

LESSON

«WHAT IS CORRUPTION: DEFINITION, TYPES, MANIFESTATIONS»

Juventus Legis team (Legal clinic of Odesa National University named after I. I. Mechnykov)

LESSON GOAL:	Raise awareness among young people about what corruption is. Tell them about the types of corruption and its manifestations.
AUDIENCE/NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	students of grades 8-9/20-30 people
DURATION:	45 minutes.
FORMAT:	classes (online or offline)
EQUIPMENT:	projector.
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LESSON PROGRESS.



INTRODUCTION, ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE TOPIC (2 MINUTES)

Presentation for the lesson:



Greeting the participants. Brief presentation of the lecturer team.

Familiarization with students' extracurricular interests and approaching a dialogue on the topic of the lesson.

Speakers show a short and dynamic video invitation to the lesson, which will attract attention and interest students in further interaction.



WARM-UP OF STUDENTS BY ENGAGING IN A DIALOGUE (5 MINUTES)



— *Friends! Raise your hands, who knows what «corruption» is? (students mention their thoughts, after that - discussion with a simple definition)*



— *What examples of corruption can you name? (students respond, speakers complete and write down the correct options on the blackboard).*

The speaker tells his/her personal story of facing corruption in life.



MOTIVATION TO UNDERSTAND THIS TOPIC (3 MINUTES)

*Explanation of the relevance of this topic in the current conditions. Speakers talk about the relevance of the topic. The results of a social survey on the main problems that concern society are provided. Attention is focused on the fact that in the absence of armed aggression of the Russian Federation, corruption would be the number 1 problem that concerns society, according to a survey of the population by the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP).



— *Ukraine is on the path of reform and seeks to become part of the European community. However, corruption is one of the biggest obstacles on this path. It hinders the development of the economy, weakens confidence in the state, and even affects our daily lives.*

Imagine that because of corruption:

- *schools* do not have enough money for repairs or new equipment;
- *hospitals* are left without modern equipment;
- *roads* are not repaired, even if funds have been allocated for this purpose.
- *qualified* specialists cannot get into the position.



The fight against corruption is not just a task for the government or law enforcement agencies. It is also the responsibility of each of us. At your age, you can start with simple things: be honest, don't support injustice, and talk openly about problems.

*Providing statistics in the form of diagrams that indicate the main areas of public life where corruption is an urgent problem, and the percentage of the level of corruption in each of the areas.

— This chart shows various areas where corruption can occur in Ukraine, according to a survey by the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP).

*Each sector shows the percentage of corruption cases in a particular area:
(the speaker names the sector and gives an example for each of the areas of corruption)

1

On the country's border (24%) — The largest percentage associated with corruption at customs, when crossing the border, etc.

- Smuggling of goods across the border with the help of bribes to customs officers;
- Men who are liable for military service using false documents by bribing employees of State Border Service, illegally crossed the state border;

2

Architectural and construction control (16%) — Problems with issuing construction permits and non-compliance with standards.

- Obtaining construction permits illegally without complying with architectural standards;
- Acceptance of unfinished or dilapidated buildings into operation;

3

Land relations, land management (15%) — Corruption related to the distribution of land plots.

- Illegal distribution of land for development, even if it is a protected area.
- Falsification of land documents in order to «give» land to someone you know.

4

Military sphere (8%) — Possible abuses in procurements or use of resources.

- Purchase of low-quality or unnecessary equipment for the army with inflated prices;
- Theft of humanitarian aid or material resources intended for the military;
- Abandonment of a military unit by agreement by a serviceman;

5

Judicial system (7%) — Bribes in justice processes.

- The judge takes a bribe to make a decision in favor of one of the parties in the case;
- Delay in the consideration of cases or making deliberately unfair decisions;

6

Road repairs (5%) — Money laundering due to inflated prices or unfair performance of work.

- The funds allocated for repairs are not fully used, and the works are performed poorly;
- Procurement of cheap materials that wear out quickly, instead of high-quality ones.
- The road is repaired by a company that is associated with an official, and not by one that offers to repair the road better and cheaper;

7

Other areas (25%) — Other cases of corruption that are not included in the main categories.

- Corruption in the healthcare sector...
- Bribes in schools or universities for successfully passing exams or admission...
- Corruption in the MSEC system (Medical and social expert commission): large-scale abuses in issuing disability certificates were identified, in particular to evade mobilization... and so on.



— Corruption is a serious problem that affects the development of the country. Overcoming it depends on our efforts, honesty and active citizenship.



MAIN PART (8 MINUTES)

— If you analyze the etymology of the word «Corruption», one of the options of its translation from Latin is «corrosion, erosion, destruction».

*Providing students with a full definition of «Corruption» taken from a number of scientific and journalistic sources.

— Corruption is a negative social phenomenon that manifests itself in the criminal use of their rights and official opportunities by officials, public and political figures for the purpose of personal enrichment. So, this is an abuse of the granted powers for the sake of profit (money, preferences, benefits).

At the same time, corruption is a process involving both parties: those who abuse power and those who offer benefits by creating demand for illegal services or benefits. Individuals who pay bribes are also guided by their own interest – get benefits, avoid responsibility, or achieve what you want by bypassing legal paths.

The reasons for corruption are ambiguous and individual in each specific case — it makes life easier/forced, etc.

The main deterrent to corruption is the risk of exposure and punishment. Criminal liability is established for a corruption offense.

Types of corruption by areas of manifestation:

1. **Political** — abuse of power by politicians for personal or party gain, including manipulation of the legislative process, illegal financing of parties or election campaigns.
2. **In Public Administration** — abuse of power by officials to obtain undue benefits in the performance of administrative functions, for example, when issuing permits or allocating resources.
3. **Judicial** — illegal actions of representatives of the judiciary aimed at making biased decisions in exchange for benefits, which undermines justice and the rule of law.
4. **Economic** — violations in the sphere of economic activity, such as non-transparent use of resources, tax evasion or manipulation of public procurement.
5. **Household** — illegal benefit in the daily interaction of citizens with public or private institutions, for example, when receiving services.
6. **In sports** — manipulation of competition results, bribery of judges or illegal actions in the financial management of sports organizations.

— And now we will reveal the terms by contrasting them with positive phenomena that are antithesis to corruption (bribery – impartiality, accountability, transparency, anti-corruption)

Manifestations of corruption

**Speakers engage students in interaction with the presentation. The slide shows a «cloud of corruption manifestations and integrity». The task for students is to find a manifestation of corruption and its opposition – a manifestation of integrity in the areas that were analyzed before. During students' responses, speakers explain the definition of each of the manifestations of corruption. Answers will be written on the blackboard in the chart «Corruption – Integrity».*

Answers::

Corruption-Integrity

Bribery – Rectitude

Nepotism – Equal opportunities

Abuse of official position – official responsibility

Political corruption – Responsible Politics

Bribery of voters – Fair elections

Extortion – Voluntariness

Money laundering – Financial transparency

Corruption in the judicial system – Justice of the courts

Secrecy – Publicity

1. Bribery

Definition: Obtaining or offering material benefits to influence an official's decision.

Opposite term: **Rectitude**

Definition: Refusal to accept illegal benefits and compliance with professional standards.

Example:

Bribery: The entrepreneur gives money to the official to receive the tender.

Rectitude: The official refuses to accept money and chooses the winner of the tender according to the law.

2. Nepotism

Definition: Appointment of relatives or friends to positions without taking into account their qualifications.

Opposite term: **Equal opportunities**

Definition: Providing equal access to positions and opportunities on merit basis.

Example:

Nepotism: The director appoints his brother to a position he doesn't deserve.

Equal opportunities: The position is filled in through a transparent contest.

3. Abuse of official position

Definition: Use of official powers for personal gain.

Opposite term: **Official responsibility**

Definition: Performance of official duties within the limits of the law and with respect for the interests of society.

Example:

Abuse: The official uses the official car for personal purposes.

Official responsibility: Use the official car only for official tasks.

4. Political corruption

Definition: Abuse of political power for obtaining benefits.

Opposite term: **Responsible policy**

Definition: A policy that takes into account the interests of society and adheres to the law.

Example:

Corruption: The politician sells public resources to private companies based on personal interest.

Responsible policy: The politician decides on the allocation of resources in the public interest.

7. Bribery of voters

Definition: Providing material benefits to voters to influence their choices.

Opposite term: **Fair elections**

Definition: Electoral process without manipulation and bribery.

Example:

Bribery: The candidate distributes money to voters before the elections.

Fair elections: Elections are held transparently, without illegal influence on voters.

8. Extortion

Definition: Forcing the transfer of money or *services* at risk of negative consequences.

Opposite term: **Voluntariness**

Definition: Actions performed without compulsion, based on free choice.

Example:

Extortion: The police officer demands money, threatening with a fine.

Voluntariness: Payment for services at a tariff clearly defined by law.

9. Money laundering

Definition: Legalization of income obtained illegally.

Opposite term: **Financial transparency**

Definition: Openness and legality of financial transactions.

Example:

Laundering: Using a fictitious company to hide illegal income.

Financial transparency: Open reporting on the company's revenue sources.

10. Corruption in the judicial system

Definition: Use of court decisions for personal or political gain.

Opposite term: **Justice of the courts**

Definition: Making court decisions based on the law and evidence.

Example:

Corruption: The judge makes a decision in favor of the person who gave the bribe.

Justice: The judge makes a verdict in accordance with the evidence and the law.

11. Secrecy

Definition: Hiding information that should be public.

Opposite term: **Publicity**

Definition: Accessibility of information for citizens and openness of state processes.

Example:

Secrecy: The state tender is held without public announcement.

Publicity: All tender details are available in the open register.



PRACTICAL BLOCK (20 MINUTES)

Game «Corruption or not?» – the interactive game is implemented using a web platform. The QR code with the link will be located on the slide, and students will be able to go to the mobile website using smartphones. Feedback form will be used to send answers to questions of the quest game to trainers-teachers.

Speakers encourage to scan a QR code on the presentation slide, which activates links to the game and explains the rules of the game.

Rules: Students are divided into 3 teams (3 rows), the teams discuss each situation and decide whether it is corrupt, the team captain chosen by the students or the speaker sends a response using the feedback form. 1 of the speakers approaches each row and moderates the interaction of students. One of the speakers will receive students' responses using the bot in the messenger. After the students complete the game, one of the students from the team «defends» the answer of their team, in turn, the trainers explain the correct answer and analyze the situation with an additional presentation with the same examples.

Goal: Using concrete practical examples, understand what is corruption and what is not, and how to distinguish legal actions from corrupt ones.

Scene 1: Gift to the teacher

Text 1: A student brings flowers to the teacher for her birthday. The teacher accepts the gift with gratitude.

Discussion: Is this a sign of corruption, or is it just a sign of respect?

Text 2: The student gives the teacher an expensive gift on the eve of the exam, hoping for a better grade.

Discussion: Is this a corrupt act, given the student's purpose?

Text 3: All students of the group decided to give the teacher a small souvenir after completing the course as a sign of gratitude for their studies.

Discussion: Is it an act of corruption if there is no clear benefit for students?

Scene 1: Answers:

Text 1: **It's not corruption.**

Explanation: It's just a sign of respect for a birthday that doesn't aim to benefit or affect grades.

Text 2: **Corruption.**

Explanation: A pre-exam gift designed to affect the grade is a corrupt act, as the student expects to receive privileges in exchange for a gift.

Text 3: **It's not corruption.**

Explanation: A small souvenir as a sign of gratitude after completing the course does not contain a corruption component, because students do not seek to get any benefits.

Scene 2: Getting a service in the CPAS

Text 1: A citizen applies to CPAS and officially pays an additional amount for the accelerated receipt of a passport, which is provided for by law.

Discussion: Is it corruption if a citizen uses an official service that provides for additional payment for urgency?

Text 2: A citizen agrees with an employee of CPAS to «quietly» pass without waiting in line, offering him an additional reward to speed up the issuance of a passport.

Discussion: Is it corruption if a citizen avoids official procedures and offers a bribe for an out-of-turn service?

Text 3: A citizen applies to the CPAS and tries to get a passport through a familiar employee earlier than the deadline, although he did not pay for the expedited registration service.

Discussion: Is it corruption if a citizen uses personal connections to avoid official queues and deadlines?

Scene 2: Answers:

Text 1: **It's not corruption.**

Explanation: A citizen officially pays for an additional service for expedited passport processing, which is a legal and stipulated procedure.

Text 2: **Corruption.**

Explanation: An agreement with an employee to obtain a privilege for unofficial remuneration is corruption, since the citizen violates the official service procedure.

Text 3: **Corruption.**

Explanation: Using personal connections with an employee to avoid official queues and speed up the process without paying for the relevant service is also corrupt, as it violates the principles of equality and transparency in service.

Scene 3: Offering a bribe to a police officer

Text 1: The driver offers the police money to avoid a fine for speeding.

Discussion: Is it corrupt if it is a violation of traffic rules?

Text 2: The police officer offers the driver to «resolve the issue» on the spot without drawing up a protocol, the driver agrees and transfers the money.

Discussion: Are both parties involved in a corrupt action?

Text 3: The police officer stops the driver for a minor violation and, instead of drawing up a report, makes him an oral remark.

Discussion: Is it corruption if the police officer decides to limit himself to an oral comment without extorting remuneration?

Scene 3: Answers:

Text 1: **Corruption.**

Explanation: The driver offers a bribe to avoid a fine, which is a corrupt act as he tries to circumvent the official penalty.

Text 2: **Corruption.**

Explanation: The police officer and the driver are involved in a corruption scheme when they agree to avoid the protocol for money.

Text 3: **It's not corruption.**

Explanation: in this case, the police officer is limited to an oral comment, which is a legal decision in accordance with Article 22 of the Code on administrative offenses of Ukraine. According to this article, if the offense is insignificant, an official can release the violator from administrative responsibility and limit himself to an oral comment. Such an action is not corruption, since neither party is trying to get personal benefits, and the police officer acts within the framework of the law.



THEORETICAL TESTING (7 MINUTES)

If time is available, trainers conduct a test of students' knowledge in an interactive way with elements of competition between students. Slide 9 will contain a QR code with a link to a test on the Quizizz platform. The screen displays statistics of students' responses in real time.

Final word from the speakers. Gratitude to students for their attention. Motivating students to fight corruption and never allow situations of its manifestations in their actions.

LESSON ANNEXES:

