

Shiraliyev I.A.♦

DOI: 10.25108/2304-1730-1749.iolr.2025.81.166-172

UDC: 343.1

Risk as a Vector of Corruption

Abstract: Risk represents the intention and achievement of a goal through decision-making and the performance of actions in a situation where a possible (alternative) unfavorable outcome is known in advance and excludes the attainment of the anticipated result (goal).

Risk is the conception and realization of a goal by an individual. Thus, risk constitutes an intellectual (mental) and labor-related intentional activity of a person, without which the very concept loses its meaning.

The primary elements of corruption are people. Corruption and its components are intentional human acts. There is no corruption committed through negligence or by accident. Consequently, corruption as an unintentional result of risk is an absurd notion, and the term “corruption risk” is a semantic nonsense.

Keywords : risk; corruption; corruption risk; activity; corruptogenicity.

The conducted analysis of informational sources provides grounds to assert that, to date, there is no unified definition of the concept of “corruption risk”, either in scientific doctrine or in normative legal regulation.

As a rule, this term is used in scholarly works addressing the application of anti-corruption measures in public service [15; 1; 9], as well as in studies of the law-making process during the conduct of anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts [12; 14; 3; 2]. A number of researchers interpret it as an assessment of the probability of the occurrence of corruption [6, p. 246], as a synonym for the problem of corruption or the challenge it poses to a normally functioning society and state [19]. There are also works in which corruption risks are viewed as “conditions for corrupt manifestations” [12, p. 132], as the “possibility of committing corrupt acts” [1, p. 22], or as “circumstances, factors, and phenomena arising in the process of functioning of public authorities and the performance of official duties by public servants, creating a situation of a possible commission of a corruption offense” [9, p. 40].

Some researchers, when referring to the Corruption Perceptions Index compiled by Transparency International as a mechanism for assessing corruption risks, conflate corruption as a phenomenon with corruption risks [10]. Others treat this term as an assessment of the probability of corruption occurrence, referring to the “reduction of corruption risks” [6, p. 246]. For certain authors, “corruption risks” merely represent a synonym for the problem of corruption or the challenge it poses to the normal functioning of society and the state [19]. In a number of studies, corruption risks are defined as “conditions for corrupt manifestations” [12], the “possibility of committing corrupt acts” [1], or “circumstances, factors, and phenomena arising in the functioning of public authorities and in the performance of official duties by public servants that create a situation in which a corruption offense may be committed” [9].

♦Shiraliyev Islam Azer oglu – Doctoral Researcher in Business Administration, Bahçeşehir University (Turkey).
E-mail: islamshiraliyev@gmail.com

The Guidance on Corruption Risk Assessment in Public Organizations issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime explicitly states: “A distinction should be made between what constitutes ‘corruption’ and what constitutes a ‘corruption risk’. While corruption refers to an offense that has already been committed, corruption risk represents the possibility that a corruption offense may be committed. In this sense, the response to corruption is reactive, whereas the response to an identified corruption risk is preventive” [30, p. 5].

The Council of Europe document “Rationale and Outline of a Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) Methodology” states: “A risk-oriented approach to combating and preventing corruption implies that countries, public authorities, and the private sector must be aware of the relevant risks to which they are exposed and take measures, in an appropriate order and scope, to ensure their mitigation. Thus, it consists of identifying, assessing, and understanding risks, followed by the application of appropriate measures” [29, p. 1].

In the section defining key terms and concepts of the CRA methodology, risk is described broadly as “the effect of uncertainty on objectives (ISO definition). In the context of corruption, risk corresponds to a combination of threats and vulnerabilities present in a system, multiplied by the consequences that may arise if harm occurs” [29, p. 4].

The Corruption Risk Assessment Guidance by Transparency International notes that “corruption risk is equated with a set of institutional vulnerabilities within a system or process that may facilitate or contribute to corrupt actions; ... corruption risk is understood as a factor related to the level of transparency and fairness within a process” [23, pp. 1-2].

Most scholars examining the content of the term “corruption risks” primarily focus on the concept of “risk” itself [11].

The term “risk” has an ancient etymology. In its original literal interpretation, mentioned as early as Homer, it denoted the “danger of maneuvering between rocks.” This interpretation is associated with the Greek term *ridsikon*, the Latin *ridsicare*, and the French *risdoe* [20, p. 485].

The first attempts to conceptualize risk date back to the 13th century and are associated with games of chance. From that time to the present day, scientific knowledge of risk has been enriched by numerous theories; however, as noted above, no single universally accepted definition has been developed [4].

Thus, the Collins Dictionary defines risk as something unpleasant that has a possibility of occurring [22]. According to the Longman Dictionary, risk is the possibility that something bad, unpleasant, or dangerous may happen, or an action that may have negative outcomes [27]. Dictionary.com defines risk as exposure to the chance of injury or loss; a hazard or dangerous chance [24]. Lexico.com defines risk as a situation involving exposure to danger or the likelihood that something unpleasant or undesirable may occur [26]. According to Merriam-Webster, risk is the possibility of loss or injury; someone or something that creates or implies danger [28]. The Britannica Dictionary defines risk as the possibility that something bad or unpleasant (such as injury or loss) will occur [21]. Similar definitions are contained in other explanatory dictionaries [31; 32; 25; 17].

Thus, the most general understanding of risk is defined as the possibility (probability) of losses arising from the adoption and implementation of specific decisions.

Accordingly, risk constitutes the intention and achievement of a goal through decision-making and the performance of actions in a situation where a possible (alternative) unfavorable outcome is known in advance and excludes the attainment of the anticipated result (goal).

Risk is the conception and achievement of a goal by an individual. Therefore, risk represents an intellectual (mental) and labor-related intentional activity of a person, without which the concept itself loses meaning.

Activity is a conscious and active interaction of a subject (a rational being) with an object (the surrounding reality), during which the subject purposefully influences the object, satisfying certain needs and achieving a goal. Any meaningful activity of an individual or a group of persons may be regarded as activity [7].

The primary elements of corruption are people. Corruption and its components are intentional human acts. Corruption cannot occur through negligence or by accident. Consequently, corruption as an unintentional result of risk is an absurdity, and the phrase “corruption risk” is a semantic aberration.

Otherwise, when applied to the phrase “corruption risk,” the unfavorable outcome would be the commission of an act of corruption.

This would imply that a person makes decisions and attempts to achieve a lawful and beneficial goal while knowing that an alternative outcome may be a corrupt result. What kind of goal and situation are these if corruption serves as their alternative?

Relatively recently, the concept of corruptogenicity has emerged in legal doctrine. It refers to the ability of a factual circumstance (a condition, event, behavior of an individual or a group of persons) to act as a cause or condition of corruption offenses [1; 13; 12]. Previously, such phenomena were simply referred to as causes and conditions.

The concept of “corruptogenicity” derives from the components “corruption” and “-genic.” The Encyclopedic Dictionary interprets “-genic” (from the Greek genes - generating, born) as a component of compound words meaning “originating from something or producing something” [15, p. 287]. According to the reference dictionary on psychomotrics, “genic” (from Greek genos - origin, birth) is the second component of compound adjectives denoting a relation to origin or beginning [8, p. 355]. The Large Encyclopedic Dictionary defines “-gen” and “-genic” (from Greek genes - generating, born) as components of compound words indicating origin or production [5, p. 286]. The Explanatory Dictionary of Foreign Words defines “-genic” (Latin genos - origin) as a component of compound adjectives meaning “related to origin” [18, p. 233].

Accordingly, the concept of “corruptogenicity” denotes something that generates or produces corruption. In this context, the corruptogenicity of legislation implies the presence in a normative legal act of factors that create conditions for the unlawful use of an official position contrary to the legitimate interests of society and the state for the purpose of obtaining benefits in the form of property, services of a property or non-property nature, or for the unlawful provision of such benefits to the said person by others.

Summarizing the above, it may be asserted that “corruptiveness” represents the same conditions and causes that generate and facilitate corruption, whereas the term “corruption risk” is an unsuccessful journalistic synonym for these concepts.

References

1. Abramova M.V. Application of HR Technologies for the Purpose of Preventing Corruption Risks // Rus. Investigator. - 2013. - No. 5. - pp. 21-25 (in Russian).

2. Andrusenko S.P. Anti-Corruption Expertise in Russian Criminal Justice // Zhurn. rus. prava. - 2013. - No. 4. - pp. 51-58. (in Russian).
3. Bakhtina M.S. On the Issue of the Principles of Conducting Anti-Corruption Expertise of Regulatory Legal Acts and Their Drafts // Administrative and Municipal Law. - 2015. - No. 1. - pp. 107-113. (in Russian).
4. Bernstein P. Against the Gods: Taming Risk / Translated from English. Moscow, Olimp-Business Publ., 2000, 400 p. (in Russian).
5. The Great Encyclopedic Dictionary: In 2 volumes. Vol. 1 / Ed.-in-Chief A.M. Prokhorov. Moscow, Sov. Encyclopedia Publ., 1991, 862 p. (in Russian).
6. Vinnitsky A.V. Public Property. Moscow, Statut Publ., 2013, 732 p. (in Russian).
7. Activities Available at: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Activities> (in Russian).
8. Dudyev V.P. Psychomotrics: a dictionary and reference book. Moscow, Vlados Publ., 2008, 366 p. (in Russian).
9. Kazachenkova O.V. Conflict potential of the civil service as a factor in the emergence of corruption risks // Administrative and municipal law. -2010. - No. 4. - pp. 36-42 (in Russian).
10. Kondrat E.N. Offenses in the financial sector of Russia. Threats to financial security and ways to counter them. Moscow, Yustitsinform Publ., 2014, 928 p. (in Russian).
11. Kostennikov M.V., Kurakin A.V., Kolcheyanov D.N., Maryan A.V. Administrative and legal means of minimizing corruption risks in the official activities of civil servants of foreign countries // Administrative and municipal law. - 2010. - No. 5. - pp. 5-20. (in Russian).
12. Kudashkin A.V. Anti-corruption expertise: theory and practice: scientific and practical manual. Moscow, Norma Publ., 2012, 368 p. (in Russian).
13. Muzhenskaya N.E., Kostyleva G.V. Corruption potential of the norms of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation // Russian investigator. - 2012. - No. 24. - pp. 22-25 (in Russian).
14. Legal acts: anti-corruption analysis: scientific and practical manual / eds. V.N. Naidenko, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, T.Ya. Moscow, Wolters Kluwer Publ., 2010, 280 p. (in Russian).
15. Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary / ed. by A.M. Prokhorov. Moscow, Sov. Encyclopedia, 1987, 1600 p. (in Russian).
16. Taeva N.E. Directions of the improvement of the system of state and municipal service if sphere of providing the state and municipal services / Aktual'nye problemy ros. prava. 2014. No. 6, pp. 1121-1128 (in Russian).
17. Explanatory dictionary of Azerbaijani language. Available at: <https://obastan.com/risk/34113/?l=ru> (in Russian).
18. Explanatory dictionary of foreign words / edited by L.P. Krysin. - Moscow: Russkiy Yazyk Publ., 1998, 944 p. (in Russian).
19. Participation of Civil Society Institutions in the Fight against Corruption: A Scientific and Practical Handbook / edited by Yu.A. Tikhomirov. Moscow, POLIGRAF-PLUS Publ., 2013, 159 p. (in Russian).
20. Fasmer Max. Etymological dictionary of the Russian Dictionary: in 4 volumes. Vol. 3. Moscow, Progress Publ., 1987, 833 p. (in Russian).
21. Britannica Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/risk>
22. Collins Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/risk>

23. Corruption assessment toolbox. Corruption Risk Assessment Topic Guide. Transparency International, 2011.
24. Dictionary.com. Available at: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/risk>
25. Etymonline.com. Available at: <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=risk>
26. Lexico.com. Available at: <https://www.lexico.com/definition/risk>
27. Longman Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/risk>
28. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/risk>
29. Rationale and outline of a Corruption Risk Assessment methodology. Council of Europe. 2019.
30. State of Integrity. A Guide on conducting corruption risk assessment in public organizations. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC). Vienna, 2020.
31. The Free Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/risk>
32. WordReference.com. Available at: <https://www.wordreference.com/definition/risk>

The article was submitted: 2025 November 19

Accepted for publication: 2025 December 02

Şirəliyev İ.A.♦

DOI: 10.25108/2304-1730-1749.iolr.2025.81.166-172

UDC: 343.1

Risk korrupsiyanın vektoru kimi

Xülasə: Risk, gözlənilən nəticənin (məqsədin) əldə edilməsini istisna edən, əvvəlcədən məlum olan mümkün (alternativ) əlverişsiz nəticəsi bir vəziyyətdə qərar qəbul və hərəkətlər etmək yolu ilə məqsədə çatmaq niyyətidir.

Risk insanın niyyəti və məqsədə çatmasıdır. Beləliklə, risk şüurlu, intellektual (zehni) və əmək əsaslı insan fəaliyyətidir və onsuz bu anlayış öz mənasını itirir.

Korrupsiyanın əsas elementləri insanlardır. Korrupsiya və onun tərkib hissələri insanların qəsdən etdiyi əməllərdir. Ehtiyatsızlıq və ya təsadüfən korrupsiya mövcud deyil. Buna görə də, riskin qəsdən olmayan nəticəsi kimi korrupsiya absurddur və “korrupsiya riski” ifadəsi mənasızdır.

Korrupsiyanın əsas elementləri insanlardır. Korrupsiya və onun insanların qəsdən törətdiyi əməllərdir. Ehtiyatsızlıqdan və ya təsadüfən korrupsiya olmur. Nəticə etibarilə, korrupsiyanı riskin qeyri-ixtiyari nəticəsi kimi qələmə vermək absurddur, “korrupsiya riski” birləşməsi isə - abrakadabradır.

Açar sözlər: risk; korrupsiya; korrupsiya riski; fəaliyyət; korrupsiyaogenlik.

Məqalə daxil olmuşdur: 19 noyabr 2025-ci il

Çapa qəbul edilmişdir: 02 dekabr 2025-ci il

♦ Şirəliyev İslam Azər oğlu – Bahçeşehir Universiteti Biznesin idarə edilməsi proqramının doktorantı (Türkiyə).
E-mail: islamshiraliyev@gmail.com

DOI: 10.25108/2304-1730-1749.iolr.2025.81.166-172

УДК: 343.1

Риск как вектор коррупции

Аннотация: Риск есть намерение и достижение цели путем принятия решений и совершения действий в ситуации с заранее известным возможным (альтернативным) неблагоприятным исходом, исключающим получение предвосхищенного результата (цели).

Риск – замысел и достижение цели человеком. Таким образом, риск – интеллектуальная (умственная) и трудовая умышленная деятельность человека, без которого понятие теряет смысл.

Основные элементы коррупции люди. Коррупция и её составляющие умышленные деяния людей. Коррупции по неосторожности либо случайной не бывает. Следовательно, коррупция как неумышленный результат риска – абсурд, а словосочетание коррупционный риск – абракадабра.

Ключевые слова: риск; коррупция; коррупционный риск; деятельность; коррупционность.

Библиография

1. Абрамова М.В. Применение кадровых технологий в целях предупреждения коррупционных рисков // Рос. следователь. - 2013. - № 5. - С. 21-25
2. Андрусенко С. П. Антикоррупционная экспертиза в российской уголовной юстиции // Журн. рос. права. - 2013. - № 4. - С. 51-58.
3. Бахтина М.С. К вопросу о принципах проведения антикоррупционной экспертизы нормативных правовых актов и их проектов // Административное и муниципальное право. - 2015. - № 1. - С. 107-113.
4. Бернштейн П. Против богов: Укрощение риска / Пер. с англ. - М.: Олимп-Бизнес, 2000. – 400 с.
5. Большой энциклопедический словарь: В 2-х т. Т.1 / гл. ред. А.М. Прохоров. - М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1991. – 862 с.
6. Винницкий А.В. Публичная собственность. - М.: Статут, 2013. – 732 с.
7. Деятельность [Электронный ресурс]. URL: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Деятельность](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Деятельность)
8. Дудьев В.П. Психомоторика: словарь-справочник. - М.: Владос, 2008. – 366 с.
9. Казаченкова О.В. Конфликтный потенциал государственной службы как фактор возникновения коррупционных рисков // Административное и муниципальное право. -2010. - № 4. - С. 36-42.
10. Кондрат Е. Н. Правонарушения в финансовой сфере России. Угрозы финансовой безопасности и пути противодействия. М.: Юстицинформ, 2014. – 928 с.
11. Костенников М.В., Куракин А.В., Колчманов Д.Н., Марьян А.В. Административно-правовые средства минимизации коррупционных рисков в служебной деятельности государственных служащих зарубежных стран // Административное и муниципальное право. - 2010. - № 5. - С. 5-20.

♦ Ширалиев Ислам Азер оглы – докторант программы «Бизнес администрирование». Университет Бахчешехир (Турция). E-mail: islamshiraliev@gmail.com

12. Кудашкин А.В. Анतिकоррупционная экспертиза: теория и практика: науч.-практ. пособие. - М.: Норма, 2012. – 368 с.
13. Муженская Н.Е., Костылева Г.В. Коррупциогенность норм УПК РФ // Российский следователь. - 2012. - № 24. - С. 22-25.
14. Правовые акты: антикоррупционный анализ: науч.-практ. пособие / отв. ред. В.Н. Найденко, Ю.А. Тихомиров, Т.Я. Хабриева. - М.: Волтерс Клувер, 2010. – 280 с.
15. Советский энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред. А.М. Прохоров. - М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1987. – 1600 с.
16. Таева Н.Е. Направления совершенствования системы государственной и муниципальной службы в сфере оказания государственных и муниципальных услуг (нормативное регулирование) // Актуальные проблемы рос. права. - 2014. - № 6. - С. 1121-1128.
17. Толковый словарь азербайджанского языка (*Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti*) [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://obastan.com/risk/34113/?l=ru>
18. Толковый словарь иностранных слов / под ред. Л.П. Крысина. - М.: Русский язык, 1998. – 944 с.
19. Участие институтов гражданского общества в борьбе с коррупцией: науч.-практ. пособие / отв. ред. Ю.А. Тихомиров. - М.: ПОЛИГРАФ-ПЛЮС, 2013. – 158 с.
20. Фасмер Макс. Этимологический словарь русского словаря: в 4-х т. Т. 3. - М.: Прогресс, 1987. – 833 с.
21. Britannica Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/risk>
22. Collins Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/risk>
23. Corruption assessment toolbox. Corruption Risk Assessment Topic Guide. Transparency International, 2011.
24. Dictionary.com [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/risk>
25. Etymonline.com [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=risk>
26. Lexico.com [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.lexico.com/definition/risk>
27. Longman Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/risk>
28. Merriam-Webster Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/risk>
29. Rationale and outline of a Corruption Risk Assessment methodology. Council of Europe. 2019.
30. State of Integrity. A Guide on conducting corruption risk assessment in public organizations. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC). Vienna, 2020.
31. The Free Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/risk>
32. WordReference.com [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.wordreference.com/definition/risk>

Дата поступления: 19 ноября 2025 г.

Дата принятия в печать: 02 декабря 2025 г.