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THEORETICAL ASPECT OF AN EFFECTIVE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY FORMATION: SOME WAYS OF PREVENTING AND OVERCOMING CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. *The experience of countries around the world in preventing and combating corruption, taking into account the peculiarities of their system of public administration, essentially interesting for Ukraine. Such developments can be used in the practice of individual government agencies in the fight against corruption, as well as in the development of regulations aimed at reducing the impact of corruption in public administration. The problem of fighting corruption is not only affects for appropriate punishment for corruption, but also aims to combat the very root causes and reduce favorable conditions for corruption.*

Corruption has accompanied humanity since ancient times. In the current conditions in Ukraine, the fight against corruption comes first development of a comprehensive system adequate to our realities to eradicate this all-encompassing phenomenon [1, p.32]. Ukraine has some experience in this direction, but, of course, we need to turn our attention to countries where this struggle is going well and has positive results.

According to the World Economic Crimes and Fraud Survey 2018, almost half of the organizations registered in Ukraine have suffered from the negative effects of corruption and fraud compared to 2016 and 2017. Corruption and bribery remain one of the main types of economic crimes and have a negative impact on Ukrainian organizations. Unfortunately, quite a few organizations are not ready to face cases of fraud and corruption from employees of the organization and from third parties. Detecting and preventing fraud or corruption is undoubtedly a difficult task that requires finding a balanced set of measures, including both modern technology and human resources, based on a clear understanding of the incentives for corruption and fraud and the specific circumstances in which they are committed.

Creating a proper corporate culture of honesty and openness in public and private organizations will build and promote transparent accountability, which will bring fraud and bribery out of the shadows. The fight against corruption involves the development and implementation of measures to prevent, detect and stop crimes related to corruption, eliminate their consequences and bring the perpetrators to justice. There is no doubt that the system of such measures should be based on the principles of legality, publicity, inevitability of punishment for corruption offenses, restoration of violated rights, compensation to citizens, their associations, the state for damages caused by corruption [2]. These measures should be considered an integral part of public administration reform. But scholars warn that Ukraine cannot simply copy anti-corruption measures applied in other countries, where public

authorities and officials have detailed regulations and clearly defined responsibilities for their implementation.

In these countries, the fight against bribery is carried out with the help of severe sanctions, which make sense because bribery pushes an official to violate clearly defined standards. The laws passed in our state show the wonders of ingenuity, so as not to burden yourself with the need to comply with legal norms.

World experience in preventing and combating corruption allows us to summarize the most characteristic trends and mechanisms, the adaptation of which could be useful for Ukraine. Priorities here for our country can be:

- spread educational activities on anti-corruption acts and their consequences, to direct it to raise the level of civic consciousness and popularize public perception of corruption as a very negative phenomenon through the implementation of various anti-corruption educational programs and projects;

- increase the role of public organizations in anti-corruption activities, their real inclusion in the supervisory and advisory boards of all public authorities and specialized anti-corruption institutions, providing opportunities for public organizations;

- pay more attention to preventive and encouraging anti-corruption measures than repressive ones, while increasing the level of professionalism and efficiency of anti-corruption officers to create conditions for the inevitability of punishment for all corrupt officials - regardless of their affiliation with certain political parties or elites;

- wider involvement of Internet platforms and improvement of interactive sites for prompt response to complaints of citizens about the facts of corruption, while introducing legal liability for failure to take measures for immediate consideration of such reports by employees of the relevant law enforcement agencies.

We should not forget that there is no universal means of combating bribery and corruption in general. Everyone needs to choose their own path and the government must build it independently on the basis of local legislation, mentality, traditions, etc. [3, p. 390]. It is necessary to look for a national way to fight corruption, and foreign experience should only be taken into account.

The experience of Eastern countries is unlikely to be effective for Ukraine due to the secrecy and rigid hierarchy of subordination. A necessary aspect that should still be taken into account in all countries is the development of civic awareness, which contributes to changes in the perception and strengthening of ties in the fight against corruption. It is also important to empower citizens through the raising awareness and vigilance, which lead to increased levels of transparency and accountability in public institutions in the provision of services [4, p.128]. The experience of the countries of the world in preventing and combating corruption, taking into account the peculiarities of their system of public administration and legislation, is of considerable interest to Ukraine. One of the most important measures for the effective fight against corruption is an appropriate set of rules of law that prohibit forms of misconduct that cause harm to both the state and citizens. It is important to understand that such a set should include not only statutory prohibitions, but also, certain measures that should prevent corruption and be aimed at limiting and reducing the very causes of corruption.

In the presence of widespread corruption, measures to eliminate its causes are a priority and only in the fight against specific manifestations. Moreover, the legal systems of some developed countries do not have the legal use of the term "struggle", because the legislation enshrines the principles of "prevention" of such offenses [5, p.54]. One of the elements of formation and implementation of an effective anti-corruption system should be a clear interaction of the world, especially their law

enforcement agencies, joint participation in activities initiated by the UN, Council of Europe, Interpol, International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other international organizations [6, p.17]. The practice of foreign law enforcement agencies in this regard shows that the improvement of regulatory and legal support presupposes the existence of an effective anti-corruption system both at the national and international levels and is one of the main conditions for successfully overcoming this problem.

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