAEI.2020.80

The papers published in this book compose the Book of abstracts of International Conference on Academic integrity in public administration and educational institutions. Papers were selected by the Conference Committees to be presented in oral or on-line format, and were subject to review by the editors and program committee. They are exclusive responsibility of the authors and are published herein as submitted, in interest of timely dissemination.

Please use the following format to cite material from this book:

Author(s). (2020, 26 March). Title of Paper. In I.Mihus (Eds.) *Book of abstracts of International Conference on Academic integrity in public administration and educational institutions (APAEI)*. Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ, Estonia; KROK University, Ukraine.
doi:10.36690/APAEI.2020.80

The authors of this book, the academics of higher education institutions and schools, the organizers and sponsors of the APAEI Conference, none of them, accept any responsibility for any use of the information contained in this book. All rights reserved. Permission to use is provided if appropriate reference to this source is made, the use is for educational purposes and no fees or other income is charged.