

## **Влияние коррупции на общество**

Белова Д.А., Чумакова А.В.

Тюменский Государственный Университет, Тюмень, e-mail: [belovalova00@mail.ru](mailto:belovalova00@mail.ru)

## **Corruption Impact on the Society**

Belova D. A., Chumakova A. V.

Tyumen State University, Tyumen, e-mail: [belovalova00@mail.ru](mailto:belovalova00@mail.ru)

### Corruption Impact on the Society

Corruption among other problems within a society is probably the one of the most serious. It threatens security and the successful development of a country and society in general.

Corruption is a form of dishonesty or criminal activity undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire illicit benefit. Political corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain. Corruption is most commonplace in kleptocracies, oligarchies, narco-states and mafia states.[4]

Different types of corruption existing nowadays are given below.

1. *Petty Corruption*. The term "petty corruption" is used for the corruption which is done on the small scale or the corruption which is done on the low-level. The corruption amount seems to be little if we compare it to the overall business transactions. Petty corruption has reeked up the overall business performance and thus the whole corporate world is getting affected because of it. The petty corruption includes inside the use of Grease money, this includes the extortion money (the money which is paid to the police or any other person to avoid the penalties and fines) and the bribes, for example: paying the customs officials to clear the goods or other thing which is considered to be banned in that particular region. This petty corruption impacts the poor the most and also the firms but in small scale.[3]

Petty corruption also has the effect of making inefficient bureaucracies even more inefficient: delays and obstructions proliferate in order to maximise the revenue from bribes that circumvent them. Where bribery is used to circumvent legitimate requirements (to over-ride safety

regulations, for example) it has the effect of lowering standards and undermining government policies. Knowledge that the state's official representatives are also engaged in corruption not only encourages others to do the same but lowers respect for the legitimacy of government.[1]

2. *Grand Corruption*. The abuse of high-level power that benefits the few at the expense of the many, and causes serious and widespread harm to individuals and society. It often goes unpunished.[2]

It 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. [7]

Higher-level corruption involves much larger amounts of money, often in the form of kick-backs on government contracts. The problem here is not just the percentages creamed off into private hands but the way contracts can be shaped at the country's expense to maximise private gain.[1]

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index 2018 which ranks 180 countries by their levels of public sector corruption, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is a highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 (e.g. Romania (47), Hungary (46), Greece (45), Belarus (44) Bulgaria (42) Turkey (41), China (39), etc.) However, some countries (e.g. Denmark (88), New Zealand (87), Finland (85), Singapore (85), Sweden (85), Switzerland (85), Norway (84), Netherlands (82) have made significant progress in recent years.[5]

In this article we are going to look at corruption in the Turkish society. It covers all spheres of life. Public procurement and construction projects are particularly prone to corruption, and bribes are often demanded. Turkey's Criminal Code criminalizes various forms of corrupt activity, including active and passive bribery, attempted corruption, extortion, bribing a foreign official, money laundering and abuse of office. Anti-corruption laws are inconsistently enforced, and anti-corruption authorities are ineffective. Punishment for bribery may include imprisonment of up to 12 years and companies may face seizure of assets and revocation of state-issued operating licenses. Companies should note that despite facilitation payments and gifts being illegal, they are frequently encountered.

Corruption in the Turkish police is a moderately high risk. Companies indicate that they perceive the police force as not adequately reliable. More than half of Turks believe most or all police officers are corrupt. According to the survey (2016), and one in twenty Turks indicate they have been asked for a bribe by a police officer that year. Police impunity is a problem due to inadequate mechanisms to investigate and punish alleged corruption.

There is a high risk of corruption when dealing with Turkey's judiciary. Companies report very low confidence in the independence of the judiciary and the ability of the legal framework to settle disputes or challenge regulations. According to the Global Corruption Report (2015-2016), bribes and irregular payments in return for favorable judicial decisions are perceived by companies to be fairly common. About a third of Turks perceive judges and judicial officers as being corrupt (GCB 2017). Political interference, slow procedures, and an overburdened court system create a high risk for corruption in Turkey's judiciary (ICS 2017; SGI 2017). The prosecutors who initiated an anti-corruption investigation into several senior government officials and their families were accused by the government of abusing their authority and were subsequently suspended (DW, Dec. 2014).

There is a moderately high risk of corruption at the Turkish border. Businesses report that bribes and irregular payments during customs procedures are common (GETR 2016). Three out of five Turks perceive customs officers as corrupt (SELDI 2016). Companies are not satisfied with the time-predictability of import procedures in Turkey and complain about burdensome customs procedures (GETR 2016). The time required to comply with import procedures is generally lower than the regional average, but costs are significantly higher (DB 2018).

More than twenty customs officers were arrested in September 2017 on corruption charges; they are being accused of, among other things, forging documents and engaging in bribery (Anadolu Agency, Sept. 2017).[6]

## References

1. Effects of corruption. <https://al-bab.com/corruption-arab-countries>
2. Grand Corruption. [https://www.transparency.org/glossary/term/grand\\_corruption](https://www.transparency.org/glossary/term/grand_corruption)).
3. Petty Corruption.  
[https://www.readyratios.com/reference/business/petty\\_corruption.html](https://www.readyratios.com/reference/business/petty_corruption.html)
4. Scales of corruption.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption#Scales\\_of\\_corruption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption#Scales_of_corruption)
5. the Corruption Perceptions Index 2018  
[https://www.transparency.org/files/content/pages/CPI\\_2018\\_Executive\\_Summary\\_EN.pdf](https://www.transparency.org/files/content/pages/CPI_2018_Executive_Summary_EN.pdf)
6. Turkey Corruption Report. <https://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/turkey/>
7. What is Grand Corruption. <https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/the-impact-of-corruption-on-economic-growth/52515> )