

государства. Акцентируется, что уже древние греки выделяли коррупцию как разрушительный фактор для государства. Анализируется коррупционная компонента политики Рима на различных этапах развития этого государства. Констатируется увеличение объемов коррупционных практик в Европе с началом Средневековья, что связано с развитием денежных отношений, ростом государственного аппарата и др. Обращается внимание на бюрократическую коррупцию в Византии и зарождение антикоррупционного механизма в Англии в форме независимого аудита. Акцентируется, что современное понимание коррупции начинает формироваться вместе с переходом к Новому времени, когда образуются централизованные государства. Анализируются первые законы, направленные на предупреждение коррупции. Раскрывается влияние реформ избирательного права XIX – начала XX вв. на уменьшение коррупционных проявлений во время избирательных кампаний. Историческая ретроспектива коррупции дополняется анализом новейших тенденций в эволюции политической коррупции, что связано с приобретением проблемой характера глобальной.

Ключевые слова: политическая коррупция, политический процесс, выборы, лоббизм, финансирование политических партий.

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Voters and Political Parties as the Main Subjects of the Election Process

The aim of the article is to reveal the content, political and legal status and current trends on the development of subjects of the election process. The method of the analysis of theoretical sources on the problems of determination of the subjects of the election process was used in the course of the research. It is marked that legally authorized representatives of the election process are its main subjects. The range of the subjects of the election process is very wide. The election process involves entities that perform one function or another, have a different scope of rights and responsibilities. The main subjects of the process are the maximum possible volume of rights – voters and parties that have the right to participate in virtually all stages of the election process.

Despite the significant amount of empirical material obtained as a result of election processes, this problem has not received a multidimensional and systematic research, and therefore requires further theoretical analysis.

Key words: Election process, subjects of the election process, elections, political party, voters.

Formulation of the Research Problem and its Resonance. The urgency of the research is determined by the fact that political and legal reforms are being carried out in Ukraine. One of the tasks of reforming should also be to improve the election system, which could ensure the rotation of power on the basis of democratic elections.

The Institute of Elections is one of the main institutes of the legislation of a democratic state. Through the elections, citizens exercise their will and function of creating nation-wide bodies and bodies of local self-government, through which, in turn, representative democracy is implemented. With the help of elections, the mechanism of harmonization of interests of various social groups and political forces is carried out, without which today the consensus of interests of the management of a multinational state is not possible.

The election process is a part of the overall political process and regime in a particular country. With the democratic regimes election process is a very important set of forms of interaction between civil society and the state – the transfer of power to representatives of society through the election process. As a result of purposeful political activity reaching socially significant result: the society is determined as the most complete implementation of the function of legitimation coordinators social processes for the state – to ensure law organizing and conducting election campaigns for candidates for elective office; providing an equal fight against the own right of the political rivals [7].

Research Analysis. Analyzing the development of this research problem all over the world and in Ukrainian political science particularly, it is worth noting that well-known specialists such as G. Sartori, M. Duverger, A. Lijphart S. Avineri, G. Almond, J. Wiatr, S. Lipset, St. Rokkan, S. Neumann, point to a strong connection and mutual influence between the party and the election system. Special attention of the national scientists (M. Prymush, N. Honcharuk, A. Pakhariev, I. Lytvyn, H. Malkin, S. Babii, V. Baziv, L. Dunaiev, B. Kozak, V. Zhuravskiy, I. Polishchuk, Y. Shveda etc.) is paying to the issue of the election process influence on the formation of the party system in Ukraine.

Research Concept. The method of the analysis of theoretical sources on the problems of determination of the subjects of the election process was used in the course of the research.

Presentation of the Major Content and the Substantiation of the Results of the Research. The subjects of the election process are legally authorized representatives of the election process. Political entities include citizens, voters, candidates, political parties, party blocs, official observers from parties, party blocs, and parliamentary candidates. All of them are united by the fact that they are usually aimed at achieving a certain political result on the basis of the elections, have the right to have their party political settings and disseminate political information and political advertising through the media or in another way prohibited by law, namely to transfer to the voters a system of documented or publicly disclosed information on the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, political figures, political parties, election blocs of parties, sub Objects, participants in the election process, which are relevant to the formation and implementation of state power and local self-government. The purpose of distribution is to create public opinion, influence on the behavior of participants in the political process, promote ideas, views, program documents of political organizations, as well as individual politicians or political leaders to form their respective political image. [5].

The legislation of each country defines the list of key subjects of the election process, particularly, in Ukraine, the subjects of the election process in accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On the Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine» are:

- 1) voter;
- 2) the Central Election Commission, as well as another election commission, formed in accordance with this Law;
- 3) a party that has nominated a candidate for deputy;
- 4) a candidate for deputy, registered in accordance with the procedure established by the Law;
- 5) an official observer from a party nominating candidates for deputies in a national constituency, from a candidate for deputy in a single-member constituency, from a public organization registered in accordance with the procedure established by this Law (hereinafter – an official observer from the party, a candidate for deputy, a public organization) But this list is far from exhausting all election participants, which include the initiators of the election process [3].

Often, it is proposed to differentiate between the concept of the «subjects of the election process» and the «participants of the election process», since the former refers to those who directly exercise their election rights, while others are the individuals who promote the exercise of the election rights of the subjects, performing functions and above Legislation (bodies that determine the date of the election, the bodies conducting the elections, the media, the organizations that control the elections, the participants in the election process, which provide financial support elections).

There are no doubts that voters and political parties (candidates) are the main participants of the election process. There are different approaches to the classification of the subjects of the election process, in particular:

1. Three groups of the election process subjects (Y. Dmytriev and V. Israelian): individuals, associations and the bodies of public authority. Obviously, such a division does not emphasize a special role of the certain subjects. For example, there are voters and observers in the first group. It is evident that it is possible to hold elections without observers, but without voters – never.

2. Depending on the nature of the participation of the subjects in the election process, the persons are divided into two large groups: the subjects directly implementing their election rights, and the subjects contributing to the realization of the election rights (V. Yershov). Thus, the citizens who participate in the election process as voters or candidates act independently: they exercise their election rights. On the contrary, the observer involved in the process creates conditions for the normal exercise of the election

rights of others belonging to voters, candidates and political parties. The additional entities, with observers and trustees, also include election commissions and other public authorities involved in the organization and holding of the elections.

3. Besides that, obligatory and optional (auxiliary) subjects are also taken into consideration (R. Biktahirov). The conduction of the election process is impossible without the participation of compulsory. Such subjects include voters, candidates, election commissions. The participation of optional (auxiliary) subjects is not obligatory. Such subjects include observers and others.

4. According to another point of view, the participants of the election process can be divided into two groups: (1) individual and (2) collective. Voters, members of election commissions with the right of an advisory vote, candidates for elective office and registered candidates, their trustees and representatives, observers, officials of state and municipal bodies may act as individual subjects; election commissions, political parties, election and public associations, state and local self-government bodies, mass media are collective subjects of the election process.

Voters (citizens who have an active election right who should have general legal characteristics (age and the number of voters) have the right to elect (nominate candidates, participate in election campaigning, vote) and/or be elected by the electorate's main subjects. etc.), defined by law. The same group of subjects includes the election body, that is, a set of all citizens with active election rights, as well as the electorate, a set of voters who intend to take an active part in the election campaign), and political parties (citizens and their associations implementing passive election rights – the candidates for elective office, political parties and election associations, their authorized representatives, initiative groups of citizens for nomination of candidates for elective office, representatives and trustees of candidates, observers).

The most numerous category of the election participants is undoubtedly voters.

The rights and duties of the voter are implemented at all stages of the election process.

The main election rights of the voter are the following:

- the right to seek the appointment of elections by filing an application to the relevant court of general jurisdiction in the event that the elections are not appointed by an authorized body or an appropriate official or election commission;
- the voter has a number of powers related to the compilation of the voters lists;
- the right to vote;
- participation in the formation of the election commissions and acting as a trustee of a candidate, a political party;
- the right to receive and disseminate information at elections;
- the right to collect signatures in support of nomination of a candidate (list of candidates);
- the right to conduct unrestricted campaigning for participation in elections, for or against specific candidates (lists of candidates), against all candidates.
- the right to conduct pre-election campaign in ways that do not require financial expenses;
- the right to participate in all official events of the candidates;
- the right to make donations to election funds of candidates, election associations;
- the right to familiarize themselves (voters) with the provided information contained in the register of voters or in the list of voters;
- the right to have a number of powers related to the organization and procedure of voting, counting the votes, and establishing election results;
- the right to appeal decisions and actions that would violate his election rights, including the right to contest the results of voting, etc.

They are endowed with the broadest powers of participation in the elections. Unlike other actors and participants of the election process, which as a rule act as subjects of the election process only at separate stages of organization and holding of elections, voters take a direct part in all stages of the election campaign.

Elections are the main mechanism which a citizen can exercise the right to manage state affairs, to form a system of government with. The social significance of the election places on the agenda is the need to create a set of preventive measures (primarily in the legal regulation of election procedures) in order to prevent possible violations in the will of citizens.

The legal status of the voter, as the subject of the election process, constitutes a set of his rights and obligations related to his participation in voting and other election acts envisaged by law, which are carried

out by him in the manner prescribed by law. The basis of the legal status of the voter is his rights and obligations related to the implementation of the election rules established by law.

For example, in Ukraine, directly to the content of the legal status of the voter as the subject of the election process, that is, each voter has the right to be included in the voters list at a particular polling station at the place of his permanent or preferential residence, and in certain cases, provided by the legislation of Ukraine, and temporary (health care facilities, vessels, polar stations) residence in the territory of the district. The corresponding procedure for compiling the lists of voters provides that, in the case of the formation of polling stations in inpatient medical facilities, on vessels that are on the day of voting in navigation under the State Flag of Ukraine, at the polar station of Ukraine, in the territories of military units, Who are abroad, at diplomatic and other official missions and consular offices of Ukraine abroad, in institutions of the penitentiary system and other places of temporary stay of voters, then to such lists Includes voters who, on election day, will be in the territory of the respective polling station.

Voters, as subjects of the election process, have a number of powers related to the nomination and exercise of their right to a candidate, the right to campaign during the conduct of elections and their funding. In our opinion, the right to nominate candidates for parliamentary candidates should be implemented by them directly, by way of self-nomination, as well as by nominating voters at their places of residence, work or study, and through the cells of political parties.

Another subject of the election process, as noted above, is political parties. Political parties are an integral part of the political system of the modern democratic regimes. They are a link between the state and civil society. In the classical sense, a political party is an organization that unites, on a voluntary basis, the most active representatives of the certain classes, social strata and groups. The main purpose of the party is the political education of the masses and the provision of a purposeful and organized nature of their actions to protect their own interests. Historical practice shows that political parties were created as an instrument of struggle for power and the transfer of the interests of various ideological and political trends to the real policy of the state[4, p. 44].

Political parties are recognized as the only type of public association that has the right to independently participate in elections to state authorities by nominating candidates (lists of candidates) for deputies and for other elected positions. Here is the leading role of the political party as a subject, empowered to nominate candidates (list of candidates) by law is seen.

We can evaluate the role and place of parties in the system of state power by analyzing the social functions that they perform. On the basis of the generalization of the results of scientific research, one can determine the following main functions of a political party in modern society:

1. Political representation of social interests. There are political parties important spokesmen for the interests of social classes, strata and groups, transforming a large number of these diverse and specific needs and requirements into more systematic, user-friendly propositions. However, at a time when pressure groups only express certain interests, political parties select, rationalize and organize the interests of, as a rule, different groups, uniting them into a single system. In fact, the party is an important factor in defining, selecting, systematizing and expressing public interests in politics.

2. Social integration is the coordination of social interests through the interaction of political parties.

3. Development of ideology, political doctrines and programs. Political parties, concentrating in themselves a certain system of ideological values for the exercise of political power in society, act as objects of emotional attachment or opposition. In this way, having a significant influence on public opinion and the behavior of citizens (voters), parties play the role of a kind of «litmus test», «social indicator» and, accordingly, an integration factor for certain social strata, communities and groups that see in a concrete Parties express their political needs and interests with which they relate their hopes to solving certain social problems and the development of a country with which, at last, they identify themselves in relation to the various problems that exist in society.

4. Struggle for state power and participation in its implementation.

5. Participation in the formation and operation of all parts of the state apparatus.

6. Participation in the development, formation and implementation of the political course of the state. In the ruling party, its leaders, exercising political leadership of the country, solve the dual task of establishing, organizing and ensuring the fulfillment of common goals for the whole society, the national interests of this state.

7. Political socialization – to promote the assimilation of the individual of a certain system of political knowledge, norms and values, and its involvement in the political system. With the help of parties, the political socialization of their members and supporters, their upbringing and their identification in a certain political and ideological river is taking place. Often, the transfer of these social values and political preferences is carried out from generation to generation.

8. Formation of public opinion, political recruiting, that is, involving the party as wide as possible as its members, supporters and voters.

9. Preparation and nomination of personnel for the state apparatus.

The completeness of the implementation of all these functions depends mainly on the level of development of society, the ideological and political maturity of the party, the professional qualities of its leaders [6].

Only by winning the election and winning the elective office, the party and its leadership are able to assert their positions. The success of the election is a prerequisite for the survival of the party and its effectiveness. Therefore, it is natural that a competitive political party is distinguished from all other forms of organization by the fact that the issue of elections is always at the center of its attention.

Historical experience of the development of established democracies has convincingly shown the impossibility of a more adequate instrument for the implementation of political activity of citizens of any country than the union of them in the political parties. In the eyes of voters, the measure of negative or positive assessment of the party's activity is again their success in the elections. In the current conditions, for the majority of the population, the main, and often the only form of political participation, is participation in the election process.

Political elections help identify political forces in the country. They allow voters to make a well-thought-out, conscious choice in favor of the party and program that they think most respond to these positions. The party that claims to be successful during the election campaign must convince the broadest possible circle of voters that it is better for them than all other parties to solve the problems facing the public and protect the interests of the majority of the population.

In the regulation of political parties as the main subjects of the election process, it is necessary to identify two points specific to the laws of some countries. First, election laws determine certain conditions for admittance of parties to elections. In some countries, it is the definition of the minimum number of parties, for example in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, it is not less than 10 thousand members; If the number is smaller, then the party must file a petition signed by the number of voters that is missing. In others, this is the establishment of the necessary period for registration of a political party that precedes the elections (for example, in Russia it is one year before the day of voting). Both of these restrictions are aimed at preventing small, random, temporary political groups from participating in elections, which create ambitious propaganda policies on the eve of the elections and disappear after their completion.

In addition to the regulations under consideration, the following important objects of such regulation can be distinguished: procedure for nomination (nomination) of candidates, the party's participation in the formation, the activities of the election administration bodies, the activities of parties in the course of the election campaign (especially in the use of the media), financing Election campaigns of political parties. Election legislation also regulates all forms of campaigning of political parties during election campaigns. The Law of Ukraine «On Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine» [4], along with citizens of Ukraine, election commissions, candidates for deputies, state authorities and local self-government bodies, official observers recognize political parties as legislative subjects of the election process with the corresponding rights, Guarantees and guarantees [8].

Conclusions and Perspectives of the Further Research. Political stability of society is largely ensured due to the frequency of the election processes. First of all, it is explained by the dynamics of significant needs, interests, values, ideals that are at the forefront of social life, and, secondly, by the desire of political actors to use any opportunity to strengthen power. It is logical to increase the value of the activities of the subjects of the election process in the development of a democratic, rule of law state. The mechanism of the realization of the participation of citizens, as the main subjects of the election process, in socio-political processes involves, primarily, the creation of a perfect election law. Such legislation will accelerate the introduction of democratic and progressive constitutional principles in the public life.

The range of the subjects of the election process is quite wide. The subjects that conduct different functions, have certain rights and obligations take part in the election process. Voters and parties- the main subjects of the process - has the most influential range of the rights. They have the right to participate mostly in all the stages of the election process.

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Лютко Наталія. Виборці та політичні партії як головні суб'єкти електорального процесу. Метою статті є розкриття змісту, політико-правового статусу й сучасних тенденцій розвитку суб'єктів електорального процесу. У ході дослідження використовували метод аналізу теоретичних джерел з проблем визначення суб'єктів електорального процесу. Відзначено, що суб'єкти виборчого процесу – це законодавчо уповноважені учасники виборчого процесу. Коло суб'єктів електорального процесу дуже широке. У електоральному процесі беруть участь суб'єкти, які виконують ту чи іншу функцію, володіють різним обсягом прав та обов'язків. Максимально можливий обсяг прав мають основні суб'єкти процесу – виборці та партії, які мають право брати участь практично у всіх стадіях виборчого процесу.

Незважаючи на значну кількість емпіричного матеріалу, що отриманий у результаті виборчих процесів. Ця проблема не отримала багатоаспектного й систематичного вивчення, а тому вимагає подальшого теоретичного аналізу.

Ключові слова: електоральний процес, суб'єкти електорального процесу, вибори, політична партія, виборці.

Лютко Наталія. Избиратели и политические партии как главные субъекты электорального процесса. Целью статьи является раскрытие содержания, политико-правового статуса и современных тенденций развития субъектов электорального процесса. В ходе исследования использовался метод анализа теоретических источников по проблемам определения субъектов электорального процесса. Определяется, что субъекты избирательного процесса – это законодательно уполномоченные участники избирательного процесса. Круг субъектов электорального процесса весьма широк. В электоральном процессе участвуют субъекты, которые выполняют ту или иную функцию, обладают различным объемом прав и обязанностей. Максимально возможный объем прав имеют основные субъекты процесса – избиратели и партии, которые имеют право принимать участие практически во всех стадиях избирательного процесса. Несмотря на значительное количество эмпирического материала, который получен в результате избирательных процессов, данная проблема не получила многоаспектного и систематического изучения, а потому требует дальнейшего теоретического анализа.

Ключевые слова: электоральный процесс, субъекты электорального процесса, выборы, политическая партия, избиратели.

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