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IMPROVEMENT OF SYSTEM FOR MANAGING CONFLICT
OF INTERESTS IN CIVIL SERVICE AS NECESSARY FACTOR
FOR CURBING CORRUPTION

Problem statement. The conflict of interests in civil service and corruption in that sphere are interrelated phenomena. Quite often, it is the conflict of interests that is a source of corruption instances among civil servants of different levels.

Criminological data shows that a large part of all the recently recorded corruption offences among public officials in one way or another are related to the conflict of interests.

Thus, the issue of interconnection between the conflict of interests and corruption in civil service remains topical, calling for a thorough study and development of effective models to control the phenomena in question.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problems of corruption and the conflict of interests in civil service are a subject of research for many contemporary scientists, in particular a weighty contribution has been made by such researchers as V. Dementov, S. Harazian, M. Hrindl, H. Ivanov, V. Kondratova, D. Mashliakavych, V. Vasylieva, A. Vorobiov and other scholars.

The paper objective is analysis of the conflict of interest phenomenon as a source of corruption and identification of the key directions for improvement of the system for managing the conflict of interests in civil service, taking into account the best practices of other countries related to solving the problem.

The paper main body. The phenomenon of corruption is inseparably connected to that of conflict of interests; therefore both of them should also be studied together.
The attempts to combine the outcomes of research at the micro- and macro-level, form the understanding of corruption as an external factor, an “illness” with specific “symptoms”, a key symptom being an unregulated conflict of interests in civil service. In such event, elimination of the symptoms leads to extinction or, at least, minimization of corruption in the country. Based on that understanding of corruption, measures to fight it are researched, some of them having already proven their efficiency in foreign countries. However, most often practical application of research results i.e. import of the found best practices or even universal models of conflict of interest regulation do not bring about success.

Analysis of the experience of overcoming corruption in Brazil shows a number of factors similar to those existent in Ukraine.

Thus, with respect to the experience of Brazil, it is possible to formulate a system of measures for fighting corruption and regulating the conflict of interests in civil service. These measures can be divided into the following groups:

– measures aimed at reduction of civil service politicizing;
– measures to fight corruption and regulate the conflict of interests in the spheres of activity most prone to corruption;
– measures of ethical regulation of the conflict of interests and creation of an infrastructure for its internal and external control.

**Conclusions of the research and prospects for further surveys.** A study of the conflict of interests in civil service as an origin of corruption has proved a lack of universal models and practices of the conflict of interests managing that could be used as a unified complex integral strategy for fighting corruption in the state power structures.

Now it can be seen that the choice of the key directions for improvement of the system for managing the conflict of interests in civil service, on an efficient functioning of which the level of corruption in public authorities depends, should be based on a considered approach with account of the specificity of the model of public administration in the country and the features of the corruption market formation.