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NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY
AS A SUBJECT OF THE THEORETICAL RESEARCHES
OF STATE ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE

The views and scientific approaches to the problem of countering corruption have changed at the present stage of development, especially in recent years. The tasks of fighting corruption, establishing effective organizational and legal principles of countering corruption are regarded today as national and priority ones. At this time the fight against corruption has already emerged from formal boundaries, it is the subject of constant attention of the leadership of the state, public institutions. This process occurs in conditions of increased attention to it in the media and citizens. Corruption of some officials of public authorities has an extremely negative impact on all aspects of public life, especially on the effectiveness of political and economic reforms, the legal and social protection of citizens, the level of trust of the population. In the modern world, corruption is recognized as a negative phenomenon in the field of politics and public administration, as a destructive factor in public life, which largely determines the status of the national security of any country, as an obstacle to the development of the real democracy, and of interstate relations.

Methodological foundations and practical aspects of counteraction of the corruptive manifestations in the public authority of modern Ukraine are investigated. The process of formation and development of national anti-corruption policy is described. It is proved that the significant task in elaborating of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine is to define strategy, tactics and specific measures of anti-corruption activities. The basis of the national anti-corruption policy is the improvement of anti-corruption legislation, the public's negative attitude to corruption, the causes of its occurrence and distribution.

The criteria for combating corruption in certain foreign countries, by which one can compare the effectiveness of their influence on the general level of corruption is identifies. It has been proved that the creation of specialized anti-corruption bodies and the introduction of special ethical standards for civil servants are not indicative factors for the prevention of corruption, but judicial reform and legal reform from the point of view of improving the functioning of existing structures significantly influence the

effectiveness of anti-corruption policy. At the same time, there is a direct relationship between the economic level of development of the state and the level of corruption in the country - the higher this level, the lower the level of corruption. Strengthening the role of the population and public organizations in combating corruption, the government's political will to carry out the relevant reforms are crucial factors that minimize corruption in the state.

The key features of the legislative anticorruption policy of Ukraine in the modern period are systematized in the article. At the same time, the analysis of the development of anti-corruption legislation in the modern period proved its ineffectiveness.