

**Busol O.Yu.,**  
*Candidate of Law Sciences,*  
*Senior Scientific Associate of Service information-analytical support of the state*  
*government National Library of Ukraine named after V.I. Vernadsky*  
*National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*

## NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CORRUPTION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

One of the important components of the formulation and implementation of an effective system for corruption management is the mutual work of the countries at the international level, including civil society in each and every country, as well as their participation in anti-corruption measures imposed by the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Interpol, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other institutions. The aim of the article is to summarize the best practices of civil society participation in the implementation of anti-corruption policy in the EU Eastern Partnership, in the definition of the role and capacity of NGOs in the development and implementation of strategies, and the consideration of the best practices from international experience to be adapted to Ukrainian realities.

In the considered countries of Central and Eastern Europe, excluding the Czech Republic, the adoption of the Strategies was the result of them being «pushed» by international donors. International organizations are, mainly, intermediaries in providing for public participation in the Strategy development. Formal procedures for public participation in the formulation of anti-corruption policies are being observed in almost all of the countries surveyed. However, they are

not conducive to cooperation and trust establishment between the parties. «The new generation» of Anti-corruption strategies, is in general, more qualitative, and responds to criticism of donors and the public in regard to the need for priorities, indicators of success, deadlines, etc. The political will of the government is the main factor which determines the inclusion of the public in the development of anti-corruption policy.

External experts were involved in establishing anti-corruption policy in Eastern Europe at the early stages of its development, which guaranteed the quality of the Strategy, trust confidence and further cooperation between the parties (e.g. the Czech Republic). Also during the development of the Strategy the results of external monitoring of previous policies applied in the development of the current one were used. During the monitoring and implementation of the policy, experts were involved as consultants of the coordinating authorities (e.g. Poland), as well as being part of the monitoring groups, wish the amount of authority and resources to the success of the Strategies.

Ukraine needs the best international experience in supporting their National anti-corruption strategy. It applies in the creation of coordinating and monitoring bodies, as well as ensuring the third sec-

tor participate in the process, and goes beyond the limits of formal involvement. Also the implementation and evaluation of policies, such as monitoring system, the up-to-date policy review and the implementation by the third sector of its inherent functions are of great importance. The strategy should apply

coheresivel between priorities, goals and objectives and have a clear connection between the objectives and the state budget. Ukraine must decide on a system of indicators for monitoring success and have a flexible and at the same time clear schedule for the implementation of the Strategy.

**Korovaiko A.O.,**

*Ph.D. student,*

*Department of administrative and financial law,  
National University «Odesa Law Academy»*

## ENCOURAGEMENT AS METHOD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Formation and implementation of foreign policy provides an advantageous position in the international arena, contributes to international cooperation and positive interaction between states. Thus, a significant role for the management consists in direct coordination of the state functions, solution of several policy problems, promotion of the maintenance of interaction between public authorities and provision, support of stable organizational order. Achievement of such object is often dependent on the proper servants' understanding and diligent performance, servants' responsible attitude concerning obligations imposed on them, which, in turn, can be ensured by implementation of means of material and moral motivation – encouragement.

Encouragement as method of state administration has been studied by such famous scholars as V.B. Averyanov, S.S. Alekseev, V.V. Kolpakov, S.V. Kivalov, D.A. Kozachuk, V.J. Malinowski, K.Y. Miller, S.G. Stecenko etc. However, their scientific developments regarding incentives in public administration are general, this method of influence in various spheres and branches of state management has certain peculiarities and differences. Particularly widespread use of the method of encouragement is in the state management of foreign affairs. However, application of this method of influence in foreign affairs in the science of administrative law was covered generally and requires comprehensive study and analysis.