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**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION PROCESSES**

*The concept of "Public anti-corruption control" is considered as an element of state policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to corruption, mechanisms of public involvement in anti-corruption measures in Ukraine are considered. The normative and legal bases of public anti-corruption control of the state and regional levels, including the laws of Ukraine, decrees of the President of Ukraine are analyzed. The definition of the concept of "Public anti-corruption control" as the activity of subjects of public anti-corruption control to monitor public authorities, local governments, other bodies and organizations in order to prevent and combat corruption. The management of processes, directions and forms of realization of public anti-corruption control, its participants - institutes of civil society are investigated. Political-ideological, legal, organizational-technical directions of public anti-*

*corruption control are selected. The activity of public advisory bodies as the main subjects of public anti-corruption control is analyzed, including public councils at state authorities and local self-government bodies, public chambers and public organizations. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the activities of public councils for the implementation of public anti-corruption monitoring, public anti-corruption examination of regulations (draft regulations). An analysis of the activities of organizations specializing in key areas of public anti-corruption control is made.*

**Key words:** *public administration, mechanisms of interaction, civil society institutions, public anti-corruption control, independent examination of normative legal acts, public advisory bodies, anti-corruption monitoring, anti-corruption.*

**Problem setting.** Problems of organizational and legal nature that hinder the effective implementation of public anti-corruption control.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The works of Ukrainian scientists were used in writing the article. The problem of public administration of anti-corruption processes is reflected in the works of Moldovan ES, Onyschuk OO, Poberezhny VV, Seryogin SM and others.

**Setting objectives.** The purpose of this article is to investigate the management of processes, directions and forms of implementation of public anti-corruption control and mechanisms of

interaction between civil society institutions and public authorities and local governments on the formation of an active anti-corruption position of the public in Ukraine

**Presenting main material.** Civil society in the modern theoretical sense is a complex of public institutions that provide opportunities for citizens and their associations to pursue their interests and initiatives regarding the activities of state and regional authorities. Civil society institutions arise in all spheres of public life, in connection with specific problems of the state, region, local education. The key problem in the field of state and regional governance at the present stage is corruption, in the fight against which the state actively interacts with civil society institutions.

The need for communication between the state and civil society in the field of anti-corruption is determined by a number of factors. First, corruption is a social phenomenon that violates the legitimate interests of society and the state. Secondly, the subjects of corruption offenses can be not only civil and regional officials, but also citizens, their associations, organizations, therefore, the prevention of corruption, the formation of intolerance to corrupt behavior in society should be carried out in direct cooperation with the authorities and civil society institutions.

According to the Law of Ukraine of 14.10.2014 № 1700-VII "On Prevention of Corruption" as measures to prevent corruption defined the development of institutions of public and parliamentary

control over compliance with the legislation of Ukraine on combating corruption [1, Art. 14].

The Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 27.12.2018 № 1105-r "On approval of the action plan for the implementation of the Communication Strategy in the field of preventing and combating corruption for 2019" defines civil society institutions, which are responsible for forming intolerant attitudes to corruption, including the Government-Public Initiative "Together Against Corruption", the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, the interdepartmental working group on coordination of anti-corruption reform, etc. [2].

These civil society institutions are involved in the implementation of various areas of anti-corruption policy, especially in the field of civil anti-corruption control. It seems relevant to analyze the directions and forms of public anti-corruption control of these entities in order to identify both the most successful practices and those that require significant adjustment.

The concept of "Civil anti-corruption control" is not enshrined in Ukrainian legislation, at the same time, the concept of public control is defined in regulations of both state and regional levels.

Thus, the Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 15, 2015 №272 "On the Public Control Council at the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine" under public control means "The Public Control Council in its activities is guided by the Constitution

and laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers acts of legislation, as well as this Regulation "adopted" [3, Art. 2]. One of the tasks stated in the Decree № 272, which are solved in the course of public control, is the activities based on the rule of law, legality and transparency, non-partisanship, impartiality, free will and equality of members, openness to society and non-interference in the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine. , its employees [3, Art. 3].

Based on these regulations, we formulate the definition of public anti-corruption control as "the activities of public anti-corruption control to monitor public authorities, local governments, other bodies and organizations to prevent and combat corruption."

In order to analyze the features of the implementation of civil society institutions of public anti-corruption control, we highlight a number of areas and forms of implementation of public anti-corruption control that correspond to them.

The political and ideological direction of public anti-corruption control is aimed at forming in society an intolerant attitude to corrupt behavior, interaction between authorities and public organizations, the media on anti-corruption education of citizens and educational work with them.

The form of realization of this direction is the organization of educational work with citizens on formation of the negative attitude to corruption and increase of legal literacy of the population. In

Ukraine, this area is a priority in the activities of the Public Council, which includes seminars, round tables on corruption prevention. Over the past year, representatives of the Public Oversight Board took part in 100 meetings and 900 interviews with candidates for various positions, conducted more than 430 additional thorough checks of candidates, especially for the most responsible positions - detectives and heads of departments. As a result, 118 new employees were selected in NABU during this period [7].

The legal direction of public anti-corruption control is the participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of independent anti-corruption examination of normative legal acts (draft normative legal acts). Anti-corruption expertise includes several interrelated stages, in the process of implementation of which legal norms are established, which contain legal grounds that increase the likelihood of committing corruption offenses.

Civil society institutions and citizens may, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of Ukraine, at their own expense to conduct an independent anti-corruption examination of regulations (draft regulations). The subjects of independent anti-corruption expertise are legal entities and individuals accredited by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine as independent experts of anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and draft normative legal acts.

The conclusion of draft regulations on the results of independent anti-corruption examination is of a recommendatory

nature and is subject to mandatory consideration by the body, organization or official to whom it is sent, within thirty days from the date of its receipt [4].

An important aspect of the implementation of anti-corruption expertise is the interaction of public authorities with individuals and legal entities accredited as independent experts. Thus, in the regions of the country experts conclude special agreements with public authorities, according to which independent experts are informed about the development of a draft legal act and its placement for independent anti-corruption examination, a general analysis of corruption-causing factors [5]. The organizational and technical direction of public control envisages, firstly, the creation in Ukraine of specialized public bodies operating in the field of anti-corruption control and monitoring, and secondly, the improvement of work with citizens' appeals containing information on corruption.

At the level of state and regional entities, public advisory and expert bodies are created from among representatives of state bodies, local self-government bodies, public associations, scientific, educational institutions and other organizations and persons who have certain powers in the field of anti-corruption policy in order to reconcile the interests of the state and civil society.

There are three groups of public advisory bodies operating in the field of anti-corruption public control.

1. Public advisory bodies organized by the authorities or officials. A number of public advisory bodies formed under public authorities. Units for the prevention of corruption and other offenses of executive bodies of state power, interacting with public councils at state bodies of executive power, carry out joint activities to implement anti-corruption policy.

At the regional level, public councils are formed up under local self-government bodies also. For example, Public Control is an independent association of fighters against corruption and abuse of power. Founded in March 2015, the organization unites deputies, journalists and public activists and aims to achieve honest, transparent and legal work of Dnipro officials.

Public advisory bodies of general competence, formed of representatives of civil society, the purpose of which is to analyze the quality of rule-making and executive-administrative activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies, including in order to combat corruption.

2. Public organizations involved in the implementation of specific areas of anti-corruption policy.

The most important activity of public advisory bodies is the implementation of public control, which includes extraordinary inspections of the authorities and their subordinate organizations [6].

Public advisory bodies monitor areas of potentially high risk of corruption in the system of state, regional government and public



organizations and strictly control the activities of persons in these areas.

The most important form of anti-corruption public control is the institution of appeals of citizens and organizations to state and regional bodies that contain information about corruption. Such appeals are the basis for management decisions to prevent corruption.

**Conclusions.** Thus, Ukraine has accumulated significant experience in the field of public anti-corruption control, identified its main directions, improved mechanisms for cooperation between civil society institutions and public authorities and local governments to form an active anti-corruption position of the public in Ukraine.

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