


Corruption

A hand in a dark suit sleeve is shown wearing a pair of silver metal handcuffs. The hand is positioned on the right side of the frame. In the background, a stack of US dollar bills is visible, with a key inserted into the top bill. The scene is set against a plain white background, suggesting a legal or law enforcement context.

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Corruption

- Corruption (. Lat corrumpere - defile, Latin corruptio -. Bribery, corruption, corruption, venality, decomposition) - a term denoting usually use official of his powers and entrusted to him the rights and the related official status of the authority, capabilities, connections for personal gain, contrary to the laws and moral precepts. Corruption is also called the bribery of officials, their venality, corruptibility, which is typical of the mafia state. The corresponding term in European languages generally has a broader semantics arising from the initial value of the original Latin.

- A characteristic feature of corruption is the conflict between the actions of the official and the interests of his employer or the conflict between the actions of elected officials and the public interest. Many types of corruption are similar fraud committed by an official, and belong to the category of crimes against the state.
- Corruption may be subject to any official with discretionary authority in the distribution of any not belonging to him at his discretion resources (official, a deputy judge, a law enforcement officer, administrator, and so on. D.). The main incentive for corruption is the possibility of obtaining economic profits (rents) associated with the use of power, and the main deterrent - the risk of exposure and punishment.

- The systemic nature of corruption is manifested in its compulsory nature for those who work in public institutions covered by it.
- According to the macro-economic and politico-economic studies, corruption inflicts substantial damage and hinders economic growth and development in the interests of society as a whole .
- In many countries, corruption is a criminal offense.

НЕ
ВИЖУ

НЕ
СЛЫШУ

1000\$
МОЛЧУ



Definition

- Transparency International, World Bank and other organizations realize corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for personal gain. There are other definitions that make more accurate (which includes the power to trusted resources that she can relate to public and private sector, and so on. D.), or use a more stringent legal language.
- According to Russian legislation, corruption - this malpractice, bribery, bribe-taking, abuse of power, commercial bribery or other illegal use of a natural person of his official position contrary to the legitimate interests of society and the state in order to obtain benefits in the form of money, valuables, other property or property services, other property rights for themselves or for third parties, or illegal provision of such benefits by the said person by other individuals; as well as the commission of these acts on behalf of or for the benefit of a legal person. Met in law the concept of "corruption offense" does not have a separate definition.

- The abuse may be a form of corruption (one of the criminal acts of an official or a group of persons), but it does not exhaust the fullness of the definition of corruption.
- Russia ratified the European Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (Eng. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption) considers corruption a criminal offense of physical and legal entities. As of 2010 in Russia for the same corruption crime can get punished and the Code of Administrative Offences and the Criminal Code.



The history of corruption

- The historical roots of corruption are likely to go back to the custom to make gifts to curry favor. An expensive gift singled out among the other person-seekers and contributed to the fact that its request was made. Therefore, in primitive societies the priest or leader board was the norm. As the complexity of the state apparatus and strengthen the authority of the central government, there were professional officials, who, according to the rulers, had to settle for a fixed salary. In practice, officials have sought to use his position to secretly increase its revenue.
- The first ruler of whom survived references as a fighter against corruption, was Urukagina - Sumerian king of the city-states of Lagash in the second half of XXIV century BC. e. Despite the demonstrations and often severe punishments for corruption, it does not lead to the desired results the fight against it. In the best case, it could prevent the most dangerous crimes, but at the level of petty bribery, corruption and embezzlement wore massive. The first treatise with a discussion of corruption - "Artha-shastra" - published under the pseudonym of one of Kautilya Ministers of Bharat (India) in the IV century BC. e. In it, he made the pessimistic conclusion that "the king's property may not be, at least in small, not given the Veda of the property."

- Similar problems faced and the pharaohs of ancient Egypt, where there was a huge bureaucracy of officials allow themselves to create lawlessness and arbitrariness in regard to free peasants, artisans, and even the military nobility. Preserved teaching some Itahotela, which recommends: "STI back to the authorities, if your house is in order, your salary will be in good condition, because bad to those who oppose to the head, but easy to live with when it favors" .
- Of particular concern is the corruption of judges, because it led to the illegal redistribution of property and desire to resolve the dispute outside the legal field. It is no accident the leading religions of all kinds condemn corruption primarily bribery of judges: "... the chief demands of gifts, and the judge is ready for a bribe, and the great man uttereth the evil desire of his soul thing ..." [8]; "Gifts do not take, for gifts blind the seeing and pervert do the righteous" (Exodus 23: 8; see also Deuteronomy 16:19...); "Do not misappropriate the property of each other and do not bribe judges to deliberately assign a part of the property of others" (Quran 2: 188), and so on..

- In Roman Laws XII tables, the term «corrumpere» begins to be used in the meaning "change for the money testify in court" and "bribe the judge": "Are you going to be considered harsh statute of the law is punishable by death of a judge or mediator, who were appointed during the pleadings, [proceedings for] and were found to have that money taken bribe for [this] case?) ".
- An important impetus for reflection on corruption given the works of Niccolo Machiavelli. Corruption, he compared with the disease, such as tuberculosis. First, it is difficult to recognize, but it is easier to treat. If it is running, then it is easy to recognize but difficult to cure.
- Since the end of XVIII century in the West with regard to the corruption of society turning point. Liberal transformation took place under the slogan that government exists for the benefit of the people subservient to it, and therefore subjects include the government in exchange for the strict observance of the law by officials. In particular, according to the US Constitution, adopted in 1787, accepting a bribe is one of the two explicitly mentioned crimes for which the President of the United States may be declared impeachment. The Company started to provide more and more impact on the quality of work of the state apparatus. As the amplification of political parties and government regulation, growing concern began to cause episodes of the collusion of the political elite and big business. Nevertheless, the level of corruption in developed countries during the XIX-XX centuries has decreased in comparison with the rest of the world .

- A new stage in the evolution of corruption in developed countries was the turn of XIX and XX centuries. On the one hand, the beginning of the next increase in government regulation and, accordingly, power officials. On the other - born large private business that the competition began to resort to "buying state" - not to the individual small episodic bribery of public officials, and to the direct subordination of the activities of politicians and high-ranking officials to the protection of the interests of capital. As the importance of political parties in developed countries (particularly in Western Europe after the Second World War), was developed party corruption as for lobbying firms and large multinational corporations paid no personal politics, and party funds.
- In the second half of the XX century corruption increasingly began to become an international problem. Bribery corporations senior officials abroad has acquired a mass character. Globalization has led to the fact that corruption in one country became a negative impact on the development of many countries. At the same time the country with the highest level of corruption is not confined to the third world liberalization in the former socialist countries in the 1990s. accompanied by flagrant abuse of power. In its issue of December 31, 1995 the newspaper «Financial Times» declared 1995 the "year of corruption." established the International Anti-Corruption Day To promote knowledge of the UN Corruption (9 December).

**Thank you for
attention**