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ABOUT ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS IN BELARUS

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The article deals with the issues of combating against corruption, in particular, the mechanism of fighting against this phenomenon and considers possible ways of improving these means in the Republic of Belarus, both in the framework of the national legislation and on the example of other states.

The fight against corruption is the main task of the policy of any state. Corruption is a phenomenon which threatens the national security, it is a factor which blocks economic development, hinders the functioning of all public and state mechanisms and undermines the status of the state on the world stage.

It is required to take a set of different measures to prevent corruption. They are legal, social, economic, practical and information measures. The issue of establishing an effective legal mechanism which would allow to fight against corruption manifestations effectively is becoming important everywhere in the world. The set of elements of this mechanism for a certain state depends on many factors, starting with the features of institutional and legal systems, and finishing with the national features and the level of corruption in the country.

Belarus has formed a certain system of organization of the struggle against corruption which includes a variety of mechanisms.

They include:

– development and adoption of law in the field of resisting corruption. For example, the new Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Combating Corruption", dated July 15 2015, came into power on the 24th of January 2016;

– separation of powers between the state authorities to combat corruption. In fact, the Prosecutor's Office plays the role of the coordinating body;

– forming committees, coordinating sessions and conferences on the fight against crime and corruption; forming specific information, analytical and forensic centers. For example, the meetings of the national coordination session on the fight against crime and corruption are regularly held in the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus under the chairmanship of the Attorney General of the Republic of Belarus;

– provision of scientific support of the activities of state bodies in their fight against corruption. For these purposes a state institution "Scientific - Practical Center for Strengthening the rule of law" was created by the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the Presidential Decree dated August 3, 2006 № 482;

– the use of public media, active involvement of citizens, public organizations and labor teams in the fight against corruption. An example is the public discussion on the draft of the Law "On Combating Corruption" which was held in August 2014 on the instruction of the President of the Republic of Belarus.

The prosecutor's office of the Republic of Belarus is considered to be the main subject of the fight against corruption. Firstly, it is fixed at the legislative level. Thus, according to paragraph 4, Art. 8 of the draft Law of the Republic of Belarus "On amendments and additions to some laws of the Republic of Belarus on improving the system of prosecution", adopted in May 13, 2015 by the House of Representatives of the National Assembly, the prosecutor's office is the subject of coordination of law enforcement agencies engaged in combating crime and corruption, as the body that coordinates activities for crime prevention subjects of prevention. According to Art. 6 of the Law "On Combating Corruption" the prosecutor's office is engaged in the fight against corruption. Article 8 of this law says that the order of creation and functioning of special units of the Prosecutor's Office to fight corruption is fixed. Secondly, prosecutors have various means of prosecutorial response, a wide range of powers in the field of combating and preventing corruption as a universal law enforcement.

The fight against corruption is a separate activity of the prosecution of the Republic of Belarus, which has its limits. It is limited by functions, terms of supervised facilities and the system of legislation, supervision over the implementation of which it is carried out.

In addition to the main (supervisory) function the Prosecutor's Office carries out a number of other functions in combating corruption according to part 2, Art. 6 of the Law "On Combating Corruption", and Articles 12, 13, 15 of the Law "On Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus", which can be considered as additional functions. These include, for example, the following ones: participation of the prosecution in rule-making, transparency, international cooperation, interaction with civil society and with the media. Each of these functions may be regarded as a separate one with its inherent features and ways of implementation.

In considering the possibility of improving existing mechanisms to fight against corruption, some scientists propose the establishment of specialized anti-corruption prosecutor's office, like in the Russian Federation and in the Kyrgyz Republic [1, 2]. As for Belarus, we believe that the anti-corruption mechanism formed in our country is optimal. Nowadays, the creation of specialized prosecutors' offices to combat corruption in the Republic of Belarus is not required, which is, firstly, due to a small territory of the country and, secondly, to the presence of specialized units to fight corruption not only in the prosecution, but also in the

police and state security. It helps to fight against the phenomenon of corruption at various levels and stages of its manifestation. However, it is possible to improve and increase the efficiency of these units.

Their existence as specialists in a particular issue (fight against corruption) should include training of a corps of a special legal profile. It is expected to engage effectively in the service of the prosecutor's office employees who have expertise in various areas with the highest level of corruption. For example, in 2014 the highest number of corruption crimes was marked in the fields of public administration (219), health (218) industry (171), education (145), construction (139) [3, p. 9]. However citizens entering the service of the prosecutor's office not always have additional training on the specified profile. Therefore, it's appropriate to improve the anti-corruption mechanisms to introduce training courses for prosecutors of specialized units to combat corruption in public administration, public health, industry, education and construction. This will help to examine the problem from inside and fight against it not only as a legal phenomenon, but also as a phenomenon in various spheres of public life. The functioning of these courses is possible on the basis of the educational institution "Institute of retraining and advanced training of judges, prosecutors, courts and justice institutions BSU".

In continuation of the issue of improving the mechanism of counteraction to corruption we would like to note that the struggle against corruption is conducted primarily by means of criminal law measures in Belarus. At the same time, international experience and overseas practice (USA, Italy, Netherlands) are based on a combination of civil and criminal legal action to withstand corruption [4]. Despite the fact that Belarus has ratified the Council of Europe Convention on civil liability for corruption, civil liability for corruption is underdeveloped, because, as mentioned above, the fight against this phenomenon is conducted mostly by criminal law means. However, the nature of these measures is limited, because, firstly, they aim at punishing the offender. At the same time insufficient attention is paid to transactions made as a result of an act of corruption and to the victims of corruption. There are also certain barriers which consolidate anti-corruption measures within the framework of this branch of law. These include the lack of research in the field of corruption in the light of the civil law; the absence of established practice of the courts of civil action; prejudice that corruption is mainly a problem of criminal law [5]. However, it should be assumed that a more effective and comprehensive response to corruption is to complement the mechanism of fighting corruption by civil law means.

Many states are trying to fight against corruption by means of moral influence on potential offenders apart from the legal mechanisms for combating corruption. For example, the Code of Ethics of civil servants defines ethical standards of public service in the US. Similar rules relating to the moral side of corruption can be found in the legislation of the Netherlands, the UK, Singapore. The rules of anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Belarus also contain provisions designed to influence the moral side of the offender, such as limitations of pensions, the duty of civil society to combat manifestations of corruption. Thus, we can assume that one of the elements of anti-corruption mechanisms is means of moral influence.

Despite the sufficiently effective mechanism to combat corruption existing now in the Republic of Belarus, it is necessary to take into account the fact that any mechanism needs to be updated. Therefore it is necessary to look for new ways to improve the anti-corruption legislation, as well as ways and methods of the authorities involved in the fight against corruption.

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THE ROLE OF PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS AND FAMILY IN THE FORMATION OF CHILDREN COGNITIVE ACTIVITY

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In this article we consider the problem of formation of cognitive activity of children of preschool age. The problem of cognitive activity has long attracted the attention of philosophers, psychologists, educators from Socrates to the present day. At present, the goal of education is to educate not only a creative, comprehensively