

Sobakar A. O. Application of anticorruption tools in activities of public administration actors: foreign experience and prospects of borrowing for Ukraine. In the article, on the basis of the analysis of scientific, empirical and journalistic sources, the essence, content and peculiarities of the use of anti-corruption means in the activity of the subjects of public administration are clarified.

The comparative analysis of the legislation of Ukraine and other countries is made, on the basis of which it is concluded that in foreign legislation much attention is paid to the regulation of procedural aspects of the civil service and the activity of a public servant. Whereas in Ukraine, insufficient regulation of activities and transparency of procedures are the basis for the appearance of corruption manifestations. In various countries, anti-corruption policies are being implemented to reduce opportunities for corruption, to identify corruption facts and to enforce penalties for offenses in this area.

The necessity of finding new effective means of anti-corruption orientation was emphasized, using the positive features of foreign practice, the study of which showed that the most common anti-corruption mechanisms in the activity of public administration are: restrictions on combining official activity with other activities; declaring personal income; declaring property, including family members; compulsory declaration of gifts by political office holders and, in some countries, by all public officials; declaring private interests; publication of declarations of interests, income and property; restrictions on holding certain positions and engaging in certain types of activities after termination of office as a civil servant; prohibition of reconciliation of office with positions in public organizations and parties; abstaining from decision-making, etc.

Prospects for borrowing positive foreign experience for Ukraine are outlined, in particular: support for anti-corruption measures by the civil society; adjusting the criteria and procedures used to develop job descriptions, appraisals and classifications of civil service positions to provide a single system with clear payroll criteria; ensuring the proper implementation of the new system of individual assessment of civil servants' performance, including the development of individual plans for professional development; enhancing the efficiency of the judiciary and the criminal justice system in prosecuting persons who have committed corruption offenses.

Keywords: corruption, corruption offense, corruption risks, anti-corruption means, subjects of public administration, foreign experience.