

T. Goncharuk (Cholach)

*Dr. habil. of philosophy, head of department
of philosophy and politology, professor
Ternopil National Economic University*

N. Dzhugla

*Academician of department of philosophy and politology
Ternopil National Economic University*

COUNTERING THE POLITICAL CORRUPTION: WORLD EXPERIENCE

The relevance of topic of countering the political corruption is extremely high, because today we live under the conditions of reforming law enforcement and judicial systems in Ukraine. The principles of transparency and candidates' selection for political positions implementation will contribute to the gradual elimination of this negative phenomenon.

Unfortunately, today the political corruption counteracting is inconspicuous because of non-compliance with the rule of law and the lack of its adequate application. Our country needs new and more severe changes in anti-corruption legislation aimed at counteracting corruptive phenomena. For more than a decade, the world community has emphasized this. For Ukraine studying and using world experience is very important while overcoming this phenomenon.

A state that can be called an example in overcoming political corruption is Singapore. Thus, according to Transparency International, this country has been in the top ten countries with the least appearance of political corruption in the last ten years. The principles of effective anticorruption policy of Singapore are:

- 1) A specialized anti-corruption agency creation with broad powers? e.g. the Bureau for Investigation of Corruption;
- 2) The presumption of guilt of civil servants in case of their suspicion in corruption;
- 3) Large monetary and social security of officials, state authorities and law enforcement agencies. Their average salary reaches \$ 20,000-25,000 per month, while the average monthly salary in Singapore is \$ 3,500;
- 4) Strict financial control;
- 5) Independent media existence [1,195-196].

Except Singapore, among the countries with low levels of political corruption there are the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland. Their anti-corruption policy is based on the publicity of public authorities; high material and social security of civil servants; well-developed social control system, carried out by the means of the citizens' control of the income and expenditure of civil servants at the local level; high education level of citizens who do not allow political corruption; civil services ethical standards; full access of citizens to internal governmental documents; an independent justice system, etc. [2,125].

Minimal level of political corruption is in the leading western countries like Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France and others.

For example, in Germany anti-corruption legislation constantly updates in accordance with the transformation processes, which take place inside of the EU, the development of special concepts in the field of corruption prevention. Creation of a special body - the Internal Audit Service, which carries out the corruption prevention in the work of state authorities: strict financial control; participation of firms suspected in corruption in public procurement elimination; the adoption of anonymous reports of citizens about civil servants participation in corruption practices by the Criminal Police.

In the abovementioned countries similar approaches are used to limit corruption practices.

In the post-Soviet countries, e.g. Georgia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania there is a transitional model for preventing political corruption. These countries have successfully withstood social changes as a result of the transition from the command-and-control system of the economy and the extra bureaucracy of the state apparatus to a market economy and the transparent functioning of state authorities.

Georgia occupies a special place here. In 2004 it was ranked 133rd in the world at the level of perception of corruption, and in 2017 - 46th in the international rating, made by Transparency International [3].

Here were used the following methods: lustration of officials; powers of law enforcement agencies redistribution with significant limitation of the prosecutor's office functions; employees re-certification in criminal justice agencies; creation of a «provocateurs» service who will deliberately give unlawful benefits to civil servants for the purpose of their arrest «on a hot» basis (such actions are prohibited in Ukraine because of their criminalization); legislative support for simplifying the arrest procedure for civil servants; installation of video surveillance cameras in the office rooms, including hidden ones; the introduction of a system of jurors, which will minimize the subjectivity of judges while making adjudgements, etc. [2,126].

The radical repressive model of preventing political corruption exists in the People's Republic of China, which was estimated in 2017 by the Transparency International to be at 81 levels in terms of perceived corruption [3]. Legislation of the People's Republic of China is considered one of the harshest with regard to civil servants who receive unlawful benefits. Thus, over the past ten years, round about 10,000 corruption workers have been executed in China, and 120,000 more have been sentenced for 10 to 20 years. In the PRC there are several agencies to prevent corruption: the Central Commission for the Discipline Examination of the Central Committee of the People's Republic of China Communist Party, the Control Ministry of the People's Republic of China, and the State Anti-Corruption Authority [4,196].

Thus, modern foreign experience shows that the punitive approach is ineffective in preventing political corruption. Ukraine's anticorruption policy should be based on measures of a general social and preventive nature that exist in democratic countries. Today, anti-corruption legislation is only at the stage of formation in Ukraine. This is evidenced by the fact that in 2017 our country is in 131th place in a list, made by Transparency International. Because of this, Ukraine needs to accelerate on the issue of counteracting political corruption, to implement it consistently and everywhere, but not only fragmentarily, as it is today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Shevchenko O. V. *Singapore experience in countering corruption / O.V. Shevchenko // Criminal law and criminological principles of countering corruption: Scientific-practical conference materials collection (Kharkiv, 17.04.2014) / Ministry of internal Affairs of Ukraine; Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs; Academician V.V. Stashis Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Crime Problems; Criminalistic Association of Ukraine. – Kharkiv.: Golden Mile, 2014. – p. 194-197.*
2. Holovkin O.V. *International experience in countering corruption / O. V Holovkin, V. V. Burova // Ministry of Justice of Ukraine bulletin. – 2014. - №12. –p.122-130.*
3. *Transparency International – Ukraine [Electronic resource] - Available from: <http://ti-ukraine.org/research/index-koruptsiyi-cpi-2017>.*
4. Sainchin S. O. *Some peculiarities of international countering of crime / S. O. Sainchin // Criminal law and criminological principles of countering corruption: collection of the materials of the III-rd Scientific-practical conference (Kharkiv, 03.04.2015) / Ministry of internal Affairs of Ukraine , Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs; Criminal association of Ukraine. – Kharkiv.: Golden Mile, 2015, - p. 193-197*

UDC 328

Myroslava Huryk

*Associate professor of department of philosophy and political science
Ternopil national economic university*

Dayton Essel

*Student of B.Havrylyshyn Education and
Research Institute of International Economic Relations*

CORRUPTION AS A MANIPULATION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UKRAINE AND GHANA)

Generally speaking, corruption can be defined as «the abuse of entrusted power for private gain». Corruption can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs.

Grand corruption consists of acts committed at a high level of government that distort policies or the central functioning of the state, enabling leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good. Petty corruption' where individuals or small businesses have to pay small bribes for securing public services or for passing examination by inspectors in relation to various regulations; versus 'grand corruption' where top-level officials or politicians are involved in large financial transactions or significant policy decisions, including the role of oligarchs, in what is known as 'state capture [1]. Political corruption is a manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers, who abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth.