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**FORMATION AND REALIZATION OF NATIONAL
ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY IN THE CONDITIONS
OF GLOBALIZATION: MODERN CHALLENGES**

On the basis of the stated goal, the article analyses the principles of the formation and implementation of a national anti-corruption policy in the conditions of globalization on the basis of challenges and threats in the system of functioning of the authorities. Particular attention is paid to the theoretical and methodological foundations and practical aspects of preventing corruption in the system of public authority. The process of formation and development of the national anti-corruption policy in the conditions of influence from the special external and internal factors is characterized. It is proved that in developing the conceptual foundations for the formation of a national anti-corruption policy in Ukraine, an optimization of the process of implementation of state power in the control systems, rationalization of the relations between the state and society is an important task.

It has been established that globalization has accelerated the economic crisis phenomena, which provoked the growth of the influence of coruptionogenic factors on public administration. That is why the national anti-corruption policy today is, above all, transparency in the work of public administration and local self-government, the control of specially created bodies in the field of prevention of corruption by the public, transparent and impartial mass media. Similarly, such a policy requires account to be taken of the specific factors of contemporary state-building, the challenges and threats of globalization, especially in the context of membership criteria and conditions for the provision of macro-financial assistance by States and international organizations. It is proved that at this stage state-building there are additional factors that not only changed the format of anti-corruption policy, but actually led to a certain «reload» of the conditions for its formation, institutionalization of the policy itself, and a significant update of the regulatory framework. At the same time, the established approach to theoretical and methodological support for the adaptation of foreign experience of reform undergoes a certain decomposition, since the parameters change, the methodology itself of the implementation of experience and the complexity of adaptation technologies.

The basis of the national anti-corruption policy is the improvement of anti-corruption legislation, the spread of public negative attitudes towards corruption, the reasons for its emergence and spread. The main challenges and threats of the implementation of national anti-corruption policy in the conditions of globalization are described.