Review Article

MODESTUM

Corruption and political interventions in public health authorities–Hellenic Republic Region of Attica: Conceptual analysis study

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| ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The national public health services and the organizations carried out over the practice of policy interventions and changes in the functioning of government, public policy, and public health sector administration. This conceptual study analyses the public health services and anti-corruption management organizations have direct links with political intervention. They have a negative impact on society and partially effective responses, also in times of pandemic, with affected epidemiological factors in the protection of public health. Leadership in the services plays a key role in ensuring smooth functioning and transparency, and the influence on them of the government and administrative machinery in Greece by the government. A phenomenon and practice, where the laws are completely renewed every time the government changes with the introduction of a specific policy. It is necessary that the structure and functioning of the state, public officials, and personnel be outlined in the context of the implementation of minimizing corruption. The primary purpose for integrity, a particular problem with the appointments of supervisors in these departments by direct assignment to the posts of directors, without considering the relevant legislation and without merit-based procedures and review by the special service councils that appoint directors based on criteria and legislation governing the evaluation of employees. Digital health services and e-government is also determining factor with a positive impact, universally, also and in times of pandemics will give benefits in relation to the anti-corruption actions. In this study give necessary methodology, systematic literature reviews and principles to anti-corruption. **Keywords:** management and policy, public administration, corruption and political innervations, digital health, public health services, COVID-19 pandemic

INTRODUCTION

In democracy and in all development countries must give advance in public policy and public administration of public health sector, and the way they interact, so that they in turn operate efficiently in the implementation of government policy. During the past thirty years political science, as an academic discipline, has experienced an enormous growth throughout the world in the number of persons involved, in the research tools available and in the sheer volume of productivity support public health sector services and organizations. The cases of corruption are long-standing of the Greek public administration in relation to the organization and coordination of government work, related to Corruption and Correlations with Political Intervention.

There is a particular problem with the appointments of supervisors in these services by direct assignment to the posts

of interest, without taking account of the relevant legislation and without it being done by means of merit-based procedures and examination by the special service councils that appoint the supervisors on the basis of criteria. The way in which they interact in order to operate effectively in the implementation of government policy & entangled politics, organized by appointments of the likes and cadres of the ruling party and not with meritocratic with the most capable to administer the services. A case in point is the case study of the selective inspections public health services in local government, and in particular in the Region of Attica, which have not held reviews from service councils of their heads since 2008.

In the last two years, several research and publications of articles and papers in international conferences have been done and published on the organizational factors and socio-psychological risks in the work environment of public health services in Greece, and how they affect employees [1-7]. Occupational safety and performance affected by the policies
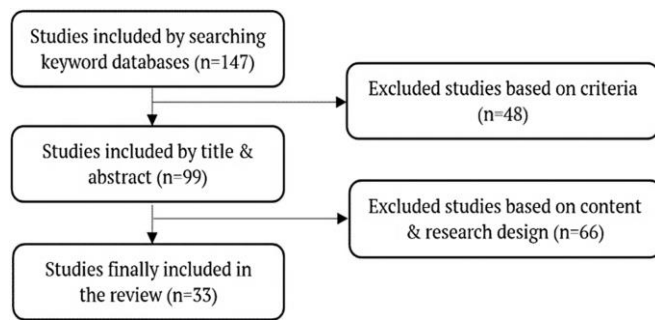
Figure 1. Flowchart diagram: Literature review of study (Source: Author's own elaboration)

and management of public health audit services [8-13]. Job dissatisfaction among employees and the need for training and quality education in public health workers is another determinant of performance and quality service delivery to the society. Burnout is observed in employees and consequently affected and increased by political interventions while the pressure from politicians–administrators combined with urban and semi-urban environments have a negative factor in operation of public health services, especially this was reflected in period of COVID-19 pandemic [1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14]. Negative impact on society and partially effective responses, also in times of pandemic, with affected epidemiological factors in protection of public health. Leadership in services plays a key role in ensuring smooth functioning and transparency, and influence on them of the government and administrative machinery in Greece by the government.

State of Art Methodology

The methodology of this study approach the extended literature reviews with up to studies included by searching keyword databases (n=147), excluded studies based on criteria, also on content and research design, included based on abstract and title, and studies included on final review (n=33), as shown and refered in **Figure 1**, flowchart diagram of the literature review of study.

The hypothesis diagram model of this conceptual study analyses the corruption from political interventions in public health authorities, as shown in **Figure 2**, relationships hypothesized in corruption and political interventions at public health authorities in workplace policy & management, dissatisfaction, and job risks-model 1.

Reported with empirical observation from the researcher with more two decade experience in specific sector and in Department of Hellenic Republic Region of Attica. The aims and study objectives is to remark the problem and give methods strategies and principles to minimize and preventing corruption and political interventions. The universal literature in this scientific sector provides usefully tools to assist government authorities to management and release appropriate policies and administrations in public health services and organizations.

Public Health Authorities and Inspections Services in Greece

Public health services are provided by the competent services of the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Services of Local Authorities of the B level. The term "supply
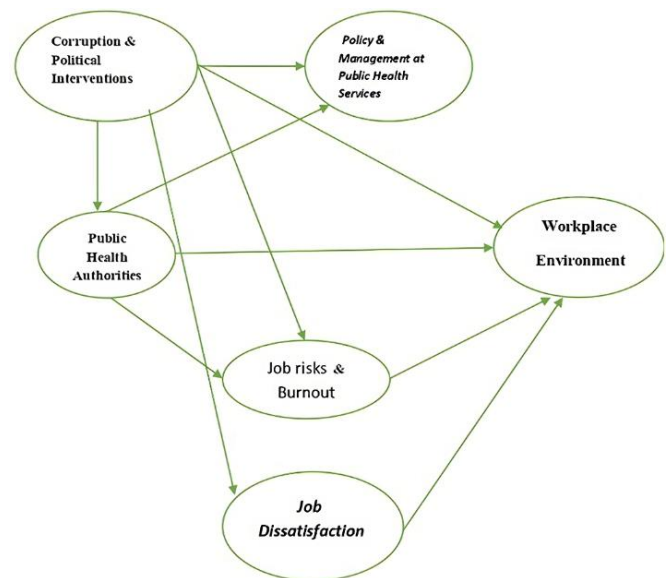
Figure 2. Relationships hypothesized in corruption & political interventions at public health authorities in workplace policy & management, dissatisfaction, & job risks-Model 1 (Source: Author's own elaboration)

of health services" expresses the provision of services come from health providers. The factors, which determine the offer of health services is the adequacy of human resources, the quantity of available material resources, the epidemiological model and also the socio-economic development [14].

Access to healthcare presents some challenges with regard to availability of services and their economic accessibility too, resulting in high rates of unsatisfied medical need especially between low-income groups. And as for the durability, there is a pressure on financing of the health system. From 2010 health policies focus on cost control and improvement efficiency, especially in pharmaceutical and hospital sector. Emphasis is also given to increasing transparency and transparency accountability, too. This policy is based on the EU legislation and on the other hand, the continuous development of the world food industry related to the use of new technologies for the production, processing and preservation of food and the adoption of new methods of control by the competent authorities [14].

The policy is developed based on the following principles:

1. Protecting citizens' health from eating food and ensuring the quality of food produced in a country or imported from other countries.

2. The best possible information for consumers regarding both the food they consume and the possible dangers of food that may be in circulation in the market.

3. Meeting as much as possible consumers' expectations regarding food quality.

4. The best possible control by the competent authority (Ministry of Health–sanitary services) of the entire production process and in relation to all activities of the food industry.

5. Prevention/investigation of cellular diseases.

6. Health services, as part of their strategy, run programs to ensure food and water safety and thus help prevent transmission of foodborne and waterborne diseases.

7. Epidemiological investigations are carried out to identify the source of infection of infectious diseases and to avoid the occurrence of new outbreaks. Measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and prevention programs are implemented systematically by health services to educate the public as well as other groups (e.g., food operators).

The public health services, within the scope of their competencies, which derive from current EU and national legislation, intervene in a proactive manner mainly in the various areas of human activity. The environmental health sector covers a wide range of activities, where health services in cooperation with other services involved are responsible for monitoring and acting [14].

Responsibilities of Public Health Inspection Services

In Greece, public health is exercised by the central and regional administration, the local government, health and social care units, in the community and in the areas of group living and work and, in general, in every area of social activity. Public health interventions are scientifically substantiated and practiced according to the rules of bioethics and medical ethics. According to L. 2920/2001, L. 3370/2005 & ministerial decision 47829, 2017, public health includes a wide range of functions and actions [14].

The main organizational structures of Greek public health sector are, as follows:

(a) The General Secretariat of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity,

(b) The General Directorate of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity,

(c) The Regional Public Health Directorates,

(d) The Regional Local Public Health Services, and

(e) Services, Organizations, and other bodies offering public health services.

Public health services are provided by public health officers inspectors, who are specialized scientists with required training and experience. Scientists from the wider field of health sciences, environment, communication, education, social and economic sciences are participating in the Association of Public Health Officers Inspectors [14].

In 2001, the Body of Public Health Inspectors (S.E.Y.Y.P.) was established in the Ministry of Health and Welfare, directly subordinate to the Minister of Health (L. 2920/2001). According to L. 4622/2019 Article 82, the Body of Health Inspectors is abolished, and all its responsibilities, rights and obligations are transferred to the National Transparency Authority. Public health inspectors are the health officers (hygienists/hygienologist–public health inspectors–supervisors, public health physicians, and hygienic engineers) of the Ministry of Health and also the Directorates of Regions and Regional Unities, who carry out health inspections and apply the current legislation. The main responsibilities of public health inspectors concern the health–pharmaceutical

control, the administrative–financial control and the control of welfare bodies, Ministerial Decision 47829, 2017.

At this point but also crucial to mention as for the public health of Greece is that this very important public health Service the Body of Health Inspectors (S.E.Y.Y.P.) with the prefecture Law 4622/2019, was integrated, merged and essentially abolished, assimilated together with other services by Unified Transparency Authority. The new organizational composition of the SEYYP change, limited its responsibilities and carried out more administrative controls and imposition of administrative fines for pre-investigations and sworn administrative investigations. Experts opinions is that this is a development that creates difficulties and problems and weakens in public health in Greece by effectively abolishing its guardian and protector, this great service [14].

Public Health Professions, Observations, Remarks & Unhealthy Allowance

Occupational hazards, burnout, and job satisfaction are considered by the global scientific community, as of particular importance for the operation of public health services. Especially during the research period, with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, global financial crisis, job insecurity, decreased salaries and social instability, the results on occupational risks and their relationship with burnout and satisfaction of public health employees, contribute significantly to the understanding of the working conditions and the impact on the performance of employees and the organization of public health services [14]. Also must provide the personal protective equipment provided for in the performance and safety of all public health workforce.

Public Administrations & Laws

The principle of meritocracy as having increased constitutional validity in the specific context of the right to a career for officials on the basis of criteria, which are objective, appropriate and related to their ability. Constitutionally enshrined individual right is recognized, and the aim is to serve not only the individual interest of the official but also to protect the public interest in the sense of selecting the most deserving and suitable persons for staffing the public service.

Article 14, Law No 537/74 of the European Convention Commission on Human Rights prohibits all forms of discrimination, even in the workplace [14]. The principle of the welfare state under the rule of law, explicitly recognized by the Greek Constitution, requires the realization of meritocracy as it does not only formally protect the right to equal treatment, but also imposes a binding obligation to create conditions that will promote equality of opportunity for every Greek citizen and employee. Application principle of good administration, the administrative bodies must exercise their powers in accordance with the prevailing sense of law, so that, in applying the relevant provisions, unconventional and merely dogmatic versions are avoided and their adaptation to the prevailing social conditions and requirements is sought [15]. Executive state plays a leading role in ensuring the proper functioning and transparency of the government and the renewal of the state and administrative apparatus. Policy making in Greece and the definition of public administration required radical reforms and formulation of policy measures in

a time of crisis and pathologies, where modernization and consolidation were found to be controversial.

With regard to the public administration, constitutional provisions are laid down that define the implementation of laws and the implementation of public policy programs by the civil service and administrators, with the aim of serving the public interest. It was defined a political system as an interaction of political institutions and power structures that reliably distribute spiritual and material values in society, helping to prevent conflicts between social groups and members [15, 16]. According to [15, 16], a political system, in its universal constitutional sense, is considered the "set of formal legal institutions that constitute a government or state". In a broader definition it is the actual as well as the defined forms of political behavior, in short, the actual functioning of the state [17].

According to a broader definition in [15, 16], the political system is considered a set of interaction processes or a subset of a social system that interacts with other non-political systems, such as the economic system. The political system is a system of governance, which includes public security, control of production and distribution of goods and the fight against crime, as well as communication and protection of rights and freedoms and ownership of information[16]. The inputs interact with the political system and the outputs are understood as a social process and all these together functionally respond to the social, biological and physical environment. Without inputs the system cannot be functional, and at the same time without outputs it is impossible to assess the productivity of the system [17]. Is important and necessary the methodical constraints in public administration with the aim of directly addressing inadequate government coordination work, system shook the trust of the citizens and created internal divisions [18]. One of the pathologies, according to [19] of the Greek administrative network is the volume and poor quality of legislative. During the period of economic crisis in Greece 2010-2020 the problems increase with Greek scientists through brain drain, production through which polynomiality emerges, which is framed by a legitimized formalism of contradictions, overlaps and confusion. The lack of transparency in appointments and the increased mobility of staff were also evident. Prime Minister typical is the passivity of the bureaucracy, where permanent civil servants become mere observers of the policy process with no direct interest in it. This creates a politicization of ministries, as appointees move with the minister and form a cycle of dependency that ultimately causes a functional weakness [18].

It reflects a lack of coordination, monitoring and planning. In particular, intergovernmental coordination is individualized and anarchically structured at both the political and administrative levels, subordination of the state to political interests and clientelism, which interpose overlapping responsibilities and internal blockages. The absence of strategy and planning, the lack of coordination and fraternity of state and political institutions, the inefficiency of political and public institutions, the inadequacy of electronic governance practices and the unorthodox allocation of human resources have been persistent structural weaknesses that have plagued the Greek state over time. Administrative pathologies have proven to be resilient, combined with the

refusal and inadequacy of the executive to respond to them, while the financial crisis that has erupted has exacerbated the country's situation [19].

The hallmarks of a partisan bureaucracy are polygamy, legalism, over-centralization and the discontinuity of a bloated state apparatus in which vested interests thrive, as well as the phenomenon of corruption, which is socially assimilated depending on the political circumstances. The main factor that has made the public administration ineffective was the chaotic distribution of responsibilities among administrators.

The National Transparency Authority (NTA-EAD) is established by Law 4622/2019 with Law 4622/2019, one of the most important public health services in Greece, the Inspectorate of Health and Welfare SEYYP, was abolished in Greece, with the incorporation of NTA-EAD, whose action and effectiveness in the public health services is very controversial, NTA-EAD with the ultimate goal and commitment to fight corruption [20]. The adoption of these legal rules enhances citizens' confidence in the institution of public administration and meets society's modern demands for credibility and accountability in the exercise of public power. This new authority belongs to the political leadership and has an operational role, political interference and the crisis of trust between political superiors and officials are key obstacle, until present period the situation is the same. In the pandemic COVID-19, climate and economic crisis, all of the above has affected the country's credibility at the international level, the upgrading of the quality of public services, the fight against bureaucracy and the improvement of the state-citizen relationship are key components.

POLICY MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

According to the OECD [21] and its review regarding the centralized management of public governance, Greece should study and introduce long-term structural reforms alongside emergency and austerity measures to restore growth and well-being of the population by reducing political and social discontent. The integrity, accountability and proper functioning of the public administration are essential. Another issue of maladministration in Greece has been the lack of cohesion and coordination that are not conducive to collective reforms, while fragmentation and overlapping structures and tasks discourage cooperation [21].

There is therefore a need for a stronger center of governance, stable structures with defined responsibilities and inter-ministerial coordination groups to enhance interoperability between ministries, with the aim of collecting and sharing data [22].

As we see in **Figure 3**, adapted from [22], same time, the oversight and control, reporting and monitoring of the central administration of the wider public sector is ineffective, hence need for reform policies that set priorities and international practice. Public health services and organizations administration implications and corruption correlations with the political intervention association with effected
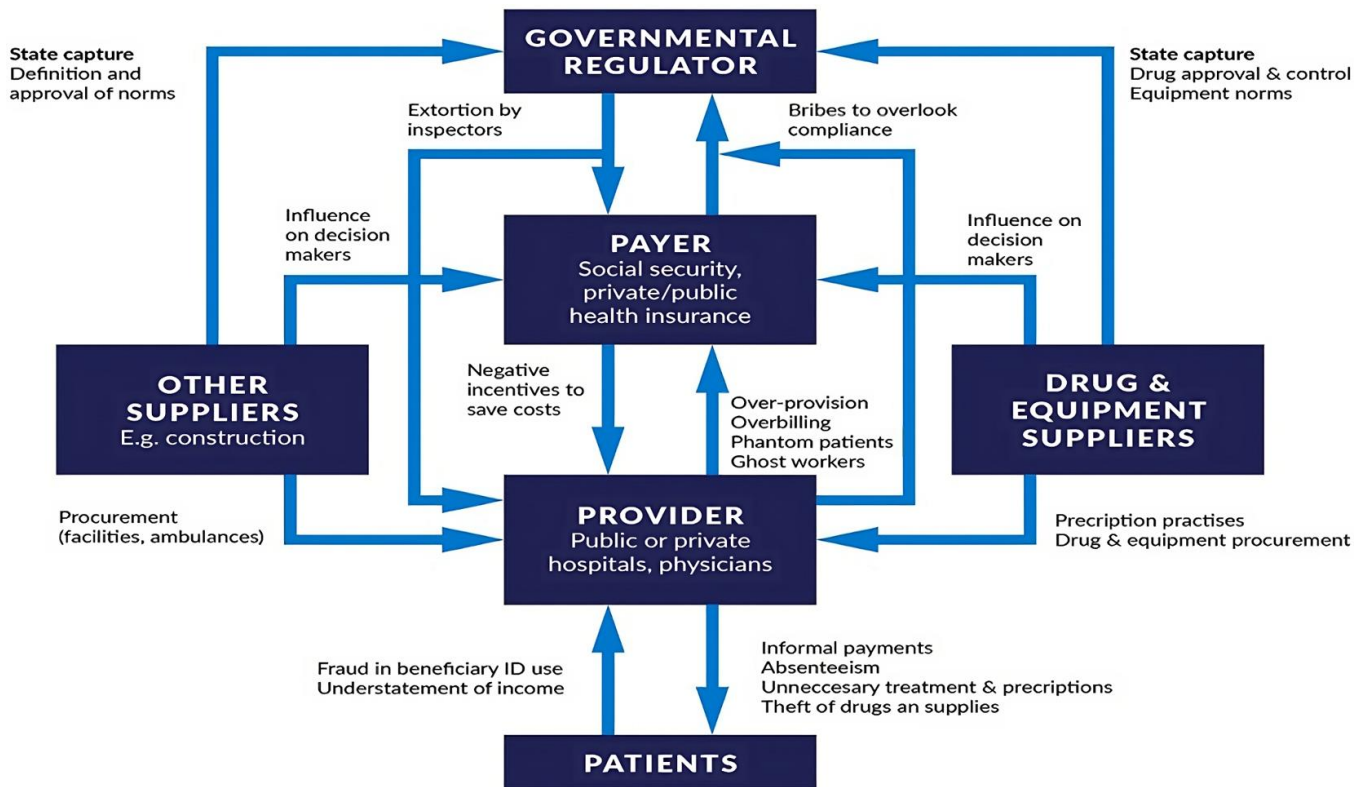
Figure 3. Five key actors in the health system (adapted from [22])

epidemiology factors, fails adoption of these legal rules enhances citizens' confidence in the organizations and services of public administration. The demands of society for credibility and accountability in the exercise of public power. Authority belongs to the political leadership and has a functional role [22].

Design of Mitigation Strategies

Corruption is a public health issue that will not disappear by itself, nor can it be ignored. Donor agencies, international organizations, and national governments have come to explicitly acknowledge the problem. The experience of mitigation strategies in the health sector as well as lessons learned from other sectors will help health advisors of donor agencies, their government counterparts in-country, and other actors recognize that it is possible to confront corruption [22]. Towards that end, this section briefly outlines key elements to be considered when designing mitigation strategies.

Key Elements of Mitigation Strategies

An understanding of the circumstances favoring corruption provides a basis for the design of mitigation strategies. The medical and governance fields share a fundamental principle, prevention is better than cure. In line with this, efforts to tackle corruption need to translate the main principles of good governance information, integrity, transparency, accountability, and participation into action. Efforts to address corruption risks should contain a combination of legal, institutional, and management measures. The linkages between prevention and enforcement require special attention. Of particular relevance, as reflected in **Figure 4**, are sound management systems and practices that reflect the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation in external oversight.

ACTION ON ANTI-CORRUPTION

Principles for Action on Anti-Corruption

Developing countries' own anticorruption efforts, International co-operation and understanding of corruption have advanced, with a number of initiatives promoting more coherent frameworks for addressing corruption. The prospects of very significant increases of aid–possibly an additional $50 billion per year by 2010 and beyond have raised the stakes for countries. Stronger governance and anti-corruption provisions, accountability, and financial management capacity will be needed both by recipients [23].

In response to these developments, a Partnership Forum on Improving Donor Effectiveness in Combating Corruption took place in December 2004. Draft principles for donor action in anti-corruption were developed and subsequently endorsed by the GOVNET. The overriding emerging conclusion was that the draft principles reflected best practice and that their widespread application would enhance donor effectiveness in combating corruption. The draft principles were given final endorsement by the DAC at their 22 September 2006 meeting.

The principles embrace the key areas and activities, where donors should work together on anticorruption. They emphasize the need to support and strengthen the capacity of civil society and underline the need for OECD donors to undertake work in their own countries on areas such as repatriation of assets, money laundering, and the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption [22].
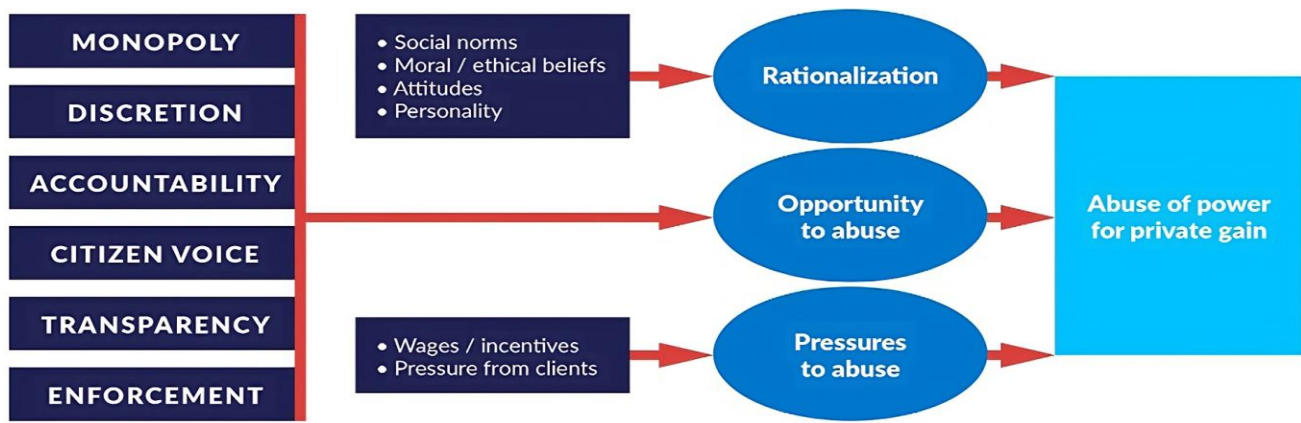
Figure 4. Key elements for the design of mitigation strategies (Source: [30]).

Making and Use of Principles

The principles constitute basic guidelines and orientations to improve collective donor action in the fight against corruption. They serve as stand-alone policy guidance as well as complementing the GOVNET policy paper on anti-corruption, which sets out opportunities for collective action in a number of areas, where a concerted approach seems essential if the multiple risks associated with corruption are to be successfully managed.

Donor agencies are invited to use the principles to inform the design of anti-corruption policies and as a diagnostic tool for governance assessment work on the ground. Assessments must piloted in countries, the principles will be used as common guidance and as a basis for dialogue with other stakeholders [23].

Primary strategies of Principles

At the country level, should *collectively*

1. Promote with government the development of a shared government-donor vision/strategy and collaborative mechanism(s) for anti-corruption dialogue and action, ideally based on government commitment to implement the UN convention (or another relevant instrument).

2. Share diagnostics, knowledge and analysis through such mechanism(s), identifying gaps, and reviewing progress.

3. Engage with other key actors through such mechanism(s) (e.g., civil society, media, and the private sector).

4. Support and strengthen the capacity of civil society for strengthening the demand for reform and promoting and monitoring transparency and accountability in the fight against corruption. Work, where government commitment is weak, with local and international civil society and private sector actors as the primary alternative but recognizing that strengthening government commitment is the essential objective in the long term.

5. Take time to understand local political, economic, social and historical contexts and challenges, and develop responses that are appropriate to them.

6. Favour long-term responses over short-term, reaction-driven inputs, but without losing the capacity for responding quickly to support new initiatives and emerging reformers, where the opportunities arise [23].

As individually

1. Agree to present our anti-corruption assistance explicitly as being contributions to the shared vision/strategy and the collective donor approach (this should not be taken to imply any obligation to move to formal pooling arrangements, financial or otherwise).

Acknowledge and Respond Against of the Corruption

Recognize that corruption is a two-way street. Action is needed in donor countries to bear down on corrupt practices by home-based companies doing business internationally. The OECD Anti-Bribery Convention underline the responsibilities that OECD member countries themselves have on the supply side of corruption [20]. Donors need to work more effectively within their own domestic environments, with key relevant departments responsible for trade, export credit, international legal cooperation, and diplomatic representation, as well as with the private sector.

Development Agencies

1. Foster stronger action by relevant domestic departments in their own countries against the supply-side of corruption in areas such as bribery by donor country companies, money laundering, and implementation of major international conventions such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

2. Inform counterparts in other development agencies of this engagement.

3. Engage proactively with the private sector in partner countries.

4. Ensure that accountability and transparency measures are included in all areas of donor assistance.

5. Contribute to strengthening inter-country co-operation (mutual legal assistance, mechanisms for asset recovery) both by strengthening capacity in developing countries for making requests for international legal co-operation and by collaborating with domestic departments, where appropriate.

Knowledge and Measure Progress

It is essential to make better use of existing knowledge and lessons learned, supporting governments in making them an integral part of the policy making process. It is also important that clear baselines and targets are set, while progress is systematically assessed against results.

1. *At country level*

   a. Collectively foster knowledge gathering to inform policy and operational action, drawing, wherever possible, on local capacity.

   b. Encourage government to develop systems that better connect evidence with policy development.

   c. Foster the systemization and publication by government of the measurement and the reporting of progress on anti-corruption efforts.

2. *At the global level*

   a. Develop a systematic approach to dividing up efforts for undertaking strategic research or knowledge gathering and synthesis and in sharing result [23].

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

During the COVID-19 pandemic along with the chronic economic crisis that is plaguing the global community and alongside the community corruption and unprecedented health crisis, has consolidated a major impact on the public health services, resilience to any dysfunction that may occur. The need for renewal and consolidation of the public administration, digital public health training, and digital services and e-government; however, the supply and organization of public administration in the state is being carried out with scarce resources and in a climate of intense dissatisfaction and doubt, often expressed by Greek citizens. In order to meet the new challenges and demands, the public sector must modernize by utilizing the services of information and communication technologies [24]. Employees are required to adapt to the introduced innovative technologies and contribute to the efficiency of the services provided [25]. Citizens' dissatisfaction with the public administration, but also the fight against bureaucracy and corruption are consolidation factors of democracy, in terms of the way citizens are treated by the state and public bodies, ensuring transparency and easy access of citizens to the various consultation processes. Functionality, in terms of the user-friendliness of electronic services and the quality of the

services provided, and of the effectiveness of the scope and development of the services provided [25].

The absence of efficient human resources utilization policies, which make it difficult to implement public policies at operational level, preventing economic growth and the achievement of public policy objectives, e-government in the COVID-19 pandemic period. The pandemic COVID-19 crisis led to the vital need to harness the applications of e-government to ensure the immediate health and safety of people and to maintain the proper functioning of both the economy and society. As far as public services are concerned, the remarkable exchange of online services between services and citizens was promoted, as well as the necessary upgrading of digital technologies for decision-making with unprecedented real-time processing speeds [25].

With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Greece at the end of February 2020, relatively timely intervention was made by the government and administration to take restrictive measures in the operation of the public and private sectors, restricting traffic and supportive actions to employees and businesses [25, 26]. State interventions in citizens' individual freedoms in the context of public health protection, the role of the civil service was positively enhanced during the pandemic, either by contributing to the front line of health services or by establishing strategies and plans that acted to limit the consequences of the pandemic. Epidemiologists and political officials played a catalytic role in this unprecedented pandemic setting, taking critical decisions and measures to respond to the spread. At the same time, civil servants also contributed to the universal management, guidance and processing of the now digitized bureaucratic affairs [26].

Another important change and challenge of the pandemic was the greater flexibility in the working time of hybrid working in the public sector to avoid crowding in confined spaces, implementing alternative or extended working hours and digital communication with the public, as well as arrangements to improve safety and hygiene. At the same time, the shortage and imbalance in the distribution of clerical staff has not been effectively addressed, despite the implementation of mobility arrangements. According to Article 51 of Law 4622/2019, while annual recruitment planning is foreseen, systematic checks of staff shortages in ministries and public services are not carried out to address crises related to epidemics, environmental hazards, natural disasters [27].

It is also necessary to collect reliable data on the composition and distribution of tasks and responsibilities in each service, the recording of staff shortages, as well as the provision of incentives for staff movement and retraining [26, 28]. Polygamy inevitably leads to maladministration, which consequently contributes to legal inflation [26]. The political-administrative culture that governs administrative systems in Greece and the tradition of partisanship limits the efficiency and effectiveness of the country's administrative apparatus [29]. The lack of meritocracy the assignment of direct without prior judgments by special service councils based on legislation but the direct placement of supervisors by political supervisors of the services the more effective staffing of the public administration, is considered unacceptable but also the

recruitment of appropriate staff, as well as the assumption of competent managerial positions.

The general principles that should guide the administrative reform framework should be in line with an open society and a modern democracy, with the primary objective of efficiency of public administration, equality before the law and non-discrimination, accountability and transparency. The balance of the above principles will only be achieved if there is cooperation, meritocracy and a sense of commitment and responsibility, so that in the event of any crisis or failure the system is equipped to deal with it immediately [26-29].

Laws fail and the vision of the ultimate goal with the implementation of Law remains on the executive state. Public health inspection services and organization operations without transparency from the government, governmental institutions, and central public administration in the post-memorandum era in Greece continue to be affected.

It is important that there is a meritocracy and that there is no political interference and innervations, especially in the appointments of the heads of the public health services to reduce corruption and political decisions at will so that they do not serve the interests of the party but of society in a framework of merit and equality in society. Health sector corruption needs transparency and accountability in health provide anti-corruption resources with center anti-corruption, concepts, frameworks, and approaches. Preventing diversion through supply chain management, promoting transparency, accountability, and access through initiative lessons from the Medicines Transparency Alliance [30-33]. Digital health services and e-government is also determining factor with a positive impact, universally, and in times of pandemics will benefit anti-corruption actions.

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