



# CORRUPTION

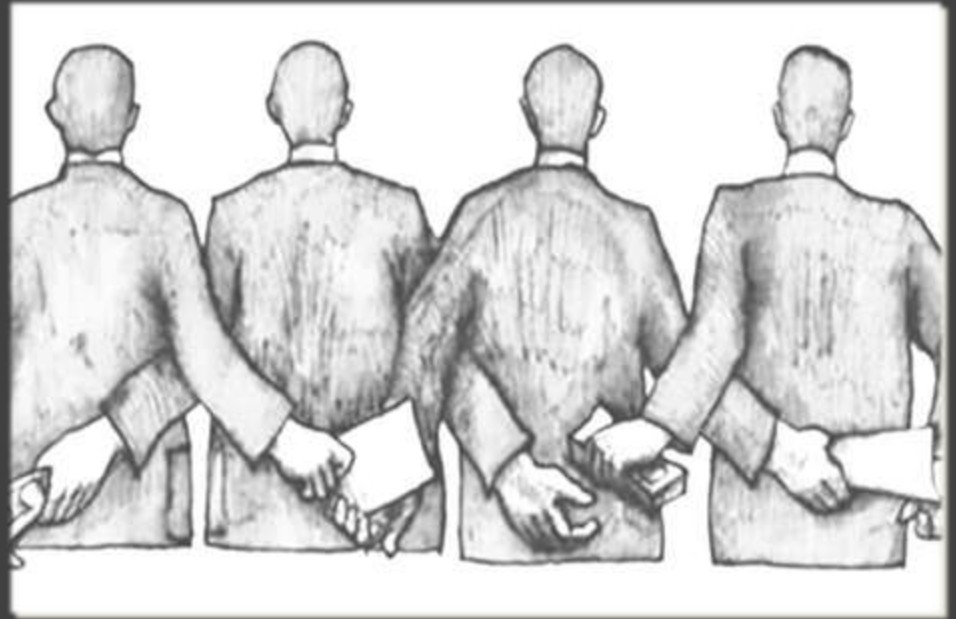
by BERKAYINAL



# FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF CORRUPTION

There are four main elements in a corruption act or relationship:

- Person or persons who has authority
- Rules governing authority
- Violation of rules by individual or group
- Harming common values while benefiting the individual or group as a result of violating the rules



# TYPES OF CORRUPTION

## **BRIBE**

It can be defined as having an authorized person to do a job by promising an advantage by someone else against the rules and procedures of the society.



## **DEBIT**

It is the unlawful expenditure, use or property of a civil servant or public official for himself or third parties. For those working in the private sector, it is service abuse.



## **EXTORTION**

The difference of extortion from bribery; In this process, the client is forced to pay a price to the civil servant through persuasion or coercion.

# TYPES OF CORRUPTION

## **MONEY LAUNDERING**

Putting income obtained through illegal activities into the economy as if obtained through legal channels is called money laundering. According to the Turkish legal system, money laundering constitutes a crime.



## **RENT SEEKING**

It is the activities that interest and pressure groups undertake to obtain an economic gain created by the state. Rent seeking arises when certain economic activities are generated by the state or by imposing limits on economic activities.

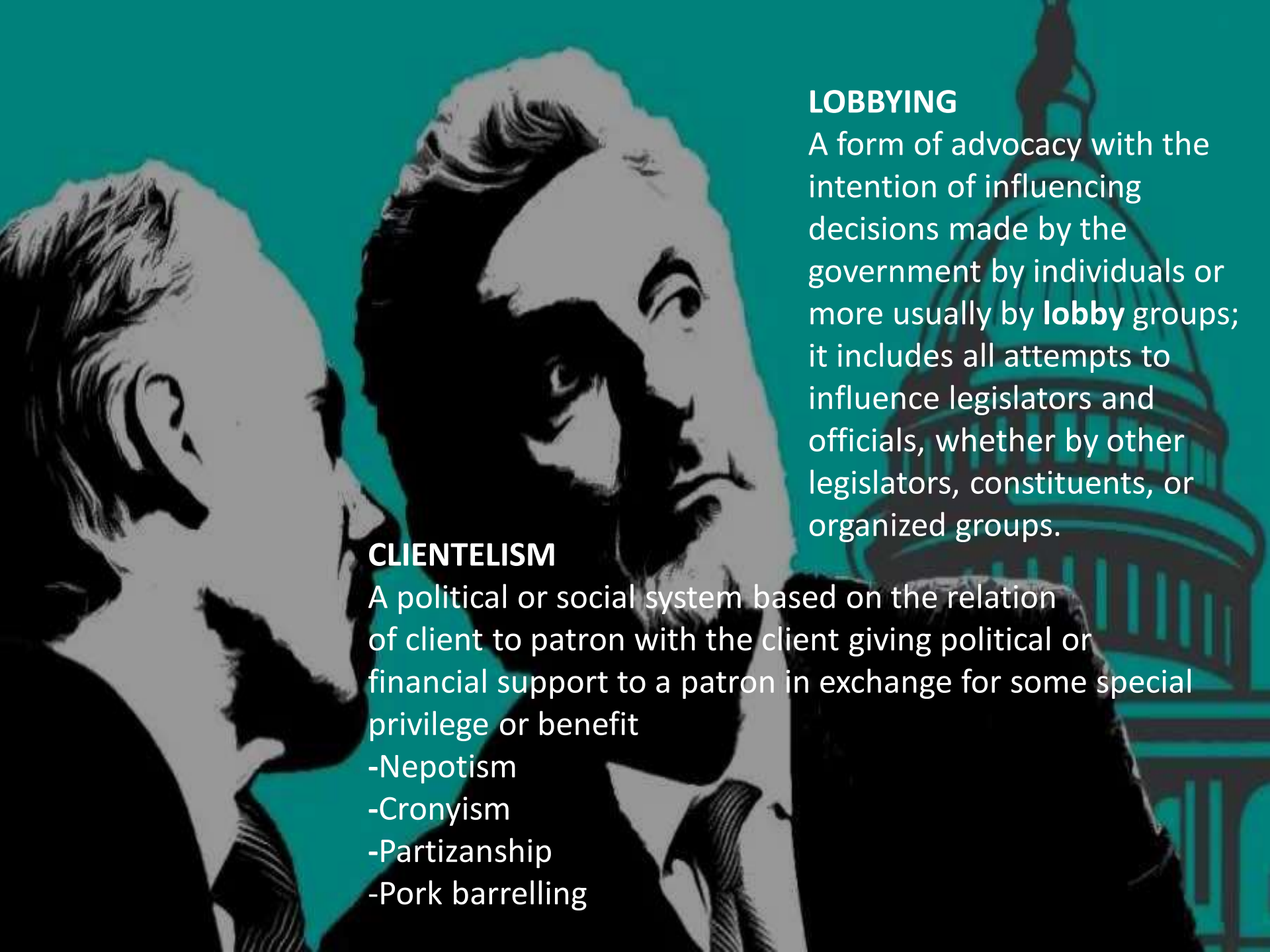
## **FRAUD**

It is defined as a crime committed by a person who deceives and cheats other person by fooling him. Thus, swindler will take advantage to himself.

## **INSIDER TRADING**

Trading of a public company's stock or other securities based on nonpublic information about the company. It is seen as unfair to other investors who do not have access to the information, as the investor with insider information could make larger profits than a typical investor could make.





## **LOBBYING**

A form of advocacy with the intention of influencing decisions made by the government by individuals or more usually by **lobby** groups; it includes all attempts to influence legislators and officials, whether by other legislators, constituents, or organized groups.

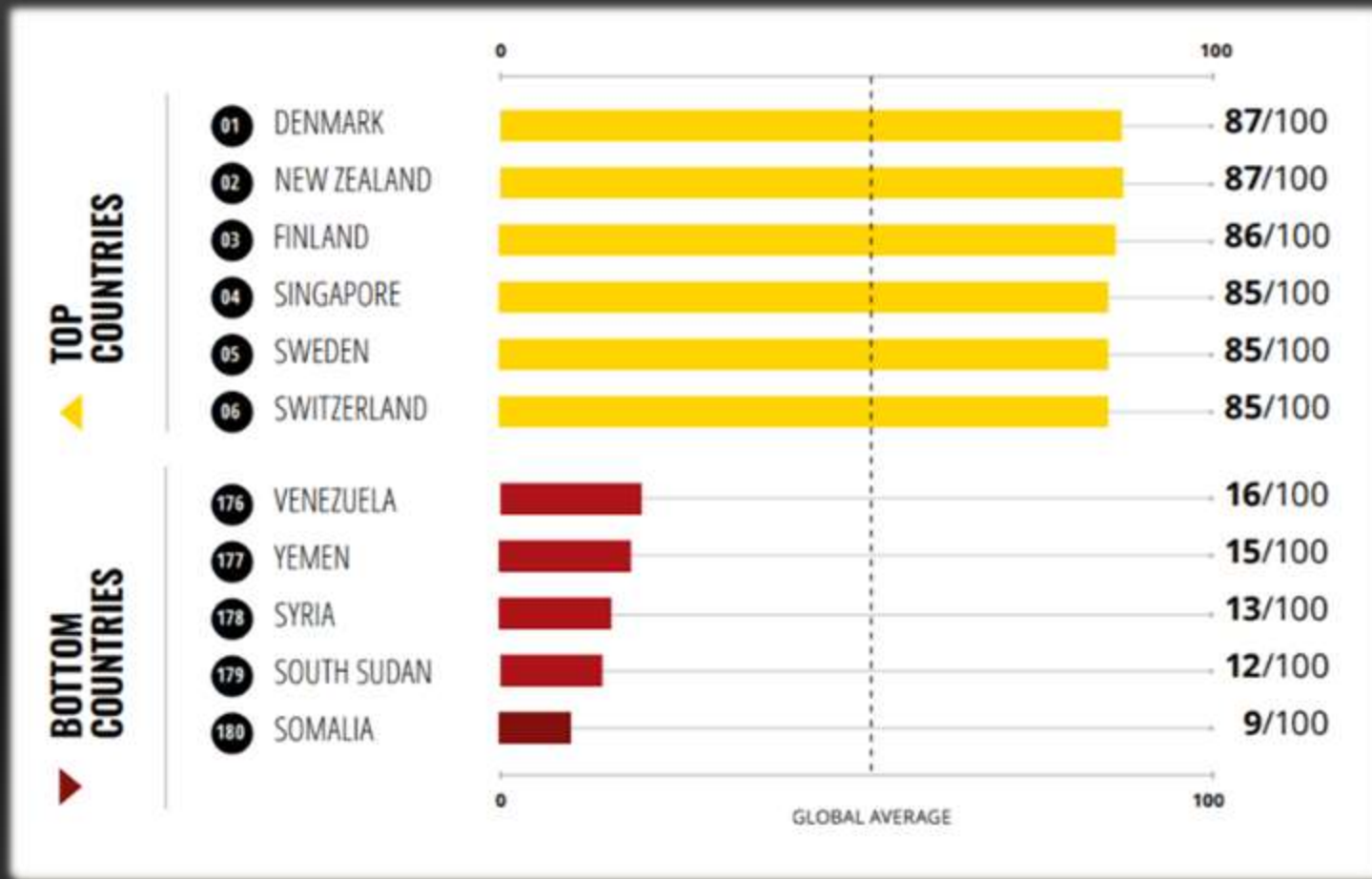
## **CLIENTELISM**

A political or social system based on the relation of client to patron with the client giving political or financial support to a patron in exchange for some special privilege or benefit

- Nepotism
- Cronyism
- Partizanship
- Pork barrelling

# Corruption Perceptions Index

- The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an index published annually by Transparency International which ranks countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.
- The CPI generally defines corruption as the misuse of public power for private benefit.
- The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, according to experts and business people.
- This year's analysis shows corruption is more pervasive in countries where big money can flow freely into electoral campaigns and where governments listen only to the voices of wealthy or well-connected individuals.



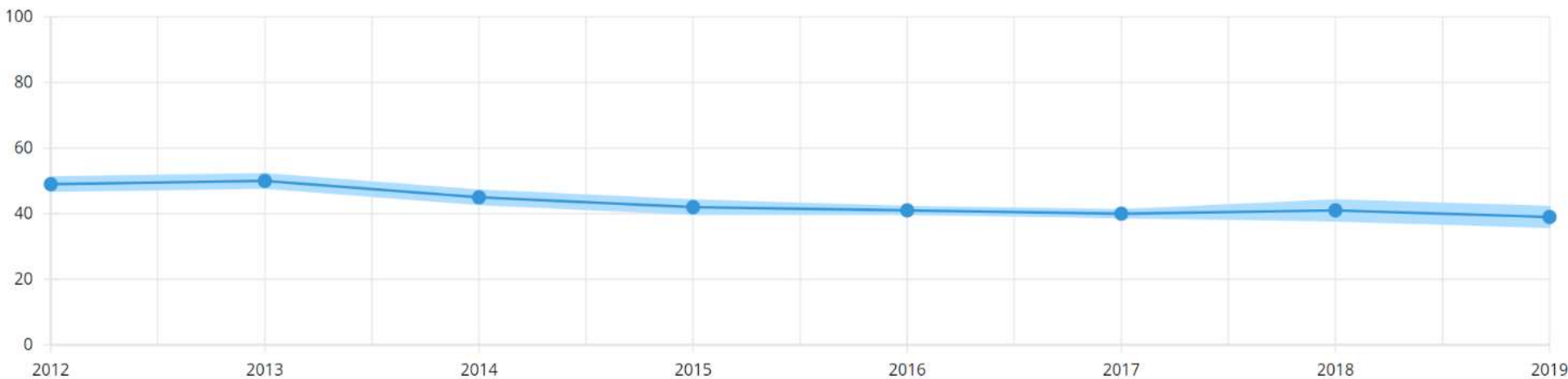
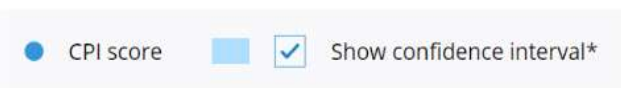
Turkey scores 39 on the CPI, a significant decrease of 10 points since 2012. The government recently cracked down on NGOs, closing at least 1,500 foundations and associations and seizing their assets, while continuing to harass, arrest and prosecute civil society leaders.





## Turkey's score over time

This data is between 2012-2019. Data between 1995-2011 is excluded because our methodology was different.



\*The confidence interval reflects the variance in the value of the source data that comprise the CPI score.

# CAUSES OF CORRUPTION IN TURKEY

- Reasons arising from the structure of public administration, economic structure and society are the causes of corruption in Turkey.

Reasons Due to Public Administration	Reasons Due to Economic Structure	Social Reasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transparency</li><li>• Accountability</li><li>• Insufficiency of board of auditors</li><li>• Problems arising from the judicial system</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High inflation rates</li><li>• State's weight in the economy</li><li>• Parallel economy</li><li>• Income equality</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nepotism</li><li>• Population growth rate</li><li>• Inadequacy of non-governmental organizations</li></ul>

# EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION IN TURKEY

It harms the rule of law principle, undermines public authority, trust towards the state and adversely affects economic competition. In a sense, it creates its own vicious circle.



# Effects on Public Administration



It harms the principle of equality, which is one of the fundamental principles of the rule of law.

It prevents transparency and accountability and makes sustainability difficult.

Corruption reduces the ability of the public administration to work effectively.

# Economic Effects

It prevents principles such as efficiency and prudence in the use of resources and causes the public interest to be neglected.

By increasing the costs of investments, it causes delay in completion times and waste of scarce public resources.

Bribery increases the cost of the transactions and therefore the investments made are reduced.



**The greater the extent and type of corruption, the more foreign investors tend to stay away from the country!!!**

# Effects on Social Structure



**Toplum neden  
yolsuzluklar  
konusunda  
duyarsız hale  
getirildi?**

Corruption increases bribery. As a result, the moral structure deteriorates.

It causes political and social unrest and trust in laws and authority is undermined.

It increases unfair practices and inequality between individuals.

In particular, it causes a decrease in the income of the lower income groups of the society as the rights of the people are being usurped.

# ...So what?

- Undermines the belief in democracy,
- Makes the rule of law principle unimportant,
- Undermines the principles of equality and justice and trust in the state,
- Negatively affects economic competition,
- Leads to inefficient investments,
- Prevents foreign capital,
- Delays development,
- Violates the rights of the poor people,

As a result of these; corruption increases poverty and inequality in society.



# Recommendations

To end corruption and restore trust in politics, it is imperative to prevent opportunities for political corruption and to foster the integrity of political systems.



## **MANAGE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

Governments should reduce the risk of undue influence in policy-making by tightening controls over financial and other interests of government officials. Governments should also address “revolving doors”, establish cooling-off periods for former officials and ensure rules are properly enforced and sanctioned.



## **CONTROL POLITICAL FINANCING**

In order to prevent excessive money and influence in politics, governments should improve and properly enforce campaign finance regulations. Political parties should also disclose their sources of income, assets and loans, and governments should empower oversight agencies with stronger mandates and appropriate resources.




## **STRENGTHEN ELECTORAL INTEGRITY**

For democracy to be effective against corruption, governments must ensure that elections are free and fair. Preventing and sanctioning vote-buying and misinformation campaigns are essential to rebuilding trust in government and ensuring that citizens can use their vote to punish corrupt politicians.


# Recommendations

## REGULATE LOBBYING ACTIVITIES




Governments should reduce the risk of undue influence in policy-making by tightening controls over financial and other interests of government officials. Governments should also address “revolving doors”, establish cooling-off periods for former officials and ensure rules are properly enforced and sanctioned.

## TACKLE PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT




In order to prevent excessive money and influence in politics, governments should improve and properly enforce campaign finance regulations. Political parties should also disclose their sources of income, assets and loans, and governments should empower oversight agencies with stronger mandates and appropriate resources.

## EMPOWER CITIZENS



For democracy to be effective against corruption, governments must ensure that elections are free and fair. Preventing and sanctioning vote-buying and misinformation campaigns are essential to rebuilding trust in government and ensuring that citizens can use their vote to punish corrupt politicians.

## REINFORCE CHECKS AND BALANCES



Governments must promote the separation of powers, strengthen judicial independence and preserve checks and balances.

# References

- [https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/\\_1200x630\\_crop\\_center-center\\_82\\_none/web\\_cpi-map\\_2019.png?mtime=1589543241](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/_1200x630_crop_center-center_82_none/web_cpi-map_2019.png?mtime=1589543241)
- <http://www.oskem.org.tr/index.php/ana-sayfa/aile-sirketleri-icin-yolsuzlukla-mucadele-rehberi/yolsuzluk-nedir/>
- [https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/2019\\_CPI\\_Report\\_EN\\_200331\\_141425.pdf](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/2019_CPI_Report_EN_200331_141425.pdf)
- <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019>
- [https://www.tepav.org.tr/upload/files/haber/1255423114r6531.Birlesmis\\_Milletler\\_Yolsuzlukla\\_Mucadele\\_Sozlesmesi.pdf](https://www.tepav.org.tr/upload/files/haber/1255423114r6531.Birlesmis_Milletler_Yolsuzlukla_Mucadele_Sozlesmesi.pdf)
- <https://tr.euronews.com/2020/01/23/rapor-turkiye-kuresel-yolsuzluk-algisi-siralamasinda-78-den-91-e-geriledi>
- [www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt](http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt)
- [www.usaid.gov/democracy/anticorruption/index.html](http://www.usaid.gov/democracy/anticorruption/index.html)
- [www.transparency.org.de/documents/cpi/2000/qanda.html](http://www.transparency.org.de/documents/cpi/2000/qanda.html)
- [https://www.tepav.org.tr/upload/files/1313475413-4.Bir\\_Olgu\\_Olarak\\_Yolsuzluk\\_Nedenler\\_\\_Etkiler\\_\\_Cozum\\_Onerileri.pdf](https://www.tepav.org.tr/upload/files/1313475413-4.Bir_Olgu_Olarak_Yolsuzluk_Nedenler__Etkiler__Cozum_Onerileri.pdf)
- <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/7294>
- <https://www.sozcu.com.tr/2016/gundem/bu-kez-de-saglikta-rusvet-1183858/>
- <http://www.grupoirena.com/en/phone-extortion-how-to-handle-and-remove-the-threat/>
- <https://www.haberturk.com/ekonomi/para/haber/991325-rant-vergisi-mi-geliyor>
- <https://indigodergisi.com/2018/01/lobicilik-nedir/>
- <https://ilerihaber.org/icerik/turkiye-yolsuzluk-siralamasinda-9-basamak-birden-dustu-66962.html>
- <http://www.duzceyerehaber.com/her-taraf-haberleri/34030-Cevabi-aranan-soru-17-Aralik-darbe-mi-yolsuzluk-mu#.X3nsBGgzY2w>
- <http://www.yenigaste.com/siyaset/kilicdaroglu-toplum-neden-yolsuzluklar-konusunda-duyarsiz-h47579.html>
- <https://kuzeyormanlari.org/2016/02/24/yuru-ya-kulum-denen-6-sirket/>