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# THE ROLE OF PROSECUTOR'S SUPERVISION OVER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGISLATION

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**Abstract:** This research paper analyzes the role of prosecutorial supervision over the implementation of modern anti-corruption legislation. The author of the article examines and explores the current trends in the development of modern Russian legislation in the field of combating corruption.

**Keywords:** public danger, corruption, prosecutor's office, prosecutor's supervision, anti-corruption measures.

To date, the problem of combating corruption is an urgent issue that requires immediate solution. This situation is explained by the fact that corruption and corrupt activities are endowed with a high level of public danger [1, p. 125].

It should be noted that in recent decades such a phenomenon as corruption has acquired enormous dimensions. It has evolved from individual offenses to a global socio-economic reality that causes irreparable harm to the country's economy.

It is worth noting that today, one of the most dangerous anti-social phenomena in the system of public authorities is corruption. And its negative impact is observed in all spheres of public life [3, p. 57]. The legal system in the state ceases to function properly, because the generally recognized norms of law are replaced by individual requirements of unscrupulous civil servants [4, p. 121]. Under individual requirements, we understand the rules under which an ordinary citizen must pay a civil servant for the action that he is obliged to do by virtue of his professional duties [5].

According to S.V. Kulikov, a contemporary Russian scientist, corruption is an objective reaction of society to the incompetence of certain public authorities. If we touch a little on the historical aspect, we can conclude that in the past, when the government and the people were closely interconnected, there was no such phenomenon as corruption. Today this antisocial phenomenon is found not only in the Russian Federation, but also in all developed countries of the world [6, p. 47].

In the author's subjective opinion, corruption is a complex phenomenon that can be expressed in different forms. If we talk about this concept in a narrower sense, corruption is a conflict of interests of society and an elected person who, through his/her actions, contributes to the "rooting" of corruption.

As practice shows, corruption is mainly found in the system of state apparatus bodies [7, p. 135]. A person who is involved in the development of this anti-social phenomenon contributes to the decline in the effectiveness of public administration throughout the country, hinders the development of civil society institutions, discredits the authorities in the eyes of society, introduces imbalance in the political and legal system of the country.

A special place in the fight against corrupt activities is currently assigned to prosecutor's supervision.

Prosecutor's supervision implies a fundamental type of activity of state prosecutor's offices, which are aimed at ensuring legality, revealing and eliminating any violations of the current Russian legislation.

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A.A. Pryanikov in his works notes that: “Prosecutor’s supervision includes four areas: 1) Supervision over the execution of laws; 2) Supervision over the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms; 3) Supervision over the execution of laws by bodies carrying out operational and search activities, inquiry and preliminary investigation; 4) Supervision over the execution of laws by administrations of bodies and institutions executing punishment and court-appointed measures of coercive nature, administrations of places of detention and remand prisoners” [8, p.102]. [8, c.102].

Since practically in each of the above-mentioned areas of prosecutorial supervision can be observed the fact of corruption activities, therefore, this is the prosecutorial supervision, which is aimed at compliance with modern legislation on combating corruption and corruption activities. It is also worth saying that in any direction of prosecutorial supervision there may be violations of anti-corruption legislation [9, p. 73].

Any person may apply to the public prosecutor’s office if he or she becomes aware of the fact of corrupt activities. It is worth noting that the state body, represented by the prosecutor, must immediately respond and take measures that will be aimed at ensuring the principle of legality.

Now, when measures to combat corruption at the level of the law are being strengthened, the importance of the role of the prosecutor’s office in this process will inevitably increase.

A.N. Razenkov in his works noted that: “The activities of the prosecutor’s office in preventing and combating corruption today continue to be one of the most important areas of state law enforcement activities. Since the problem of corruption crime to this day is characterized by a high level of public resonance, and counteraction is a common undeniable interest not only for law enforcement agencies, but also for society, the search for ways to solve the actual problems of this public activity is required” [10, p.42] [10, c.42].

In conclusion, we note that the absence of the above-mentioned positions in the Russian legislation requires immediate resolution on the part of state authorities [11, p. 40]. Currently, it is necessary to normatively enshrine the provisions that relate to anti-corruption. Note that the introduction of new legal acts will allow to concentrate all available in theory and practice aspects of prosecutorial supervision. This will improve the efficiency of modern prosecutor’s offices, whose activities are aimed at combating corruption.

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