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UDK 343**CORRUPTION OFFENSES ACCORDING TO THE LEGISLATION OF THE CIS COUNTRIES**

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In this article the comparative analysis of corruption offenses according to the legislation of the CIS countries is carried out. Special attention is paid to the laws "About Fight Against Corruption" of the Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus, Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The conclusion proves that it is necessary to continue work on differentiation of responsibility for commission of corruption offenses.

The legislation of the CIS countries on responsibility for corruption offenses includes laws on fight against corruption, standards of the Criminal code (further - UK), the Code of Administrative Offences (further – the Administrative Code) and other regulations, establishing responsibility for commission of such offenses. The anti-corruption legislation of each State Party of the CIS has its own features. Differences are shown in the presence or absence of the list of corruption offenses, their contents, classification, differentiation of responsibility for their commission. The comparative analysis and detection of features of the legislation on corruption offenses of the Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus, Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan is of interest.

In Russia the Federal law of 25.12.2008 works. "About corruption counteraction" [1]. The following corruption offenses are allocated there: corruption offenses which lead to criminal, administrative or civil liability, corruption offenses which lead to the disciplinary responsibility and also offenses creating conditions for corruption. However in the Federal law there is no even an approximate list of such offenses. At the same time, the offenses which lead to a disciplinary responsibility are named there.

The law of Republic of Belarus of July 15, 2015. "About fight against corruption" doesn't contain the definition of a corruption offense [2]. Despite this fact, it lists the offenses creating conditions for corruption, and corruption offenses which are fixed in Art. 25, 37 of the Law. The commission of the specified offenses involves responsibility according to the acts of Republic of Belarus. Unlike the Model law in the specified Law the differentiation of responsibility for commission of the offenses called in it isn't carried out. The administrative offense or a crime can be referred to as corruption or creating conditions for corruption only if it possesses corruption signs which definition is fixed in Art. 1 of the Law. Unfortunately, the law doesn't establish, what responsibility the offenses listed in Art. 25 and 37 (criminal, administrative, disciplinary or civil) ensure.

For the purpose of allocation of corruption crimes in Belarus the list of corruption crimes is developed. This list of corruption crimes is approved by the resolution of the Prosecutor General's Office of Republic of Belarus, Committee of the state control of Republic of Belarus, the Quick and analytical center at the President of Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic of Belarus, Committee for State Security of Republic of Belarus and Investigative committee of 27.12.2013 No. 43/9/95/571/57//274 according to which corruption crimes are:

- Plunder by abuse of office powers (Art. 210 of UK). Criminal Code.
- The legalization ("washing") of the material values acquired in the criminal way, made by the official with use of the office powers (ch.ch.2,3 Art. 235 of UK).
- An abuse of power or office powers from mercenary or other personal interest (ch.ch.2,3 Art. 424 of UK).
- Inaction of the official from mercenary or other personal interest (ch.ch.2,3 Art. 425 of UK).
- The excess of the power or office powers made from mercenary or other personal interest (ch.ch.2,3 Art. 426 of UK).
- Illegal participation in business activity (Art. 429 of UK).
- Bribetaking (Art. 430 of UK).
- Bribery (Art. 431 of UK).
- Mediation in bribery (Art. 432 of UK).

This edition of the resolution of the corruption eliminated the crimes connected with the organization of bribery, instigation to bribery, complicity in bribery, made for the purpose of a deceptive taking by property of the person (fraud).

In our opinion, in Republic of Belarus it is expedient to continue the work on differentiation of responsibility for commission of corruption offenses and to develop on the basis of the analysis of provisions of the law and the Administrative Code the list of corruption administrative offenses or to allocate from all corruption offenses called in Art. 37 of the Law, those offenses for which it is necessary to establish administrative responsibility and to add with them the Administrative Code.

We believe that accurate fixing of a definition "a corruption offense" in the general part the Administrative Code and definitions "a corruption crime" in the general part of UK will allow to resolve an issue of responsibility of the officials (and equated to them) who made an offense (crime) with use of the powers of office in each case.

Also it is obviously necessary to fix the list of corruption crimes in the Criminal Code accurately. As the structures stated above contain in different chapters of the present code, we believe that it is expedient to point to corruption nature of act (inaction) in the note to the relevant article.

In the Law of Ukraine "About prevention of corruption" [3]. The Law gives the concept of corruption, corruption offenses and offenses connected with corruption. The questions of criminal liability, civil liability and a liability of breakage for the commission of the corruption acts and offenses connected with corruption are solved according to the requirements of the current legislation of Ukraine.

In item 11 of Art. 2 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of November 18, 2015 "About corruption counteraction" one can find the concept of a corruption offense which is understood as the illegal guilty act having corruption signs (action or inaction) for which administrative or criminal liability is established [4]. Criminal and administrative liability, and also punishments and collectings for commission of corruption crimes and administrative offenses are provided in the Criminal Code and the Administrative Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The comparative analysis of the anti-corruption legislation of the CIS countries shows that criminal and administrative liability for commission of corruption offenses and crimes is established in the Criminal Code and the Administrative Code. Unlike Republic of Belarus in the legislation of the Russian Federation and Ukraine there is no list of corruption offenses. In our opinion, accurate differentiation of responsibility for corruption offenses and the established list of corruption crimes are necessary for successful fight against corruption.

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UDC 372.881.111.1

USING COMPUTERS IN TEACHING FOREIGN VOCABULARY

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The article focuses on one of the most important problems in teaching foreign languages – teaching vocabulary. The advantages of the Computer Assisted Language Learning for vocabulary acquisition are analyzed.

There are four things that students need to do with a new language: be exposed to it, understand its meaning, understand its form, and practice it. In a classroom, a major part of the teacher's job is to expose students to the language so that they can use it later. As well as hearing/seeing language – and understanding what it means – students need to know how it's constructed, how the bits fit together. Whether the teacher gives them this information or whether they work it out themselves, they need to comprehend the constituent sounds, syllables, word and phrases of a new language. If and when students have been exposed to a language whose meaning and construction they understand, it makes sense for them to practice it under controlled conditions. These will allow them to check that they have got right. Practice should not go on for too long, however.

Therefore, to practice language skills we should know vocabulary or simply words. "A word is a most complex phenomenon than at first it might appear. Words have different functions, some carrying mainly