

the world. Especially coronavirus is a huge challenge in scope of human trafficking, on one hand, and, in dynamics of transnational organized crimes activities, on other hand.

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THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AS AN ANTI-CORRUPTION BODY

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One of the actual problems of our time for all states is corruption-related crimes. Corruption manifests in a wide variety of actions of officials and related actions of individuals and legal entities who want to obtain public and private services illegally today. The public danger of corruption is very high, because it is a serious social problem that negatively affects economic development, harms

and undermines confidence in the authority of government, and ultimately destroys the principle of fairness and impartiality of justice.

The purpose of the study is the purpose of the study is to analyze the regulatory legal acts regulating the activities of the prosecutor's office in dealing with the corruption in the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. The material of the study is the Law of the Republic of Belarus "Anti-Corruption Law", the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Prosecutor's Office" and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus. The methodology is based on the methods of analysis and generalization of data on the research topic.

Findings and their discussion. It is necessary to notice that the Republic of Belarus is uniformly and consistently conducting an anti-corruption policy. This is shown by the data provided by the international non-governmental organization Transparency International, whose activities are aimed at identifying, preventing and combating corruption in the world. Since 1996, this organization has been compiling an annual ranking of the most corrupt countries based on the Corruption Perception Index.

The above-mentioned organization has compiled an annual ranking of the most corrupt countries based on the "corruption perception index" since 1996.

The Corruption Perceptions Index is an assessment of corruption in a country, which is based on publicly available data and a survey of experts, entrepreneurs, where they assess corruption in their country on a 100-point scale.

According to the assessment, 100 points are given to a state that is not completely corrupt, and 0 points are received by a completely corrupt state. Thus, the following countries became the least corrupt: Denmark and New Zealand – 87 points; Finland – 86 points; Switzerland, Singapore and Sweden – 85 points. For comparison, you should pay attention to the most corrupt countries which are: Somalia – 9 points; South Sudan – 12 points; Syria – 13 points [4].

This information is necessary in order to determine the degree of corruption in the Republic of Belarus and its neighboring countries in comparison with the most corrupt countries. Thus, Belarus received 45 points out of 100, taking 71st place out of 183 countries in the overall position (Russian – 28 points and 144th place; Ukraine – 30 points and 131st place).

The basis for the fight against corruption is its consolidation in terms of legislation. The main legislative act is the Law of the Republic of Belarus of 15.07.2015 No. 305-3 "Anti-Corruption Law" (in the Russian language – «О борьбе с коррупцией») (further in the text «*Law No 305-3*»), which establishes the legal foundations of state policy in the field of combating corruption, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, public interests from threats arising from manifestations of corruption, maximum involvement of the public in revealing the facts of corruption and informing law enforcement agencies about it. Remarkably that Chapter 2 of the Law No 305-3 is devoted to state

bodies engaged in the fight against corruption and their special divisions. With this in view a given article examines the prosecutor's office in the context of the vested competences and powers to combat corruption [2].

Such laws of the Republic of Belarus as "The Republic of Belarus Procurator's Office Act" (in the Russian language – «О прокуратуре Республики Беларусь»; *hereinafter referred to as "Law No 220-3"*), "Anti-Corruption Law" (*previously mentioned as "Law No 305-3"*), the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus regulate the activities of the Prosecutor's Office, as well as departments for combating corruption and organized crime of the prosecutor's offices of Minsk and regions.

Prosecutors' offices occupy a special position in the system of law enforcement agencies that fight corruption in the Republic of Belarus. According to paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Law No. 220-3, the coordination of state bodies law protection activity engaged in the fight against corruption and the coordination of anti-corruption activities of other organizations involved in the fight against corruption is entrusted directly to the prosecution authorities [3].

This Law No 220-3 stipulates that the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Belarus, as well as subordinate prosecutors of territorial and transport prosecutor's offices, within their competence coordinate law enforcement activities of state security bodies, internal affairs bodies and other state bodies engaged: a) in the fight against corruption and crime, b) in the activities to combat crime of other organizations that are involved in the fight against crime to prevent offenses.

For this purpose, a coordinating meeting on combating crime and corruption headed by the prosecutor is formed, i.e. an interdepartmental body, which is engaged in the coordination of the law enforcement activities of state bodies that fight crime and corruption.

The prosecution authorities: coordinate anti-corruption activities of state bodies; ensure the rule of law, legality, order and protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations, public and state interests; carry out anti-corruption activities by exercising supervision over the fulfillment of the requirements of the criminal procedure legislation and laws during operational-search activities on corruption offenses.

Article 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure establishes the provisions on the activities of the prosecutor in the implementation of criminal prosecution and the maintenance of public prosecution in the criminal court for corruption offenses [1].

This Law also defines other powers of the prosecutor's office to combat corruption, during the implementation of which they carries out the fight against all manifestations of corruption.

In addition, the prosecutor's office can carry out a pre-trial investigation in criminal cases of corruption offenses in the cases provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus.

The tasks facing the prosecutor's office in the anti-corruption activities can be solved in the process of performing other functions entrusted to the prosecutor's office. Thus, the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Belarus has the right to submit to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus proposals for providing the courts with explanations on the application of legislation arising from the consideration of cases and the execution of court decisions [3, art 13]. The aforementioned law stipulates that the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Belarus, his deputies, subordinate prosecutors of territorial and transport prosecutors and their deputies have the right, within their competence, to send proposals to the rule-making body on the adoption (publication), amendment, addition, interpretation or recognition as invalid of normative legal acts. Thus, in 2014 the General Prosecutor's Office prepared a draft Law "Anti-Corruption Law". This draft law was adopted by the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus on June 26, 2015 and approved by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus on June 30, 2015.

Conclusion. Summing up, it should be noted that one of the important areas of the prosecutor's office activity is not only cooperation with law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Belarus, but also cooperation with prosecutorial authorities and other law enforcement agencies from foreign countries and international organizations to ensure activities that will be aimed, first, at identification, elimination or limiting the reasons giving rise to conditions or contributing to corruption, and, second, prevention, suppression, disclosure, investigation of corruption offenses and punishment of those responsible for such actions.

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