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**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC  
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OF YOUNG RESEARCHER  
“VECTOR 3.0”**

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### **International Scientific and Practical Conference of Young Researcher**

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### **Dear participants and guests of the conference, colleagues, and students!**

The process of studying at the university is inextricably linked with science, where students' research plays a special role. Student science in its true meaning is not just a formal participation of young people in conducting scientific research, which, of course, is an important component of the professional training of a modern specialist. It is also the development of competencies that allow a young person to present a modern picture of the world on the basis of in-depth, holistic study of the subject area, often at the intersection of various research areas and directions.

In the modern world, the requirements and expectations of students and employers for higher education are steadily increasing. The main task for universities is an effective management of material, financial, labor, intellectual resources and ensuring the high quality of education and scientific research.

Universities that are able to generate scientific achievements in promising (priority) areas of the economy are real leaders in training sought-after specialists in labor markets and, accordingly, these educational institutions are the most attractive for admission. Vitebsk branch of the International University "MITSO" is undoubtedly such an institution.

The role and importance of university science will only be growing from year to year. At the same time, from the point of view of scientific value, it is not the amount of new knowledge produced that will come to the fore, but the scientific research payoff. In other words, it is the depth and quality of scientific research and development that will be most in demand, both in terms of recognition by the professional scientific community and their practical significance. Therefore, student science in a broad sense is, as one can say, the "beginning of the beginning", on which the development of the entire scientific and human potential of the country depends.

It should be noted that in our university students' research work is carried out at all stages of the educational process and at all organizational levels – academic chair, faculty, and university. This student scientific and practical conference is the most important component of the research work of students of Vitebsk branch of the University. Our conference has the status of an international one, which means that it is necessary to expand the participation of students from all universities of the Republic of Belarus and neighboring countries, which, undoubtedly, will have a qualitative impact on its results and enhance the inter-university cooperation.

The main objective of the conference, which we see and set for ourselves, is to involve students in science, to arouse young people's interest in new scientific knowledge that goes beyond the basic curricula. This is an exchange of experience of the best practice of scientific research. These are discussions and disputes that inevitably arise from the results of the reports. All this together creates the very breeding ground from which real young talents grow.

No one can make a person become a genius. But it lies in our power to help students live their student years in a high-achieving way. And the student scientific and practical conference, in my opinion, is just a platform that helps and promotes the discovery of young scientific talents.

I would like to thank all the participants and guests of the conference who sent us their articles and took the time to participate in the conference. I wish you fruitful discussions and new achievements!

*I.M. Prischepa*, Dr. Sc. (Biology), Professor

# SECTION 1

## LAW SCIENCE AND SOCIO-HUMANITARIAN DISCIPLINES

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### FEATURES OF LEGAL REGULATION OF ONLINE GAMES AND BETTING IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

*D.A. Akulenok*

*Research supervisor: N.A. Zhilinskaya*

*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"*

*Vitebsk, Belarus*

In the Republic of Belarus, the improvement of approaches to state regulation of gambling business activities is determined by the Concept of Gambling Business Development in the Republic of Belarus, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 31 of 12.01.2011 (hereinafter referred to as the Concept) [2]. The final stage of the implementation of this Concept is to consider the issues of legal regulation and the introduction of new technologies in the field of gambling in terms of organizing online games using the global computer network Internet.

Taking into account the above, the purpose of our scientific work is a comprehensive study of the features of the legal regulation of online games and betting in the Republic of Belarus.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus and the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, as well as acts of national legislation regulating the legal regulation of online games and betting.

The research methods are general scientific research methods: the method of scientific analysis and the method of a systematic approach to research, and private scientific research methods: comparative legal and formal legal.

**Findings and their discussion.** The accelerating development of information technologies, the availability of resources, provides an opportunity to participate in gambling using the global computer network Internet, which entails the need for legislative regulation of this type of activity.

Today, both the state and society have increased interest in the field of gambling and its negative manifestations.

On August 7, 2018, the President of the Republic of Belarus issued Decree No. 305 "On Improving the legal regulation of Gambling", aimed at regulating the procedure for organizing and (or) conducting online gambling, as well as further improving the activities in the field of gambling in general [1].

In accordance with the terminology reflected in Decree No. 305, a virtual gambling establishment is an information system consisting of a website that allows

organizing and conducting gambling games using the global Internet, taking part in gambling, as well as software and hardware that collect, process, store, transmit, protect information, audio-visual images and other results, and perform calculations related to organizing and (or) conducting gambling games using the Internet.

Based on this decree stipulates that the system of information protection, virtual gambling establishments subject to assessment in the manner specified for the certification of information security systems information systems for information processing, dissemination and (or) the limited provision is not related to state secrets.

The requirements for virtual gambling establishments and the procedure for conducting an examination of a virtual gambling establishment for compliance with such requirements will be determined by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. However, in order to create favorable conditions for doing business by the decree provides that the procedure for conformity of virtual gambling establishments established requirements, including, may be implemented through recognition (usage) of the test results and (or) examinations virtual gambling establishments by foreign competent authorities (organizations) [1].

However, the features of the licensing and taxation of the content of the virtual gambling establishments and also identifies the requirements for the procedure for its implementation, the main of which are:

- the presence of a security Deposit in the special account to be used for the payment of the winnings, and payments to the budget in the event of financial insolvency of the organizer of gambling;

- provision of remote access to the virtual gambling establishment to the tax authorities and LLC "Monitoring Center for Gambling";

- connection of a virtual gambling establishment to a special computer cash register system that provides control over the turnover in the gambling business (hereinafter referred to as the SCCS) from August 1, 2019.

In connection with the legalization of online gambling on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, paragraph 3 of the Decree introduces a ban on the dissemination of information whose content is aimed at organizing and (or) conducting gambling games using the Internet in violation of the requirements of legislative acts regulating activities in the field of gambling. Access to sites containing such information will be restricted. The entry into force of the norm of this paragraph is provided for from April 1, 2021.

For the possibility of organizing and (or) carrying out gamblings through the virtual gambling, the decree provides for measures aimed at improving the business environment in the sphere of gambling in General, namely:

- the possibility of recognition on a contractual basis of test results and (or) examination of models of slot machines by foreign competent authorities (organizations);

- payment of gambling tax in a fixed amount based on the actual connection from the gaming device to SKKS;

- cancellation of registration with the tax authorities of objects of taxation with a tax on gambling (slot machines, gaming tables, bookmaker's offices and betting shops).);

– ability to pause by decision of the head of a gambling institution payment of winnings (the return of unplayed rates) for a period not exceeding 30 working days from the date of application of member gamble for a win (return of unplayed rates).

Ban for visitors to gambling, virtual gambling establishments to give other players money to participate in gambling as well, in order to minimize the harmful effects of gambling increased the age limit for visiting gambling establishments, including virtual, and gambling from 18 to 21 years.

**Conclusion.** So, the legalization of gambling using a global computer network Internet is a necessity dictated by the times and the rapid development of information technology, in today's world, the imposition of bans on certain types of activity loses its importance, which requires a total ban on the right of the content of virtual gambling and a legislative solution to the exercise of their activities.

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## **LANGUAGE PERSONALITY OF A LAWYER IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERACTION OF LANGUAGE AND LEGAL COMMUNICATION**

*D.V. Andreev  
North-Western Branch of  
the Russian State University of Justice  
St. Petersburg, Russia*

In the 21st century, it is the anthropological approach prevails in socio-humanitarian knowledge. This is due to the fact that the anthropocentric approach implies the close attention to the individual in general, to the linguistic personality in the communicative space in particular.

The subject of the article refers to such a range of topical issues as language personality, discourse, legal discourse, eloquence. The importance of the research topic is determined by the efforts of scientists of the second half of the 20th and early 21st century to come closer to the description of human personality parameters, reflected in his speech activity, including legal.

The relevance of addressing the problem of the lawyer's language personality is determined, on the one hand, by the fact that its subject matter is in line with many linguistic sciences, which make it possible to study communication-pragmatic peculiarities of speech of a specific and collective

language personality within the anthropocentric paradigm; on the other hand, it draws attention to the discursive behaviour of a lawyer (communicative in general and linguistic in particular). The cognitive situation of rhetoric knowledge, which is common in the legal profession, is also popular.

The purpose of the research: to specify the concept of “language personality of a lawyer” and to identify key communicative tactics.

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis of the research was formed by the works of domestic and foreign researchers of the language personality, such as Y.N. Karaulov, V.I. Karasik, A. Neubert, M. Jung and others.

**Findings and their discussion.** In accordance with a purpose stated, it seems necessary to clarify the concept of language personality and to identify the key types of communicative tactics inherent in the language personality of a lawyer.

The analysis of available sources on the problem of speech influence made it possible to identify a number of definitions of concepts “speech interaction” and “language personality”.

The speech interaction is the process of establishing and maintaining purposeful direct or indirect contact between people through language. The process involves people’s thinking, will, emotions, knowledge, memory [6].

In this research, following Y.N. Karaulov, a language personality is defined as a person who is a native speaker of a language capable of speech activity that enables him/her to produce and understand spoken works. When the subject of the research is a language personality, his/her intellectual characteristics are highlighted, and in this case, as Y.N. Karaulov writes, “language personality - that through idea which, as the experience of his/her analysis and description shows, permeates all aspects of language study and simultaneously breaks the borders between the disciplines which study human being, because you cannot study human being outside his/her language” [4, p. 54]. That is why, as a bearer of legal awareness and legal culture, a lawyer should have professional knowledge not only of the law but also of the culture of communication. Meanwhile, we note that, considering the concept of “language personality” it is necessary to take into account the national-cultural aspect. As noted by V.I. Karasik, the definition should focus on the basic national-cultural prototype of a native speaker of a particular language, based on attitudes, values and behavioural reactions [3, p. 19].

On the basis of the definitions mentioned above, let us formulate the definition of the language personality of a lawyer and interpret the latter as a personality capable of self-improvement, having a metalinguistic awareness and a multicultural tolerance formed in a dialog of languages and cultures (native and foreign), owning proficient in legal, linguistic and verbal communication and influence.

Considering that language personality begins when his/her intellectual powers are revealed, it becomes obvious that “intellectual characteristics are advanced to the foreground, since intelligence is most intensively expressed in the language and is researched through the language” [4, p. 261] and are reflected in the achievement of a communicative goal.

Based on this thesis, we believe that the communicative influence implies communicative tactics: accusation, presentation, denial of criticism, cooperation, inducement, promise, warning, provocation [2, p. 385; 1, p. 50].

It is well known that speech strategies and tactics are in a goal-means relationship. Following V.Y. Scoblikova, we will consider that “the communicative strategy expresses the overall goal of the speaker, whereas the tactic is a hierarchically smaller “communicative step” and reflects the intentions of the personality” [5, p. 70]. Thus, a speech tactic is one or more speech actions that contribute to the implementation of a particular strategy or phase of a speaker’s strategy. In the area of speech and jurisprudence, the tactics of accusation, presentation, denial of criticism, cooperation, inducement, promise, warning, provocation are the most important.

In the course of speech communication, a lawyer has not only to operate under the law, but also to clarify, explain, prove, convince. Therefore, the language personality of a lawyer can be categorized as a professional communicator. These are specialists who are able to actively use special techniques of influencing people, which allow to achieve communicative goals (I.A. Zimnaya, V.V. Krasnyh, A.A. Leontiev, E.V. Klyuev). On the basis of the above, it can be seen that the effective representation of the highly qualified language personality of a lawyer is determined by the level of intellectualization, the general culture, the actions in accordance with the requirements of legal awareness.

In the course of the research the interpretation of the concept of “language personality” has been concretized, the definition of the concept of “language personality of a lawyer” has been formulated, the key communicative tactics of speech influence within the framework of legal activity have been defined.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the problem of the language personality of a lawyer dealt with in the article contributes to the further study of legal linguistics as well as to the role of communicative tactics in legal activity (accusation, presentation, denial of criticism, cooperation, inducement, promise, warning, provocation).

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## THE PHENOMENON OF SMALL GROUPS IN POLITICS

*A. Anisimovich  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

One of the significant social and humanitarian issues of modern society is the existence and activities of small groups. The relevance of this topic is based on the fact that the phenomenon of the small group in politics remains not comprehensively studied today. First of all, in scientific community there is a question about the quantitative composition of such a group, it is the subject of heated discussions. In addition, due to the gradual transformation of society and its changing in political life, the question of how a small group can influence such a transformation is important. For this, it is worthwhile to understand in detail the very phenomenon and how it realizes its tasks and goals in political practice.

**Material and methods.** The object of this research is small groups existing in the political environment. The subject of the research is the diversity of small groups in the political sphere. Famous social and political scientists such as Carl Jung, Charles Cooley, and N. Leites have dealt with the issue of small groups.

In this regard, the purpose of the article is a theoretical analysis of a small group phenomenon in politics. In accordance with this goal, it is required to solve the following tasks: to identify and systematize approaches to the study of small groups in politics; to clarify the concept of “small group in politics” and to consider classifications of small groups in politics; to characterize various political small groups in historical practice.

**Findings and their discussion.** There are many approaches to the learning of small groups in politics. The most relevant are: the sociometric approach, the author of which is J. Moreno. Its essence lies in the fact that small groups are viewed from the side of two main structures of society – the macrostructure, which is the space for the existence of a small group, and the microstructure, which is a set of psychological relations within the group. Sociological approach: the study of small groups in the context of the idea of the existence of informal relationships that determine the atmosphere within a small group, as well as its behavior in the external environment [1, p. 99]. Interactionist concept states that all aspects of the group's behavior can be described on the basis of analysis of the individual's activity and the interaction and attitude of the individual in relation to the small group [2, p. 254].

The concept of a small group, in both ordinary sense and in scientific literature, is interpreted in different ways. The question is complicated by the fact that the words "small group" in everyday speech can be defined as a small in composition, well-organized, independent unit of the social structure, whose members are united by a common goal, activities and are in direct personal communication and emotional interaction for a long time [3, p. 109]. From the perspective of political psychology, a small group is a real group that exists in

the system of social and political relations, as a subject of socio-political activity, pursuing certain political goals and realizing specific political needs.

Depending on various factors, small groups are classified as natural or laboratory, formal or informal, stable or temporary, underdeveloped or highly developed, democratic or anti-democratic and homogeneous or heterogeneous.

Small groups in politics can exist and operate in various forms. In historical practice, among the examples of political small groups the most striking ones can be distinguished: the parliamentary faction, the political clique and the junta.

The parliamentary fraction is a group of politicians elected to the country's main executive body. Taking the example of the activities of the parliamentary fraction as a small political group, it can be noted that the chairmen of the party fractions are the most active parliamentarians. It is the leaders of the largest fractions who apply for vacant positions in both parliament and government; fraction's chairmen have special powers in setting the agenda and appointing speakers.

A political clique is an informal association of politicians who aim at seizing power or establishing actual control over it by using illegal (criminal) means. In modern conditions, political cliques are an attribute of authoritarianism. They are formed in the depths of undeveloped political elites. They arise in post-totalitarian socio-political systems most often, when there is still no established civil society and a mature political elite [4, p.212].

The junta is another example of a political small group. A junta is an alliance of several military or political leaders united by the idea of seizing power, usually in the result of revolutions or military coups. Despite the fact that history knows a variety of types of juntas, now in different languages the word "junta" is used to refer to the military dictatorship that came to power after a revolution.

As a result of the research, firstly, we were able to single out the main approaches to the analysis of the phenomenon of small groups among the existing approaches: sociometric and sociological and an interactionist concept. Distinctive features of the concept of a small group are a small number of members, independence of structure, a common goal for all members of the group, joint activities and direct personal contact between members, as well as emotional interaction for a long period. Defining the distinctive features of the small group concept, we've formulated the definition of the concept of a small group. In addition, the key factors for the classification of small groups in politics were identified – the naturalness and artificiality of the emergence of a group, the presence or absence of prescriptions and agreements in the group, the time of the group's existence, the degree of development of the small group, the direction of its actions, and the degree of cohesion.

Secondly, small groups with their participation in political processes can exist both as social units (family, school class) and in the form of specific political actors (faction in parliament, political clique, junta). However, the existence of the last listed is conditioned by specific political tasks – coming to power, its retention and implementation. The coming to power of small groups

is due to many internal and external factors. Depending on the specific form of the small political group, it is possible to define various ways of coming to power – “peaceful” and “violent”. Coming to power depending on the structure, a small group exercises power using a variety of instruments. In addition, during the analysis of the activities of small groups in politics one cannot ignore the role and importance of the leader of a small group, without whom its formation and activity is impossible.

**Conclusion.** Thus, having analyzed the phenomenon of small groups in politics, we can conclude that this phenomenon is the subject of study not only of psychologists, sociologists, but also representatives of political science. There remain unclear questions about how a small group can influence public opinion, according to what laws various processes within the group develop. The study of this problem in future will remain the subject of theoretical and applied political science research.

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## **THE PREVENTION OF VIOLATIONS OF WRITING THE SENIOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH GENERAL UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD LEVEL BY KINESIOTHERAPY**

*M. S. Antonova, N. G. Savelyeva  
Vladimir State University named after  
Alexander and Nicholas Stoletov Stoletov  
Vladimir, Russia*

The aim of the study is to determine the effectiveness of using kinesiotherapy as a method of speech therapy for the prevention of writing disorders in older preschool children with general speech underdevelopment of the third level.

Written speech is one of the types of speech, along with oral and internal, and includes writing and reading.

Currently, it is established that writing and reading disorders in children most often occur as a result of general underdevelopment of all components of the language: phonetic-phonemic and lexical-grammatical. Dysgraphia and dyslexia occur, as a rule, children with General underdevelopment of the third level [1].

To carry out the reading process, the safety and interaction of visual, acoustic and kinesthetic analyzers are necessary. Their joint work is the psychophysiological basis of the reading process. The neurophysiological basis of the reading process is the joint work of the posterior, inferior parietal, temporal, and occipital cortex of the left hemisphere of the brain. In the formation of reading in children, the visual perception of letter signs is necessarily accompanied by speaking aloud, i.e., the translation of the visual image into its sound and kinesthetic counterpart.

As for the brain organization of writing activity, it is quite complex. Research in the field of neuropsychology and psychopathology revealed a close relationship of the difficulties of forming letters younger students not only with speech and language disorders, but also with the incompleteness of number of mental processes and functions visual-spatial concepts, auditory-motor and optical-eye coordination, and General motor skills, with the incompleteness of the process of attention, as well as purposeful activities of self-control, control of actions.

The complex multi-level structure of the writing process is provided by the activity of acoustic, optical, kinesthetic, kinetic, proprioceptive, spatial analyzers and other analyzer systems. The correct spelling of the letter is due to the joint work of optical, spatial and motor analyzers that provide subtle hand movements, etc. [3].

Relevance. In correctional programs, little attention is paid to the development of the motor sphere, and methods for correcting speech motor skills have been developed to a greater extent. But after all, the success of children's education in school depends on the level of mastering the skills of writing. Therefore, it is important to form this skill in advance, that is, during the period of training in preschool, so that the child is adapted and prepared for the educational process at school. Written speech is the main way of recording educational information, and therefore it is of great importance in the course of mastering knowledge.

Therefore, it can be concluded that at present the issue of prevention of violations of written speech in preschoolers with general speech underdevelopment is relevant.

One of the components of such work can be the **method** of kinesitherapy. It is based on the natural biological function of the body – movement. The use of this method in the work allows to improve the child's memory, attention, speech, spatial representations, fine and large motor skills, reduces fatigue, increases the ability to arbitrary control [2].

Experimental work was carried out on the basis of the MBDOU "Kindergarten No. 97 of the combined type". The survey involved 10 children with a speech therapy conclusion "general speech underdevelopment of the third level". The structure of the individual survey of the prerequisites of writing in preschoolers with General underdevelopment of the third level includes the following materials:

### 1. Study of fine motor skills.

It included 3 blocks of special tasks: diagnostics of arbitrary motor skills of the fingers; diagnostics of skills of working with a pencil; diagnostics of the skill of manipulating objects.

### 2. Study of articulatory motor skills.

Consisted of 4 tasks: motor examination of the lips; motor examination of the jaw; the study of motor function of language; the study of motor function of the soft palate.

### 3. Research of phonemic hearing and perception.

There were 7 blocks of special tasks: the study of phonemic representations; differentiation of syllables with paired consonants; differentiation of words-quasi-homonyms; distinction of oppositional phonemes; name sounds in words in order; determine the number of syllables in words; determine the 2,3,4 th sound in words.

The findings of the ascertaining experiment showed that the majority of preschool children with General underdevelopment of the third level have violations of non-speech and speech prerequisites of written speech.

The data obtained indicate the need for speech therapy to prevent writing and reading disorders in preschoolers with General underdevelopment.

From a large amount of diversity of tasks on speech therapy classes it is advisable to include exercises special exercises, which are aimed at development of fine and gross motor skills; coordination; synchronization of the hemispheres of the brain; the development of memory, attention, speech.

It is recommended to start working with this category of children with individual classes, gradually including them in group activities. In addition, each child needs an individual strategy and tactics of interaction.

**Conclusion.** Kinesiotherapy promotes the development of the corpus callosum in children with OND level III, increases stress resistance, synchronizes the work of the hemispheres, improves mental activity, fine and large motor skills, develops memory and attention, spatial representations, reduces fatigue, increases the ability to arbitrary control, forms the process of reading and writing.

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# "DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS OF USE OF SUGGESTED- APPROPRIATE CONSTRUCTIONS IN SENIOR PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WITH GENERAL SPEECH DISABILITY LEVEL THROUGH VELCRO TECHNOLOGIES"

*L.A. Bardina, N.G. Savelyeva  
Vladimir State University named after  
Alexander and Nicholas Stoletov  
Vladimir, Russia*

An important place in the speech development of the older preschooler is the formation of the grammatical structure of speech. For the correct construction of the utterance, a child must use various grammatical categories: person, number, time, case, etc. The most complex of them are prepositional-case constructions.

Studies by a number of domestic authors (N.S. Zhukova, V.A. Kovshikov, T.B. Filicheva, I.K. Kolpovskaya, L.F. Spirova, R.E. Levina, S.N. Shakhovskaya, etc.) confirm the fact that in children with general speech underdevelopment of the III level, the incorrect use of prepositional-case structures is highlighted. In the future, this can cause dysgraphia and dyslexia in children.

Therefore, we can conclude that at present, the correction of violations of prepositional-case structures in older preschool children with OHR level III is relevant.

For speech therapists working in preschool educational institutions, a particular difficulty is the development of methods and techniques that affect the positive effectiveness of correctional work to form the skills of understanding and using prepositions by preschoolers with OHR level III.

The purpose of our study is to determine the effectiveness of the use of Velcro technologies aimed at correcting violations of prepositional and case structures.

**Material and methods.** To identify the level of formation of prepositional-case constructions, an experimental study was carried out on the basis of the MBDOU "Kindergarten No. 48" in Vladimir. Were selected 10 children of senior preschool age with the conclusion of OHR III level.

We used a modified technique for diagnosing the skills of using prepositional-case constructions in older preschool children with OHR level III, which was based on the diagnostic techniques of N.P. Rudakova [2], T.P. Bessonova and O.E. Gribova. [1].

Diagnostics was carried out in an individual form and consisted of three blocks: the first was the study of understanding spatial prepositions, the second was the study of the possession of prepositional-case forms in phrasal speech, the third was the study of the correct use of prepositional-case structures in coherent speech.

**Findings and their discussion.** After analyzing the obtained experimental data, we found that four older preschoolers (40%) have an average level of formation of prepositional-case structures. This is due to the fact that these preschoolers needed help, they could not fully complete the tasks. During the examination, errors such as the inability to correctly convey the case endings in a phrase with a preposition, misunderstanding of prepositions, mixing and replacing prepositions, the absence of complex prepositions (“from under”, “because of”, etc.), insufficient use of prepositions in speech, denoting the spatial arrangement of objects relative to each other (between “, ” behind”)

Six (60%) children had a low level of development of skills in using prepositional-case constructions. Older preschoolers could not complete tasks without assistance, express a spatial relationship with the help of prepositions, and also correctly convey the case endings of words with a preposition. Prepositions were often omitted, and nouns were used in their original form. The data obtained indicate that the majority of preschoolers have a low level of formation of prepositional-case structures. Therefore, these children need systematic correctional work.

In this regard, the goal of the formative experiment was formulated - the correction of violations of prepositional-case structures in older preschool children in speech therapy classes by including Velcro technologies in them.

To achieve this goal, a complex of correctional and developmental classes (20 classes) was developed and subsequently tested, aimed at correcting violations of prepositional-case structures through the use of Velcro technologies.

Translated from English, the word "velcro" means "Velcro". Currently, a number of speech therapists use Velcro technology aids in their practice. For example, Fedotova L.V. [4], Teryokhina E.A. [3], etc. To create a manual for each lesson, it is necessary to prepare in electronic form using the Microsoft Office Word program, a diagram of the preposition being studied, as well as pictures corresponding to this preposition. Then these pictures must be cut along the contour, laminated and glued to them with Velcro. As a basis for gluing Velcro elements, you can use a carpet liner or a regular laminated A4 sheet, to which Velcro is glued.

The organization of the lesson is as follows. For example, in the lesson on the topic "Wintering birds" the topic of the lesson was communicated to the children and the Velcro scheme of the preposition "from" to the center of the sheet was reinforced. Each child, having examined the picture, had to correctly use the prepositional-case construction and use the case ending (for example, "a tit flew out of the pipe", "a sparrow flew out of the window", "a magpie flew out of the nest", etc.)

Velcro technologies are especially relevant when working with children with OHR level III. It is difficult to attract such preschoolers, to awaken their interest in the activity, to keep their attention. One of the important advantages of using Velcro technologies is brightness, clarity, which greatly facilitates the assimilation of the most complex grammatical categories - prepositional-case constructions. The second no less important advantage is that such a manual creates a favorable emotional background, allows you to increase motivation for

classes, and helps in overcoming uncertainty and negativism in a child with OHR. The third advantage is the very process of sticking and peeling off the velcro, which is beneficial in the development of the child's sensory system. Fourthly, such a manual with laminated pictures does not get wet from moisture, does not wrinkle or get dirty, it is quite durable and pleasant to the touch, and most importantly, it is absolutely safe to use.

**Conclusion.** The use of Velcro technologies in the classroom increased the effectiveness of speech therapy and the interest of children in tasks aimed at developing the skills of using prepositional-case structures. The work does not stop, and we continue to conduct further experimental research.

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## **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOURCES OF CRIMINAL LAW IN BELARUS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY**

*T.V. Beletskaya*

*Research supervisor: V.E. Bezdel, PhD in Historical sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

At the end of the XVIII century, as a result of three partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Belarusian lands became part of the Russian Empire. Despite the loss of independence, these territories continued to operate until 1840, the rules of law regulated and enshrined in the Statute of 1588.

After the uprising 1830 – 1831 years of the Russian Empire government banned all laws of the Commonwealth and distributed in the territory of Vitebsk, Mogilev, Minsk, Vilna and Grodno provinces of the Russian criminal legislation, which was a new step in the formation of the Belarusian criminal law. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the history of domestic criminal law inseparably from the Russian one.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the sources of criminal law of the Belarusian lands in the second half of the XIX century in the context of the influence of Russian criminal legislation.

**Material and methods.** When writing the article, the following sources were used: the Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania of 1588, the Code of



1845, the Code of 1903. The article uses the methods of system analysis, generalization, comparison, historical and legal method.

**Findings and their discussion.** On May 1, 1845, the Code of Criminal and Correctional Punishments was introduced throughout the Russian Empire. Many of the provisions mentioned in this document were already known in the Belarusian criminal law at an early stage, but they were important for the Russian Empire. Special attention is given to the definition of "crime" (in Belarusian lands first used in the code of Law Casimir 1468), separating it from the concept of "misconduct", the classification of crimes, the determination of guilt. Article 1 defined that "any violation of the law, through which the inviolability of the rights of the Supreme Power and the authorities established by It, or the rights or security of society or individuals, is a crime". Article 2 stated that "the violation of the rules prescribed for the protection of rights defined by law and public or personal safety or benefit is called a misdemeanor". At the same time, Article 4 establishes the most general definition of a criminal offense: "a crime or misdemeanor is recognized as an illegal act itself, as well as failure to perform what is prescribed by law under penalty of criminal or correctional punishment" [3]. Thus, both action and inaction were recognized as a crime. The distinction between crimes and misdemeanors was made according to the object of encroachment (a crime-on the interests of the Emperor and the state, a misdemeanor-a violation of the accepted rules). But both concepts were recognized as socially dangerous.

The Code of 1845 recognized the indisputable proof of a criminal act and guilt as the grounds for criminal liability (Article 97). Crimes were divided into intentional and unintentional (Article 5) (in the Belarusian lands it is fixed in the Statute of the CCL of 1588). In addition, the Code distinguished between two degrees of intent: "1-I, when an illegal act is committed as a result of a sudden, premeditated intention or intent; 2-I, when it is committed, although with intent, but on a sudden impulse without premeditation" (v. 6).

The Code clearly formulated the stages of the crime. There were four stages: detection of intent, preparation for a crime, attempted crime, and "committed" crime (Articles 8-11).

For the first time, Russian legislation stipulated the age of criminal responsibility. Technically it was installed 7 years (article 100) (in Belarus for the first time, the age of criminal responsibility from the age of 7 is defined by the Law Casimir 1468), but the actual age of criminal responsibility was recognized as the age of 10 years (article 143) (16 years in the Statute on 1588). The responsibility of persons aged 10 to 14 years depended on whether they committed a crime "with understanding" or "without understanding". For minors aged from 14 years to 21 years, the punishment was assigned one or two degrees lower than the corresponding penalties for adults (Article 146) [2, p. 130].

The Code of 1845 established lists of circumstances that reduced and increased guilt and punishment. At the same time, the document did not contain a general concept of "punishment", did not define its goals and objectives, but gave them a

complex hierarchy. It was divided into criminal and correctional punishments. The code provided for eleven kinds of punishments, divided into thirty-five stages, arranged in descending progression (from the death penalty to suggestion).

The Code of Criminal and Correctional Punishments of 1845 (as amended in 1885) was based on the class approach of feudal society to the concepts of "crime" and "punishment" and did not meet the principles of bourgeois society. These new tasks were to be fulfilled by the Criminal Code of 1903, which became the last codified act in the field of criminal law of the pre-revolutionary period. It contained the most developed rules from a legal point of view on the classification of crimes taking into account their severity. The Code of 1903 did not enter into force in full (with the exception of the territory of Western Belarus). In contrast to the Code of 1845. The Code of 1903 classified all crimes according to the severity of the penalties imposed for committing criminal acts [1, p.31]. This document established a three-step classification of offenses: "Criminal acts for which the law defines the highest penalty, the death penalty, hard labor or exile to a settlement are called serious crimes. Criminal acts for which the law defines the highest penalty, imprisonment in a correctional house, fortress or prison, are called crimes. Criminal acts, for which the law defines the highest penalty, arrest or monetary penalty, are called misdemeanors" (Article 3) [4]. For the possibility of applying responsibility to a person, it was mandatory to establish guilt.

The classification proposed by the 1903 Code was also of a practical nature. It was taken into account when deciding questions about responsibility, about the attempt, about complicity, about the mitigation and replacement of punishments and the statute of limitations for bringing to justice. The classification proposed by the Code of 1903 testified to the increased level of development of the legal technique of the pre-revolutionary legislator and his desire to make this classification an important element of criminal law.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the analyzed documents show that in the second half of the XIX century, the criminal law of Belarus was inextricably linked with the criminal legislation of the Russian Empire and developed under its influence, and experienced a period of unification with it. But at the same time, many provisions of the Russian criminal legislation were a repetition of previously established norms for Belarus.

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# THE IMPACT OF WAR ON HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS

A. Borbutko

Research supervisor: T.I. Batalko

Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"

Vitebsk, Belarus

In its history, our country has experienced many armed conflicts, but it is precisely in the twentieth century that a massive socio-psychological phenomenon of the "warring man" appears. Volumes of studies of various genres have been written about how this phenomenon was reflected in the people's consciousness and influenced the fate of several generations of our compatriots. Their main theme is a person in extreme conditions of war, his thoughts, feelings, behavior. Combat psychology and soldier's fatalism; heroic impulse and panic; features of front-line life; the relationship between privates and officers; interaction and rivalry of the combat arms; the role of ideology and propaganda; symbols and myths of war; soldier's superstitions; formation and evolution of the enemy image; the phenomenon of women's participation in hostilities - this is not a complete list of problems that for the first time in historical literature are revealed on the example of the wars of our country in the twentieth century.

**Materials and methods.** Addressing such a specific phenomenon as war requires considering an important methodological principle that is of paramount importance in the study of personality in extreme circumstances. This concept formulated in the philosophy of German existentialism *border situation*. According to the theory of M. Heidegger, the only way to escape from the sphere of everyday life and turn to oneself is to look death in the eyes, to that extreme limit that is set for any human existence . [1]

**Findings and their discussion.** Psychologists know how a person who has received a weapon in their hands is instantly transformed: the whole attitude, self-esteem, attitude towards others changes. Weapons are strength and power. It gives self-confidence and dictates the style of behavior, creates the illusion of its own importance. This is what happens in peacetime. What, then, should happen in a war, especially at the front, where everyone has a weapon, and its use from a possibility becomes a duty? There is a special psychological type of "a man with a gun". War forms a special type of personality, a special type of psychology that can be defined as the psychology of a combatant. First of all, it is necessary to clarify the very concept of a *combatant* . Translated from French means *warrior, fighter, fighting* . This is an international term for persons who are part of the regular armed forces of the belligerent parties and are directly involved in hostilities, as well as those who belong to the personnel of militias, volunteer and guerrilla groups, provided that they are led by a commander that they have a clearly visible distinctive sign, openly carry weapons and observe the laws and customs of war [ 2 ].

War is a special period in the existence of not only any state and society, but also in the life of individuals. Time in war flows according to special laws. This is an extreme time, on the verge of life and death. And any borderline state causes a heightened subjective perception of the surrounding world. It is no coincidence that the "compressed" time in the Great Patriotic War as particularly significant, socially valuable in the biographies of its participants was later recorded by the state in various regulations, including the calculation of military service (at the forefront - "three years"). The Great Patriotic War turned out to be a new starting point, a different system of coordinates, fixing the "split of time", a special segment of life both for the country as a whole and for individuals. At the same time as a "dividing line" advocated a specific date - June 22, 1941. In fact, the significance of war for the individual was reflected not only in its subjective perception, but also in the real biography - as a time of accelerated maturation (for young people), the acquisition of an important, albeit specific experience, a radical change in fate. "The war quickly made us adults. Many of us didn't recognize our youth: adulthood immediately," Senior Lieutenant B. Krovitsky wrote from the front in 1944 [3]. We find the same observation in K. Simonov's military notes: "Life experience gained over the years of war is in some way very significantly different from any other life experience. We usually refer to the concept of "growing up" to childhood and adolescence; it is assumed that it is there that a person can change so much in a year or two that they say he has matured, meaning the spiritual side of this concept. In a war, however, with its inhuman, cruelly compressed time, people who are already mature in age grow up not only in a year, but also in a month, and even in one battle" [4]. And one more thing: "Time in a war flows according to special laws. I have a feeling that it was somehow monstrously compressed ... During the two weeks of the war, I felt that I had matured, aged several years at once. According to my observations, this was the case with everyone ..." [4]. In July 2005, the National Geographic TV channel showed viewers a new project - a multi-part documentary about a person's ability to kill a person. The facts cited by the authors of the film are really shocking, and the results of scientific research in this matter make us look differently at the person himself and at the war. This radically changes our ideas, which seemed to be well-established and unshakable [4].

As one of the examples, National Geographic cites Himmler's trip to our newly captured Minsk, where the Nazis of Germany and Belarus massacred Jews. When, in front of Himmler, the ideologist and organizer of the extermination of Jews, a Minsk Jew was shot, the head of the SS began to vomit, began to faint. It is one thing to write orders for the murder of "abstract" millions of people far away in the office, and another thing to see the death of a very specific one person sentenced to death by this order. Much of this project turned out to be a real discovery for society [4].

**Conclusion.** It would not be an exaggeration to say that war leaves an imprint on the consciousness and, accordingly, the behavior of people who took a direct part in the armed struggle, for their entire subsequent life - more or less explicitly, but undoubtedly unacceptable. Every war through its direct participants in one or another degree affects contemporaries. At the same time, only with the Great Patriotic War we associate the concept of "front-line generation" - a special socio-psychological and social phenomenon that has not developed in other wars, and therefore is historically unique. Its origin was determined by the special significance of the Great Patriotic War in Russian history. In addition, it was the war that was the main factor that personally shaped a number of age categories of young people (born in 1922–1926) who entered it at an immature age and subsequently realized themselves as a generation distinguished by special qualities and a common destiny.

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## **ON THE ISSUE OF FAIR PAY: LEGISLATIVE AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS**

*M.I. Boris, V.A. Mironova  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The purpose of this work is a comprehensive research of the idea of fair pay, the study and theoretical analysis of legal and religious sources. The relevance of the topic lies in the need to consider it in two or more significant social regulators.

**Material and methods.** The practice of remuneration has been formed for thousands of years and is enshrined both in law and in the religious sphere. At least in the Bible there are many references to the fact that the employer is obliged to pay the employee fairly and on time.

One aspect of Divine justice is guaranteed remuneration. In the «Bases of the Social Concept» of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Church's teaching on this problem is formulated in a single, but very pithy sentence: «The Church teaches that refusal to pay for honest work is not only a crime against man, but also a sin before God». The worker serves God and his neighbor with his labor and therefore «is worthy of his wages» (Luke 10. 7; 1 Tim. 5. 18) [2]. In other words, the obligation of the employer to God and the employee is fair remuneration and timely payment of the agreed wage to the mercenary for his work.

Analysis of the legislative aspects of the regulation of remuneration at the present stage allows us to single out the main features of wages: it is of a guaranteed nature and has a size not less than the minimum established by the state.

According to both legislation and the Bible, the basis for the guarantee of wages is labor costs, i.e. high-quality and conscientious work. Only in this case the employee is guaranteed fair wages. According to St. Paul: «If any would not work, neither should he eat» (2 Thess. 3:10) [2].

The main international legal documents that enshrine standards in the field of wages are the conventions of the International Labor Organization, whose experts note that one of the aspects of wages is that it must guarantee the livelihood of the worker and members of his (her) family [3]. Legislative regulation of the minimum wage has been introduced in many countries. The purpose of its establishment is to protect against unjustifiably low wages, to guarantee the allocation of a fair and equitable share of labor results and to ensure a minimum living wage for all workers.

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus also proclaims the right of citizens of the Republic of Belarus to a fair share of remuneration in the economic results of labor in accordance with its quantity, quality and social significance, but not lower than the level that ensures a free and dignified existence for employees and their families (art. 42) [1, p.11].

**Findings and their discussion.** It is necessary not only to pay for the work, but also to pay on time. This is stated in the Old Testament: «Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbour, neither rob him: the wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until the morning»; «At his day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it; for he is poor, and setteth his heart upon it: lest he cry against thee unto the LORD, and it be sin unto thee» [2]. The importance of these provisions is emphasized by their periodic reminders in other books of the Bible: «Do not keep back until next day the wages of those who work for you; pay them at once. If you serve God you will be rewarded. Be careful, my child, in all you do, well-disciplined in all your behavior» (Tov. 4:14) [2]. That is, the delay in wages is a violation of the law of God.

There were no specific sanctions for breaking the law, but the prophets repeatedly pointed out to employers the inevitability of God's punishment for delaying or failing to pay for the work of a mercenary: «Woe to him who builds his palace by unrighteousness, his upper rooms by injustice, making his own people work for nothing, not paying them for their labor» (Jer. 22:13) [4]. A more severe assessment of such illegal actions is given in books of the Bible: «He that taketh away his neighbour's living slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire is a bloodshedder» (Sirach 34:22) [4]. The Gospel approach to this problem is identical to that of the Old Testament, but the wording is stricter and if the Old Testament equated non-payment to a mercenary with killing a neighbor, the New Testament equates the same act with killing the Lord: «The wages you failed to pay the workers who mowed your

fields are crying out against you. The cries of the harvesters have reached the ears of the Lord Almighty. You have lived on earth in luxury and self-indulgence. You have fattened yourselves in the day of slaughter. You have condemned and murdered the innocent one, who was not opposing you» (James 5:4-6) [4].

According to the Convention on the Protection of Wages (ILO No. 95) (entered into force on 24 September 1952) wages shall be paid regularly. Except where other appropriate arrangements exist which ensure the payment of wages at regular intervals, the intervals for the payment of wages shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations or fixed by collective agreement or arbitration award [5].

The legislation of the Republic of Belarus, as well as in the legislation of other countries, provides for measures of liability for late payment of wages.

**Conclusion.** Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the ideological values requiring fair wages for high-quality work lie not only in the plane of law, but also in religious texts. For a long time, the Soviet legal tradition did not allow considering socio-economic phenomena in a comprehensive manner, which made it impossible to form a holistic view of such categories. At the same time, the study of legal provisions, including on the remuneration of hired labor, not only from the point of view of law, but at the same time from the point of view of economics, sociology, philosophy, theology, etc., will contribute to the formation of a holistic view of such categories, will make it possible to know their essence, meanings, and determine development prospects; will meet public perceptions and be ensured by the willingness of society to accept them as a value; will allow the development of legal thought and specific norms in legislation based on spiritual and moral provisions.

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## TRAINING OF YOUNG PROFESSIONALS TO ADAPT TO THE MODERN LABOUR MARKET

*E.C. Cedric  
Orsha College named after P. M. Masherov  
Orsha, Belarus*

The employment of graduates of higher and secondary specialised educational institutions is one of the most important social and economic problems today. The modern labour market requires young professionals to be ready to adapt to new conditions, to have the necessary level of professional competence, and to be able to be competitive.

Many researchers point out that one of the distinctive features of modern society, is the creation of a pronounced competitive environment, including employment. A young specialist is expected to constantly improve professional skills and abilities, to meet the standards of the enterprise ideology, to be the best in his/her specialty and to be focused on success [1].

And this is definitely true: in any organization, from private to state, the requirements for employees are increasing more and more. Consequently, young people need to develop the necessary professional and personal qualities to suit employers during the training phase. This is forcing the education system to change its usual standards somewhat.

The aim of the work is to identify effective ways of preparing professionals for a successful working life.

**Material and methods.** We relied on the analysis of the issue in scientific and theoretical publications, questionnaires, interviews with graduates of the specialty 'Information Technology Software' (22 people), and a survey of teachers with 5 to 25 years of experience (13 people).

**Findings and their discussion.** During the study most teachers (84.6%) noted: the current generation in the conditions of rapid growth of the technogenic sphere is characterized by: need for comfort, individualism, desire to get everything and now, expectation of immediate results, lack of motivation for development, especially at the first stages of training. On the other hand, young people are more team-oriented, they have no fear of losing it, they are ready to look for a new employer, they do not recognise bosses but only recognise leaders.

Graduates identified among the main personal qualities that employers would like to see:

- leadership qualities (63.6%),
- sociability (59.1%),
- responsibility (45.4%),
- determination (22.7%).



Some respondents also added stress resistance (18.2%), goodwill (13.6%) and diligence (9.1%).

In connection with this, it seems appropriate for the modern system of training young specialists to focus on the following aspects:

1) accessibility of the information of an educational nature, communication with the teacher and the group (must be on an electronic resource, with images which are understandable to them) – this position was mentioned by 86.4%;

2) complexity of the training material: not only the presentation of information in colour, volume, different forms, but also a close relationship with the practice grounds, detailed study of the future workplace (this position was mentioned by 63.6% – 14 students).

It was also revealed that the motivation of students to be active in the educational process changes if the teacher himself or herself is an example of active collaborative work. 54.5% of the respondents indicated: ‘it becomes interesting to go on the attack together on the task at hand’.

Among the various teaching methods, techniques and pedagogical tools, preference is mainly given to the business game. It allows to avoid stress, to increase the quality and speed of work, to memorise the material better. Respondents noted the role of dialogue in learning. It allows the teacher to see the feedback and the students to concentrate on the information.

**Conclusion.** Contemporary youth labour market is influenced by social and economic processes in society, which is reflected in the requirements for the level of training of young people. The improvement of the educational process helps to take a different look at the problems of training modern professionals.

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## **SOME PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF THE USE OF MEDIATION IN RESOLVING THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND THE EMPLOYEE**

*V. Dedion  
Belarusian State University of Economics  
Minsk, Belarus*

Mediation is a relatively new procedure for alternative dispute resolution, which is a method in which the mediator, on the basis of the voluntary consent of the parties, helps to reach an agreement that satisfies the interests of the parties.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Mediation" [1] regulates relations related to the use of mediation in order to settle disputes arising from civil legal relations, including in connection with the implementation of

entrepreneurial and other economic (economic) activities, as well as disputes arising from labor and family legal relations, unless otherwise provided by legislative acts or does not follow from the substance of the relevant relations.

**Material and methods.** When writing the article, the literature on law, legislative documents of the Republic of Belarus, the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the Civil Procedure Code were studied. Methods of analysis and synthesis were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** The substance of this provision makes it possible to use mediation in the settlement of a dispute arising from an employment relationship, unless otherwise provided.

Thus, mediation is carried out on the basis of an agreement on the use of mediation, the subjects of which are individuals with full legal capacity, and (or) legal entities.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus [2], civil legal capacity, i.e. the ability of a citizen to acquire and exercise civil rights, create civil duties for himself and fulfill them, arises in full when a person reaches the age of eighteen. It should be noted that the exception to this rule is emancipation.

Thus, an agreement on the use of mediation in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Mediation" can only be concluded with a person who has reached the age of eighteen and has full legal capacity.

Labor legislation in comparison with civil law has a different composition of subjects of legal relations. Thus, the labor legislation provides for the possibility of concluding an employment contract with persons who have reached the age of 16, and in some cases-those who have reached the age of 14.

In addition, it should be noted that based on the essence of Article 273 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus [3] in labor relations, minor employees are equal in rights to adult employees.

Equality in labor rights is also reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus [4], namely Article 42, which stipulates that minors, on an equal basis with adult women and men, have the right to equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Minor employees are also entitled to apply to the court for the protection of their legal rights and legally protected interests. Thus, according to Part 3 of Article 59 of the Civil Procedure Code [5] of the Republic of Belarus, minors who have reached the age of fourteen have the right to personally apply to the court to protect their rights and legally protected interests and to use the help of lawyers and other representatives in court at any time without the consent of their parents, adoptive parents, The issue of involving parents, adoptive parents, guardians or guardians of minors in such cases to provide them with assistance is resolved by the court.

It should also be noted that in general, the non-judicial and judicial procedure for protecting the violated rights and legally protected interests of a minor employee does not differ from the general norms for resolving labor disputes regulated by the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus.

Mediation is a negotiation between the parties with the participation of a mediator in order to resolve a dispute between the parties by developing a mutually acceptable agreement.

In this regard, we believe that an employee from the age of 16 may well represent their interests in the mediation procedure in the settlement of a dispute between the employer, i.e., be the subject of an agreement on the application of mediation and a mediation agreement, respectively.

It should be noted that often the basis of a claim arising from an employment relationship is an interpersonal conflict that has developed at the workplace in the organization, and not a legal dispute. Such conflicts do not find proper resolution in court, are protracted, involve counterclaims, appeals, as well as parallel appeals to other state bodies.

The use of mediation can resolve not only a legal dispute between the parties, but also resolve an interpersonal conflict, which will strengthen the relationship between the employee and the employer, and will have a positive impact on their further interaction.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the introduction of changes that allow an employee aged 16 and over to be a party to the mediation procedure will fully meet the goals and objectives of mediation as an alternative method of dispute settlement to the court.

We believe that the legislator should pay attention to the highlighted issue in the field of mediation in the settlement of labor disputes, in particular when preparing amendments and (or) additions to the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Mediation", as well as to the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus.

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## PROBLEMS OF PREVENTION OF MEASURES OF VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE OF A NEWBORN CHILD

*M.S. Dorofeeva*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

In the system of social protection of states, prevention of violation of the right to life of a newborn child is defined as a priority, because the life of a child is the highest value of the state. The relevance of the topic of our research lies in the fact that the effectiveness of preventive measures by the state in this direction remains low. One of the main reasons for the current situation is the insufficient efficiency of work on the social rehabilitation of families at risk.

The purpose of our study is to use a structural method to identify the main problems of prevention of measures to violate the right to life of a newborn child and to propose ways to overcome these problems.

**Material and methods.** The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal norms, the works of the authors considering the problems of preventing the violation of the right to life of a newborn child. When writing the article, the method of analysis of theoretical and legal views was used. The method of analysis is used in conjunction with the method of synthesis, which made it possible to combine various points of view into a single whole and systematize the features of consolidating these issues.

**Findings and their discussion.** In the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with the Protocol of a joint meeting of the Grodno Regional Coordination Council for the Prevention of Offenses, the Commission on Minors of the Regional Executive Committee, the Coordination Council of the Regional Executive Committee for monitoring the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. and the legitimate interests of newborn children.

So, when a child appears among women who lead an immoral lifestyle, who are not registered for pregnancy, who entered a health care organization in a state of alcohol intoxication, in relation to whom facts of consumption of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their consumption of alcoholic beverages were established during pregnancy the results of which preventive measures were applied to them, the healthcare organization informs the district education department within 1 working day after the birth of the child about the identification of criteria and indicators of the socially dangerous situation of a newborn child [1, p. 452].

According to the legislation, a measure of individual prevention of offenses is a preventive conversation, which is conducted by an official of the subject of prevention of offenses with a citizen whose behavior in public places, at the place of residence, work, study or lifestyle gives reason to believe that an offense is possible.

In some cases, the forced removal of the child from the family also occurs, when staying in the family of origin threatens life and health, and sometimes the

mother abandons the child of her own free will. The main reasons for the refusal to raise newborn children, women call a difficult financial situation or congenital diseases of children. In light of this, there is a need to improve preventive measures aimed at preventing child abandonment. The main problem in the approach to prevention is the lack of an interdepartmental system, which does not allow identifying women at risk at the antenatal clinic level and creating an infrastructure of services for this group. In addition, the level of training of specialists in this area is insufficient to organize effective preventive work. Therefore, in order to create a system for identifying and accompanying young mothers, providing effective assistance to women in difficult life situations, who intend to abandon a child, a combination of both social measures and medical and psychological measures is necessary [2, p. 15].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the prevention of child abandonment will be carried out through the organization of a system for identifying a woman with the intention of rejecting a woman in health care institutions, prompt transmission of information about a rejection to a failure prevention service, an emergency visit of a specialist to a woman, an assessment of the nature of the rejection, and work to keep the child in the family. So, each woman will be assigned an employee of a medical institution and a route for individual escort of the client will be created. In case of a change in the decision to refuse a woman, support is provided until the problems that led to the refusal and the creation of a situation where the child's rights are fully protected or there is no threat of violation of the child's rights is provided.

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## FEATURES OF GENETIC EXPERTISE

*M.S. Dorofeeva  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the topic of this study lies in the fact that in recent years, the criminogenic situation in the Republic of Belarus poses for the investigating authorities, experts, as well as law enforcement agencies the task of introducing the latest modern forensics capabilities for solving crimes into the evidence system.

Along with traceological traces, biological traces can also be found, which serve as an informative basis for solving crimes of various categories. Currently, the most effective method for studying biological traces is genetic expertise.

The purpose of this article is to identify the features of the removal of traces of biological origin for genetic expertise, analysis of methods for preserving biological traces for DNA expertise, as well as the features of the genetic expertise itself.

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis was formed by the general provisions of the theory of knowledge and forensic science. Methods of comparison, analysis, generalization, etc. were used. The scientific and theoretical basis is the works of M. Bush, A. Starchenko and other scientists who reveal certain issues of the possibilities of using genetic expertise.

**Findings and their discussion.** One of the main directions contributing to the disclosure of crimes is the use of special forensic knowledge. This direction can be called genetic expertise, which involves the establishment of identity, as well as the involvement of a person in a crime. The main types of genetic research include: establishing the sex of biological traces, establishing the identity of blood and other biological objects, diagnostic DNA typing for identification with objects of crime, etc. Genetic expertise is one of the most effective examinations, however, for its high reliability it is necessary to comply with the conditions from the moment of detection of biological traces to the very conduct of this expertise [1, p. 18].

When examining the scene of an incident, an expert or investigator must use such means and methods that do not destroy DNA. To do this, it is necessary to use latex gloves, reduce the number of manipulations with traces, and also observe a number of rules for working with biological traces. At the same time, it must be remembered that the ideal material is traces that have not been exposed to ultraviolet rays. But it is not always possible to work quickly with traces of biological origin. Since it is important to keep the trail for some time, it is necessary to follow the guidelines for working with these traces, as well as describe all stages of working with them, attaching photographs [1, p. 20].

With pre-planned crimes, there are practically no traces with genetic material, which makes it difficult to carry out a genetic examination. However, modern devices allow the use of a minimum amount of biological material. High sensitivity and specificity are the requirements for devices for studying traces of biological origin [2, p. 95].

DNA material is also used in the analysis of the genetic characteristics of an expert object, as well as to obtain samples of search information. At the same time, the AISGDU system is successfully operating under the State Committee for Forensic Expertise of the Republic of Belarus. Genomic information is personal data that includes encoded information about certain DNA fragments of an individual or an unidentified corpse that do not characterize physical features [3, p. 30].

Despite significant advances in DNA testing, there are a number of issues that affect performance. Due to insufficient funding, cards for blood collection are not purchased in sufficient quantities; there are also legal problems associated with registration of genetic data [4]. DNA typing of all citizens of the Republic of Belarus is not carried out, since only persons convicted and serving

a sentence of imprisonment for committing grave and especially grave crimes, crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual are subject to mandatory registration [5].

**Conclusion.** Thus, in order to ensure the maximum information content of traces of biological origin, it is necessary to follow the rules for detecting, fixing, removing and preserving them. Any expertise carried out is unique, so you need to approach each individually. Due to the large abundance of biological traces and an individual approach when working with them, it is impossible to create a unified algorithm for removing and preserving them. Based on the foregoing, in our opinion, it is necessary to correctly conduct a statistical assessment of research results, use and improve electronic forms of information cards of the genetic profile, and develop the use of DNA technologies in the fight against crime. We also consider it necessary to conduct genomic registration of all citizens of the Republic of Belarus, relying on the foreign experience of European countries and the United States, which will be a deterrent for people who are prone to committing crimes, and in the future have a preventive value that will affect the crime situation in the country.

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## **BASICS OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF FIREARMS TRAFFICKING**

*I. Dorozhko*  
*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov*  
*Vitebsk, Belarus*

At the present stage, the high level of armed violence is the reason for the adoption of effective measures to control the trafficking of firearms. Many states have rules of domestic law aimed at regulating the trafficking of firearms both

within their territory and to regulate the international circulation of firearms. The frequent changes in the existing norms and the adoption of new ones confirm the dynamic nature of the development of this sphere of legal regulation and its relevance in the application of international legal norms. The relevance of the work lies in the fact that the use of firearms in the modern world plays a significant role in the life of the world community, relations related to the trafficking of firearms cover a large range of subjects of international relations that use them.

The purpose of work is to analyze the norms of international law in the field of firearms trafficking and trade, to determine the features of their action in the mechanism of international legal regulation.

**Material and methods.** The material for this study consists of the following international treaties: the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the European Convention on the control of the acquisition and possession of firearms by individuals, the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, that is supplemental to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The methodological basis is formed by methods of analysis and generalization of data on the study topic.

**Findings and their discussion.** The European Convention on the control of the acquisition and possession of firearms by individuals, drawn up within the Council of Europe, was opened to signature on June 28, 1978. It is one of the first documents of the international level in the field of combating illegal firearms trafficking. In accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the parties shall provide each other with mutual assistance through the appropriate administrative authorities in order to combat the illegal trade in firearms search for and detect firearms transferred from the territory of one state to the territory of another. It is emphasized that each state retains the freedom to issue laws and regulations on firearms, provided that they are compatible with the provisions of this Convention. The Convention does not apply to trade in firearms in which all parties are States or act on behalf of States [1, art.2].

One of the most significant documents of the international level, the main direction of which is the fight against illegal arms trafficking, is the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime, which was adopted by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on November 15, 2000. Its significance is determined by the fact that the activities of transnational criminal organizations related to illegal arms trafficking are the main source of threats to the national security of states. In 2017, the Convention had 190 parties, including 185 the United Nations member States [2, art.2].

In 2001, on the basis of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, this Convention was supplemented by the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. The Protocol is the only worldwide legally binding instrument on firearms that provides states with a global framework for controlling and



regulating the legal trafficking of firearms, preventing them from entering the illicit market, and facilitating the investigation and prosecution of related crimes. The Protocol includes provisions defining international standards concerning the marking, accounting and regulation of the import and export of firearms in order to prevent their illegal manufacture and trafficking, as well as rules establishing the obligations of states parties to criminalize certain acts. In May 2019, France became the only one of the six leading arms exporting countries to ratify the Protocol. The other five – the United States, the Russian Federation, Germany, China and the United Kingdom – have not yet done so [3, art.3].

Another important international instrument aimed at preventing unlawful arms trafficking is the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). It was adopted by 154 votes in favor by the UN General Assembly on April 2, 2013 and entered into force on December 24, 2014. Iran, Syria and the DPRK opposed the text of the treaty, and 23 states abstained from voting at all. 83 states have ratified the treaty, including all member states of the European Union. This multilateral international treaty is designed to prevent the illegal trafficking of firearms in the world. The main action of the treaty is aimed at the arms trade. First of all, the treaty mentions the principle of the inalienable right of all States to individual and collective self-defense, recognized in Article 51 of the UN Charter. The principle of non-use of force against the territorial integrity of States and non-interference in the internal affairs of states is also mentioned. The object of the treaty is aimed at establishing common international standards for regulating the international arms trade, preventing and eradicating the illegal arms trade. The main attention is paid to the peculiarities of regulating the legal arms trade. At the same time, the existing restrictions in the Arms Trade Treaty cannot be effectively implemented, since an effective mechanism for controlling the supply of firearms at the international level has not been developed [4].

The main drawback of the Treaty is that the absence of a prohibition on the supply of weapons to unauthorized non-State actors actually contributes to the sale of certain types of firearms to various extremist groups that do not belong to state and authorized structures.

Nevertheless, modern types of firearms determine the relations between states in the field of arms trafficking, which are regulated by international law. The emergence of this subject is explained by the fact that the unaccountable, uncontrolled by states and not legally regulated proliferation of firearms in the world can lead to the emergence of new armed conflicts. And this proliferation of firearms without sufficient restrictions at the international and national levels is becoming a dangerous explosive force in the process of world development.

**Conclusion.** Thus, international cooperation in the field of combating illegal arms trafficking requires concerting efforts of different countries, based on international agreements at the global and regional levels, international standards for combating crime developed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe and other international organizations.

In this regard, the most important task is the implementation in the national legislation of states of the norms on the prevention of crimes of an international nature, using foreign experience in the prevention of such crimes. According to the author, the creation within the United Nations of a special mechanism of international legal control over the circulation of civilian weapons will be a reasonable initiative. The implementation by states of their commitments on this issue requires significant adjustments to align them with the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty, which could form the basis of the proposed mechanism.

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## **THE EMPOWERMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION IN LIGHT OF THE NEW CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS ON ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES**

*A.P. Dranitsa, V.V. Kozlovskaya  
Vitebs State University named after P. M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

On March 1, 2021, the new Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter referred to as the Administrative Code) will enter into force in Belarus. In comparison with the current administrative-tort law, it contains a number of novelties that significantly expand the scope of administrative discretion. The latter should be used in more cases. Among the main novelties of the Administrative Code is the introduction of preventive measures.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the possibilities of applying administrative discretion in situations where preventive measures can be applied to the offender.

**Material and methods.** The materials of the study are the norms of the Administrative Code, scientific publications on the topic of the study. General scientific methods were used – analysis, synthesis and analogy and the private legal methods – comparative legal analysis, formal legal analysis.

**Findings and discussion.** Under administrative discretion, we understand the right of the managing entity to individually regulate the behavior of individuals and legal entities in conditions where it is assumed that it is possible to independently make a decision that determines the procedure, method and form of using legal means to achieve the goal specified in the law. For example, Phillip Cooper defines administrative discretion as the “power of an administrator to make significant decisions that have the force of law, directly or indirectly, and that are not specifically mandated by the Constitution, statutes, or other sources of black letter law” [1, p. 300].

In the exercise of discretion should be used all the legal knowledge, experience, and also requires the presence of professional insight.

According to Article 5.1 of the Administrative Code, in order to prevent new administrative offenses, the following preventive measures may be applied to the person who committed the offense:

- oral remark;
- warning;
- measures of educational influence [2].

As an example of changes in the law enforcement discretion, we can cite the actions of authorized persons in relation to offenses that do not have signs of repetition. In such cases, according to the new legislation, a person may not be brought to administrative responsibility, limiting himself to an oral remark.

This shows that the new Administrative Code has become more liberal and progressive in terms of administrative discretion. But on the other hand, innovations complicate the work of civil servants by increasing their responsibilities.

For example, a traffic police inspector who detained a pedestrian who crossed the road at a red traffic light will need to refer to a single database of offenses, which in turn takes time. If the traffic police inspector does not do this, then his further actions can be considered as arbitrary, in which case you will have to appeal his actions to a higher authority or to the court.

In this case, it is worth remembering the problem of appealing against an illegal decision of an official of a state body, because failure in this matter is much more likely. This problem may arise due to the subjective consideration of the case in court, lack of evidence, their complete absence, and other reasons. In this regard, effective control over the activities of state officials by civil society is necessary. But this, in turn, is impossible without increasing the independence of the court.

In our opinion, we should pay more attention to the very appeal of citizens to the court. Persons often do not resort to the judicial method of protecting their rights for fear of losing a dispute to which the state, represented by its bodies

and officials, is a party. Unfortunately, practice shows that it is easier for citizens to submit to an illegal decision of the subject of law enforcement than to fight for their rights.

**Conclusion.** As a conclusion, we note that the space for administrative arbitrariness has narrowed in the new Administrative Code. But this possibility has not completely disappeared. And in this direction, we still have something to work on. To improve the quality of the law and protect the legitimate interests of persons, first of all, it is necessary to ensure the legality of the actions of state officers and their strict compliance with the law. We believe that the harmful practice of law application, rather than the viciousness of the law, is the problem in most cases.

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## **PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISM OF CORRUPTION: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**

*V.O. Egorova*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The problem of corruption is currently one of the most pressing problems that concern the world community. Criminal practice shows that in the current realities of criminal and administrative measures of repressive law is not enough to regulate such a criminal act as corruption. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct research to identify the psychological characteristics of corrupt behavior.

The purpose of the work is to identify the psychological component of corrupt behavior.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study is legal sources, scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists. General scientific methods were used in the work.

**Findings and their discussion.** The problem of institutionalization of corruption has recently attracted more and more attention from the scientific community, ordinary citizens and the government. Corruption destroys the foundation of society, moral principles and principles of social equality. At present, the criminal act of corruption requires new approaches to research and development of effective methods of combating it. According to the Law of the Republic of Belarus on Combating Corruption of July 15, 2015. No. 305-Z

corruption is an intentional use of a public officer or equivalent person or a foreign officer of his official position and related capabilities to the wrongful obtaining of property or other benefits in the form of work, services, protection, promises of benefits for themselves or for third parties, as well as bribery of a public official or similar entities or foreign officials by providing them with property or other benefits in the form of work, service, protection, promises benefits for them or for third parties that public officer or equivalent person or foreign official to act or refrain from acting in the performance of their official (employment) duties and the Commission of such acts, on behalf or in the interests of legal persons, including foreign ones[4]. As you can see from the definition, corruption occurs in the relations of two or more subjects who demonstrate corrupt behavior with a certain psychological mechanism, motive and purpose. The psychological mechanism that determines corrupt behavior is realized both in the objective activities of state structures and in the subjective behavior of persons subordinate to them. The mechanism of committing a corruption act is based on the types of social behavior such as the totality of actions and actions of an official, social groups, social communities and society as a whole. In these behavior individual psychological and social traits of a person are manifested: the peculiarities of his temperament, character, upbringing, cultural level, his needs, beliefs, values. It would be wrong to assume that corruption is everywhere and always manifested in the same way. Its causes and consequences are different. The main importance here is national, legal, religious and ethnic traditions, which are not a mirror image of each other, as well as the economic well-being of the state[1]. Depending on the nature of a particular social action, different classifications of corruption crimes can be proposed. The proposed classification will be based on the following features of corruption crimes, which should be more or less included in the selected types of such acts: the use of official position for personal purposes; the mercenary nature of the act; participation in the crime of other interested individuals or legal entities; the presence of bribery in the actions of the parties; the receipt or transfer of the subject of bribery[3]. If we talk about the main internal motives of corrupt behavior, then such motives as self-interest (thirst for benefits), the motive of habit, game motives, the desire for superiority, self-affirmation, self-justification are clearly expressed (Bailey A. A., Kravtsova M. V., Popov S. A., etc.). External motives include: acceptance of corruption in the social environment (lack of moral restrictions/public approval), career ambitions, avoidance of problems, walking in society of informal rules ("You are me – I am you", etc.) (Volkov B. S., Zhuravlev A. L., Yurevich A.V., etc.). Corruption is only a legal and economic problem in its consequences, and initially it is purely psychological and universal. There is no doubt that the psychological study of the problem of corruption and the corrupt personality requires analysis taking into account the obtained theoretical and empirical results of an interdisciplinary nature, including criminal law, criminal psychology, and criminology. In the

course of the research, we found that in most scientific definitions, corruption is considered in the context of the social structure, social groups are studied, and corrupt behavior is compared with deviant or deviating from the norms of professional behavior of the individual. Such norms of behavior are described as a static hierarchically organized entity consisting of systems of prohibitions. The limits of acceptable professional behavior are defined in legal practice[2]. Currently requires a serious analysis and legal reinforcement of the transparency of the professional and everyday behavior of civil servants. In this regard, it was necessary to develop a new code of honor and conduct for civil servants with a significant tightening of ethical and moral requirements for transparency of their behavior and appropriate financial incentives.

**Conclusion.** The effectiveness of the fight against corruption crimes will be determined by the intensity of interaction between the government and civil society. Thanks to that, it will be possible to effectively counter group, selfish and self-serving interests in society in such a form as corruption.

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**WITH REGARD TO APPEAL AGAINST AN INTERNATIONAL  
ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL'S RULING ON COMPETENCE**

*A.V. Fedarovich  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

Where the parties has concluded an arbitration agreement to resolve commercial disputes by arbitral tribunals, the parties shall independently exclude the competence of state courts to considerate such disputes.

The national legislation of Belarus does not directly provide for prior control of state courts over the actions of the arbitration court. Thus, according to Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "About the International Arbitration Court" (hereinafter - the Law) interference of state courts with the actions of the arbitration court is not allowed, except for the cases stipulated by the legislation [1]. One of the cases stipulated by the legislation on the

examination of the actions of arbitral tribunal by the state courts is the examination of the competence of the arbitrators to consider the current dispute. In this article the author's aims are to analyze the mechanism of control of state courts over the competence of arbitral tribunal to consider a dispute, as well as to propose amendments and additions to the current Belarusian legislation.

**Material and methods.** In order to achieve the above-mentioned aims, the author overviewed the state practice of the Belarusian economic courts on appealing against arbitral awards and made a comparative legal analysis of international legislation in the field of alternative dispute resolution.

**Findings and their discussion.** A generally accepted principle in the doctrine and practice of commercial arbitration is the "competence-competence" principle, according to which the arbitral tribunal has the right to decide its own competence firstly. The principle of "competence-competence" was for the first time set forth in Article 2(3) of the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. According to this principle, at the request of one of the parties a state court must refer the parties to arbitration unless it finds that the arbitration agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed [2]. The Belarusian legislation also recognizes the principle of "competence-competence" which is enshrined in Article 22(1) of the Law.

Nevertheless, a state court still has the right to examine the issue of the competence of the arbitral tribunal and the cornerstone point is to determine the stage of the proceeding at which the state court has such right, especially before or in parallel with the arbitration or only at the stage of annulment or recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award.

Chapter 29 of the Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter - the Code) allows state courts to examine the competence of an arbitration court only while considering an application for annulment of an arbitral award or issuing an enforcement document [4]. The possibility of examination of competence before the arbitration decision on the merits is issued is not established by the Code.

At the same time, article 5(3) of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration of 1961 states that the arbitrator against whom a plea of lack of jurisdiction is raised has the right to rule and decide its own competence by consideration of the existence and validity of the arbitration agreement or the contract, which the agreement forms a part of. However, the above-mentioned arbitral award may subsequently be appealed to the competent state court [5].

Under Article 5 of the Law, the actions of the arbitral tribunal is regulated by the above law, other legislation of the Republic of Belarus, its international treaties, as well as arbitration rules. And if an international treaty of the Republic of Belarus establishes other rules than those contained in the Law, the rules of the international treaty shall apply [1].

We believe that economic courts, regardless of the absence of a direct provision in the Code, should accept parties' applications to appeal against an

arbitral tribunal's ruling that it has jurisdiction to hear a dispute. However, the practice of economic courts shows that courts are increasingly refusing to consider an appeal against an arbitral tribunal's ruling on competence.

For example, the Minsk City Economic Court in its ruling refused to accept an application to annul an arbitral award from 23 February 2016 in case N 01-17/7/4-6Mx [5] pointed out that under Articles 251, 252 of the Code, an interested party may apply for annulling of an arbitral award made on the merits of a dispute only. According to the Economic Court, Chapter 29 of the Code does not provide for the possibility of its consideration of the appeals regarding annulment of the arbitral award until final arbitral award on the merits is made. This conclusion of the court of first instance is also confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus dated 4 February 2016 in case N 1-18/25/15-1Mx/1147A/90K [6]. According to this ruling, the possibility for an economic court to consider the issue of annulment of a preliminary ruling (in particular, on competence) made by arbitral tribunal or arbitrator solely is not stipulated by Chapter 29 of the Code.

However, we suppose that if the parties to the arbitration agreement have the option of additional protection of their rights at an earlier stage of the process (before the arbitrators start to consider the merits of the dispute), this would reduce the time and procedural costs if the lack of competence of the arbitral tribunal to hear the dispute will be recognized.

Thus, we think it is necessary to make explicit provision for the possibility of appealing an arbitral tribunal's ruling on competence by amending the Law and the Code accordingly.

**Conclusion.** Taking in the account above-mentioned we propose that Article 22 (5) of the Law on the International Court of Arbitration shall be amended in the following manner:

"5 If an international arbitral tribunal finds itself competent to consider current dispute, any party may, within 15 days of receiving notification thereof, request the Presidency of that tribunal to make a final ruling on the question of competence. A ruling by the Presidium of the international arbitration court that the arbitral tribunal has jurisdiction to consider the dispute may be appealed to a state court in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the procedural law".

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## GREEN BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES USED IN CONSTRUCTION

*T. Fomicheva., I. Badyrkhanov  
Belarusian National Technical University  
Minsk, Belarus*

Green Building, also called sustainable building or green construction, is the “concept of creating structures and processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building’s life-cycle” from site to design, materials, energy and water, “fight against global warming, reduce waste and other pollutions, and increase the whole life-cycle performance” [4] The purpose of the research is to study the advantages of green building technologies, most widely used in constructing new sustainable buildings and/or greening existing infrastructure.

**Material and methods.** To achieve the goal we have analyzed various scientific sources [1; 2; 3; 4], about modern techniques and innovative methods aimed to reduce the environmental impact from maximizing the use of renewable resources to minimizing carbon footprint.

**Findings and their discussion.** The result of our studying can be presented as a list of 10 most advanced green technologies discussed in the article as perspective techniques in construction industry:

1) *biodegradable materials*. Biodegradable materials aid to limit the negative impacts on the environment as they easily breakdown without the release of toxins. For example, the use of biodegradable materials for building foundation, walls and insulators are also part of sustainable construction technologies.

2) *rammed-earth construction*. Due to technological advancements, the process of building a rammed-earth structure has been made easier but it still follows the ancient preparation process. Moist earth mixture and hard substances like gravel or clay are mixed with stabilizing elements such concrete and compacted to create dense, hard walls. The sourcing and formation process of rammed-earth materials makes it ideal for sustainable construction as it lessens environmental impacts and the material can equally stabilize the temperature of a building. In comparison with the typical building process rammed-earth structures contribute to fewer emissions and ensure the buildings remain cool in summer and warm in winter. The density of rammed earth makes it an ideal material for regulating the temperature of a building.

3) *low-energy house and zero-energy building design*. The construction of buildings with wood, for instance, is sustainable construction technology in comparison to those built of steel and concrete. It makes use of designs that cut air leakage and allows for free flow of air at the same time using high-performance windows and insulation techniques. These techniques reduce the dependence on air conditioning and interior heating. Further, the use of renewable energy such as solar for lighting and water heating is also part of a low-energy house and zero-energy building design.

4) *water efficient technologies*. Essentially, the technologies encompass re-use and application of efficient water supply systems. Examples include the use of dual plumbing, grey water re-use, rainwater harvesting and water conservation fixtures. These methods ensure that water is adequately managed, recycled and used for non-portable purposes like washing cars and flushing toilets. Dual plumbing, for instance, decreases sewer traffic and enhances the potential of re-using water on-site. On the other hand, rainwater harvesting provides water for multi-purpose usage and might also be stored for future use.

5) *electronic smart glass*. This new technology also constitutes one of the technologies in sustainable construction that works particularly in summer periods to shut out the harsh heat of solar radiation. It is incorporated into the building control system, therefore, allowing users to choose the amount of solar radiation to block. With this technology, homes and commercial buildings can save a lot on heating, ventilating, and air conditioning costs.

6) *cool roofs*. Cool roofs are sustainable green design technologies which aim at reflecting heat and sunlight away. It aids in keeping homes and buildings at the standard room temperatures by lowering heat absorption and thermal emission. The design makes use of reflective paints and special tiles which absorb less heat and reflect away most of the solar radiation. For instance, cool roofs can reduce temperatures by more the 50 degree Celsius during summer. Cool roofs, therefore, minimize the dependence on air conditioning and in turn, reduce energy use which translates into decreased cumulative greenhouse gas emissions from power plants.

7) *solar power*. In green construction, solar power is utilized in two ways. One pertains to active solar power and the other is passive solar power. Active solar power reduces the need for the use of electricity or gas and saves on energy bills and aids in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable energy sources like fossil fuels. Passive solar power is a design that uses the sun's rays to warm homes through the strategic placement of windows and the use of heat-absorbing surfaces. This technology reduces the need for warming the house during cold periods.

8) *green insulation*. Green insulation is among the greatest concerns when it comes to construction of buildings and homes. However, most people don't know that insulators are simply wall filters which don't need to be made from expensive and highly finished materials.

On this basis, the use of green insulation has proven to be a sustainable construction technology as it eliminates the need for high-end finishes made from non-renewable materials.

9) *energy saving and self-sufficient appliances*. The sustainable construction technologies emphasize the installation of energy saving and self-sufficient appliances as homes and commercial buildings consume most of the world's energy. Smart Grid dishwashers, refrigerators and washing machines are examples of such sustainable technologies. The technology is oriented towards establishing zero-energy homes as well as commercial buildings.

10) *sustainable indoor environment technologies*. These technologies are mandatory for green construction because the health and safety of the building occupants are fundamental and must be guaranteed during the construction of any building or home. The materials used have to ensure green safety standards which include hazardous free elements, non-toxic materials, low volatile emissions, and moisture resistance.

**Conclusion.** Green building technologies are not only environmentally friendly, but also very economical and are being adopted by various construction companies around the world. Green building technologies will prove to be a way out for developing countries, as they help limit energy consumption and promote sustainable development.

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## FORMATION OF LEGISLATION ON COMBATING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AT THE CIS LEVEL

*M.N. Guminsky*  
*Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus*  
*Minsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the research topic is due to the need to study the process of formation and development of CIS legislation in the field of combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and mental substances in order to conduct a comparative analysis of the compliance of the national legislation of the Republic of Belarus with integration legislation, as well as identify trends in the fight against drug trafficking at the CIS level.

The purpose of the study is to study the formation and development of the CIS legislation in the field of combating drug trafficking.

**Material and methods:** legislative acts of the CIS. During the research, the following methods were used: induction, deduction, the method of formal legal analysis, the method of interpreting law.

**Results and discussion:** One of the first international acts at the level of the CIS was the conclusion of the Agreement on Cooperation of the Ministries of Internal Affairs of Independent States in the Field of Combating Crime in 1992 (hereinafter referred to as the 1992 Agreement) [1]. In Art. 1 of this Agreement as one of the areas of cooperation in the fight against crime is defined "the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" [1]. The Agreement defines the forms of cooperation between the participating parties, the procedure for processing requests and requests, the procedure for ensuring the confidentiality of information transmitted between states, etc.

An important legislative act in this area of integration legislation (including of a recommendatory nature) was the 1996 Recommended Legislative Act "On Counteracting the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors" [2].

Developing the provisions of the 1992 Agreement, the Agreement on Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the fight against crime in 1998 was concluded (hereinafter referred to as the 1998 Agreement) [3]. Like the first Agreement, this document is of a general nature, does not highlight any special forms of counteraction specifically to the direction of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The principal difference between the 1992 Agreement and the 1998 Agreement is the level of its adoption. In the first case, it was about interaction only at the ministerial level.

The first document at the level of the CIS, which has a special "anti-drug character" was the Agreement on Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors dated November 30, 2000 [4]. The Agreement identified mutual directions for cooperation in this area, a list of competent authorities in the field of preventing and combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the main forms of cooperation between law enforcement agencies of border regions, etc.

An important document was the Concept of Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Countering the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors dated October 7, 2002 [5]. According to this Concept, the main areas of cooperation between the CIS member states are as follows:

development and implementation of joint programs and plans to combat illicit drug and precursor trafficking;

implementation of coordinated measures to fulfill the provisions of the UN conventions and other international treaties aimed at combating illicit drug and precursor trafficking;

monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the drug situation, development of a system of measures to counter the illicit trafficking in drugs and precursors;

study and assessment of the effectiveness of joint efforts of the competent authorities of the CIS member states in the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs and precursors, the introduction of positive experience in the practice of their activities, etc. [5].

The model law of the CIS "On narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors" 2006 [6] is of great and basic importance. The role of the Model Law is of a recommendatory, exemplary nature and serves as the basis for further convergence of the national legal systems of the CIS member states in the field of combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Model Law provides for three types of trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: civil, legal and illegal.

**Conclusion.** The development of the CIS integration legislation in the field of combating the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances took a fairly long period of time. Initially, countering drug trafficking was not singled out at the level of agreements as a special type of activity, but was of a general nature in a number of areas in the fight against crime in general. At the same time, with the development of public relations, the possibilities of using transit, expanding the possibilities of manufacturing and marketing for non-medical purposes, special agreements of an "anti-drug nature" began to be developed, and the fight against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was singled out as a separate specific direction in the fight against crime. determination of the list of competent state bodies of the CIS member states.

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## **CITIZENSHIP (NATIONALITY) IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

*S.S. Halaliuk*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov*

*Vitebsk, Belarus*

The concept of «citizenship» in the surviving monarchies corresponds to the concept of «nationality». In some cases, two concepts are interchangeable. However, these concepts are not identical, at least they had never been semantically the same in past. Citizenship is understood as a legal connection of an individual with a certain state. Every citizen has certain rights and bears certain responsibilities in relation to state he lives in. These rights and obligations are determined by the legislation of the country - the constitution, the law on citizenship and other legal acts.

Nationality is a person's belonging to a state (usually in relation to a monarchy).

**Material and methods.** The material for writing the article was the Constitutions of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, The European Union, The United States of America, Japan, India on citizenship issues, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The following methods were used: analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization.

**Findings and their discussion.** Nationality was historically the first legal status of an individual. We usually differ citizenship from nationality in the absence of civil obligations to the individual, in the absence of civil rights for any individual. Currently, the actual difference between citizenship and nationality if it meant in monarchies is small. In monarchy, the connection between the individual and the state is called nationality for the reason that there is a permanent person (dynasty) who embodies sovereignty. It is believed that before the monarch, patrials perform duties and live under legislative system of the state. For example, the Spanish constitution the distinction between citizenship and nationality is missed. The term «nacionalidad» is used instead. It denotes the belonging of a person to the Spanish nation and his political and legal connection with the state.

The concept of citizenship most often refers to Muslim countries, countries with a parliamentary monarchy. A good example is Japan where the form of

government is parliamentary monarchy. In accordance with Art. 10 of the Constitution of Japan the Law [1, p.397] is determined as the necessary condition for citizenship. The Law «About Nationality» in Japan of May 4, 1950 (with subsequent amendments) became an example, which replaced the Law «About Nationality» of 1900. The peculiarity of the current law is that, the term «nationality» contradicts to above mentioned article of the Constitution and the constitutional principle of national sovereignty. If we talk about the content of the Law, there is no fundamental distinction between terms «citizen» and «patrial», and a number of articles deal with both citizenship and nationality. For example, in Art. VIII «Deprivation of citizenship» says that «a citizen of Japan is deprived of Japanese nationality from the moment of his voluntary acceptance of citizenship of a foreign state».

It should be noted that in our time the concepts of «citizenship» and «nationality» have practically ceased to differ. In a number of monarchies, which are now part of the European Union, the term "nationality" has been replaced by the term «citizenship» in constitutions and legislation. So, in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution of Spain, not a single Spaniard by birth can be deprived of his citizenship [2, p.373]. The Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands contain similar provisions. According to article 3, all citizens of the Netherlands have an equal right to access to public service [2, p.477]. Article 79 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark provides for the right of Danish citizens to hold meetings without prior permission, etc. [2, p. 312]. Chapter 2, §1 of the Form of government in Sweden lists the freedoms that must be ensured to every citizen in his relations with society [2, p.702].

However, it should be noted that the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, being members of the European Union, have left the term «nationality» unchanged. For example, Article 8 of the Belgian Constitution contains a provision stating that Belgian nationality is acquired, preserved and lost on the basis of prescriptions established by civil law [2, p. 110]. Similar provisions are contained in Article 9 of the Constitution of the Duchy of Luxembourg states that the Luxembourg citizenship is acquired, preserved and lost in accordance with the norms established by civil law [2, p. 457].

It is remained only a certain tradition, which come to the fact that in countries where the form of government is republican, the term «citizenship» is used, and where the form of government is monarchical, the term «nationality» is used. For example, in the USA the term “citizenship” is used, and in Great Britain it is “a patrial of Her Majesty”. At the same time, on the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the "Act about citizenship" of 1981 is in force, which enshrines the basic provisions of acquiring British citizenship [2, p.162].

The difference between the terms «citizenship» and «nationality» has an essential meaning: the patrial must be personally loyal to the monarch in developing countries, in the states of the Arab East, in Africa. The population is brought up in the appropriate traditions, and often violation of loyalty can be severely punished.

**Conclusion.** So, despite the fact that the procedure for obtaining citizenship is provided for in the legislation of all states, and the rules and procedure for conducting this procedure differ significantly. After all, the acquisition of citizenship gives a number of advantages for the person who received it, including the opportunity to protect their rights and interests by the state, which the person is citizen.

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## **ELECTRONIC RECIPE AS AN ELEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC HEALTH CARE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

*A.A. Kamysh  
Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno  
Grodno, Belarus*

It is difficult to imagine the life of a modern person without digital and information technologies. They are developing rapidly in all spheres and industries, and the healthcare sector has not been ignored. The professional relationship "doctor - patient - pharmacist" is gradually being "digitized". Not the least role in this is played by electronic prescriptions, with the help of which medical care is provided to patients and their health is protected, which is an inalienable constitutional right of a Belarusian citizen and is enshrined in Article 45 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus [1].

**Material and methods.** The aim of this work is to study the legal support of the electronic circulation of prescriptions in the Republic of Belarus, as well as the interaction between the patient, the doctor and the pharmaceutical worker in the context of the new system of prescription electronic document management, the possibilities and prospects for the development of electronic recipes in our country, their advantages and disadvantages.

**Findings and their discussion.** In the Republic of Belarus, the Concept for the development of the e-health system until 2022 has been developed [2]. It is aimed at implementing the tasks stipulated by the Strategy for the Development of Informatization in the Republic of Belarus for 2016 - 2022, including the development of a project on the use of electronic recipes [3].



On March 16, 2020, the Republic of Belarus adopted the order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus No. 296 "On measures to organize the provision of medical care to patients with signs of respiratory infection and the adoption of additional anti-epidemiological measures in health care organizations" on establishing a temporary procedure for issuing a doctor's prescription in connection with the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 (hereinafter - Order [3]). However, the Order is relevant only for patients with chronic diseases who need prescriptions for drugs for continuous use, previously prescribed by a doctor. To issue an electronic prescription, the patient needs to contact his doctor. If the patient's state of health has not changed, the doctor will remotely write an electronic prescription. This will allow this category of citizens to avoid contacting the clinic only to issue a prescription [4].

It should be borne in mind that this rule applies only to those drugs that are sold at full price. There are exceptions: they concern, among other things, preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The sale of medicines at full cost is carried out upon presentation of a card for medical care [4].

In my opinion, it is necessary to adopt a regulatory legal act that would regulate the issuance of an electronic prescription for all categories of citizens, as well as for various types of medicines. Since the introduction of electronic prescriptions will facilitate the interaction between the patient, the doctor and the pharmaceutical worker, will make the work of doctors faster and more efficient, as well as reduce the burden on medical workers and pharmacy workers and reduce the risks for patients.

The electronic prescription system can also be used as additional patient insurance against medical error. This system will be able to check the drug name, dosage, contraindications, side effects and compatibility of several drugs in one formulation. And also electronic prescriptions will be the so-called "line of defense" that insures the doctor.

A big advantage of electronic recipe systems is the ability to change or cancel a recipe if an error is found in it. Written out prescriptions can go to a kind of repository open for free medical access. In this case, the patient will be much less at risk of side effects of the drug and he will not have to return to the doctor to correct the prescription when the pharmacist detects an error.

When dispensing drugs by electronic prescription, the system allows a pharmacist to quickly contact the attending physician in case of problems such as: overdose, incompatibility of prescription drugs. This feature will save the patient from having to go to the doctor to make the necessary corrections, which will significantly save the patient's personal time and the doctor's work time.

However, despite the many advantages, electronic recipes have disadvantages. For example, one of them is that with the introduction of electronic prescriptions, there is a problem with drug accounting. If the patient previously received such a drug from the head nurse at the clinic and handed over the used container to her, now he must get his prescription at the pharmacy.

The most convenient option is the ability to send an electronic prescription to a specific pharmacy associated with a medical institution with a medical information system. After the patient receives the medicine, it will be recorded in a strict record document, and the competent person of the medical institution will receive a notification about the dispensing of the medicine from the pharmacy. The patient must provide the used container to an authorized person, for example, the head of the pharmacy, who will keep records of the returned container in a special document. A container from a used drug or an unused drug that has been returned by an authorized person is obliged to hand over for disposal.

Today, Belarusian doctors write prescriptions both in electronic and paper form. However, by the end of 2022, all medical institutions in the republic should abandon the paper version.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the e-prescription system is a very promising but very complex system. It must be associated and accepted by both medical institutions and pharmacies. It is also very important to have links with life-supporting structures, the ability to access the patient's medical history, directly prescribe medications, print out the prescribed prescriptions and transfer the prescriptions to the system for issuing, organizing, accounting and storing.

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## JUDICIAL SPEECH AS A GENRE OF ORATORY

*T.B. Khosuev*

*North-Western Branch of the Russian State University of Justice  
St. Petersburg, Russia*

The mastery of public speaking is particularly important in the legal profession. A lawyer needs to be a good orator in order to skillfully build a court speech to attract the attention of judges and keep it during the entire performance, to make an objective analysis of the circumstances of the case, a deep psychological analysis, to ultimately convince the court and the audience that your point of view is the one that is correct.

The relevance of addressing the forensic eloquence as a genre of oratory is due to the demand for it in the trial.

The purpose of the article is to reveal such a phenomenon as the judicial speech from the perspective of oratory and to determine by the following logic of the article's narrative: the study of the causal relationship of the formation of the judicial speech as a genre of oratory through its history; the presentation of the conceptual and terminological framework of the judicial speech; the identification of the characteristic features that form the specifics of forensic debates as a genre of oratory.

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis of the research was constituted by the works of philosophers, theorists and lawyers, such as Koni A.F., Cicero and others.

**Findings and their discussion.** The origins of the forensic eloquence trace back to Ancient Greece, the city of Athens. A particularly common genre of oratory was court speeches. However, it was not an easy matter to go to the trial in Athens due to the fact that there was no institution of assessors or barristers, prosecutors, and according to the laws of Solon, any Athenian could act as an accuser, and each citizen had to personally defend his interests in court. The emotional component was especially important then, so the Athenians had to ask for help from logographers, people who mastered the oratory. Such Greek theorists of Antiquity as Aristotle, Socrates and Plato, the sophists Gorgias and Lysias, and others, made important contributions to the forensic eloquence and rhetoric. The "Socratic dialogue" guaranteed victory over the opponent by the use of logic, cause-and-effect relations and persuasion while the sophist doctrine consisted in the formalization of speech. In Ancient Rome, the flourishing of the forensic eloquence coincides with the last period of the Republic. In many ways, the tactics of the Ancient Roman speakers resembled to the Greek ones. The Ancient Roman orator Cicero developed a composition of the judicial speech, consisting of six parts: an introduction, which should focus the attention of the audience on the speaker; substantive provisions and theses; a statement of the essence of the case; arguments and proofs that act simultaneously on the mind and feelings of the listeners; a consolidation by a brief repetition of the decisive arguments; a conclusion. Cicero once said: "To ignite hearts, speech must burn" [3, p. 85]. The speeches constructed according to the given composition are informative and easy to understand. It was in Antiquity that judicial speech was born as a genre of oratory, the modern speech of judicial proceedings was based on the Greek and Roman origins.

Before characterizing the judicial speech as a genre of oratory, it is worth clarifying who we call judicial speakers, and what is judicial oratory. Orator (Latin "orare" – to speak, to expound) is "the one who delivers a speech". Cicero wrote: "... he will be an orator, in my opinion worthy of so dignified a title, who, whatever the topic that crops up to be unfolded in discourse, will speak thereon with knowledge, method, charm and retentive memory,

combining with these qualifications a certain distinction of bearing” [2, p. 47–48]. The prosecutor and the barrister who speak in forensic debates are called judicial speakers. Oratory is the creative activity of preparing and delivering a public speech, while its variety, judicial oratory (forensic eloquence) is a complex of knowledge and skills of a lawyer in preparing and delivering a public court speech in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Judicial speech is a polemical, persuasive speech, since the main function of the parties in judicial debates is to prove, refute and convince [3, p. 106]. The forensic eloquence has its own particularities, which are determined by the norms of procedural legislation, and assumes the evaluative and legal nature of speech. The main function of judicial oratory is to promote the establishment of the truth in the case, the formation of the internal conviction of judges. Based on the essence of the judicial speech and on the interpretation of the term “orator” given by Cicero, let us clarify the key aspects of the judicial speech as a genre of oratory. On the subject, the purpose, the semantic orientation it differs from other genres of the public speaking and has the following distinctive features: the official narrowly professional speech; a high degree of specificity; the inadmissibility of the exaggeration or fictional episodes; an evaluative and legal nature; the presence of a strictly defined recipients, the composition consisting of an introduction, a main body and a conclusion. Noting the role of the conclusion, Koni A.F. said: “... the end should be such that the audience feels in the tone of the lecturer (it is essential to feel it not only due to the lecturer’s tone) that there is nothing further to say” [4, p. 107].

In referring to the specific qualities of court speech, one can conclude that it is intended to promote the rule of law by convincing judges and jurors of the correctness of the speaker's position. For this purpose, firstly, speech must be understood by the composition of the court and the bench, which is why the first necessary quality of a court speech is the clarity of the speech, achieved by a solid knowledge of the material of the case, the clear composition, the logical exposition, persuasiveness of the arguments. Clarity as the main merit of speech was pointed out by Aristotle: “Style to be good must be clear, as is proved by the fact that speech which fails to convey a plain meaning will fail to do just what speech has to do” [1, p. 139]. Among other qualities of a decent judicial speech, it is worth noting: persuasiveness, legibility, consistence, relevance (correlation of language means with the target setting), purity (absence of pauses and colloquial, dialect, slang words), correctness (compliance with generally accepted norms of the literary language), originality (ability to speak without using speech cliches), conciseness and expressiveness of speech. Judicial speech, which has all the above qualities, is perceived as influencing, and only in this way can it fulfill its high social function. Cicero wrote: “The wise control of the complete orator is that which chiefly upholds not only his own dignity, but the safety of countless individuals and of the entire State” [2, p. 27].

**Conclusion.** In the course of researching the topic of the article the prerequisites of the judicial speech as a genre of oratory have been outlined, the phenomenon of judicial eloquence has been revealed and the specificity of related concepts has been demonstrated.

This research contributes to the further development of legal linguistics and judicial oratory.

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## **JUDICIAL DEFENSIVE SPEECH AS A WAY OF EXPRESSING A LAWYER'S PERSONALITY**

*M.A. Kolosov  
North-Western Branch of  
the Russian State University of Justice  
St. Petersburg, Russia*

In the 21st century, civil rights and law in general have become highly developed. This fact has caused an increase in the popularity of the legal profession. In the same situation, the level of competition between lawyers is also increasing.

Therefore, it is not surprising that each of the lawyers tries to develop their skills and unique style in order to succeed.

The relevance of the stated topic is defined by the current level of the development of civilization, which requires from a lawyer to use and develop special skills of the self-expression in court. Current issues of the speech for the defense lawyer in the national criminal process are: the capacity to defend the rights and interests of the defendant; the tactics and the specifics of the analysis of the evidence at trial by the defense; the study of the possibility of using methods of the persuasion and the suggestion in the process of the speech; the specificity of the preparation and the speech by a defense lawyer in a jury trial. This research is devoted to the consideration of these and other issues.

The object of the research is a judicial defense speech.

The subject of the research is the compositional elements of the judicial defense speech.

The purpose of the research is to specify the definition and specific traits of the defensive speech in the context of the use of compositional element.

The methodological basis of the research is the dialectical method of cognition of social and legal phenomena.

The theoretical basis of the research consists of the books of national and foreign scientists-lawyers, philologists, philosophers, psychologists.

**Material and methods** .In accordance with the stated purpose, it is necessary to define the definition of the judicial defensive speech. “The oratory is a complex fusion of creativity and a strictly scientific solution, influencing the mind and feelings of the audience” [3, p. 2]. It should be noted that the Russian criminal procedure law does not give us a definition and does not regulate its contents. The argument will be referred to the part 4 of the article 292 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation only says that the participants are not entitled to rely on an evidence which was not considered at the hearing or declared inadmissible.) [2].

**Findings and their discussion.**The analysis of the norms of code of the criminal procedure, giving definition to the defender (article 49 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation) and powers in criminal proceedings (the article 53 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation allows us to define the defensive speech of lawyer as a public statement of a special style made by a lawyer in a court debate about the charges, to convince the judge and the jury of the truth of the collected evidence [2].

In the process of communication, a lawyer has to not only operate with the law, but also to explain, prove and convince. In this regard, the speech and its compositional elements in particular acquire a special significance in the hearing of the case.

Being a complex phenomenon, the composition is in close connection with the criminal procedural laws and the law of logic.

The analysis of available sources on the judicial speech and its composite elements allowed us to identify such key elements as [1]: 1) the introduction 2) the main body 3) the conclusion.

The purpose of the introduction is to focus the court’s attention on the problem, the main body of the judicial speech is aimed at revealing the arguments of the defense. In the main body of the defense speech, a thorough analysis and a detailed assessment of the circumstances of the case.

The conclusion of the defensive speech should be treated as a summary of an entire presentation and an expression of opinion of the defense about the issues what will be discussed during the trial.

Considering that the arguments play a key role in the final decision of the court and jury, the methods of influence aimed at forming a certain position among judges, at conscious and unconscious perception are having a special value. A defense lawyer can use a variety of methods and techniques of language, speech and sound influence, producing the effect of an unconscious suggestion and contributing to the evidence of speech with their competent use and compliance with the ethics of the speech behavior [1]. In the opinion of the author of this research, the use of only logical and rational methods seems to be

mistaken, since it does not remove the psychological barrier for those people who do not want to be convinced.

The author's interpretation of the definition of the judicial defense speech has been formulated. The key elements of the composition of the judicial defense speech have been identified. The purpose of the study has been achieved.

The research has explored the problem of the judicial defensive speech as a way for the self-expression of the lawyer's personality. The judicial defensive speech has been defined as a statement of a special style made by a lawyer during the judicial discussion of the charges. The specific traits of the judicial speech have been differentiated: its composite elements with different purposes and a large number of methods that can be used for a suggestion and a persuasion.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it is necessary to note that the problem discussed in the research contributes to the further study of legal linguistics. We hope that our research will help future lawyers to create a basis for their personal style of the defensive speech.

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## **DISTINGUISHING THE INVOLVEMENT OF A MINOR IN THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME AND THE COMMISSION OF ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIONS FROM RELATED ELEMENTS OF CRIMES**

*E.V. Krutousov*

*Research supervisor: V.E. Bezdel, PhD in Historical sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that crimes committed by minors are particularly dangerous in the structure of crime. According to the official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, in 2020, every twenty-third (4.3%) crime under investigation was committed by minors or with their participation. In 2019, 59.2 thousand crimes were committed by minors and with their participation (11.9%).

The purpose of the article is to analyze the problem of distinguishing the involvement of a minor in the commission of a crime and anti-social behavior from related compositions.

**Material and methods.** When writing the work, the literature on criminal law, legislative materials in the field of criminal law, the criminal code of the

Republic of Belarus, commentary on the criminal code of the Republic of Belarus were used. The article uses the method of analysis, generalization, and comparative law.

**Findings and their discussion.** As a rule, in order to distinguish one crime from another, first you need to compare the elements of the composition of the crimes under consideration. As a rule, in order to distinguish one crime from another, first you need to compare the elements of the composition of the crimes under consideration:

1. The subject of the crime in these articles coincides with both Part 1 and Part 2.

2. The subjective side of both Article 172 of the Criminal Code and Article 173 of the Criminal Code is characterized by an intentional form of guilt.

3. The main object of these crimes is social relations related to ensuring the normal physical development and moral education of minors, and the health of a minor can act as an additional object.

4. The objective side of these crimes is characterized by differences. Therefore, the delineation of the crime under Article 172 of the Criminal Code from the crime under Article 173 of the Criminal Code should be carried out on the objective side of the crime [1, p. 11].

Let's compare the objective side of these crimes. The objective side of the crime under Article 172 of the Criminal Code is characterized by a specific action-involving a minor in the commission of a crime, and in a way - by promises, deception, threats or otherwise [2].

In turn, the objective side of the crime under Article 173 of the Criminal Code is the involvement of a minor in anti-social activities, the forms of which are the systematic use of alcoholic beverages, intoxicating substances, vagrancy or begging [2].

This list is exhaustive, and therefore, the involvement of a minor in other anti-social activities (gambling, administrative offenses, etc.) is not considered a crime.

From the legislative construction "involvement in vagrancy and begging" it follows that the requirement of the law on the involvement of a minor "in the systematic use of alcoholic beverages, intoxicating substances" applies only to these anti-social actions.

For criminal liability for involvement in vagrancy or begging, systematic actions of the guilty person are not required.

Thus, alcoholic beverages are alcoholic products that are produced using ethyl alcohol produced from food raw materials and (or) alcohol-containing food products and do not belong to wine beverages (item 9); alcoholic beverages – food products that are produced with or without the use of ethyl alcohol produced from food raw materials, and (or) alcohol-containing food products, with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 0.5 percent of the volume of finished



products, with the exception of food products in accordance with the list established by the Government of the Republic of Belarus [3, p.244].

In addition, when qualifying an act under Article 173 of the Criminal Code, it is also necessary to distinguish between intoxicating substances and narcotic drugs. Responsibility for involvement in the consumption of the latter is provided for in Article 331 of the Criminal Code "Inducement to use narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances".

Narcotic drugs - substances of synthetic or natural origin, preparations, plants included in the List of Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their Precursors subject to control in the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus, international treaties of the Republic of Belarus [3, p.258].

The drugs that have an intoxicating effect include a mixture of clonidine and alcohol in any percentage, a mixture of diphenhydramine with alcohol in any percentage, a mixture of barbiturates with alcohol in any percentage, chloroform, ether, toluene, chloroethyl, nitrous oxide, alcoholic plant extracts containing tropane group alkaloids (belladonna, Indian datura, etc.), xenon, a mixture of doxylamine succinate with alcohol in any percentage ratio, a mixture of clozapine with alcohol in any percentage ratio, etc. [3, p. 260].

In addition, the list of intoxicating substances is dynamic and when official data on the use of specific substances for the purpose of obtaining an intoxicating effect, as well as cases of abuse and registration of illegal actions with other specific neuroleptics and alcohol, the Permanent Committee for Drug Control makes a decision on these substances and they are included in this List [4, p.233].

**Conclusion.** Thus, it follows from the above that the delineation of the crime provided for in Article 172 of the Criminal Code and Article 173 of the Criminal Code from related crimes should be carried out on the objective side of the crime and on the subject of the crime

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## TYPES AND FORMS OF CORRUPTION

*A.M. Lapekho  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

This article will highlight the main types and forms of corruption. This issue will be considered on the example of a study by Transparency International (a non-governmental international organization for the fight against corruption), which determines the level of corruption around the world, since there is no clear identification of the types and forms of corruption in Belarusian legislation.

The purpose of the study is to identify the main forms and types of corruption and to define differences between them.

**Material and methods.** To write the article, we used the Law of the Republic of Belarus “Anti-Corruption Law”. The methodology is based on methods of analysis and generalization of data on the research topic.

**Findings and their discussion.** Transparency International defines the next types of corruption – “large-scale”, “small-scale” or “administrative” corruption.

1) Large-scale corruption. It tends to occur at the highest levels of the public sphere and at the highest levels in private business. It includes participants who pass (enacting) laws, participate in the political life of society and carry out (implement) decisions of the highest state bodies. It is found where large sums of money often flash. Large-scale corruption is also called political corruption, emphasizing the negative impact of money on political processes, campaigns and political parties [2].

2) Small-scale corruption or administrative corruption. Small-scale, administrative corruption or domestic corruption is everyday corruption at the interface between state institutions and citizens. Small-scale corruption can be considered bribery associated with the implementation of existing laws, rules and regulations – for example, when public officials issue documents only if they receive higher payment than the official price announced for the service [2].

Small-scale corruption also refers to the abuse of power in everyday situations. For example, the traffic police (in Russian – ГАИ) take a fee from taxi drivers in exchange for not being stopped for violating traffic rules. Usually modest amounts of money change hands on a case-by-case basis. However, when small-scale corruption is endemic, it can lead to high costs. It is often unclear where small-scale corruption ends and large-scale corruption begins. For example, political corruption, in addition to the aforementioned functions, can also include vote buying and other forms of small-scale corruption. And minor officials, who demand illegal payments from citizens, do by this way because their leaders demand salary cuts in exchange for hiring them. These managers may have bosses too who, in turn, also demand money from them. This corrupt chain can extend all the way to high-ranking government officials.

Criminal and administrative laws in many countries prohibit various types of corruption. The UN Convention against Corruption, which has also been ratified by the Republic of Belarus, defines which acts are corrupt, which should be included in their legislation by the countries that signed this convention.

Transparency International identifies the following forms of corruption:

1) Bribery – when a person with trusted powers accepts or asks for an undue advantage (money, but also other tangible or intangible values) to perform a particular function, or to perform it in a certain way.

2) Payoff (kickback) usually refers to a payment given in exchange for a contract (for example, a construction company that receives a government contract to build a road or other infrastructure). This payment goes to someone who is involved in the conclusion of the contract.

3) Foreign bribery. Bribery of foreign officials by the private sector is also a crime in many countries. This means that bribes that take place outside the country of origin of the company may be punishable by the authorities of the country of origin. The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions is an important international legal instrument criminalizing foreign bribery, with particular attention to the party giving the bribe (the “supplying party”). The fact that not all countries prohibit such bribery indicates that not all acts of corruption are illegal.

4) Trading in influence or abuse of influence and power – is a form of corruption when, for example, a person exerts improper influence on the decision-making process in the public or private sector in exchange for an improper advantage. Trading in influence is mainly used by people in prominent positions with political power or connections. These people abuse their channels of influence to get money or favor. UNCAC recommends criminalizing this form of corruption, but not all countries do this.

5) Buying votes is an urgent problem, first of all, during the election period, when candidates promise a reciprocal service, a gift, and so on for the votes for them. Buying votes should not be confused with the distribution of items during the election campaign (balloons, matchboxes, etc.), which does not oblige voters to directly vote for a candidate.

6) Looting of the state. According to a study by the World Bank, it is typical for many countries of the former eastern bloc. This phenomenon includes the formation of laws in such a way (including the bribery of legislators), which allows the transfer of state property on conditions harmful to the state into the hands of a certain small group of decision-makers. The plundering of the state cannot, as a rule, be considered an isolated case – it is a well-functioning systemic network in which the interconnection of the political and economic elite can be traced.

7) A conflict of interest is a conflict between an entrusted duty on the one hand and self-interest on the other. For example, a member of parliament on a – health care reform committee might own a stake in a large pharmaceutical

company. The presence of this private interest may unduly affect the fulfillment of the duties assigned to it. Since conflicts of interest create opportunities for corruption, they should be avoided or managed [2].

**Conclusion.** Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that corruption takes different forms and types, and criminals each time find more and more loopholes in the legislation to use power for their personal gain. We also conclude that it is necessary to carry out a significant modernization of legislation, borrowing the experience of advanced Western countries, and also to standardize legislation in accordance with international norms.

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## **PROJEKTAKTIVITÄTEN DER STUDENTEN: TRADITIONEN UND INNOVATIONEN**

*P.D. Lazarev, M.M. Prishchep  
Die wissenschaftliche Leiterin - Skrebneva T. W., PhD (Philologie)  
Witebsker Staatliche P.M. Masherov-Universität  
Witebsk, Republik Belarus*

Die Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften und Sprachkommunikation an der P.M. Masherov-Universität (WGU) ist eine Bildungsstätte, die Möglichkeiten für das Studium vieler Fremdsprachen bietet. Die Studenten können die auf dem Gebiet des Sprachenlernens erworbenen Fähigkeiten in die Praxis umsetzen, aber deren Einführung in die Forschungstätigkeit bleibt relevant. Das Projekt zur Gründung multilingualer Sound-Zeitung «Stimme der Wissenschaft» im Rahmen der integrierten Arbeitsgruppe von Studenten und Schülern «Eigennamen in Zeit und Raum», das im Dezember 2020 realisiert wurde, ist zu einer neuen Form der Darstellung der Ergebnisse eigener Forschungen von Schülern der staatlichen Lehranstalt «Gymnasium № 2 in Witebsk» und Studenten der Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften und Sprachkommunikation [1, p. 150] geworden.

Ziel der Studie ist es, die Erfahrungen in einem innovativen Projekt zu erweitern und zusammenzufassen.

**Material und methoden.** Als Material der Studie diente die elektronische Variante multilingualer Sound-Zeitung «Stimme der Wissenschaft», öffentlich zugänglich auf der Seite «Eigennamen in Zeit und Raum» (<https://vk.com/club199945288>). Die wichtigsten Methoden der Untersuchung

sind die analytische und deskriptive; die Autoren von in der Zeitung enthaltenen populärwissenschaftlichen Artikeln verwendeten eine breite Palette von Forschungs-Methoden: Bestandsaufnahme und Systematisierung der Onyma, Klassifikation, relativ-vergleichende, strukturelle, stilistische, quantitative u.a.

**Ergebnisse und deren Erörterung.** Die multilinguale Tonzeitung «Stimme der Wissenschaft» enthält Artikel in 9 Sprachen: Russisch, Belarussisch, Polnisch, Slowakisch, Englisch, Deutsch, Französisch, Chinesisch, Turkmenisch. Eine Reihe von Artikeln wurde in der Zusammenarbeit von Autoren und Übersetzern aus der Gruppe von Studenten der Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften und Sprachkommunikation vorbereitet. Da die Arbeitsgruppe Teil der Wissenschaftsschule «Aktuelle Probleme der Onomastik» unter der Leitung von Prof A. M. Mesenko ist, sind die Artikel onomastisch orientiert.

Das Autorenkollektiv untersucht folgende Fragen:

1. Besonderheiten der männlichen Namen in Witebsk im Zeitraum 2000 bis 2005.
2. Anthroponymischer Raum der "Gedenkbücher des Gouvernements Witebsk" in der zweiten Hälfte des XIX. – Anfang des XX. Jahrhunderts.
3. Die semantischen Benennungs-Besonderheiten der Objekte in den Siedlungen.
4. Antropoethonyme in der Trilogie der Märchen-Romane von N.N. Nosov über "Nesnaika" („Nichtswisser“).
5. Weibliche Namen in der slowakischen Sprache.
6. Die erste weibliche Künstlerin in China.
7. Namen des turkmenischen Volkes.
8. Militärisch-historische Komponente in der Urbanonymie von Witebsk.
9. Der Psycho-kognitive Aspekt des onomastischen Raums der Artionymie.
10. Sprachliche und extralinguistische Motive der Nominierung der Puppen.
11. Namen von Pflanzen und Tieren in Oikonymikon von Belarus.

Also man sieht, im Fokus der Autoren waren verschiedene Teile des onomastischen Raums: Anthroponymie (in Synchronität und Diachronie), Toponymik (Urbanonymie, Oikonymie, Chortensyonymie), Artionymie, Chremathonymie (die Puppen-Namen), literarische Namenkunde. Da sich die wissenschaftliche Arbeitsgruppe auf den heimatwissenschaftlichen Stoff konzentriert, wird eine Reihe von Artikeln anhand des Onymie-Studiums des Gebiets „Belarussisches Pooserje“ (Seegebiet) ausgeführt und in den Staatssprachen Russisch und Belarussisch vorgestellt.

Der Slogan der Zeitung lautet "Lass die Wissenschaft ertönen". Seine Umsetzung wird durch die Aufnahme in die Struktur des Artikels (nämlich in den Titel) der Audiokomponente erreicht. Um das Verständnis des Textes in einer Reihe von Artikeln (z. B. in Deutsch, Französisch, Chinesisch, Turkmenisch, Slowakisch, usw.) zu erleichtern, wird seine Übersetzung ins Russische bereitgestellt. Die Interaktivität der Zeitung wird durch die

Verwendung von QR-Codes und die Verbindung des Projekts mit der Teil-Gruppe «VKontakte» erreicht. Die Zeitung ist in einem einheitlichen Design gemacht, um sich mit den Artikeln bekannt zu machen, können Sie dem Link folgen: [https://vk.com/doc144523116\\_579530158?hash=e7bc4d69012b1b02e6&dl=8a3bae8978aa048661](https://vk.com/doc144523116_579530158?hash=e7bc4d69012b1b02e6&dl=8a3bae8978aa048661). QR-Code links von der Kopfzeile enthält die Audiodateien (die Artikel werden von den Autoren vorgelesen), QR-Code rechts ist die russische Übersetzung.

**Schlussfolgerung.** Die geleistete Arbeit ist von großer praktischer Bedeutung. In erster Linie fördert es die Popularisierung der onomastischen Wissenschaft an der Fakultät. Wie man weiß, sind Eigennamen eine sehr umfangreiche lexikalische Schicht, die historische, kulturelle, ethnographische, soziologische, psychologische Informationen in Ihrer Semantik sammelt. Darüber hinaus ermöglichte das komplexe Projekt nicht nur die innovative Zusammenfassung der Forschungsergebnisse von Mitgliedern der Arbeitsgruppe, sondern schuf auch die Voraussetzungen für die Bildung der kulturellen, kognitiven, kommunikativen Kompetenzen bei den Studenten.

Es wurde beschlossen, das Projekt, alljährlich zu machen und in das Internet-Format einzusetzen. Seine ausbildende Bedeutung besteht in der Präsentation der Zeitung «Stimme der Wissenschaft» in 9 Sprachen für Studenten der entsprechenden Fachrichtungen während der allgemeinen Fakultätsveranstaltung «Woche der sprechenden Wissenschaft».

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### **TO THE QUESTION «OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES»**

*A.A. Lobanovsky  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Combating crime is a global problem. In the Republic of Belarus, this problem remains urgent, despite the decrease in the number of crimes committed on its territory [1]. In order to solve this problem, the effective organization of the investigation of crimes, on which the result of these activities directly depends, is of particular importance. The organization of the investigation of crimes requires a coherent structure of this activity, requiring a clear understanding of its theoretical aspects, in particular - the concept.

The theoretical issues of organizing the investigation of crimes are devoted to the works of many scientists: R.S. Belkin, S.A. Velichkina, G.A. Gustov, A.V. Dulova, V.D. Zelensky, V.E. Konovalova, A.M. Larina, I.M. Luzgin and

others. They most fully studied issues that relate to the organizational role of investigative versions, planning, organizing investigative actions, the interaction of the investigator and the investigative bodies. The organization and management of the investigation have also been the object of research by many Soviet forensic scientists (for example, L.M. Karneeva and V.I. Klyuchansky), who write in their writings that for a high-quality organization of the investigation, it is necessary to determine the right prerequisites for the normal conduct of the process by the investigator. However, comprehensive modern studies on this topic have not been conducted in the Republic of Belarus. There is no work of scientists reflecting aspects of the organization of the investigation of crimes in accordance with the optimization and reorganization of law enforcement agencies carried out in Belarus. In addition, there is still no consensus among scholars on the concept of the organization of the investigation of crimes. However, a clear understanding of this concept, in our opinion, is a prerequisite for ensuring the effectiveness of these activities. These circumstances underline the relevance of the selected topic.

The purpose of this work is to study and specify the concept of "organization of the investigation of crimes."

**Material and methods.** The most clear ideas about the concept of "organization of the investigation of crimes" are reflected in the works of A.V. Dulov, G.I. Gramovich, A.V. Lapin and others [2], V.E. Konovalova [3], A.M. Larina [4], D.Ya. Mirsky [5]. The works of these scientists served as the theoretical basis of our work. In the course of the study, forensic methods such as induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis, descriptive method were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** It is common knowledge that a crime is a culpably committed socially dangerous act characterized by the signs provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus [6]. Regarding the concept of crime investigation and its organization, there are different perspectives of forensic scientists, which creates an obstacle to the effectiveness of the organization of these activities.

Thus, A.V. Dulov, by the organization of the investigation of crimes, understands the process of streamlining and optimizing the investigation by defining and specifying its goals, determining the forces, means and planning their use, creating conditions for the quality of investigative and other actions [2, p. 273].

A.N. Larin defines the organization of the investigation of crimes as "a rational choice, arrangement and application of the forces, tools and means available to the investigator, the creation and use of optimal conditions for achieving the goals of the proceedings" [4, p. 59].

D.J. Mirsky, under the organization of the investigation of crimes, considers the definition of the scope of investigative actions, operational-search measures and their sequence, forms and methods of public participation in the

investigation, ensuring the possibility of compensation for damage and suppressing attempts by the perpetrator to hide or destroy evidence; Consider the organization only for the initial stage of the investigation [5, p. 42].

V.E. Konovalova refers to the organization of the investigation his planning, the choice of investigative actions and operational-search measures, their combination, the specifics of solving mental problems, the use of NTS, the savings of procedural means [3, p. 340].

From the above definitions, it can be seen that the basis is a set of operational-search measures and the use of specially forensic tools that make it possible to quickly solve crimes. Meanwhile, in our view, the negative side of these definitions is that they do not mention information technology devices that facilitate the disclosure of crimes, which impedes the full accuracy of the correct investigation of crimes.

On the basis of a study of various views on the concept of "organization of the investigation of crimes," in our opinion, it is advisable to include in the definition of "organization of the investigation of crimes the following basic elements that most accurately reflect its essence:

- 1) defining and specifying the objectives of this process,
- 2) rational determination of forces, means, including high information technologies, planning their use,
- 3) determining the scope of investigative actions, operational-search measures and their sequence,
- 4) creation of optimal conditions for high-quality investigation and other actions.

**Conclusion.** Thus, it can be concluded that the organization of the investigation of crimes is a process of streamlining and optimizing the investigation by: 1) determining and specifying its goals, 2) rationally determining forces, means, including high information technologies, planning their use, 3) determining the range of investigative actions, operational-search measures and their sequence, 4) creating optimal conditions for the quality of investigative and other actions.

The proposed concept of organizing an investigation of a crime will undoubtedly contribute to the effectiveness of this activity and reduce the temporary duration of disclosure.

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## THE FORMATION OF BELARUSIAN FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION (1994–1998)

*E. Matsulevich*  
*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov*  
*Vitebsk, Belarus*

A new phase in the development of international relations of the Republic of Belarus began in 1994. In the context of the crisis in relations with Western countries, there have been changes in the principles of cooperation in this area and, as a result, in the foreign policy strategy as a whole.

The purpose of this study is to consider the main foreign policy priorities of the Republic of Belarus in the western direction in the period from 1994 to 1998.

**Material and methods.** The research was carried out on the basis of available sources and archive materials. The methodological footing of the work is based on the principles of historicism, objectivity, consistency, general scientific and special historical methods, as well as the method of discourse analysis and statistical analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** The new Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus was established In December 1998. This decision was made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs U. R. Latypov due to the finall phase of formation of the Belarusian foreign policy as a sovereign independent state [1, p. 283]. The analysis of the foreign Ministry and the Belarusian President statements about the main achievements of the foreign policy from 1994 to 1998 allows to reconstruct the key areas of international activities of the state during this period. In general, these include: the formation of a multi-vector policy, openness to integration processes, maintaining the position of neutrality, promoting the idea of a nuclear-free Europe, protecting belarussian positions [2, p. 227–229; 1, p. 283].

With the instability of Belarus' international contacts with the West after the constitutional crisis of 1996, national foreign policy priorities are emerging in the republic. In relation to the Western European space, they were designated

to the international community during the annual meeting of the heads of government and foreign ministers of the Central European Initiative (CEI) countries on November 8–9, 1996: 1) "to take a worthy place among the European countries", 2) "to participate in working groups on energy, small and medium-sized businesses, transport, ecology, as well as in the working group on vocational education and retraining", 3) "to consider issues of ensuring the transit of electricity through the territory of the republic", 4) "to pay more attention to the problems of eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident" [3, p. 85]. The last two points also met the interests of the West, so they were the "payment" that Belarus offered to the international community for fulfilling the first two conditions for the republic's inclusion in the European processes.

Bilateral cooperation was built within the framework of the concept of the "Good Neighbor" policy, one of the components of which was the prohibition to assess the internal political processes of another sovereign state [4, p. 270]. Belarus' participation in international organizations was declared possible provided that "Belarusian position" and "Belarusian views" were preserved in their activities [2, p. 228]. In this context, it was important to promote the Belarusian idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Central and Eastern Europe, considering it as an alternative security system on the continent and in the world as a whole [5, p. 210], which met the task of removing the threat of NATO to Belarus.

In the context of the global financial crisis, it was in the national interest to include Belarus in the WTO, as well as to cooperate in the field of information technology in order to facilitate a comprehensive analysis of the global economic situation [5, c. 208–209]. In general, the goal at the turn of the millennium was the desire to "increase the practical impact" of foreign policy, meaning its economic effectiveness [1, c. 283]. At the same time, the establishment of stable economic ties was considered by the Belarusian leadership as a basis for the development of political contacts [6, c. 216].

The persistence of disputes between Belarus and the West has influenced the Belarusian approach to cooperation in this area. In particular, the Belarusian attention has increased not to global international trade and economic unions, but to regional cooperation within the CEI, which was considered as "an effective regional association that is an example of successful regional cooperation" [7, p. 345]. An analysis of the number and frequency of official visits and meetings of the President of Belarus at the highest level in 1995–1998 shows that the Western vector, in general, was not the main one in the country's foreign policy (Table 1). In addition, contacts with EU representatives were not carried out at the same level of response (meetings with the business community). Among the advanced European countries, active cooperation was maintained with Germany, established with France, and the focus shifted to Central and South-Eastern Europe and the border countries.

**Table 1**

***Official visits and meetings of the President of the Republic of Belarus at the highest level in 1995-1998.***

With CIS representatives (including regions of the Russian Federation)	With EU representatives	With representatives of Asia
Russia (1995), Ukraine (1995), Moldova (1995), Russia (1996), Russia (1996), Russia (1996), Ukraine (1997), Kazakhstan (1997), Russia (February 23, 1998), 10. Russia (February 24, 1998), 11. Russia (March 24–25, 1998), 12. Russia (May 23, 1998), 13. Russia (October 21–22, 1998), 14. Russia (October 23, 1998), 15. Ukraine (11–12 December, 1998).	German business circles (1996), Austrian business circles (1996), Turkey (1996), Germany (1996), France (1996), Yugoslavia (1998), Lithuania (1998).	Korea (1997), Vietnam (1997), China (1997), India (1997), Syria (1998), Iran (1998), Egypt (1998), Vietnam (1998).

*(Compiled on the basis of: 8, л. 43, 45, 210, 221, 224; 9, л. 1, 5, 12, 22, 26, 91, 124; 10, л. 28–29, 31–32).*

**Conclusion.** With the instability of Belarus' international contacts with the West and the development of the multi-vector principle, the country's national foreign policy priorities are being established. From 1994 to 1998, they were: the priority of economic cooperation, the inclusion of the republic in the European community, subject to mutual respect, and the maintenance of regional security. The conflict with Western countries has led to a shift in the focus of Belarusian attention to the CIS region and Asian states, and in Europe – to the central and south-eastern parts.

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## **RELATIONSHIP OF LEGAL CATEGORIES OF «REFUSAL TO WORK» AND «DISCHARGE FROM WORK» TO THE LEGAL CATEGORY OF «SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT»**

*T.A. Mazurova*

*National Centre of Legislation and Legal Research of the Republic of Belarus  
Minsk, Belarus*

At present, the scope of suspended rights and obligations as well as duties of employer-employee relations are discussed when there appears such a phenomenon as suspension of an employment contract. In this research it is considered the issue of the relationship of legal categories of refusal to work in self-defense and discharge from work to the legal category of suspension of the

employment contract. It will help to show the particular features of the latter category (discharge from work) and define distinguishing marks of the category of suspension of the employment contract in the labor law system.

**Materials and methods.** Scientific methods such as abstracting, generalization and comparison have been used in the article. Several selected individual features of the state of the obligation to carry out work in case of refusal to work in self-defense and in case of discharge from work have been compared. The possibility of including the first two categories into a more general concept – suspension of the employment contract – has been considered.

O.L. Nikhaichyk who studies the issue of self-defense in labour law associates the refusal to work within self-defense of labour rights to suspension of one term of the employment contract, «in particular, the employee's obligation to carry out his employment duties» [1, p.56].

According to the opinion of the distinguished scientists A.M. Lushnikov and M.V. Lushnikova, « discharge from work is, by its legal character, suspension ... of implementation of the labour function by an employee...» [2, p.335]. Although an employee's discharge from work can be made via suspension of employer-employee relation when the employer refuses to fulfill his obligations regarding the provision of employment and at the same time – payment of salary [3, p.17–18]. Besides, other rights and obligations of the parties that are not directly related to carrying out the labour function (except for the obligations on salary) are supposed to remain in an active state (the employee may be granted labor leave or, for example, he may participate in the discussion of the draft of the collective employment agreement). It should be noted that refusal to work (including the collective one) and discharge from work are legal circumstances in the law of some countries (for example, in the law of the Republic of Moldova, earlier – in the law of the Republic of Estonia). These circumstances can cause the suspension of the employment contract.

**Findings and their discussion.** It should be emphasized that scientists often stand for the suspension of an employment contract via the suspension of the conditions for the provision (carrying out work) and receipt (payment) of salary. Being cited most in the studies concerning the suspension of the employment contract, L. Yu. Bugrov notes that it is precisely with the suspension of the two main components visible in the content of the employment contract that the suspension of the employment contract should be related. These main components are the employer's obligation to provide an employee with employment and the employer's obligation to pay an employee for work [4, p.122].

In this connection, interestingly, that some researchers call an employee's refusal to work in self-defense and discharge from work as types (forms) of suspension of the employment contract [4, p.114; 2, p.335; 5, p.97; 6, p.72–73 and others]. The others purposefully define them, either by not allowing the expediency of using the concept of suspension of the employment contract in legal proceedings at all (I.G. Vorobjev) [7, p.26–27], or by pointing out that the

employment contract is valid upon discharge from work since the employer retains the obligation to maintain salary in some cases and when getting another employment, the employee can be registered only as a part-time worker (Yu.V. Penov) [8, p.510]. The first mentioned group of scientists define the types of suspension of the employment contract according to the scope of suspended rights and obligations.

We take the view that discharge from work as well as refusal to work is *the suspension of the employment contract execution to a certain degree*, they are also a form of implementation of the labour rights by the participants of employer-employee relations (including the parties to the employment contract). These are active actions of the parties to the employment contract. They have the property of protection against illegal actions of the other party to the contract, stimulating the return of the other party to good faith counter-performance.

One should make difference between suspension of the employment contract execution and suspension of the employment contract in all. The latter legal category has a more general meaning and purpose. Here, the suspension of the obligation to carry out work (the employee's right to carry out work according to a certain labour function and the employer's obligation to provide with such work) occurs for objective reasons. These reasons «outweigh» the obligation to carry out work under this employment contract (for example, the need to participate in competitions as a part of the development of the professional qualities of an athlete). The suspension of the obligation to carry out work is exercised together with the suspension of all the obligations of an individual employer-employee relation of a particular employee with a particular employer.

**Conclusion.** 1. An employee's refusal to work and his discharge from work in cases envisaged by the Labour Code of the Republic of Belarus are the suspension of execution of some of the terms of the employment contract by their nature.

2. One should make difference between suspension of the employment contract execution and suspension of the employment contract.

3. At present the issue of considering refusal to work (including the collective one) and discharge from work as forms of suspension of an employment contract remains controversial.

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## **FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHONEMIC PROCESSES IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH GENERAL UNDERDEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD LEVEL**

*A.A. Meshcheryakova , N. G.Savelieva  
Vladimir State University named after  
Alexander and Nicholay Stoletov  
Vladimir, Russia*

The problem of studying phonemic processes in children with general speech underdevelopment of the third level is very important, since without speech hearing, which is responsible for recognizing phonemes, there can be no perception, generation of sounds, words, sentences, and coherent speech. Almost all speech defects, including general speech underdevelopment, have a violation of phonemic processes in their structure, which negatively affects not only oral (impressive and expressive), but also written speech. [2]

The aim of our study is to study the formation of phonemic processes in older preschoolers with the third level of general speech underdevelopment.

The role of phonemic processes in correcting the general underdevelopment of speech of the third level is great, since their violation leads to defects in phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar. [1]

The development of phonemic functions in the process of ontogenesis goes through certain stages of its development. By the age of two, the formation of the phonemic hearing of a child with normal intellectual and speech development is mostly completed, he distinguishes by ear all the phonemic subtleties of the speech of the adults around him. At the same time, thanks to the early development of phonemic hearing, the child first learns to distinguish between various phonetic elements of speech, their exact auditory representations, which become a regulator for the development of these elements in his own pronunciation.

Therefore, the development of this component of speech is one of the most important tasks of the speech development of older preschoolers, as it allows you to create the necessary prerequisites for teaching children to read and write and helps prevent possible violations in the formation of further written speech, which ensures the relationship with the next stage in the education system in accordance with the federal state educational standard for preschool education.

To identify the level of development of phonemic processes, an experimental study was conducted on the basis of the Municipal Budget preschool Educational Institution of Vladimir "Child Development Center – Kindergarten No. 24". For the experimental work, 10 children of senior preschool age (6 years) were selected with the conclusion general speech underdevelopment of the third level.

**Material and methods.** For the survey, we used the following manuals: Volodina V. S. "We speak correctly" Album on speech development, Inshakova O. B. "Album for a speech therapist", Volkovskaya T. N. Illustrated method of speech therapy examination.

A survey of the formation of phonemic processes in older preschool children with the third level of general speech underdevelopment was conducted, for which several methods were used: the method of V. S. Volodina, "We speak correctly" album on speech development. Inshakova O. B. Album for a speech therapist", illustrated method of speech therapy examination, proposed by Volkovskaya T.N.

**Findings and their discussion.** Tasks for the examination of phonemic processes were selected from each method. It includes 5 blocks of special tasks. Each child was examined individually, and the stimulus material (pictures) was also used.

The first block: the state of phonemic perception (auditory-pronunciation differentiation of sounds).

In the experimental group, the majority of preschoolers, when differentiating by hearing sounds mixed in pronunciation, have single errors that are corrected independently. At the same time, it was difficult for children to distinguish by ear and play different syllables with oppositional sounds.

The second block: the state of simple (elementary) phonemic analysis. Most children correctly identified the presence or absence of a given sound in a word. The difficulty for them was to distinguish the initial stressed vowel, the consonantal sound in the word. The selection of the initial stressed vowel, consonant sound from the word was performed in slow motion and only with the help of a speech therapist.

The third block: the state of complex phonemic analysis. When determining the place and number of sounds in a word more often, both tasks were performed incorrectly.

The fourth block: the state of phonemic synthesis. Most children did not compose a word from a given number of sounds, and when composing words from sounds given in a broken sequence, significant help from a speech therapist was required.



The fifth block: the state of phonemic representations. When selecting a word for a given sound, as well as when selecting a word that will begin with the same sound as the named one, the help of a speech therapist was required.

**Conclusion.** Thus, phonemic processes in children of the senior preschool level with the general underdevelopment of speech of the third level are formed unevenly. The majority of such phonemic processes are not sufficiently developed for further education in school, and this gives the right to suggest the need to optimize the process of their development. Attention is drawn to the indistinct differentiation of phonemes by ear, as phonemic perception, analysis, synthesis and representation, is at low and medium levels in one's own and in someone else's speech. Children are not prepared for the elementary forms of sound analysis and synthesis. They do not have enough phonemic representations. The basis for correcting violations of phonemic processes in older preschool children with general speech underdevelopment of the third level is timely diagnosis and correctional and developmental work, taking into account the compensatory capabilities of each child.

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## PATRIOTISM

*O.Yu. Mukha, K.Yu. Gumennikova  
Belarusian National Technical University  
Minsk, Belarus*

Whenever you hear the word “patriotism”, what does it mean to you? It might evoke a sense of strong appreciation for your country. Or, perhaps it makes you think of all of the freedoms associated with being a country citizen. The main thing is that these feelings and sentiments are shared with others throughout the nation.

Are you patriotic? Should you be patriotic? Should you encourage others to be patriotic? These are the questions that worry authors of the book “Ethics of patriotism” (Kleinig, Keller, Primoratz, 2015). These questions arise in every corner of our country nowadays. When you meet friends, when you go to work, when you listen to the news, everywhere you could hear the topics connected with your country's patriotism, symbolism, protests, prisons, and heroes and so on and so forth.

First and foremost it's better to reveal the term patriotism, meanings of this word and what different scientists say about it. And after have a look at what young Belarusian man and woman say about patriotism.

*“Patriotism is feeling of attachment and commitment to a country, nation, or political community”* says Andrea Baumeister in her article in Britannica. Sometimes the words patriotism and nationalism are used as synonyms, says Maurizio Viroli (Viroli, 1995). And he stresses that they can and must be distinguished. The language of patriotism has been used over centuries to strengthen or invoke love of the political institutions and the way of life that sustain the common liberty of a people, that is love of the republic; the language of nationalism was forged in late eighteenth-century Europe to define or reinforce the cultural, linguistic, and ethnic oneness and homogeneity of a people.

Kleingeld (Kleingeld, 2000) sees three main types of patriotism: civic, nationalist and trait-based ones.

In civic patriotism the citizens are regarded as free and equal individuals who are united in their pursuit of a common political good. Civic patriotism is the love of their shared political freedom and the institutions that sustain it. Nationalist patriotism does not focus on the political commonwealth in which one is a citizen, but on the national group to which one belongs. Trait-based one is the love of one's country that results from reflection on or direct appreciation of its qualities. I may come to love my country because it is beautiful; because my personal identity is connected with it in a positive way; because it enables me to live comfortably; because it has laws that promote my well-being; or because I recognize its laws as just or my fellow citizens as virtuous (Kleingeld, 2000).

Concerning all the approaches to the term definition we decided to ask the students at University what they think of patriotism. Would they like to have such a course as “Patriotism” at University? Of course, their answers are conditioned by the current situation in Belarus. Anyway it gives more interest, more inspiration to find out the results.

**Material and methods.** The research method was a survey. The survey was conducted at BNTU (Belarusian National Technical University) among the first and second year students in October-November 2020. The students answered anonymously. We only can take into account their age and gender.

Total number of participants - 45.

The number of male participants - 31.

The number of female participants - 14.

Age – between 17-19 (1 person – 21 years old)

The survey consisted of 2 questions:

1. What is patriotism for you?
2. Would you like to have such a course (maybe a small one) as “Patriotism” at University?

**Findings and their discussion.** According to the survey 29% (13 participants) voted for and 71% (32 participants) against having the course “Patriotism”. Among 29 percent there are 9 young men and 4 young ladies. And among 71 percent there are 22 young men and 10 young ladies.

### *Votes for and against the course "Patriotism" at University*

Total number	For the course		Against the course	
45	13 (29%)		32 (71%)	
	male	female	male	female
13	9	4		
32			22	10

#### *The reasons students gave in favour of the course:*

Yes, because it would be an excellent solution for those who have not decided yet, they are patriots or not. But in connection with this political situation, there might be those students who would treat this subject with disrespect. (male, 17 y.o.)

Yes, but the course should be introduced as a list of what every person of the state can be proud of, acquaintance with traditions. (female, 18 y.o.)

Living in a country that is not a post-Soviet space - yes, I would study this subject. However, in our country, it would be a simple imposition of ideas about the "great past" and false "achievements" of our country. (male, 18 y.o.)

#### *The reasons against the course were:*

I think that at University this is not a very necessary subject. Perhaps this would be appropriate in a kindergarten or elementary school. Adults, I think, have already formed patriotism and this course will be a little superfluous. (female, 17 y.o.)

No. If the country by its achievements does not generate a feeling of patriotism in the hearts of people, then teaching patriotism will definitely not work. And if on the contrary they have it, then there is no point in teaching. (male, 17 y.o.)

You cannot instill patriotism in a person if he did not have it before. And since all people are different and everyone has their own thoughts about the country in which they live, there would be a lot of disagreements and misunderstandings. (female, 18 y.o.)

Some students didn't give any reasoning, so these are the most interesting answers among simply yes or no.

#### *Let's have a look at some of the student's definitions of patriotism.*

At first we mention the ideas of the students who voted yes for the course.

"Patriotism is a quality of a person who loves his country, his president, is proud of it, as well as any mention of his country. Patriotism is something that cannot be taken away from a person by force, if it was born, and then it is difficult to get rid of it, because you cannot stop loving your country, traditions, and cities." (male, 17 y.o.)

"Patriotism is still an incomprehensible concept to me. I am still too young to understand all this. And for 18 years I have not faced this to say that I somehow relate to it." (male, 18 y.o.)

"Patriotism is love for the Motherland, love for the heritage of ancestors, love for your compatriots and the desire to do everything for the prosperity of

your country, its improvement. Patriotism is, first of all, the most valuable "resource" for the state, because thanks to it, love for the country, changes for the better, the development of service sectors, the cultural sphere (literature, architecture, painting, music) are possible." (female, 18 y.o.)

And now let's have a look at ideas of those who said no.

"Patriotism is love for the Motherland. Studying the history of your country. Purchase of goods made in your country. Travel without leaving the borders of your country." (male, 17 y.o.)

"Patriotism is loyalty and dedication to the state. Love for the howling country. In different actions, the manifestation of patriotism is different. Everyone should be aware of their point of view, since the entire life path of a person will depend on this. In our country, I am no longer a patriot. I love my country, but I hate state power, etc." (male, 18 y.o.)

For me, patriotism is love for the Motherland in its various manifestations, such as defending the state and its position in the UN, serving the Motherland in the armed forces not under duress, but voluntarily, assistance and the creation of charitable organizations, including being outside the homeland, etc. (male, 18 y.o.)

**Conclusion.** According to the survey we can say that the students are quite aware of the term and the meaning of what patriotism is. And if we speak about having such a subject we should consider what kind of patriotism we would teach and how it influences the students' life now and in the future.

It would be nice to finish our paper with the words from the poem "Let America Be America Again" by Langston Hughes:

O, let my land be a land where Liberty  
Is crowned with no false patriotic wreath,  
But opportunity is real, and life is free,  
Equality is in the air we breathe.

That's the best kind of patriotism we can hope for (Weistheimer, 2006).  
And it is so vital for our country nowadays.

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## LEGAL ASPECTS OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

*I.V. Nikolayeva*  
*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"*  
*Vitebsk, Belarus*

Investments are an integral part of market relations. They serve as a powerful source of renewal of production activities, one of the important criteria for its economic growth, an effective means for increasing competitiveness, expanding and deepening positions in the world economy. Investment activity is an important factor in the socio-economic development of the country. The effectiveness of the implementation of investment relations emerging in the state largely determines the investment attractiveness of the state for the inflow of both foreign investment and the mobilization of domestic.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the legal aspects of investment activities in the Republic of Belarus and determine the main directions for improving the legislative regulation of investments.

**Material and methods.** The research is based on the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Belarus in the field of investment activities. Both general scientific and specific scientific methods of cognition (formal legal, comparative legal) were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** Analyzing the development of legislation in the field of investment activity in the Republic of Belarus, we believe that it has gone through four stages:

1) at the first stage (1991–2000), the formation of investment legislation takes place in connection with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated May 29, 1991 No. 824-XII "On investment activity in the Republic of Belarus", which consolidates the concept of investment activity, and the main elements investment activity, and the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On foreign investments in the territory of the Republic of Belarus" [1];

2) at the second stage (2001–2013), the development of investment legislation is carried out in the form of codification – the adoption of the Investment Code of the Republic of Belarus, which not only combined into one legal act the laws of the Republic of Belarus "On foreign investments" and "On investment activities in the territory of the Republic Belarus ", but introduced a number of new rules governing investment activities. It was envisaged to create the same legal conditions and guarantees for both domestic and foreign investors. The main direction of investment activity has become the accumulation of capital in the industrial sectors of the national economy with the active involvement of investments in high-tech industries; the code defines the fundamental norms for state support of such industries. Thus, the code declares support for the innovative development of the industrial sector [2];

3) at the third stage (2014 – present) – relations related to the implementation of investment activities in the territory of the Republic of Belarus are governed by the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Investments" adopted on July 12, 2013 and entered into force on January 24, 2014. It replaced the current Investment Code of the Republic of Belarus, adopted by the House of Representatives on May 30, 2001 and approved by the Council of the Republic on June 8, 2001. This law is primarily focused on consolidating the basic legal framework for investment and ensuring investment guarantees, detailed and expanded rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of investors, their legal protection. In addition, these relations are governed by other acts of legislation of the Republic of Belarus, including international treaties of the Republic of Belarus, as well as investment treaties with the Republic of Belarus [3].

The main issues that should be paid attention to when increasing the attractiveness of the Republic of Belarus for investment can be summarized as follows.

1. The accession of the Republic of Belarus to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Individuals and Legal Entities of Other States (Washington, 1965) will create a favorable investment climate in our country, since when implementing investment projects, foreign investors must be provided with an appropriate international legal protection in case of disputes.

2. Taking into account the rule-making experience of foreign countries, it is necessary to adopt the state concept of foreign investment activity in the Republic of Belarus, which would determine the place of foreign investment in the economic development of the country, the state strategy and state policy in this area and which, first of all, would ways to increase the stability of insurance, taxation, currency regulation, contained a differentiated approach and took into account the priority of industries and spheres of the economy and the dynamics of their development.

3. The system of insurance of investment risks of the Republic of Belarus requires restructuring and further development, it is necessary to improve the legal framework for its functioning. Given the advantages and disadvantages of public and private insurance, the envisaged insurance system should include public and private insurance.

4. There is a need for the Republic of Belarus to participate in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, as well as to cooperate with foreign organizations that insure investment risks, including through the conclusion of bilateral agreements on investment protection. In the conditions of the Republic of Belarus, three types of investment risk insurance may imply both the creation of a non-state (private) organization (or organizations) and the establishment of a state organization for investment risks insurance.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the reform of legislation in investment activity took place in the Republic of Belarus consistently and was carried out in accordance

with the main programs of the country's socio-economic development. At the moment, sufficient prerequisites have been created to increase the volume of attracted foreign investment in the state economy. The recommendations formulated can contribute to the activation of investment activity in the Republic of Belarus.

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## THE PROBLEM OF HEAVY TRAFFIC AND CONGESTIONS IN MINSK, KIEV AND MOSCOW

*O. Piatetskaia, V. Kurnevich*  
*Belarusian National Technical University*  
*Minsk, Belarus*

Every driver, passenger, pedestrian and cyclist understands that any road is the artery of the city. Billions of people use routes in urban areas on a regular basis. These engineering structures let them travel to different districts, visit interesting places or just enjoy walking. The road problem is very relevant and topical nowadays, because a lot of people come across heavy traffic in large cities every day.

In this paper we aim to evaluate the importance and scale of road problems, to compare some large cities in terms of heavy traffic, and to find possible solutions.

**Material and methods.** To achieve this aim we have chosen three cities to compare: Minsk, Kiev and Moscow. Having analyzed general layouts of these urban areas [1;2;3], some architecture internet sites[7;8] and articles[6;10], we have made up a list of common and individual road traffic problems and found some solutions to them.

**Findings and their discussion.** First of all, it is necessary to discuss the roots of the problems. It should be noticed, that traffic difficulties in the cities mentioned above appeared in the 1930s, when the Soviet government approved general layouts. Minsk general layout was confirmed in 1933-1936 and was applied after the World War II only (in 1946) [1], Kiev grand design was adopted in 1936 and put into work after WWII (from 1946 to 1949) [2]. Moscow

overall plan was approved in 1931, was ready only in 1935 [3]. All these projects had one thing in common: they were similar to each other (central - radial system of roads). So, these facts caused several challenges in road construction.

The first problem common for all the three cities is the increasing number of cars. Today 812 000 vehicles are registered in Minsk [7]. Every year the number of cars is growing by 35 000, and more than 400 000 are in the streets. Nowadays, 7 million cars are registered in Moscow [5] and nearly 1 million – in Kiev [8].

Another problem, the cities have to overcome is transit transport that goes via their central parts [1; 2; 4]. In the case of Minsk, we should mention that, in order to get from one district to another, one have to travel via the city center, namely through the intersection of two main avenues – Nezavisimosti avenue and Pobediteley avenue. It is also possible to choose the second ring road, but the distance is significant.

The next problem is typical of Minsk only. Numerous intersections are T-shaped. In order to get from one motorway, to another vehicles have to appear on Nezavisimosti avenue and then turn to the right direction [1].

One more peculiarity is widespread. The main streets do not have bypasses. According to the cities' layouts, there are no alternative routings, where vehicles can navigate around congestion on the avenue [1; 2; 3].

But we should say that each of enumerated issues has at least one solution. The first way out is obvious: it is necessary to develop suburban areas. Due to this, the population of the cities is expected to decrease. Today there are 6 satellite towns near Minsk, 7 – near Kiev and 17 – near Moscow [6; 10].

Another solution is to create one more ring road. There are five ring roads in Moscow: three – around the city and two – in the city center [3; 4]. Minsk and Kiev lag behind [1; 2].

One more solution for Minsk is to make the city center pedestrian. Minsk is one of European capitals with so few pedestrian streets. It is really possible to make the central part of Neazavisimosti Avenue free from cars. In 2007 the architect Vladimir Papruga analyzed the master plan of Minsk and suggested possible solutions to all our transport problems. Pobediteley avenue goes around Sports Palace, crosses the Svislach, runs between Troitski house and Troitski place, crosses Nezavisimosti avenue near the circus and goes to Partisan avenue. The city center is free from north – south transit traffic. The parking facility is built behind the Palace of Sports and is able to provide parking space for vehicles all around the building [9].

**Conclusion.** We have to admit, that modern cities face everyday traffic challenge. There are several methods and ways to improve the situation, but they are not universally applicable. And creating ring roads around them and parallel streets for helping big avenues is a temporary solution to the problem, unfortunately. This method almost does not work in Moscow. Minsk and Kiev



are not so large-scale. That is why, from our point of view, these solutions can be realized, but the central – radial system of cities and the growth of population, vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians will generate new challenges. So our architects and town planners will have to find new ways out in the future.

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## **THE CONCEPT OF HERITAGE IN THE SYSTEMS OF LAW AND HUMANITIES**

*S.A. Pilyak*

*The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public  
Administration under the President of the Russian Federation  
Moscow, Russia*

The concept of cultural heritage is traditionally considered as a philosophical and cultural category. At the same time, this term, the meaning of which is clear in the context of art history, architecture, and museology, does not have a clear interpretation in philosophical understanding. Due to the fact that the concept of cultural heritage has not yet received a single interpretation, in the framework of this study, it is proposed to consider different views on the interpretation of this concept.

**Material and methods.** For the museologist [5], cultural heritage is a set of cultural objects that reflect the stages of development of society and are perceived by society as values that are subject to preservation and actualization, mainly in the conditions of a museum. For the culturologist, this is a part of the material and spiritual culture created by past generations, which has stood the test of time and is passed down to generations as something valuable and revered. Cultural heritage is also interpreted as the main form of cultural preservation [4]. As a result, each field has its own set of author's definitions, which acquire meaning only in the context of a particular branch of scientific knowledge. Cultural heritage sites are symbols and testimonies of past eras. Heritage monuments are able to tell about the civilizations and historical and cultural images of the past [1]. The words of D. S. Likhachev that "it is extremely important to feel yourself in history are relevant. This feeling is helped by cultural and historical monuments" [2]. There are other interpretations of the fundamental terms. Among others, there are the following definitions: "Inheritance – what the past leaves us; heritage-what we take from the past and use as property, and the value of cultural heritage – what we choose from cultural heritage for use and storage for the future" [6].

Modern researchers pay close attention to the concept of value [3]. A cultural value recognized by a certain society is also an instrument of communication of this society. It is this characteristic that determines the importance of popularizing cultural heritage, including supranational ones: the more significant number of people recognize the value of an object, the more likely it is to be preserved for future generations.

This concept is of particular importance in the context of current international and domestic law. The formation of the meaning of the concept of "cultural value" is directly related to the processes of large – scale loss of cultural values, namely, with armed conflicts. After each major world war, society and the state realize the need to improve legislation in the field of preserving cultural values and cultural heritage.

**Findings and their discussion.** On April 24, 1863, Order No. 100, better known as the Lieber Code, was published in the United States. The Act subsequently became the basis for many international treaties. The document established the obligations of the opponents during the military conflict to protect works of art and the need to resolve the issue of restitution of cultural property in the event of their movement outside the borders of the States. Later, by the end of the 1880s, two theses in the field of protection of cultural property were formulated in regulatory documents. First, the defending party must refrain from using cultural property for military purposes. Secondly, when planning and conducting military operations, the command must know and take into account the places of concentration of cultural values.

Then the legal framework for the protection of cultural property was improved in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. Here, for the first time,

the provisions on the awareness of the Contracting Parties of the prohibition on the deliberate seizure, destruction and damage of cultural objects, monuments, works of art and science were taken into account.

Later, the creation of a system of measures for the protection of cultural heritage objects in the period between the two world wars was reflected in the signing in 1935 by a number of States of the Treaty on the Protection of Institutions Serving the Purposes of Science and Art, as well as Historical Monuments. The document became known as the Roerich Pact. The document contains provisions related to the protection of monuments in both wartime and peacetime. According to the provisions of the act, cultural heritage is limited to historical monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions.

In 1945, the Charter of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was adopted in London. The activities of UNESCO involve taking care of the preservation and protection of the world heritage of humanity. The next step in creating a system of acts for the protection of cultural heritage was the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted in The Hague in 1954, according to which cultural property is considered movable and immovable property that is of great importance for the cultural heritage of each people, and their protection is understood as protection and respect for them.

In the further development of international law in the field of cultural values and cultural heritage led to the adoption by the UNESCO in 1978 Recommendations on the protection of movable cultural property Convention for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage (2001), Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage (2003) and the Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions (2005).

**Conclusion.** Culture and art form the fundamental basis of Russia's sovereignty. Works of art, as well as objects of cultural heritage, are visible symbols of the statehood, history, military and labor glory of the country. Naturally, the use of these symbols has a special method in the state refraction, which is a significant part of the state cultural policy. Improving the interpretation of the concepts of cultural heritage and cultural value and their reflection in normative acts is the key to further humanitarian development.

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## **FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN FINANCING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS BASED ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERHIPS (PPP)**

*A.V. Piskareva  
Murom Branch of Vladimir State University named after  
Alexander and Nicholas Stoletov  
Murom, Russia*

Today the state needs resources to ensure the development of the regions. Interaction with private business can assist in the implementation of large-scale projects, modernizing infrastructure, contributing to territorial and regional development. This aspect determines the relevance of the study.

To overcome the unstable socio-economic development, it is necessary to pursue a well-founded policy in the field of infrastructural modernization, which makes it possible to switch to technological modernization and innovative forms of management.

The aim of the work is to study foreign experience in financing projects based on public-private partnership for its further use in the Russian Federation.

**Findings and their discussion.** The results of the OECD report determine that the global need for new infrastructure assets by 2030 will amount to 90 trillion. dollars USA [1], and the annual investment should be from 6 trillion. dollars USA. At the same time, the total investment in infrastructure assets is equal to 3 trillion. dollars USA. Thus, the annual infrastructure deficit reaches 50%. The need for annual investment in a number of developing countries in the period from 2014 to 2020 is 836 billion dollars. USA or 6.1% of current GDP [2].

At the same time, in order to reduce the backlog, the total expenditures on the implementation of investment projects in the Russian Federation should be about 4-5% of GDP, and an even larger amount will be required for acceptable economic growth rates [2].

Foreign countries use public-private partnership (PPP) in financing infrastructure projects - interaction between the state and business on the basis of an agreement on joint activities on mutually beneficial terms to achieve goals in the distribution of risks and responsibilities using joint resources and competencies.

In 1992, a “private financial initiative” was formed in Great Britain, where non-state enterprises invested in the construction of various social facilities [5], and at this time PPP is being implemented in a consortium form.

In Germany, PPP was used in the early 90s. XX century, then there were institutions of partnership, developing proposals to improve the efficiency of interaction with private capital. Today, there is a tendency to create special councils to support PPP institutions [6].

PPP in France is actively aimed at education, health care, sports, construction of social facilities, roads. Cooperation is in the form of a concession, where the share of responsibility of the private sector is 75%.

For the USA and Canada, PPP is an effective part of government planning. At the same time, state support is aimed at education, transport, space, the environment, innovation, financially encouraging the initiative of the private sector and licensing the right to use scientific achievements. The HRC is responsible for the infrastructure of state, local and municipal authorities [7].

Foreign experience of using PPP determines similar aspects in the interaction between the state and private business: long-term contractual agreement; incomplete transfer of ownership of assets to private capital; control of public sector costs; the responsibility of the private sector contractor for the design, construction, financing, maintenance of the facility; state control over the provision of services; direct cash flow to the private sector from a project or government.

PPP improves the competitive qualities of the national economy. Infrastructure determines the competitiveness of the economy and also improves the well-being of the population. At the same time, significant results are achieved with the leading role of the state in solving the problems of infrastructural modernization, while directing private capital.

**Conclusion.** Thus, foreign experience proves that a competent distribution of resources contributes to effective economic growth. At the same time, the state records various dangers for the economy and examines the directions of investment activity of private capital in the implementation of PPP projects, using various methods of stimulating business in infrastructure projects.

The central problem of the implementation of PPP projects is the correct and competent choice of defining priorities, where the main task of state regulation will be to achieve favorable results.

The growth in the profitability of the directions of the implementation of the policy of infrastructure projects and the effect of the multiplier effect of investments lead to results, for the achievement of which it is necessary to use fiscal and monetary policies, to implement such projects that contribute to the greatest increase in employment and the attraction of business entities. However, low profitability of infrastructure projects, significant financial resources for investment and risks minimize the involvement of businesses in participating in PPPs. A key aspect also in this matter is to ensure the

implementation of an active policy in the field of infrastructure and an intensive search for new sources of financing for infrastructure projects.

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## **PROBLEMATIC ISSUES OF PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF CITIZENS BY A LAWYER**

*M.A. Pligovka  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The Belarusian legal profession, as well as the entire justice system in general, having deep historical roots and traditions, has passed a long and difficult path of its development. Changes in the political system and economic relations, the acquisition of true sovereignty by our republic led to the implementation of judicial and legal reform, the democratization of all institutions of society and the state, including the bar, an increase in the number of lawyers, their specialization, and increased professionalism. Now it is important to preserve and multiply all the valuable things that have been acquired along the way, to ensure full compliance of professional and ethical standards of advocacy with international legal standards.

At the same time, the Belarusian legislation requires further development and improvement. Currently, there are many problematic issues that need to be resolved at the legislative level.

Purpose: identification of existing problems on the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens by a lawyer.

**Material and methods.** When writing the work, the literature on criminal law, legislative materials in the field of criminal law, the criminal Procedure code of the Republic of Belarus, Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, commentary on the criminal code of the Republic of Belarus were used.

Methods: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, and comparative and historical methods.

**Findings and their discussion.** Currently, the participation of a lawyer in criminal proceedings is becoming more effective. Proper legal regulation of the lawyer's investigation as a procedure (by analogy, for example, with the United States) will ensure the adversarial nature of the pre-trial proceedings, which will benefit the cause of justice.

One of the problems that in practice makes it difficult to implement the principle of equality of the parties is that the court must first familiarize itself with all the materials of the criminal case collected by only one party. But in this case, if there is equality of the parties, the prosecution has the unconditional right to present to the court any set of evidence and persons necessary for research in the framework of the judicial investigation, and the defense party can exercise this same right only under the condition. The defense party, which has in principle equal rights to independently form a list of its defense witnesses and other necessary persons (for example, a specialist, expert, etc.), is legally and virtually deprived of this right at the stage of the preliminary investigation. The implementation of such vested rights, which has, of course, is the prosecution in the future becomes conditional when it is at trial stage, a statement petitions (satisfaction or dissatisfaction depends on the views of stakeholders and the court) [1].

Legislative correction of this contradiction can be carried out by analogy with the Russian Code of Criminal Procedure. In accordance with part 4 of article 217 of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation, at the end of the review Alvina with heater and his counsel with the criminal case materials, the investigator finds out they have a need for invitations in court for questioning and confirm the position of the defense witnesses, experts, specialists. The indictment is accompanied by a list of persons to be summoned to the court session by the prosecution and the defense, indicating their place of residence and (or) location. A similar norm should also take place in the criminal legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Certain provisions of the laws of the Republic of Belarus "On State Registration of Immovable Property, Rights to it and transactions with it", "On Postal Communications" and "On Notaries and Notarial activities" also need to be adjusted. These legislative acts do not provide for the obligations of notaries, postal operators and organizations for the state registration of real estate and rights to it to provide documents (information, information) to applicants in connection with the provision of legal assistance. The noted legislative gaps are

used in practice as a basis for refusing to provide the necessary documents (information, information) to advocates upon their requests. Therefore, the procedure for the implementation by lawyers of the right provided for in paragraph 3 of Part 2 of Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Advocacy and Advocacy in the Republic of Belarus "[3] needs to be specified at the legislative level. A clearer definition of the procedure of the execution of an offsetting this law will create for lawyers real opportunity to get information about the notarial acts, aggregated information about belonging to a particular person rights to immovable property, on personal data of users of postal services, on mail and their content.

Another problem that needs to be addressed at the legislative level is the lack of real control over the content of the protocol-the only procedural document drawn up during the trial, a document that is the only source containing the entire set of evidence necessary for making a final decision on the case. In the existing regulatory regulation of the criminal process, control is so-called follow-up, when the protocol can be entered only after the end of the trial and sentencing. Comments submitted to the court after five days after the signing of the short protocol, the protocol, by the court considering economic cases are not considered and are returned to the person who submitted them. Even if all the comments in whole or in a certain part are satisfied by the judge, he is no longer legally able to make appropriate adjustments to the sentence passed and announced.

A possible way out of this logical contradiction, which has existed for quite a long time, is to shift the nature of control over the content of the trial record from the subsequent to the preliminary one, i.e., to the preliminary one. you need to make changes to the CPC, which has provided the duty of the court in the proceedings on the merits to provide parties to review the record of the hearing at the end of the trial, but before the stage of judicial debate, the parties are required to prepare their speeches in the debate based on the material received, produced and tested in the current trial.

From January 1, 2021, the course of each session of the court of economic affairs of the first instance with the participation of persons participating in the case and other participants in the economic process, as well as the course of each individual procedural action of the court considering economic cases of the first instance outside the session, is recorded using audio or video recording and drawing up a short protocol in writing, which practically replaces the technical work of the secretary of the session. The use of such developments in practice will allow in the future to fully overcome the existing contradictions in the legal procedure of judicial proceedings. The appellate and supervisory authorities will have the opportunity to examine the course, content and results of the criminal case not indirectly, but directly, if necessary, to listen to or view elements of the computer recording of the process.



I would also like to note that the current legislation does not contain a detailed procedural regulation of the last word of the accused. It establishes the provisions that in the course of the accused's speech with the last word, it is unacceptable to raise any questions from any participant in the criminal process; it contains a ban on limiting the time of speech and the right of the presiding judge to stop the accused if circumstances are cited in his speech that are not relevant to the criminal case under consideration. It would be necessary to work out in more detail the main provisions of this stage of the judicial investigation, since often the last word of the accused has a direct impact on the outcome of the case.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, we note that the license to engage in promotional activities is issued for a period of 5 years and is valid throughout the territory of the Republic of Belarus, and the validity period at its end can be extended at the request of the licensee repeatedly. However, the procedure for renewing the license for the right to provide legal assistance every five years does not contribute to the stability of the legal status of the lawyer, introduces uncertainty and nervousness in his working life. Namely, the stability of the status is one of the components of effective activity in any field, including in the professional work of lawyers. Therefore, it would be necessary to restore the rule on the indefinite issuance of a license for the right to practice law, as it was fixed in article 12 of the Law "On the Bar" in the original version.

The legislative elimination of these problems will contribute to the improvement of the organizational and legal foundations of the entire judicial system, increase the effectiveness of advocacy, and, consequently, ensure effective protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities.

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## CONCILIATION PROCEDURES IN THE CONSIDERATION OF COLLECTIVE LABOR DISPUTES

*K.I. Polyakova*  
*«BIP–University of Law and Social and Information Technologies»*  
*Belarus, Grodno*

Since alternative dispute resolution in the Republic of Belarus is not regulated in detail by legislation, and the formation and development of conciliation procedures is hindered by the small number or complete absence of a regulatory framework, the topic is relevant.

The materials provided are intended to conduct a comprehensive study of the current problems that arise at various stages of conciliation procedures in collective labor disputes.

The concept of legal regulation of relations for the settlement of collective labor disputes is based on the idea of encouraging the parties to find compromise solutions. At the same time, an important role is given to conciliatory mediation and arbitration procedures, which are a way to resolve differences by reaching an agreed solution. Within the framework of these procedures, the parties can independently develop the terms of the agreements and the procedure for their implementation.

In the Republic of Belarus, in the vast majority of cases, the parties do not exercise the right to protect their interests granted to them by the current legislation, I explain this by the fact that the procedural procedure for conducting conciliation procedures is too complex.

**Material and methods:** the conciliation procedure is a mandatory sequence of actions of the parties to a collective labor dispute aimed at achieving mutual understanding and agreement in a specially created body on an equal basis. There are the following conciliation procedures that arise in collective labor disputes:

### 1. Consideration of the dispute by the conciliation commission

The main task of the conciliation commission is to assist the parties to a collective labor dispute in finding a mutually acceptable solution to resolve the dispute on the basis of a constructive dialogue in compliance with the principle of equal rights of the parties.

**Findings and their discussion.** Direct negotiations are the simplest form of finding a compromise, which can consist in focusing on determining the position of the parties, in directly reaching or not reaching an agreement, in discussing and formalizing the achieved result.

The consent of the parties to the decision of the commission is formalized by a written agreement, which will be the basis for the termination of the dispute. In case of disagreement with the proposals of the conciliation commission, the parties to the agreement may apply to the mediator.

For example, at the stage of conciliation, the Commission had resolved the collective labor dispute in the JSC «K», is due to the tenant's non-performance of a collective contract in part payment of wages in a timely manner, to the level of the tariff agreement at least 185% of the minimum consumer budget payments for the period of the leave. In this case, there were other reasons for the collective labor dispute: the failure to provide employees with the necessary amount of work, special clothing and shoes, detergents, and the lack of the possibility of eating hot food. The insolvency of the organization, facts payable in the form of enforcement proceedings for repayment, the availability of arrest on accounts of the employer [1, p. 98].

2. Conciliation-mediation procedure – related set of sequential actions of the parties and the parties of collective labour dispute in reaching an agreement through consultations, constructive negotiations and to commit other legal actions with the help of a mediator.

The mediator shall submit proposals for resolving the dispute in writing to the parties for consideration no later than within five days. If the parties, having considered the proposals of the intermediary, decide that they are acceptable to them, then a written agreement is concluded. In case of disagreement, the parties may apply to the labor arbitration within five days.

3. Conciliation procedure involving labor arbitration – an agreed sequence of actions of the two parties and participants in a collective labor dispute aimed at reaching an agreement, making a recommendation and binding decision by a specially created temporary or permanent body.

The binding force of the decision of the labor arbitration exists only if the parties have concluded an agreement on the binding nature of this decision. If such a decision is not implemented, each of the parties has the right to apply to the court for its enforcement within a month [2, p. 434].

All these stages are united by the search for a compromise that suits both sides of the dispute, reconciling them. That's why they got the name of conciliation procedures.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the study of conciliation-mediation and arbitration procedures gives grounds to assert that the parties to a collective labor dispute can restore the previous situation through direct negotiations, the formation of a reconciliation body, applying to a state body or using non-traditional mechanisms to prevent disputes. Cases may be tried through these procedures for the purpose of settling disputes of interest. At the same time, the decisions taken are clothed in appropriate provisions, which are considered as equal in legal force to the norms of the collective agreement. For the settlement of disputes about the law, a mechanism for conducting not only these procedures, but also the possibility of applying for judicial protection should be provided.

We believe that the procedure is a «peaceful» settlement of collective labour disputes is well developed, has a pretty clear system, and with the consent of the parties may, through all stages of conflict resolution, which,

however, may not testify that the parties will be a binding decision, which as a result of the dispute will resolve all contradictions.

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## **NATIONAL COUNTERACTION TO THE LEGALIZATION OF CRIMINAL PROFITS**

*A.I. Safonov*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The aim of our research work is a comprehensive study of combating money laundering at the national level in the Republic of Belarus.

The actuality of the research work: research topic is relevant in the light of the development of the economy of our state and the activation of various elements in the «shadow» sector.

Latency of money laundering, corruption, low professional level of individual employees and some other factors determine the low efficiency of law enforcement practice in our state.

In general, money laundering is to a greater extent a supranational crime, and a number of international legal acts have been adopted to counter it.

The Republic of Belarus needs to study international experience related to the regulation of criminal liability for the legalization («laundering») of criminal proceeds, analysis of a number of offenses specific to this sphere of relations, both from the point of view of their design features and content identifying the reasons for the low efficiency of criminal law measures aimed at combating the legalization («laundering») of criminal proceeds and making proposals for improving the relevant measures formulation of recommendations for amending and supplementing the norms of the current criminal legislation providing for liability for legalization («laundering») of criminal proceeds.

**Material and methods.** Research methods are general scientific methods of cognition (analysis, synthesis, system-structural, etc.), specific scientific (specific sociological, logical-legal, historical-legal, comparative-legal).

**Findings and their discussion.** Belarusian specialists in the field of criminal law should use the modern achievements of science in the field of philosophy, sociology, theory of law, criminal law, psychology, criminology, criminal procedure, criminalistics, to develop a set of measures to counter the legalization of criminal proceeds.

We see the scientific novelty of the study of the causes and conditions of legalization in the study and analysis of the specifics of the public danger of legalization («laundering») of proceeds from crime; the development of a system of special measures to prevent a crime under Article № 235 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus [1].

The peculiarity of the harm of the act in question is formed not only from direct material damage to the state as a whole, but also from negative aspects that are revealed only as a result of comprehensive theoretical research.

In the Republic of Belarus, measures aimed at combating the legalization («laundering») of material assets acquired by criminal means should be grouped on several grounds: measures aimed at forming the legal awareness of the population, which is extremely intolerant of money laundering, measures related to the complete confiscation of criminally acquired property and funds, organizational and legal measures to complicate the implementation of the intent of the subjects of crimes on («laundering»).

The law enforcement officer should conduct a comprehensive analysis of the factors that determine the analyzed types of crimes, give a criminal-legal description and develop a system of special measures to prevent the legalization («laundering») of material assets acquired by criminal means, when developing new programs for reforming the economic, political and social spheres of society, improving legislation, primarily criminal (as well as specialized), and other regulatory framework, when preparing guidance clarifications of the highest judicial authorities, development of government programs.

And persons engaged in the study of the problem of combating money laundering need to analyze statistical information, reporting materials of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Belarus, financial investigation bodies, publications in periodicals and special scientific literature on the topic under study, use data from a number of criminological and sociological studies affecting certain problems of combating the legalization («laundering») of proceeds of crime, and on the basis of this, develop scientifically grounded practical measures to combat that should be introduced into practice only after careful analysis and appropriate consultations and agreements with competent practitioners.

**Conclusion.** We believe that in the creation of effective measures to combat money laundering, a legal and economic approach is necessary. At the same time, the discussion about the priority of a legal or economic approach to solving problems of combating money laundering is the subject of a separate study.

However, without studying the economic aspect of this problem, it is very difficult to solve it in complex.

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# INFORMATION PROTECTION METHODOLOGY

*L.M. Salmina  
Ufa State Petroleum Technical University  
Ufa, Republic of Bashkortostan*

The paper identifies the main threats to information security. The aims of information security protection are defined. The methods of engineering and technical protection of information and types of information leakage protection through technical channels are presented.

**Material and methods.** When writing the work, legislative documents in the field of information protection were studied, information portals of scientific electronic libraries were studied. Research methods: analysis and synthesis.

**Findings and their discussion.** With the development of technology, information around us is growing rapidly, and people can no longer keep it in their own heads. Modern information storage and retrieval systems can help. Storing information in any medium exposes it to the risk of access by third parties. Data security is therefore not only a must, but also one of the most important functions of an information system. Anyone who disrupts information systems or attempts to gain unauthorised access to information is called an intruder, a «computer pirate» (hacker).

Threats to information security refer to influences that can lead to the unauthorised consumption, distortion or destruction of information system facilities, macro and micro software [1].

Types of threats are:

- Accidental;
- intentional;
- technical channels of data leakage.

Information Preservation Techniques:

1. Information security engineering techniques. Data security engineering theory describes the means and techniques for information security of objects. It contains the following subsections:

- information security system;
- hazard analysis;
- The principle of information system construction [2].

Regular technical preservation of information capabilities is an integrated system of information security and helps to optimise the monetary cost of organising data preservation. Engineering information security includes measures to protect information from unauthorised access through various types of channels as well as the exclusion of special effects, such as destruction, distortion or blocked intrusion.

The main functions of general technical security are:

- preservation of the data possessor from destruction by various natural and man-made effects;
- preventing the enemy from accessing, destroying theft or alteration of data sources
- preventing loss of information through a variety of common technical paths [3].

The main objectives of data preservation are: preventing data leakage, loss, theft, falsification of information and use of unauthorised influences.

Designing and establishing a new protection system and evaluating the effectiveness of an existing security system begins with an analysis of possible threats and an assessment of their actual occurrence. To obtain the data used, the facility must be examined for security vulnerabilities.

2. Types of data security against leakage through general technical channels. A number of tools are used to safeguard data from information leaks and reduce disruptive connections through common technical channels, which represent a set of measures [4].

#### 2.1 Electromagnetic wave shielding.

Electromagnetic wave shielding has a high rating of protecting information from leakage through technical channels. The shielding effect consists of a reduction of the radiation power outside the shielding

2.2 Optical fibre cable systems. Their security. Fibre optics is conventional glass which transmits electromagnetic energy in the infra-red wavelength range. There is practically no radiation to the outside. Efficient information gathering is only possible through direct physical connection to a fibre optic cable.

2.3 Weak lines and networks as information leakage channels. To increase the secrecy of the device when connected in parallel, so-called "watchdogs" can be used that disconnect from the network for a certain time in the event of a short-term power failure in the line.

2.4 Information that is hidden by cryptographic method. Information that is hidden by cryptographic conversion method consists of converting its components into an implicit form using special algorithms and key codes. Unprotected confidential information text is encrypted and converted into a cryptogram. To become familiar with the cryptogram, the reverse process is used: decryption. The use of cryptography is a technique that greatly enhances the security of the transmission of data stored on remote memory devices.

Information security at a high level can be defined by the following properties: relevance, activity, continuity and complexity. It is important to implement comprehensive security measures, to ensure that "pirate" channels of data loss are neutralised. An open channel of information leakage can destroy the performance of the entire security protection system.

In general, information comprises information about the world around us that is stored, transmitted, transformed and used for specific purposes. Relying

on this, a person is in an ever-changing information field that influences their behaviour and lifestyle. Depending on the level of confidentiality, you can divide confidential and non-secret information. Classified information is confidential information, such as trade secrets, official secrets, postal secrets, doctor secrets, lawyer secrets, investigative secrets, state secrets and personal information of citizens. The main targets of cybercriminals are information resources containing classified information. Information that has a price is subject to protection. And information becomes valuable when its owner can benefit from it.

**Conclusion.** The issue of information security predates the development of computer technology. The advent of the computer has taken it to a new level. Practice shows that the best protection against attacks is to prevent them. To keep the protection at a high level, one must constantly improve with the development of modern devices and technology.

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## **THE DEFINITION OF AN OFFICIAL IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

*A.A. Sanukevich  
Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno  
Grodno, Belarus*

The problem of interpreting the signs of an official in criminal law has always existed and continues to be very acute. In the current Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, there is no general description of the signs of an official, which leads to the problem of determining the range of subjects of crimes committed by officials. Thus, the purpose of this article is to identify the legal content of the concept of an official and to determine the legal status of this category of persons.



**Material and methods.** The main research methods are the formal legal method, the method of analogy, and the method of system analysis. The study analyzed the norms of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus of December 16, 2004 No. 12 "On judicial practice in cases of crimes against the interests of the service (sections 424 - 428 of the Criminal Code)" and some other normative legal acts. The theoretical basis was the work of Belarusian and foreign researchers in the field of the topic under consideration. We also used articles by such authors as A.V. Barkov, A.V. Konyuk, V.V. Losev., etc.

**Findings and their discussion.** The concept of an official as a special subject of corruption and other crimes against the interests of the service, as well as other crimes providing for their commission by an official, can be defined as follows: it is the physical responsible person who has attained the age of criminal responsibility, involved in the system of official relations protected by the norms of criminal legislation, and has additional features defined in paragraphs 1-4 part 4 of section 4 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus [1, p. 62].

At present, the Criminal Code gives the most complete regulation of the signs of an official. The criteria for determining an official, formulated in part 4 of section 4, are universal and refer to all the norms of the Criminal Code, that characterize an official as a special subject of a crime or a victim. Six categories of officials stand out: 1) a representative of the authorities; 2) a representative of the public; 3) a person, who performs organizational and administrative duties; 4) a person, who performs administrative and economic duties; 5) a person authorized to perform legally significant actions; 6) an official of a foreign state or an international organization, members of international parliamentary assemblies, judges and officials of international courts [2, p. 28].

According to paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus of December 16, 2004 No. 12 "On judicial practice in cases of crimes against the interests of the service (sections 424 - 428 of the Criminal Code)" (hereinafter - Resolution No. 12), law enforcement officials can be classified as representatives of the authorities, employees of bodies and subdivisions for emergency situations, executor, military personnel of the border service, servicemen of the internal troops, employees of state bodies carrying out control and supervisory functions, etc. [3].

Under the representatives of the public, criminal legislation means persons who are not in the public service, but endowed in the prescribed manner with the powers of a representative of the authorities in the performance of duties to protect public order, fight offenses, and administer justice [4]. Paragraph 4 of the Resolution No. 12 members of the public include members of a voluntary squad, freelance law enforcement officers, emergency situations agencies and units, members of citizens' associations, that assist law enforcement agencies in protecting law and order, public inspectors, and people's assessors [3].

Those holding positions related to the implementation of organizational and administrative responsibilities should include persons, who manage the activities of an institution, organization or enterprise, their structural units, the placement and selection of personnel, the organization of labor or service of employees, the maintenance of discipline, the use of incentive measures and the imposition of disciplinary penalties etc. [3]. Organizational and administrative responsibilities are understood as functions for management of the labor collective, work area, the production activities of individual employees [1, p. 68]. We can say that organizational and administrative responsibilities are functions of guiding people subordinate to service or a section of work. The officials of this category can include the head of the enterprise, the head of the department, etc.

Holding positions related to the performance of administrative and economic duties, should be recognized, in particular, persons exercising powers to manage and disposal of property and funds, and also organization of accounting and control over the release and realization of material values [3]. These powers include the establishment of the procedure for storage, processing, sale of property and control over the storage of property. The officials performing administrative duties should include the warehouse manager, store manager, head of the financial department, etc.

Persons authorized in accordance with the established procedure to perform legally significant actions are employees who perform such actions as a result of which legally significant consequences occur or may occur in the form of the emergence, change or termination of legal relations, the subjects of which are other persons. Legally significant actions should include making decisions that are fall within the competence of a person, as a result of which legally significant consequences occur or may occur: the emergence, change or termination of legal relations, as well as the receipt of property or other benefits by the bribe-giver or persons represented by him [1, p. 67-69]. A. Barkov believes that "officials of this category can be persons for whom the performance of legally significant actions is a direct professional duty, or persons, who perform legally significant actions along with other professional duties" [2, p. 30]. Officials on the basis of vesting the right to perform legally significant actions include, for example, notaries, legal advisers, teachers of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions who accept course exams and credits from students, and teachers who are members of qualification and examination commissions [5, p. 62].

The problem of attribution to officials on the basis of "a person authorized to commit legally significant actions" is largely unresolved in theory and practice. A.V. Barkov reasonably proposes to understand by such a special subject is a person who: "is officially authorized, i.e. is endowed by an organization (regardless of the form of ownership) with the right to carry out actions that have the property of a legal fact; his actions directly generate, change or terminate legal relations; arising legal relations have a public law nature, affect the rights and obligations of third individuals or legal entities" [2, p. 29].

Pay attention to the fact that the legal classification of characteristics, the allocation of the first five categories of public officials, especially elected power, managerial authority. That is, when qualifying the acts of these categories of officials, it should be indicated that the act was committed by a person in the exercise of powers that give him the status of an official.

In accordance with section 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus on fight against corruption, foreign officials include officials of foreign states, members of foreign public assemblies, officials of international organizations, members of international parliamentary assemblies, judges and officials of international courts [6]. The interpretation of these categories of subjects of corruption offenses should be carried out taking into account international legal documents. Obviously, the proposed interpretations are of a very general nature and in each specific case presuppose a detailed assessment of the person's status and, most importantly, the presence of public powers [7, p. 76].

The Law of the Republic of Belarus of January 6, 2021 No. 85-3 On the amendments of codes on criminal liability amended section 90 and 91 of the Criminal Code regarding parole from punishment and replacement of the unserved part of the punishment with a lighter one. Section 90 is supplemented by part 8, according to which “officials holding public positions convicted of committing corruption crimes are not subject to parole from punishment” [8]. In turn, part 7 of section 91 is set out in the following wording: “to officials holding public positions convicted of committing corruption crimes, the replacement of the unserved part of the sentence with a milder punishment is not applied” [8]. It should be said that the concept of “public officials” and their list (paragraphs 3 of section 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus on fight against corruption) are not built according to the classical canons of attributing officials to the public sector management (public officials) and the private sector management (officials of the private administration sector). Thus, public officials also include “persons who permanently or temporarily or by special authority occupy positions related to the implementation of organizational and administrative or administrative and economic duties in state organizations and organizations in the authorized funds of which 50 or more percent of the shares are owned by the state and (or) its administrative-territorial units” [7, p. 24].

The law on the amendments of codes on criminal liability will play a significant preventive role in anti-corruption measures. This document has been issued in order to strengthen the measures of responsibility for commission of corruption offences. The legal consequences of the restriction lead to the application of special rules of more repressive criminal influence against officials, which fully allows realize the principle of criminal responsibility.

**Conclusion.** Thus, an official is a person who, due to being in the public service, or holding a position in organizations, regardless of their organizational and legal form and forms of ownership, or by special authority, is endowed in the prescribed manner with the right to dispose of property, to direct the

activities of enterprises, institutions, organizations, their structural divisions, to perform other actions, that entail consequences of a public nature.

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## **EVASION OF LIABILITY BY A LEGAL ENTITY THROUGH BANKRUPTCY OR REORGANIZATION PROCEEDINGS**

*I.O. Shandarovich  
Belarusian State University  
Minsk, Belarus*

Every national legislation has gaps which are used by offenders in and this problem hasn't bypassed our country. The Procedural Code of the Republic of Belarus on Administrative Offenses (further – PCoAP) envisage for the liquidation of a legal entity as one of the options for terminating the administrative process.

**Material and methods.** The material for writing the article was the Procedural Code of the Republic of Belarus on Administrative Offenses, Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 1, Civil Procedural Code, The Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation. The following methods were used: analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization.

**Findings and their discussion.** In accordance with para 5 of part 2 of art 9.6 PCoAP, liquidation of the legal entity or the recognition of its economically insolvent (bankruptcy), which took place on the day of judgement in a case concerning an administrative offence shall preclude the administrative process. Consequently, a legal entity acts as a subject of an offense only as long as it exists [1].

According to para 22 of the Regulation on the Liquidation of Business Entities, a legal entity is considered as liquidated from the date of the registration authority's decision to make an entry in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities on its exclusion from this register [2, 3]. If a legal entity is considered as economically insolvent (bankrupt), a manager is brought to administrative sanction. Part 3 art 10.3 of the PCoAP can be applied to the manager if he admits guilt and agrees to make a decision without a protocol on an administrative offense.

According to the judge of the judicial jury on economic cases of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus D. Aleksandrov, on the basis of norms of the Law "On bankruptcy" in their relationship with para 5 of part 2 of art 9.6 PCoAP, it can be summarized that in force the decision of the economic court to declare the debtor insolvent (bankruptcy), regardless of the opening in relation to its procedures, rehabilitation or liquidation is to preclude administrative proceedings against such person. However, with this approach, there is a risk of a bankrupt committing administrative offenses without the occurrence of negative consequences for him in the form of bringing to administrative responsibility [4].

Moreover, offenders in the legal entity's management can use this rule in the following way, which is clearly demonstrated by the example: there is a legal entity "A" - the general contractor. It enters into a contract with the legal entity – subcontractor "B", transferring all rights and obligations to it. "B" begins the construction process, while allowing numerous offences. Upon receiving a notification that an administrative process has been initiated against him, "B" is liquidated by reorganization in the form of a division into legal entities "C" and "D", transferring all its rights and obligations to them. It is clear that after the termination of the administrative process, "C" and "D" are reorganized in the form of a merger into "B".

Thus, from a procedural point of view, we get an elusive legal entity – contractor "B", behind which stands the customer – legal entity "A", which, according to the documents, has no relation to the offences.

Timour Sysouev also notes the impossibility of conducting civil proceedings in the event of the liquidation of a legal entity that is one of the parties to the case, if the disputed legal relationship does not allow succession in accordance with para 5 of art 164 of the Civil Procedure Code [5, p.505].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the norms of para 5 of part 2 of art 9.6 of the PCoAP need to be clarified. The legislator of the Russian Federation, for example, to

avoid ambiguity rules about the impossibility of conducting administrative proceedings against the bankrupt made the following rule: bankrupt is a full subjects of administrative responsibility, except cases of entry in the unified state register of legal entities regarding the liquidation of the legal entity in respect of which the proceedings are conducted in the case of an administrative offense, based on the decision of the arbitration court on the completion of bankruptcy proceedings in accordance with the legislation on insolvency (bankruptcy) [6].

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## **ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF CHILD PROTECTION**

*E.S. Sivko  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

In the Republic of Belarus, the protection of children's rights and the protection of children is one of the priorities of the development of the legal framework in this area, as well as one of the main directions in the activities of our state.

**Material and methods.** The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal acts, the works of the authors, in particular Lagosh T. I., which consider the issues of etymological analysis of the concept of child protection. When writing the article, the method of comparison, generalization and synthesis was used.

**Findings and their discussion.** Among legal acts, which defines the rights and legitimate interests of children and protecting their childhood you must highlight the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the Code of Belarus on marriage and the family, the Civil code of the Republic of Belarus and the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the rights of the child".

Thus, in accordance with article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, marriage, family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood are protected by the State, i.e. all children have the right to a happy family and childhood. According to article 1 of the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Marriage and the Family, one of the tasks of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus on marriage and the family is to establish the rights of children and ensure their priority. At the same time, this Code contains section IV entitled "Child Protection", which establishes the social and material rights of children, namely, the right to life, decent living conditions, health protection, education and work, recreation and leisure, protection, etc. It is necessary to note another normative legal act - the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Rights of the Child", according to which the comprehensive guaranteed protection of the state and society of childhood, family and motherhood is the most important task of the Republic of Belarus.

Having considered the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in this area, it can be concluded that the concepts of "childhood" and "child protection" do not find their consolidation at the legislative level in the Republic of Belarus, since all normative legal acts only indirectly relate to these definitions, without interpreting them.

To identify the essential characteristics of the concept of "child protection", it is necessary to analyze the concepts of "childhood" and "protection" separately. The problem of defining the concept of "childhood" is devoted to a lot of literature philosophical, sociological, pedagogical and psychological, as well as economic literature.

In the scientific literature, childhood is considered as a social phenomenon, when all the processes of a child's life can be performed only with the participation of adults. In some dictionaries, "childhood" is referred to as "the stage of human development preceding adulthood".

Some authors define the concept of "childhood" as "a special phenomenon of the social world". Others believe that childhood is "a significant part of the way of life and culture of humanity".

For example, I. N. Razvarina believes that: "Childhood is the period of a child becoming a full-fledged member of society, continuing from the newborn to full social and psychological maturity, where development, change, and learning take place".

Some scientists understand legal protection as "protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities from illegal encroachments". Protection is carried out in accordance with the legislation, by special entities that are endowed with the appropriate powers [2, p. 30].

R. A. Iksanov argues that: "Protection is an activity that is aimed at the future, creates guarantees of respect for rights and freedom".

In a large explanatory sociological dictionary, the concept of "child protection" in the broad sense of the word is characterized as "any issue related to the upbringing and well-being of children both in the family and in various state institutions and services". In the narrow sense of the word, it is the activity of state bodies in this sphere of life. According to the explanatory dictionary of D. V. Dmitriev, the term "protection" is understood as "protection, preservation, preservation of something" [1, p. 131].

**Conclusion.** Thus, for the correct interpretation of the concept of "child protection", it is necessary to fix it at the legislative level, namely in the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Rights of the Child". So, we propose to state this concept as follows: "Child protection is measures related to the upbringing of children, which are aimed at becoming a full-fledged member of society and its successful development throughout life. Also, the protection of children can be expressed in the activities of state bodies, officials, institutions and organizations that create guarantees of respect for the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of children".

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## **RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT AS A FACTOR IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CORPORATE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

*A. Skomoroshchenko  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that in order to prevent human rights violations related to business activities is necessary responsible financial behavior of companies, including the field of investment.

The purpose of the study is to study responsible investment as a factor that helps prevent corporate violations of human rights.

**Material and methods.** To achieve this goal, were used consultation paper of the OECD Secretariat and UN Principles of Responsible Investment. The study used general scientific methods of analysis, synthesis and formal legal method.



**Findings and their discussion.** At the moment, the development of developing countries largely depends on receiving foreign investment. Investing in the economies of developing countries with unstable legal systems is often associated with the complexity of supply chains and the lack of transparent financial and non-financial reporting of companies and, as a result, with numerous human rights violations, including the use of child labor, forced labor, harassment of indigenous peoples, violence and unsafe working conditions. And in the manufacturing, mining and energy industries with large-scale environmental pollution. After all, it is still possible to gain an unjustified competitive advantage in the global market by ignoring international human rights standards.

Therefore, in recent years, such a direction as responsible investment has become more popular, which provides for taking into account three categories of factors for the correct choice of the investment object. These are environmental, social, and governance factors. Which include issues of responsible use of resources. control of emissions of air pollutants, introduction of innovative technologies to reduce environmental risks, working conditions (including the use of slave labour and child labour), relations with local communities (including indigenous peoples ' rights), safe working conditions, employee relations and compliance with employment rights and responsibilities of business to society, efficiency management, transparency, governance structure and corporate social responsibility strategy [1, p. 12].

According to a study conducted by the OECD Secretariat, these factors are key to ensuring sustainable investment and mitigating the negative effects of doing business in developing countries. Moreover, the governments of developed countries are already encouraging socially responsible business conduct to varying degrees, including the regular provision of consolidated financial and non-financial reports with a detailed description of the system of due diligence in the field of human rights, an effective process for investigating violations of labor and non-labor rights of employees [2, p. 29]. For example, the German government provides socially responsible German companies with more than 500 employees with benefits through the procurement policy and licensing process, thereby encouraging their activities.

So, according to the resource center for Business and Human Rights, today the volume of assets under the management of funds that use environmental, social and governance principles when choosing an investment object is estimated at more than \$20 trillion, which is about a quarter of all funds under the management of professional managers in the world. Moreover, now many companies regularly issue reports on sustainable development, and vacancies for specialists in environmental, social and management organizations are increasingly found on specialized job search sites around the world [3].

In this regard, the environmental, social and governance principles of management can be considered another important step in the development of the corporation, which will not only bring a large profit in the long term, but also

count on the inflows of investors ' funds and increase the reputation in the market.

In this regard, it can be said with a high degree of confidence that companies that generally ignore or pay too little attention to environmental, social and managerial management principles in their long-term strategy may simply find themselves outside the investment field, and will lose out to their more responsible competitors in this regard.

**Conclusion.** Thus, responsible investment can play a significant role in reducing the number of corporate human rights violations in the long term. To ensure an increase in the number of sustainable investments, it is necessary to include provisions on the observance and protection of human rights, the responsibility of the company and the need to provide transparent financial and non-financial reporting in the investment agreement between the government and the company.

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## **TRACES OF PROSTHETICS, CANES AND CRUTCHES AS A KIND OF MEKHA NOGOMICHESKII TRACES: CLASSIFICATION**

*P.A. Slesareva  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

One of the most common and important types of evidence found at a crime scene is shoe sole marks. Therefore, many methods and rules have been developed in criminology for their search, detection and rules [1; 2; 3; 4].

For serious criminal offences all footprints should be very carefully examined, because sometimes they can be the only valuable evidence, especially when the criminal offence was not committed indoors [5]. Therefore, along with the traces left by shoes, the traces of "various objects worn on the body or objects that replace parts of the human body and perform their functions to a certain extent", such as traces of prosthetics, canes, crutches can be used as

material evidence. Such traces, according to the definition of G.L. Granovsky, we refer to mekhanogomicheskii traces [6, p. 9; 9].

The absence in the Republic of Belarus of modern comprehensive studies of traces left at the crime scene by prosthetics, canes and crutches determine the relevance of this topic.

The purpose of our study is to provide a basis for classifying the marks left by prosthetics, canes and crutches at the crime scene.

**Material and methods.** The point of view that criminalistics should study all types of material traces associated with a crime is reflected in the works of I.F. Krylov, I.N. Yakimov, G. Gross and others [7; 8].

In the course of the conducted research were applied such general scientific methods of study as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, the method of a systematic approach and generalization, the descriptive method.

**Findings and their discussion.** As forensic practice shows traces of shod feet at the crime scene can most often be found on the surface of the ground or floor, on linoleum, parquet, ceramic tiles, that is, where a person usually walks. To our mind, by analogy, this foundation or the mechanism of formation is not possible to use for the classification of traces of prosthetics, canes, crutches and other devices that facilitate walking. The only fact that can be accepted is that traces should be found not only at the crime scene itself or in the vicinity of it, but also in the nearest area. Moreover, the traces left by the devices with which a person moves will have the form of impressions on a soft track-receiving surface (on loose earth, soft clay, mud, sand, snow, etc.) and will be voluminous static traces.

Voluminous traces are usually clearly distinguishable. As a rule, their detection does not require any special technical means or techniques. Most often, it is used to describe, copy, make casts or photograph both together with nearby shoe tracks and separately.

To our mind, the traces left by crutches, prosthetics and crutches can also be dynamic, if these objects were used to strike at any obstacle.

We propose to classify the traces left by prosthetics, crutches or canes by the type of these devices, since each of them has individual characteristics of surfaces, shape, material of manufacture.

Prosthetic legs are selected depending on the height, weight, age, level of activity of the patient.

Prosthetics of the foot are used (in case of loss of a part of the foot, they are in the form of an embedded shoe in shoes), prosthetics of the lower leg, hip and prosthetics for isolation in the hip joint [10].

Modern prosthetic legs can be modular, athletic, articulated, vacuum, intelligent and even bio-cybernetic [10].

According to the functionality prosthetic legs can be working, active, functional and cosmetic.

A special support that maintains the weight of a person when walking is a cane.

According to their construction and functionality, canes are divided into standard (they are produced with a certain handle length, so they require taking into account the height of the owner), telescopic (it is possible to adjust the length, tweaking it to the height of the owner), folding (consist of several parts), support (have a tip with three or four legs) [11].

In accordance with the material of manufacture you can select wooden, plastic or metal canes. Their tip can be plastic or rubber and have a square or pyramidal shape, which will undoubtedly be reflected in the form of a corresponding trace.

One of the oldest inventions for support when walking are crutches. They are used in the period of rehabilitation after fractures, sprains, dislocations, ruptures of muscle tissue.

According to the type of support, crutches are divided into axillary and elbow crutches. They can be equipped with an anti-slip device.

In addition, rubber with a raised surface is put on crutches and canes, sharp nails and other anti-slip devices are driven into the center. This will also be reflected in the trail left behind [12].

Crutches can be three-legged and four-legged. They are equipped with a low wide base for maximum stability.

The depth of the indented trace allows you to calculate the approximate weight of a person leaning on crutches or moving with them.

We consider that traces can be viewed both by signs of wearing prosthetics or crutches (the presence of cracks in the base of the structure; chips) and by defects of industrial origin.

In the aggregate, these signs allow specialists to obtain diagnostic data and then use them to identify a specific person who left traces.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the classification of traces of prosthetics, crutches, canes can be based on the mechanism of formation of the trace, the location, the type of the prosthesis, crutches or canes, the method and material of their manufacture, signs of wearing or production.

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## ON THE ISSUE OF FORMATION OF YOUTH PARLIAMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*V. Soloyewa  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Youth parliament is advisory agency or youth public association, which include young people. The purpose of youth parliament is defending interest and involvement in public life. Youth parliament help establish cooperation between youth and governmental body. Young citizen can get to know better with system of State bodies their country and can improve leadership skills.

The purpose of article is study common methods of formation of youth parliament in foreign countries.

**Material and methods.** The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal norms in field of youth parliamentarism in foreign countries. The main method of writing an article is an analysis of the normative acts of foreign countries, which consolidate the legal status of the youth parliament.

**Findings and their discussion.** The legal status of youth parliaments in foreign countries is enshrined in normative acts. Each state has its own characteristics of the formation of parliaments.

Rulebook of Youth Parliament regulates the activities of Youth Parliament in UK. Rulebook establishes the number of members, main elections, and requirements for candidates. The Youth Parliament consists of 369 citizens aged 11 to 18. Candidates must work, volunteer for at least 14 hours per week, or receive education at least 12 hours per week in the district. Members of the

Youth Parliament must be locally elected and supported by their district. The Code of Conduct for Members of the Youth Parliament sets out the rules of conduct. The Code states that each member must refrain from belonging to political parties. The Youth Parliament does not pursue political goals and does not adhere to the ideology of any party. It is also worth noting that the number of members of the UK Youth Parliament and the national parliament is different. The House of Lords has 754 members, while the House of Commons has 650 members. We can conclude that the number of deputies of the Youth Parliament is much less than in the UK Parliament.

Youth parliament in Western Canada carries out activities under the Western Canada Youth Parliament Act. The Youth Parliament of Western Canada consists of member parliaments. It consists of Saskatchewan Youth Parliament, Youth Parliament of Manitoba, British Columbia Youth Parliament and TUXIS Parliament of Alberta. The session lasts 4 days. For the Youth Parliament of Western Canada, each member parliament nominates five people between the ages of 15 and 25. The location of the Western Canada Youth Parliament alternates between member parliaments. All member parliaments don't represent the interests of parties and do not pursue political goals. Youth Parliament of Manitoba is an impartial independent organization. The primary goal of parliament is involvement young people in public life. A Member of the Youth Parliament of Manitoba can be a citizen between the ages of 16 and 20. Membership starts from the moment of attending a mandatory solemn event and stops exactly one year later. All citizens who belong to the Manitoba Youth Parliament are required to abide by the Code of Conduct. It establishes rules of conduct and prohibitions. For non-observance of these rules, a young parliamentarian is subject to mandatory expulsion from parliament. British Columbia Youth Parliament is a non-political and non-profit organization that includes 95 young people aged 16-21. This organization has five local regional youth parliaments. Candidates should live in British Columbia. It is also worth noting that number of members of Parliament of Canada changes after each population census. Today the House of Commons has 338 members, and the Senate has 105 members.

Youth Parliament under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is advisory agency under to the country's parliament. The activity of the Youth Parliament carries out on the basis of the Regulation of 2020 on the "Youth Parliament" under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Regulation on the Youth Parliament under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The term of office of the Youth Parliament is 2 years. A member of the Youth Parliament can be a citizen of Uzbekistan between the ages of 18 and 30, who has submitted an application. Those citizens who have outstanding or unexpunged convictions for committing serious crimes cannot be registered. The commissions elect citizens in two stages. At the first stage, future members of

parliament present the election program to the city commission. The Commission is obliged to take into account the knowledge of candidates in the legislation, take into account the level of legal culture. As a result of the first stage, the commission elects 5 members. Each candidate represents one party. At the second stage, citizens submit their program to the district, city councils of people's deputies. At this stage, the commission selects only one candidate. Membership may be terminated ahead of schedule if there is a court decision declaring the candidate incapacitated, upon loss of citizenship and if there is a court's verdict of guilty that has entered into legal force a person who is a member of the Youth Parliament a person who is a member of the Youth Parliament. If we compare the Youth Parliament with the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, then the country's parliament is a bicameral legislative body and consists of 450 people. The upper house consists of 100 people and the lower house 250.

The order of formation, requirements, legal status of the Youth chamber at the Moscow City Duma is determined by the Resolution of the Moscow City Duma "On the Youth Chamber at the Moscow City Duma". Youth chamber is advisory body. The Youth Chamber consists of 63 citizens aged 18-30 years, among whom 15 citizens represent the interests of political parties and the remaining 48 people represent the interests of government bodies in the field of youth policy. The term of the Youth Chamber is equal to the term of office of the deputies of the Moscow City Duma. The Moscow City Duma is smaller in number than the Youth Chamber, since it includes only 45 deputies. The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation is much larger than the Youth Chamber, since the State Duma consists of 450 deputies, the Federation Council of 170 members.

**Conclusion.** Thus, today, in the world, youth parliaments can be created under legislative bodies and as separate youth organizations. In youth parliaments created under legislative bodies, candidates, as a rule, represent a certain party, and in some countries, they even have their own election program. Youth parliaments are created at governmental bodies in The Republic of Uzbekistan and Russian Federation. For candidates of youth parliaments who are non-political organizations, citizens do not belong to parties. These youth parliaments have no political goals. Youth parliaments are created as separated organizations in Canada and UK. Parliamentary elections are of two types: nomination of delegates and direct elections. The nomination of delegates can come from the district, from political parties, government bodies. Citizens nominate delegates from their district in UK, in the Russian Federation, citizens represent interests of parties and government bodies. Age requirements in parliaments are different. For candidates in the UK, the age requirement is from 11 to 18 years old, in Canada the age requirement in some parliaments is from 15 to 25, and in other Canadian parliaments from 16 to 20 years. In the Republic of Uzbekistan and in the Russian Federation, a citizen from 18 to 30 years old can be a member of parliament.

## 中国与欧亚经济联盟的关系

*A.D. Timofeenko  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

欧亚经济联盟是一个旨在巩固成员国经济的国际组织联盟。除了国内一体化之外，发展与第三国的经济关系也很重要。中华人民共和国是欧亚经济联盟在当今发展阶段最重要的合作伙伴之一。在过去几年里，欧亚经济联盟成员国与中华人民共和国政府签署了重要文书，即《关于贸易和经济合作的协定》和《关于交换关于跨越欧亚经济联盟和中华人民共和国海关边界的货物和运输工具的协定》。这些协定无疑是欧亚经济联盟发展的又一重要步骤。因此，我们的研究旨在分析和确定欧亚经济联盟与中华人民共和国之间的合作前景。

**研究的资料和研究方法。**这项工作是由欧亚经济联盟的专门科学文献和法律框架提供的。通过分析欧亚经济联盟国家与中国之间的合作领域，实现了研究目标。

**研究结果和讨论。**在欧亚经济联盟与中华人民共和国的关系中，中国的“一带一路”倡议尤为重要。值得一提的是，由于保持和多样化了相互补充的金融和文化关系，中国所宣布的“丝绸之路”是欧亚地区共同发展的一种意识形态，这与欧洲原子能机构单一市场的形成和发展理念是一致的。该项目覆盖了世界人口三分之二的地区，并集中了丰富的天然气、石油和其他资源。[1]

上述事实促使欧亚经济联盟成员国和中国支持将欧亚经济联盟的发展与“一带一路”倡议相结合的概念。中国与欧亚经济联盟之间直接对话的一个开始点是2015年签署的《关于建设欧亚经济联盟和丝绸之路经济带的合作联合声明》。中国当然是欧亚经济联盟成员国的主要贸易伙伴。

统计数据来看，中国在俄罗斯联邦和吉尔吉斯斯坦的贸易伙伴中排名第一，在亚美尼亚的贸易伙伴中排名第二，在白俄罗斯共和国的贸易伙伴中排名第三。[2]



但是，在这种情况下，这一下降幅度很小。欧亚经济联盟与中国的贸易结构直接表明了未来经贸关系发展的现有储备。中华人民共和国政府特别重视与欧亚经济委员会的合作，表明它有兴趣与欧亚经济委员会合作，几乎从其成立阶段开始。随后，欧亚经济联盟员国与中华人民共和国之间的贸易和经济互动将有助于有效利用储备。这增加了吸引中国直接投资以提高整个欧亚经济联盟一体化能力以及每个成员国自身能力的可能性。[3]

欧亚经济联盟和中华人民共和国  
都有自己的参与目标和利益。对中国来说，主要是通过连接解决能源安全问题，寻找新的市场，加快区域经济发展。由于欧亚经济联盟成员国与中国合作拥有广泛的国家优先事项，因此欧亚经济联盟的利益不会低于中国的雄心壮志。例如，对亚美尼亚来说，中国是发展运输、能源和生产基础设施的有利伙伴。

对白俄罗斯共和国来说，中国是许多领域的重要战略伙伴，吸引中国资本可以迅速发展生产项目，通过进入中国市场增加贸易。白俄罗斯和中国有许多联合项目，但关键是建设中白工业园区"大石"。[4]

**结局。**根据本研究的分析，我们可以得出欧亚经济联盟与中国的合作动态发展的结论。值得一提的是，中国和欧亚经济联盟之间的定期双边会谈在国家间、政府间和机构间各级都取得了很好的成果。发展这方面的关系肯定会产生积极的结果。

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## SENTENCING MINORS: GOALS AND CONDITIONS

*A.M. Titova*

*Research supervisor: D.A. Naumov, senior lecturer  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The disclosure of the specifics of the punishment of minors is inextricably linked to the question of the purpose of punishment. In the structure of criminal punishment, an important place is occupied by its goals, which are determined by its orientation and purpose.

The choice of the severity of the measures applied to minors depends on what goals will be set for criminal liability.

The relevance of the study is that juvenile delinquency is one of the most important problems of modern society. Teenagers often commit crimes for the sake of self-interest, entertainment, and economic difficulties. Modern methods and means are not always effective, so it is important to correctly determine the goals and conditions of sentencing minors to prevent new crimes.

The purpose of the study is to study and determine the goals and conditions of sentencing minors.

**Material and methods.** The materials for the publication were the norms of criminal law, educational materials on criminal law. Research methods: analysis, synthesis, formal-legal and comparative-legal methods.

**Findings and their discussion.** The goals of criminal responsibility, and, accordingly, the sentencing of minors, are the final results that the State seeks to achieve in their implementation. According to part 2 of Article 44 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, such goals include:

1. Correction of the person who committed the crime;
2. Prevention of the commission of new crimes by both convicted persons and other persons [1].

Correction of the convicted person, as the purpose of sentencing, is aimed at turning him into a law-abiding citizen, at developing his respect for the laws, adapting to normal living conditions in society.

The implementation of the goal of crime prevention involves preventing the commission of new crimes, both by the convicted minors themselves and by other persons. Its implementation is associated with the impact of punishment on a person convicted of committing a crime, as well as to other persons who are unstable in a law-abiding attitude, thereby forcing them not to commit crimes under penalty of punishment. The goal of preventing the commission of a crime is achieved by applying various educational measures to a convicted minor by the state authorities that execute the punishment applied to him.

For minors, a special procedure for the appointment and execution of punishments is established. When assigning punishment to a minor, the court takes into account the conditions of his life and upbringing, the level of mental

development, other features of the teenager's personality, as well as the influence of older persons on him. In this case, a minor is considered as a mitigating circumstance. Understanding correction as the main goal of punishing minors in no way precludes the application of severe punishments to minors who have committed serious crimes. In this case, impunity can have a negative impact on the minor, causing him to feel irresponsible.

Of particular interest is the provision provided for in part 1 of Article 117 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, which states: "if in the course of judicial review it is established that the correction of a minor convicted of committing a crime that does not pose a great public danger, or for the first time convicted of committing a less serious crime, is possible without the application of criminal punishment, the court may issue a guilty verdict and apply compulsory educational measures to such a person instead of punishment" [1].

It follows from this that bringing a minor to criminal responsibility may be limited to the use by the court of compulsory measures of an educational nature that are not criminal penalties.

When committing a crime, minors do not always realize the meaning of what they have done, the consequences of their actions due to the lack of life experience, sufficient knowledge, often guided by the satisfaction of some small earthly pleasures, for example, wanting to drink alcohol, but not having money with them, attack people, sometimes using violence, thereby committing theft of other people's property.

When considering cases of juvenile crimes involving adults, the courts should carefully clarify the nature of the relationship between an adult and a minor, since this data can be essential to establish the role of an adult in involving a minor in the commission of a crime or other anti-social behavior.

It should be borne in mind that the criminal responsibility of an adult for involving a minor in a crime or other anti-social behavior occurs when the intentional guilt is proven, that is, that he was reliably aware of the minor age of the person involved.

It should also be established whether the adult was aware of or admitted that his actions involved a minor in the commission of a crime.

When choosing a particular measure of punishment for a minor, the court must anticipate the effectiveness of the type and amount of punishment chosen by it in order to prevent the commission of new socially dangerous acts. After all, a suspended sentence does not always have a positive effect on the future fate of a teenager.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the need for special rules on the criminal responsibility of minors in criminal law directly follows from the principles of justice and humanism. The specifics of the criminal responsibility of minors also determine the specifics of the punishment of this category of criminals. The goals of the punishment are to restore social justice, correct the convicted person and prevent the commission of new crimes. It is necessary that when considering cases against

minors, the court takes into account the age, level of maturity, intellectual and emotional characteristics, and the influence of older persons on it.

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## **BULLYING IN MODERN SOCIETY – HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM**

*A.M. Titova*

*Research supervisor: S.M. Starodynova, Phd in Psychological sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Almost everyone has faced ridicule, persecution, threats and other negative influences from other people in the process of interacting with them. However, many victims of persecution simply keep quiet about what is going on. Educational institutions do not publicize such situation. Such conflicts, as well as cases of bullying, are not reported in order to preserve their reputation. A number of cases are not reported. Bullying is a regular psychological or physical pressure exerted on the victim by one person or group of aggressors, usually in a closed social group [1].

**Materials and methods.** When writing the article, the literature on the problems of bullying in the modern educational environment was studied. The electronic resources of scientific libraries on this issue were also studied. We used polls (groups 1963, 1964), testing and observation.

**Findings and their discussion.** V. R. Petrosyants defines a bullying as «violence, physical or psychological, carried out by one person or a group and directed against a person who is unable to defend himself in the actual situation, with a conscious desire to hurt, frighten or subject a person to prolonged tension» [2, c. 151].

Bullying is the use of advantages in force to cause physical, emotional or intellectual harm[1].

The reason for the bullying is the division into classes, narrow social values, differences in educational levels [3].

Characteristic signs of bullying:

1) Aggressors are usually physically stronger or feel superior at the expense of their followers. They can also use leverage on the victim or their own authority.

2) Repeatability. Typically, bullying is not an isolated event, but a continuous process. If the bullying victim is unable to fend for himself, she or he will likely face repeated attacks [4].

Types of bullying:

– Direct harassment. It's physical abuse, insults, causing various inconveniences, a tendency to keep the victim in sight all the time.

– Indirect bullying. These are hidden and implicit ways of bullying: spreading rumours, attempts to defame a person and disassociate them from the community, hiding important information from the victim [4].

The participants in the bullying are the aggressor, the victim and the observers.

An aggressor who usually starts a quarrel. In most cases, the aggressors are witnesses or victims of domestic violence. They usually have deep psychological injury, which makes them anxious, impulsive and angry. Sociopaths often become aggressors because they are incapable of empathy. The most often goals of the aggressor are statement of oneself, a gain of authority, an attempt to assert oneself. That is the most important thing for them. These goals are achieved not so much by the bullying itself, but by successful provocations [4].

The victim is an outcast. The victim is someone who has been bullied. The victims are usually those who can't defend themselves. Usually, the aggressor chooses the victim after the case [4].

Observers only look at how people are being bullied. They can't be blamed for this, because their motives can also be ordinary human feelings - fear of being targeted, self-confidence, contentment with their current position in the group [4].

To fight bullying, you need to:

1) find the support of a person who can be trusted with the problem;  
2) not to give the aggressor the desired effect; 3) not to allow certain emotions to be evoked in the victim; 4) learn to speak «no!» and be firm; 5) develop self-confidence; 6) stop taking the bullying personally, don't react.

**Conclusion.** Bullying is a serious problem that does not have a sufficiently effective remedy. Bullying is linked to the aggressor's desire to increase his status in a particular group. Those who are psychologically motivated to victimize are usually targeted. The bullying victim has the right to seek help (psychologist, teachers and parents) to stop the bullying.

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## CONCEPT AND TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

*A.V. Torgonya*

*Research supervisor: O.I. Karlushkina, senior lecturer  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

According to article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, citizens are guaranteed the right to work as the most worthy way of self-affirmation of a person [1]. The guarantee of the right to work is the right of a person to choose a profession, occupation and work in accordance with his vocation, abilities, education, vocational training and taking into account social needs, as well as the right to healthy and safe working conditions. An employment contract is the main form of exercising the right to freely dispose of one's ability to work.

As mentioned earlier, the purpose of scientific work is to study the essence of an employment contract and its types.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was the acts of national legislation governing labor relations. The research methods are the method of scientific analysis and the method of a systematic approach to research.

**Findings and their discussion.** The labor contract acts as the main legal basis for the emergence of labor legal relations: labor rights and obligations of the parties. The labor contract is based on the following principles: freedom of choice of profession, the right to work, the right to safe conditions and conditions that comply with sanitary and hygienic rules and norms, the right to remuneration for work without any discrimination on social status, gender, nationality and the right to rest and protection from unemployment. So an employment contract can be considered an element of the rule of law.

According to the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus, an employment contract is an agreement between an employee and an employer, on the basis of which the employee is obliged to perform work in certain one or several positions of employees (workers' professions) of appropriate qualifications according to the staffing table [2]. According to article 3 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus, the code applies to all employees and employers who have entered into an employment contract on the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

The labor legislation of the Republic of Belarus quite clearly regulates the relationship between the employee and the employer, regulates the procedure for concluding, executing, changing and terminating an employment contract, establishes the mandatory conditions that each employment contract must contain. Compliance with the legal norms established by labor legislation allows one to significantly protect one side of the employment contract from illegal actions of the other.

An employment contract has the following features:

- 1) the subject of the contract is work in a certain profession, specialty, qualification or position;
- 2) the employment contract is of a personal nature;
- 3) the employee must perform work duties under the control of the employer and obey the internal labor regulations;
- 4) the employer is responsible for organizing the employee's work and ensuring healthy and safe working conditions;
- 5) the amount of the employee's salary is determined according to the rates and rates established by labor legislation and local regulations of the employer [3].

The importance of classifying employment contracts is due to their diversity, and each type has its own characteristics. Traditionally, employment contracts are classified according to the following criteria: 1) by the duration; 2) by the nature of the labor relationship.

The basis for the classification of employment contracts is the period for which they are concluded. In this regard, there are two groups of contracts:

- 1) an employment contract concluded for an indefinite period (open-ended employment contract). If the term of its validity is not specified in the employment contract, the contract is considered concluded for an indefinite period (article 17 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus);

- 2) a fixed-term employment contract. In accordance with article 17 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus, a fixed-term employment contract, with the exception of a contract, is concluded in cases where labor relations cannot be established for an indefinite period, taking into account the nature of the work ahead or the conditions for its performance [2].

An open-ended employment contract is usually used when hiring employees for a permanent job and is concluded for an indefinite period. A fixed-term employment contract is concluded when an employment relationship can be established for a specified period. These may be seasonal jobs. Also, this type of contract is concluded for the duration of the duties of a temporarily absent employee.

Another type of employment contract should be distinguished - this is a contract. It can be concluded for both temporary and permanent work. The contract is concluded for a period of 1 to 5 years, which greatly limits the employee. In order to compensate for these restrictions, the employee is provided with an additional leave of 1 to 5 days and an increase in the tariff rate by 1-50% of the salary.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn from the conducted research:

- the employment contract serves as a legal form of communication between the employee and the employer, and also determines the specific terms of the contract;

- an employment contract contributes to the realization of the human right to work, the competent use of labor resources, the formation of stable labor relations, is one of the means of organizing labor;
- the employment contract strengthens the legal protection of the employee at all stages of the emergence, change and termination of labor relations;
- employment contracts are classified according to the duration and the nature of the employment relationship. There are two groups of contracts: employment contracts concluded for an indefinite period and fixed-term employment contracts. The contract is also a type of employment contract.

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## **ASPECTS OF LEGAL REGULATION AND STABILISATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AMID THE PANDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

*A.A Usachova., A.A.Shantyrava  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitsebsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that the modern transformation of economic relations in society caused by the coronavirus infection (COVID-19) pandemic poses a threat to national security for all countries. Various state structures and agencies continue to fulfill their mission of national security during the pandemic, while the lessons of the isolation period set operational and systemic tasks to increase the security of the state and citizens.

As practice has shown, the issues of observing human rights and national security during a pandemic require an increase in the role of human rights institutions. The pandemic as a threat to international and national security came to the fore in 2020. In the near future, the policy of national governments and international organisations will keep this topic in close focus [1].

The purpose of the report is to analyse the transformation processes, forms, and methods of state regulation in the area of national security amid the spreading pandemic, which have been used within the framework of the current



administrative legal regime for ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population.

**Material and methods.** The study materials include regulatory legal acts in the area of ensuring the national security of the Republic of Belarus, as well as publications of both domestic and foreign scientists. We used general scientific methods of empirical research, as well as general logic methods and techniques of research, such as analysis of regulatory legal enactments and trends in national security indicators, generalisation, and a systematic approach that allowed us to propose using a special set of measures to form an expanded innovative system of national security and formulating conclusions that have received practical substantiation while studying the topic under consideration.

**Findings and their discussion.** Having analysed the strategy of ensuring the national security and the current parameters of national security in Belarus, we have concluded that the regulatory legal framework on this topic needs refining. The report will be of use for research scientists dealing with issues of national security, innovative development of economic relations, and the practice of shaping the international agenda [2].

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization recognised that the parameters of the spread of the new coronavirus and its consequences have reached the stage of a pandemic. This situation entailed a number of successive actions of a restrictive nature by individual states, including our closest neighbours, such as Russia, Ukraine, and Poland. In Belarus, these restrictions were of a specific nature, and the process of their full deployment and direct implementation continues to this day [3].

The pandemic has exposed a number of problems of modern domestic public management and posed a number of issues for the Belarusian society and its political elite; the way they are solved will certainly affect the development of the political and legal system of our country in the foreseeable future. The task of any state is to ensure the security of the nation, including by promptly reacting to any information about a threat to national security [4].

The army has tremendous capabilities in the fight against pandemics; it is trained to act in the world of biological weapons and has heavy equipment and personal protective gear. At the present time, however, the solution of various kinds of issues on a global and national scale cannot be effected solely by the military potential of the states of the world community [5].

In Belarus, as in many sovereign states, an important aspect of the existence of the political system of society is organising the stable functioning of its subsystems and implementing the functions assigned to them. The issue of ensuring the normal functioning of the political system of our state becomes particularly relevant in crisis situations. The functioning of such a system can be called effective only when the social and political situation in the state is stable and does not have significant fluctuations [6].

Considering the dynamics of the current social and political processes and the increasing generation of new factors of political processes, the usual and customary order of functioning can be modified or even undermined, which means an imbalance in the functioning of the political system.

In cases of such challenges, the institutions of power and management are obliged to immediately respond and direct all their resources to ensure stabilisation and smooth functioning of the entire system and, in particular, vital facilities and law enforcement facilities, while simultaneously eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to the development of a crisis situation.

In our opinion, the answer to the many problems of the pandemic crisis should be universal and should be related, first of all, to national security and sovereignty of countries, which implies constant and full-fledged interaction between states, governments, and companies. In a number of cases, however, states will have to use direct cooperation, which in some areas (and situations) can be called “forced” cooperation [7].

There is no doubt that it will be necessary to revise the principles of international cooperation in the area of biological research when the pandemic ends. Such work is possible at the platforms of organisations such as the UN, the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization), and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization), which pay considerable attention to various aspects of security [8].

The protection and support of economic entities is relevant today. The issues related to the imposed restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens in order to counter the spread of COVID-19 should be analysed as a separate cluster [9]. The only criterion for removing any possible contradictions is the existing provisions of Article 23 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, which states that “restriction of the rights and freedoms of an individual shall only be allowed in cases stipulated by law, in the interests of national security, public order, protection of morality, public health, and rights and freedoms of other persons” [10].

State and public security is under threat due to the fact that society does not function as usual, and most people do not have a financial cushion for living in isolation.

Some significant factors are included in the priority areas of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Belarus; missing, however, is a clause on global security, which is important in the event of any of the threats to national security, and which must be ensured, among other things, with the participation of each subject of the world community [11].

**Conclusion.** The formation of an effective national security system of a new type should take place using a special set of measures that make it possible to predict the onset of global economic consequences, which have a dominant

position in the process of determining the priority vectors of development of the world community's policy.

At the moment, the Strategy should be supplemented with the areas of ensuring the national and economic security of the country, with inclusion of global security in the list of priority areas.

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## OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL READINESS OF STUDENTS-MITSO

*P.S. Vasilkov, A.V. Tur, A.S. Minin., V.M. Katuev, M.V. Taranova., M.I. Moroz  
Vitebsk State Order of Peoples' Friendship Medical University  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The relevance of this topic is due to the fact that physical fitness contributes to health and high performance, creates the preconditions for successful professional activity, indirectly manifesting in it through such factors as health, degree of physical fitness, adaptation to working conditions [2].

Physical fitness is the result of physical training, expressed in a certain level of development of physical qualities, the acquisition of motor skills and abilities necessary for the successful fulfillment of a particular activity. The role of students' physical fitness is multifaceted. Technological progress, the rapid development of science and the ever-increasing amount of new information required by a modern specialist make the student's educational activity more and more intense and intense. Accordingly, the importance of physical culture as a means of optimizing the mode of life, active rest, maintaining and increasing the working capacity of students throughout the entire period of training increases [1].

*Purpose of the study.* Compare the subjective assessment with an objective assessment of the level of physical fitness of students, substantiate the selection of control tests of physical fitness of students, conduct a comparative characteristic of subjective assessments and objective indicators of the level of physical fitness of students.

**Material and methods.** The research was organized in three stages. At the first stage, a survey was carried out, which included 20 questions and has the form of a printed sample. The questionnaire contains a QR code that allows you to go through the questionnaire electronically using a smartphone. At the second stage, the acceptance of control standards, at the third - the calculation of test results, and recommendations were given to students to increase the level of physical fitness and strengthen their health.

The following research methods were used in the work: mathematical and statistical analysis; comparative method; analysis of special scientific and methodological literature; analysis and synthesis of materials.

**Findings and their discussion.** At this time, the student learning program becomes more complicated, as the amount of new information increases. This makes the learning activity more and more intense and intense. Consequently, the need for physical exercises increases in order to maintain and improve working capacity, active rest during university studies [3].

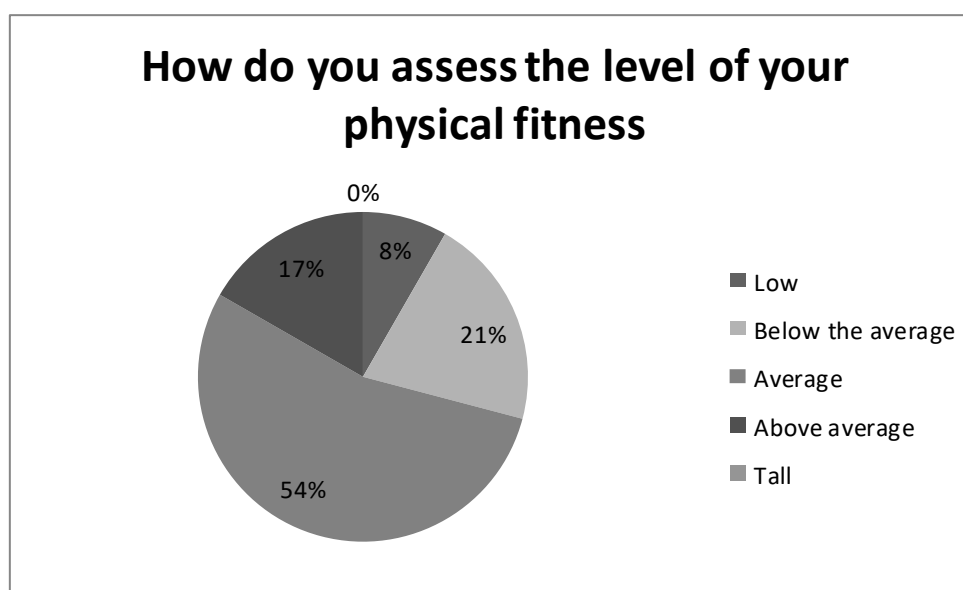
The study involved 1st year students studying at the Vitebsk branch of the International University "MITSO", the total number of respondents was - 50 people, of which 20 are boys and 30 girls.

Our research involved 50 students of the main and preparatory departments. The age of the subjects was 17-19 years old.

The first stage of the study was carried out using the questionnaire method. For the study, a special questionnaire was developed, including a number of questions aimed at obtaining information about the level of physical fitness and health status of students, preferences in types of physical activity in the classroom and other questions related to the level of physical fitness and health of students in general.

To determine the level of physical fitness of students, the following control tests were used: forward bend, pull-up on a high bar (for boys), flexion / extension of the arms from the support while lying down (for boys), flexion / extension of the arms from the support while lying on the bench (for girls), lifting trunk from a supine position (for girls), long jump from a place.

The results of the survey (Fig. 1) indicate that the state of their physical fitness as higher than the average level is estimated by 16.7% of the surveyed students, average - 54.2%, below average - 20.8%, low - no.



**Figure 1. Results of the survey**

The results of pedagogical testing make it possible to characterize the level of physical fitness of students above average only in 6.7% of students, average - 50%, below average - 36.6%, and low - 6.7%. The results of the tests obtained give us a different picture from the answers in the questionnaire. Assessment of the level of physical health and physical fitness (tab. 1).

**Table 1. The level of physical fitness of students**

Assessment level	Physical training				
	Low (%)	Below the average (%)	Average (%)	Above average (%)	Tall (%)
Objective	6,7	36,6	50	6,7	0
Subjective	-	20,8	54,2	16,7	8,3

**Conclusion.** Comparative analysis of subjective and objective assessments of the level of physical fitness of students shows that not all students can objectively assess their physical fitness. Students underestimate grades below average and overestimate grades above average and high, average overestimate slightly. It can be assumed that students have both overestimation and underestimation of self-esteem of their level of preparedness.

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**CURRENT PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE LEGISLATION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN THE SPHERE  
OF INFORMATION SECURITY**

*V.V. Vikhrov*

*Research supervisor: T.V. Safonova*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The modern society doesn't stay still and every year the pace of its development only increases. The occurrence of new law branches and the development of numerous theories in the sphere of jurisprudence makes changes to existing legislation, changing the view of the familiar vision of law.

Information technologies are developing every day. They bring an undeniable convenience to the life of everyone. However, more and more opportunities for the implementation of criminal plans in the field of information security are appearing.

The Belarusian legislative system has made an important step to regulate public relations in the field of information security. The existence of statements about informational security in the Concept of National Security of the Republic of Belarus and the Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Belarus indicate the recognition of information security by the legislator as an important direction in the development of modern legislation.

The relevance of the study is that information security is an essential factor in the development of modern society and the strengthening of legislation in this area is, according to the author, the most important task.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the current problems of improving the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of information security, as well as to suggest possible ways to solve them.

**Material and methods.** In the course of the research, general scientific methods were used, as well as the method of interpretation, structural-legal and formal-legal. The theoretical basis of the research is the Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Belarus, the Strategy of Cooperation of the CIS member states in Building and Developing the information Society for the period up to 2025, and others.

**Findings and discussion.** The most important problem of the development of the current legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of information security is the lack of a specialized law in this area based on the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the Concept of National Security of the Republic of Belarus and the Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Belarus. Improving the regulatory framework is the key to the development of this area.

The next urgent problem of the development of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of information security is a clearer consolidation of the main directions of the development of information security. In the process of analyzing the provisions of the Concept, we tried to identify the main directions of ensuring information security in the Republic of Belarus:

- ensuring information sovereignty and neutrality;
- ensuring the security of the information space;
- ensuring the state response to risks challenges and threats in the information sphere;
- preservation of traditional values and values;
- ensuring the security of mass media;
- ensuring the security of the information infrastructure;
- ensuring the security of the national segment of the Internet;
- ensuring the cyber-stability of critical informatization facilities and state information systems
- countering cybercrime;
- ensuring the security of information resources;
- ensuring the protection of state and official secrets;
- ensuring the security of information of limited distribution and protection of personal data;
- ensuring the security of state information resources and publicly available information.

**Conclusion.** The development of legislation in the field of information security is a key factor in the development of modern society. The main problem of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in this area is the lack of specialized law – the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Information Security".

We also find it important to review the current Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Belarus. We believe that it needs to be clarified and supplemented.

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## MAIN DIRECTIONS OF PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

*S.V. Yanch  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Juvenile delinquency is a result of a combination of factors that can be called “diseases” of society. Specifically, the crisis of family, and the marginalization of population, alcoholism and drug addiction, and the destruction of the traditional way of life and traditional values. It should be borne in mind that youth criminality largely has its roots in juvenile delinquency, stems from it, so to speak. Therefore, the problems of preventing juvenile delinquency and its socially significant consequences always remain relevant.

The purpose of the study is to highlight the main directions and tools of preventive influence on the behavior of minors.

**Material and methods.** The study of the problems of prevention of juvenile delinquency is based on an analysis of the current legislation and statistical materials of judicial practice. Analysis of the preventive influence on the behavior of minors required the use of such methods of scientific knowledge as historical, logical, systemic analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction.

**Findings and their discussion.** Throughout the history of mankind, the state has applied a wide variety of punishments to offenders. But, one way or another, despite all their severity, crimes had been and still are committed. In this regard, after a while, many politicians came to the realization that punishments, even the most cruel ones, are not able to deter people from committing crimes. The idea came up to prevent a crime before it is committed. “It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them,” wrote the Italian thinker Cesare Beccaria [1, p.230].



And one cannot but agree with this thesis. It is impossible to put a guardian of the law next to every potential or real offender. Ideally, such a person would appear in the subconscious of a possible offender, thereby preventing a potential crime. In addition, long-term incarceration often does not make people better. When released, the overwhelming majority of former criminals cannot get a job, since for the employer, having a criminal record is a sufficient reason for refusing to consider potential employee's candidacy. In this regard, such people are prone to relapse, renew ties with the criminal world and, over time, return to prison again.

Juvenile offenders are of particular concern. Their number rises sharply at critical moments in history. This concerns, first of all, revolutions, wars, protracted financial and economic crises. Against the background of such social upheavals, the stratification of the population is increasing, as well as the number of the poor. Hunger and poverty force people to seek survival opportunities, often resorting to breaking the law. But under such conditions it is adolescents who find themselves in the most difficult situation, who, due to their age, insufficient life experience, are forced to take a criminal life path for the sake of survival.

The illegal behavior of adolescents is often the result of negative processes occurring in families. Unfortunately, some parents are often not only unable, but also unwilling to provide the minor the necessary assistance, are not interested in his life. Under such circumstances, there is a risk that the child will fall into unfavorable company, realizing that adults do not care about him. An important factor in juvenile delinquency is also rapprochement with persons characterized by immoral or criminal behavior. Such individuals, against the background of family problems for adolescents, often turn out to be more authoritative than their parents.

What directions and tools of prevention can be identified? Of course, any activity of great public importance begins with legal regulation. Our country has adopted two basic laws governing preventive work. These are the Law "On the Basics of Activities for the Prevention of Offenses" and the Law "On the Basics of the System for the Prevention of Child Neglect and Delinquency". Both laws are aimed at preventing and eliminating the causes and conditions of illegal behavior. With regard to minors, special attention is paid to such negative social phenomena as neglect and homelessness. To prevent them, families in a socially dangerous situation are taken under special control by the authorized bodies. In extreme cases, if there is a threat to the child, children can be removed from such dysfunctional families.

In general, the existing legal framework gives the subjects of prevention the necessary tools and powers for general and private preventive work with minors. At the same time, it is important to prevent abuse of the right by the subjects of prevention, especially when addressing issues with the selection of children in a socially dangerous situation. It is necessary to carefully examine all

the circumstances, because the family for the child is the most desirable place for growing up as well as for socialization.

It can be said that the socially oriented work of the legislator, law enforcement agencies and other subjects of the prevention of juvenile delinquency contributed to a decrease in the level of juvenile delinquency. For instance, according to judicial statistics, in 2019, 727 minors were convicted for committing various crimes (in 2018 - 993, that is, the convictions of minors decreased by 26.8%) [2].

Institutions that exercise social control play an important role in preventive work. These institutions include family, church, educational and labor collectives, government agencies, political parties, etc. The role of each of these institutions can increase and decrease depending on historical, political and sociocultural factors. For example, the role of the church in educating people can be diametrically different in secular and religious societies.

Social control itself should not be identified only with suppression and coercion. Social control should, on the one hand, prevent the spread of various forms of deviant behavior, and on the other, create conditions for the development of the personality. Therefore, the prevention of juvenile delinquency should be based on an effective work of the social control system and its institutions. The institutions themselves should receive support from society and the state. For example, support for the institution of the family should be a priority in the formation of the state's social policy.

In general, our country has developed a system for prevention of juvenile delinquency. However, it has a significant drawback. The fact is that the main burden of this work falls on state institutions, which are already overloaded, carrying out numerous tasks of protecting law and order, protecting and realizing the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. At the same time, civil society institutions (public organizations, parental committees, political parties, the church) are not sufficiently involved in this work. But it is them who could offer the society a variety of early prevention programs.

In the United States, for example, early intervention programs target juvenile delinquency. Early intervention programs focus on risk factors and therefore actually reduce crime rates. The value of early intervention programs is that no child, even the most difficult, is left behind. In fact, the more risk factors a child has, the more additional support they will receive.

The best of these programs are built on the strengths of the family and children. Adults who are offered practical and social support can be better and more effective parents than parents who are stressed and excluded. Early intervention programs offer a system of support for parental involvement and learning that works to improve family functioning and therefore child functioning.

**Conclusion.** An analysis of the problems of combating juvenile delinquency shows that main directions of preventive work are the improvement

of special legislation and the development of a system of social control and its institutions. The legislator should also examine the Western European experience of functioning of juvenile justice in the context of possibilities of its use in the administration of juvenile justice.

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## CASTLES IN CINEMA

*L. Yanushkevich., V. Litskevich  
Belarusian National Technical University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The term ‘architecture’ denotes the art of “designing and managing the construction of buildings and other structures, particularly if they are well proportioned and decorated” [1]. Architecture has always tried to find connections with other fields of art: painting, sculpture, literature, music and, most recently, cinema. Many schools of architecture have introduced cinematography courses into their curricula to discover a “more responsive architecture” [2]. Cinema is very close to architecture because both the art forms deal with lived space: they create and depict comprehensive images of life. Just as buildings create and save images of culture and lifestyle, cinema preserves the time of its making and the epoch it describes [2]. Architecture is always in cinema: used as settings, it creates a certain context for the narrative. What is more, the symbolism of architecture helps film authors express their ideas in a visual way.

A noticeable example of an architectural structure, widely used in filming, is a castle – a large building, fortified and containing various defences, in the past often used by the noble to live in [1]. In cinema, a castle creates a certain historic atmosphere of previous epochs, functioning as a background for the action. Besides, it can be understood as a symbol of power (physical or spiritual), shelter (also physical or spiritual), hidden knowledge, treasure and purity [3].

In this paper we aim to show how in films castles function as settings for their narrative.

**Material and methods.** To carry out this aim we have chosen two countries to compare: Great Britain and Belarus. Having analyzed film data bases of popular Internet services [4; 5], Internet sites for travellers [6; 7] and books [8; 9], we have made a list of British and Belarusian castles, most

frequently shot in films and TV series. It includes 4 castles in Great Britain (Arundel Castle, Eilean Donan Castle, Alnwick Castle and Dunnottar Castle) and 3 castles in Belarus (Mir Castle, Lida Castle and Nesvizh Castle).

**Findings and their discussion.** The results of the analysis have been summed up in the following table.

Castle	Amount of films	Film genre <sup>1</sup>												
		action	adventure	biography	comedy	detective	documentary	drama	fantasy	history	horror	romance	science fiction	war
Arundel Castle	4			2	2			3		2			1	
Eilean Donan Castle	10	3	5	1	1			3	2	2		1	1	
Alnwick Castle	38	7	9	4	5		3	20	8	7	1	5		1
Dunnottar Castle	6		2	1			3	2	10	1	2			
<b><i>TOTAL in Great Britain</i></b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Mir Castle	10		2		2		2	6		5				
Lida Castle	3		2			1	1		2	2				
Nesvizh Castle	4		1				5	3		2				
<b><i>TOTAL in Belarus</i></b>	<b>17</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>				

The results of the study show that British castles are far more popular among film-makers than Belarusian ones: 58 films were shot in Great Britain and only 17 in Belarus. Moreover, the films shot in our country are less various in genres than those shot in the other.

According to the data obtained, castles are mostly filmed as historic locations, functioning as a means to reproduce the atmosphere of the past period. For example, the Belarusian Nesvizh Castle can be noticed in the mini-series “Следы апостолов” (2013) as a landmark of the 1942 Nesvizh, while the English Arundel Castle doubled for Windsor Castle in the historical comedy-drama “The Madness of King George” (1994).

Due to their majestic, powerful and picturesque appearance, castles help film-makers evoke necessary emotions and associations in the audience. Thus, the medieval ruins of Dunnottar Castle helped the director Franco Zeffirelli create a specific gloomy atmosphere in his 1990 adaptation of Shakespeare’s tragedy “Hamlet”. Another example is Alnwick Castle, that has been chosen home for Sir Edmund Burton in the science-fiction adventure film “Transformers: The Last Knight” (2017) to highlight the importance of the secret he keeps. A castle as a metaphor for power is Eilean Donan Castle in the spy action adventure film “The World Is Not Enough (1999), shown as the

<sup>1</sup> We have adopted the classification of film genres used by IMBd [5]. In case a film belonged to a mixed genre, e.g. war drama, we have referred it to both the categories: drama and war.

headquarters of the UK's mighty Secret Intelligence Service. Before restoration, the ruined Belarusian castles served as metaphors for devastation and pessimism (e.g. Mir Castle in the comedies “Три весёлые смены” (1977) or “Горя бояться – счастья не видать” (1973)). Nowadays the restored structures assist the film-makers to portray our country as the one with a rich architectural past. It can be most vividly seen in the historic adventure film “Авантюры Прантиша Вывича” (2019) where Lida Castle stands for the 18th-century's Potostk and Nesvizh Castle – for the Sapiegas' residence.

**Conclusion.** Castles as settings create a historic atmosphere of the period; as a symbol they create a certain understanding of the hidden senses of the narrative. In both the cases, these architectural structures help film-makers add more authenticity, dynamism and drama to the film thus making it visually and mentally more attractive.

In the paper we have shown that British castles are much more widely used in film production than Belarusian ones. This can be explained by the fact that Belarusian architecture and, in particular, Belarusian castles, remains virtually unknown to western film-makers, though their Russian counterparts quite often shoot them in their works.

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## CHANGES IN THE FAMILY LAW OF THE USSR DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

*V.P. Yuran, T.P. Ivanova*  
*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"*  
*Vitebsk, Belarus*

During the Great Patriotic War, due to a significant reduction in the number of population in the USSR, cardinal amendments were made to family law. This was due to the fact that a significant number of men died at the front during military operations, whose families were left without the necessary material support. There were single mothers and orphans. Important social problems during the war years were a sharp reduction in the number of official marriages, a decrease in the birth rate of children. These problems contributed to the adoption of a number of legislative acts aimed at improving the welfare of Soviet families, strengthening the institution of marriage, increasing the birth rate, encouraging large families and providing assistance to single mothers and orphans [2, p. 3].

**Material and methods.** In the disclosure of this topic, the work uses the normative legal acts of the corresponding historical period, educational and scientific literature. Research methods are comparative law, method of analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** A number of measures adopted in the legislative order suggest an attempt to strengthen the norms of family law. So, in order to economically stimulate residents to increase the birth rate of children, regulations on the tax on bachelors, single and childless citizens of the USSR were introduced. This tax was introduced by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of November 21, 1941, according to which the tax was paid by single and family citizens who do not have children, men from 20 to 50 years, women from 20 to 45 years. The tax was removed from a certain category of persons, which included: military personnel and their wives, citizens whose children died or went missing at the front, students of secondary and higher educational institutions, men under 25 and women under 23, pensioners, as well as persons who, for health reasons, are contraindicated for childbearing [4; 3, p. 32]. The Decree of July 8, 1944 increased the amount of tax, so the cost of paying benefits to large and single mothers to a certain extent was covered by single and single mothers.

In the difficult post-war period, measures were taken to combat child homelessness and neglect. On January 23, 1942, the first all-Union normative act was issued, which included the rules on patronage. It was envisaged that children left without parents were sent to foster homes, and from there to children's institutions or foster families. For such a child, an allowance was paid every month, and clothing was provided at the expense of the state.

A special instruction of the People's Commissariat of Health and the People's Commissariat of Justice of the RSFSR dated April 8, 1943, was devoted

to the issues of guardianship and adoption, in which it was noted that the main task of the guardian is to take care of the maintenance and upbringing of the ward. Numerous cases of Soviet citizens accepting orphaned children into their own families were a manifestation of high patriotism and humanism. According to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of September 8, 1943, it was allowed to record young children in the acts of civil status.

The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of July 8, 1944 "On increasing state assistance to pregnant women, large children and single mothers, strengthening the protection of motherhood and childhood, establishing the honorary title "Mother-Heroine" and establishing the Order of Maternal Glory and the Medal of Motherhood" [4] also played a role in strengthening Soviet families, their material well-being and legal stability. The medal was awarded to mothers who gave birth and raised 5 and 6 children, and 7 or more-the order, 10-the honorary title "Mother-Heroine". In accordance with this Decree, state support for mothers with many children has increased, while the allowance in the increased monetary content began to be issued with the birth of the third child, and not the seventh, as was previously the case. The Decree exempted pregnant women from overtime work, and women with infants from night work, reduced by half the payment for low-paid parents with three or more children for placing children in nurseries and kindergartens [4; 3, p. 34].

In line with the goals of further strengthening Soviet families, the Decree established that only registered marriages give rise to the rights and obligations of the spouses. Persons who were actually married before the Decree of July 8, 1944, could formalize their relationship by registering a marriage with an indication of the period of actual joint life. Since in wartime conditions, actual marital relations could not always be registered due to the death or loss of one of the spouses at the front, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of November 10, 1944 provided for the possibility of registration of marital relations in court.

The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of July 8, 1944 complicated the divorce procedure. The marriage could only be dissolved through the regional court. When applying for a divorce, specific justifiable reasons should have been indicated. The second spouse was always invited to the court to get acquainted with the application for divorce. The divorce case was considered in court in public with the involvement of witnesses about disagreements and conflicts in family life. The local newspaper published a report about the dissolution of the marriage. When applying for a divorce, a fee of 100 rubles was to be paid. In case of failure to achieve reconciliation, the plaintiff could file an application to a higher court – regional, regional, district, city and Supreme Court of the union or autonomous republic. When issuing a certificate of divorce, a large fee of 500 rubles was charged. Similarly, the State tried to prevent unjustified divorces and preserve families. A simplified divorce procedure was allowed in case of loss.

The mass death of citizens during the war years required the expansion of the circle of heirs by law. The Decree of March 14, 1945 "On heirs by law and by will" established the order of succession by law. The following queues were installed: 1) children, spouse (disabled and dependent inherited in the first place); 2) able-bodied parents; 3) brothers and sisters. Citizen could bequeath his property to one or more persons and state and public authorities [4; 1, p. 122].

At the end of the war, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated March 14, 1945, it was clearly established that the right was born before July 8, 1944, children in receipt of pension for the deceased on the front of his father, whom her mother was in a de facto marriage.

**Conclusion.** Thus, marriage and family relations during the war years underwent significant changes. A number of measures have been taken to strengthen the institution of the family. Changes in family law during the Great Patriotic War gave, in general, positive results: the number of divorces fell sharply, the number of registered marriages exceeded the pre-war level, and the birth rate increased.

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## **VOCAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN IN THE POLYCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN**

*L.I. Zholobova  
Vladimir State University named after  
Alexander and Nicholay Stoletov Stoletov  
Vladimir, Russia*

The educational environment of children's music-schools in Tatarstan has its own special properties, which determine the originality of the forms and methods of teaching and upbringing of students. It is initially multicultural and has tremendous opportunities for the implementation of multicultural education. Vocal training in a multicultural environment contributes to instilling respect for cultural and national values not only of one's own, but also of other peoples, the formation of intercultural communication, getting rid of ethnocentric views [1].

The aim of the research is to develop, scientific justification and practically testing the methodological techniques of vocal training of primary school children in the multicultural environment of a children's music school.



**Material and methods.** In order to achieve the goal and solve the tasks set, following research methods were used:

- theoretical: analysis, comparison and generalization of theoretical data, musical material;

- empirical: pedagogical observation, analysis of pedagogical experience, verbal survey, analysis of repertoire plans, analysis of collections of children's songs of modern Tatar composers, purposeful observation of the educational activities of children's music school students.

Based on the idea of ET Hall, based on the close connection of communication and culture, it is safe to say that intercultural communication is the point of intersection of culture, including vocal, and human interaction [1].

Relying on the research of E.M. Karpova, A.A. Kozhurova, O.L. Kolonitskaya, L.S. Movsesyan and L.L. Suprunova, we have given the following definition of a "multicultural environment": by multicultural environment, we mean a social space in which several different cultures develop and interact with each other in all their manifestations. By "multicultural educational environment" we mean an educational space in which a tolerant attitude towards other cultures, readiness for intercultural interaction, the ability to enter into communication with representatives of other cultures are formed, subject to the preservation of cultural identity and awareness of the importance of cultural diversity, as well as practical interaction and mutual influence of various cultural layers. The multicultural environment contributes both to the recognition and preservation of national identity, and to the formation of the younger generation's readiness to interact with representatives of another ethnic group [2, 3].

Due to the activation of the regional component in our country, including in the Republic of Tatarstan, there is a change in the repertoire of students: along with the traditional children's songs of Soviet composers, which have been tested for decades in children's vocal pedagogy, songs of both classics of Tatar music and modern Tatar composers have been actively used. In the course of practical classes, we used multicultural elements throughout the lesson: this is not only an educational and pedagogical repertoire, but also vocal exercises (exercises for singing) based on phonemes and melodies of both Russian and Tatar song culture.

The specificity of the educational process is that the use of multicultural elements occurs in relation to all nationalities living in the Republic of Tatarstan. The national composition of the population of the Republic of Tatarstan according to the 2010 census: Tatars-53.2%, Russians-39.7%, the rest (Chuvash, Udmurts, Mordvins, Mari, Ukrainians, Bashkirs, Azerbaijanis, Uzbeks, Armenians, Tajiks, Belarusians, Jews, Germans) - 7.1%.

The study was carried out on the basis of MBU DO Kazan "Children's Music School No. 10", which is dominated by a multinational student and teaching staff. To increase the effectiveness of vocal teaching of primary school children in the multicultural environment of the children's music school of the Republic of Tatarstan, we included children's songs by Soviet composers

(M.A. Minkov, A.L. Rybnikov, B.I. Savelyev, V.Ya. Shainsky, R.V. Pauls and others), classics of Tatar music (S.Kh. Gabyashi, Z.Ya. Yarullin, S.Z. Saidashev, N.G. Zhiganov, A.S. Klyucharev, R.M. Yakhin and others) and contemporary Tatar composers (S.A. Gubaidulina, I.G. Shamsutdinov, E.S. Khabibullina, F. Feizova, R. Abdullina and others). Phonemes and melodies of both Russian and Tatar song culture were used in vocal and chanting exercises.

**Findings and their discussion** In the lessons, we used not only multicultural music and song teaching material, but also encouraged students to engage in intercultural communication, stimulating interpersonal communication of children (Russians, Tatars, mestizos), not only to communicate with native speakers of a different culture, but also to identify pedagogically gifted children.

The results of the final diagnosis showed that according to the first criterion (emotional and motivational) -0% of students were at a low level of vocal training, the percentage of students with an average level was 75% and 25% of students reached a high level. According to the second criterion (cognitive-cognitive) - 0% of students were at the low level, 75% of students were at the middle level and 25% of students were at the high level. According to the third criterion (vocal and performing) - the low level was 0% of students, 75% of students were at the average level and 25% of students were at the high level. The results of the summary diagnosis of the final study showed that the level of effectiveness of vocal training of children in a multicultural educational environment was: low-0%, medium-75% and 25% high.

Thus, the results of the final diagnostics, in comparison with the results at the beginning of the study (low level - 12.5%, average - 87.5%, high - 0%), showed a positive dynamics of the studied process, confirming the effectiveness of vocal teaching of children in a multicultural educational environment.

**Conclusion.** Based on the study, we can draw the following conclusion that the multicultural orientation of vocal teaching of pupils of a children's music school increased the emotional and motivational aspiration of students, their readiness for mutual support and intercultural communication, which led to the emergence of new knowledge, and also positively influenced the development of vocal -performing skills.

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# LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEFENDANT'S SATISFACTION OF THE PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

*E.V. Zhyburtovich  
Belarusian State University  
Minsk, Belarus*

In the modern procedural literature and in judicial practice, there is no consensus on the question of the procedural consequences for situation when defendant is voluntary fulfill the plaintiff's claims after filling a lawsuit in court.

**Material and methods.** The material for writing the article was Civil Procedure Code (hereinafter the CPC) of the Republic of Belarus, Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus, scientific reports, judicial practice. The following methods were used: analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization.

**Findings and their discussion.** In accordance with paragraph 1 of article 101 CPC of the Russian Federation, paragraph 1 of article 137 CPC of the Republic of Belarus, if the plaintiff does not support his claims as a result of the defendant's voluntary satisfaction of them after filing a lawsuit, the plaintiff has the right to recover expenses from the defendant. Primarily, it is necessary to determine is it the voluntary satisfaction of the defendant's claims after filing the claim? There is no position in the legal literature on this issue, but we consider that the situation, when defendant to satisfy the claims voluntarily, it is factual actions for the recognition of the claim and the recognition of the claim in the courtroom.

According to A. F. Kleiman, if the defendant voluntarily satisfied the plaintiff's claims after the beginning of court proceedings, it is necessary to decide on the merits of the case and to dismiss in the claim. [1, p. 18]. I can't agree with this position, because: 1. The claim (between the plaintiff and the defendant) had been started legally valid, lawful, the plaintiff had the right to file a lawsuit, but during the trial, the defendant satisfied claim. 2. Voluntary satisfaction by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim after filling the claim is a consequence of the exhaustion of the substantive dispute, but this issue does not resolve in procedural law. In our view in the case to dismiss in the claim is an illegal act on behalf of court.

A. N. Kozhukhar considers that the satisfaction of the defendant the claim after filing a claim is the basis that to deliver the judgment satisfaction of claims, however, stating that the judgment in whole or in part is not enforceable. [2, p. 80] Importantly that the phrase "the court's decision is not enforceable because judgment is actually executed" we can find in modern court decisions, but this is rare. [3] E. G. Pushkar finds that the dispute between the parties had been dissolved before trial, the plaintiff does not have interest in further continuation

of the process, so there is only one solution- the closure of the proceedings, because this case cannot not be considered in civil proceedings. [4, p. 63].

It is interesting to mention that in accordance with paragraph 15 of Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus of December, 20 1991 N 12 " On the practice of application of the legislation by the courts of the Republic of Belarus while considering cases about the establishment of paternity and about the recovery of alimony on children" if the defendant presents the court the birth certificate, issued according to the record about the establishment of paternity, the procedure of the case is to be stopped according to item 1 of article 164 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus (further - CPC).[5, p. 7] The similar norm is contained in part 2 of point 8 of the Resolution of Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine from May, 15 2006 № 3 " On the application by courts of some norms of the Family Code of Ukraine while considering cases about paternity, maternity and alimony recovery". There is no such norm in Russian legislation.

In my opinion, it is not possible to terminate proceedings on such grounds, due to the fact that the list of grounds for termination of proceedings enshrined in article 164 of the CPC is exhaustive and is not subject to expansive interpretation. Such a position is held by T. Sysuev[6,p. 4]. A. Makarov's position is a definite solution to this problem. The author considers that in order to eliminate this problem in the legislation it is necessary to expand the list of grounds for termination of proceedings on the case by the following ground - "absence of the subject matter of a dispute". [7, p. 46]. A similar point of view is held by U. Vorobel, however, believes that this formulation is quite broad and includes a number of other circumstances [8].

In the Belarusian and Russian civil procedural legislation there is a problem with the plaintiff's withdrawal of a claim. In accordance with part 4 of article 64 of the CPC of the Republic of Belarus, part 2 of article 39 of the CPC of the Russian Federation the court does not accept the plaintiff's withdrawal of a claim if it contradicts the law or violates the law. Art. 39 part 2 of the CPC of the RF the court does not accept a plaintiff's refusal of claim if it contradicts the law or violates the rights and legitimate interests of other persons. What law is a subject of verification - the material or the procedural one? Certainly not the procedural one, because procedural actions that contradict the procedural law are null and void. So, the waiver of claim must be qualified under the substantive law. The essence of the problem lies in the fact that for the verification provided for by part. 4 of Art. 64 of the CPC of the Republic of Belarus, p. 2 of Art. 39 of the CPC of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to know whether the plaintiff owns the right he is waiving. To carry out this verification it is necessary to consider the case on the merits, and the case will not be considered on the merits - there will be termination of proceedings. According to M. Schwartz, the waiver of claim should be considered as an act of

disposal of imaginary rights. [9] In my opinion, enshrining by the legislator of such a norm contributes to the cause of bad faith plaintiffs.

**Conclusion.** Based on all of the above, we can conclude that the legislation of the Republic of Belarus lacks a proper procedure for a judge when a defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claims after filing a lawsuit. I support A. Makarov's point of view, however I think that the following ground of termination of legal proceedings should be added: "voluntary satisfaction by the defendant of the plaintiff's requirements after filing a claim to court".

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## SECTION 2

# ECONOMICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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### INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY

*E.A. Anoshin  
Murom Branch of Vladimir State University named after  
Alexander and Nicholay Stoletov  
Murom, Russia*

Information technology is the main engine of economic development in the country. They open up new opportunities for all sectors of the economy. Industrial enterprises and entrepreneurs are forced to adapt to changing market conditions, which are characterized by high competition, a variety of products and services.

The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that the transition from an industrial economy to a digital one requires new skills and competencies from people. The purpose of this research is the influence information technology for labor potential development that should be relevant to all areas of digital development.

**Material and methods.** The material for writing the article was the scientific works of foreign and Russian authors: Digital Economy Indicators in the Russian Federation: 2019, Report Digital Russia: New Reality 2017 (McKinsey & Company), Internet world Stats and the author's own scientific works.

**Findings and their discussion.** In our opinion, information technologies have a direct impact on the development of the country's labor potential. The labor potential of a country is a set of existing or not yet realized quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the employable population of the country (physiological, psychological, as well as intellectual skills and innovative skills of society), aimed at growing the efficiency of the labor and economic potential of the country using technological, innovative, social and production opportunities in it [1].

According to researchers, the digitalization of the Russian economy and the introduction of information technologies into it will become one of the main drivers of GDP (gross domestic product) growth. According to the McKinsey Global Institute, digital technologies will account for 19% to 34% of total GDP growth by 2025 year [2].

Successful digital transformation improves human well-being. Countries lagging behind in digital transformation increase the risk of declining GDP per capita.

We can observe what information potential modern Russia has. This is evidenced by statistics. So, for 2020, Russia is in the top 10 countries with the largest number of Internet users, while occupying the 8th place [3].

However, according to research by the Higher School of Economics, Russia lags behind the G7 countries in the development of ICT (information and communication technologies) [4].

Digital costs in the digital economy of Russia in 2017 will amount to 3.6% of GDP, which is 3324.1 billion rubles, which is approximately 2-3 times less than in China, the USA and the EU [2, 3].

State investments in the development of the country's digital economy should help improve the quality of life of citizens. It is expected that this will improve employment, increase the purchasing power of the population, access to high-quality medicine and education, increase national, economic and social security, increase the share of qualified personnel for the digital economy, increase comfort in the city.

**Conclusion.** So, information technologies make it possible to receive quality education, improve qualifications and find a job.

The use of information technology leads to a reduction in the amount of skilled workers. On the other hand, new professions are being formed on the labor market that did not exist before.

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## **TO THE QUESTION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESOCIALIZATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LABOR ORGANIZATION IN PRISONS**

*A.S. Baginskaya  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

One of the central problems in the penitentiary policy of the Republic of Belarus is a high level of repeat offending and detention. According to the statistics data of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus, the level of repeat offending in the country reached 37 % in the 2017. One of the possible causes of such high level of repeat offending is an ineffective correctional,

resocializing influence on convicts and persons released from prisons. In the Republic of Belarus labour acts as one of the means of corrective work with prisoners. It seems that this particular tool plays a huge role in the formation of a respectful attitude to the established norms of society. The facts suggest that about 70 % of repeating offending in Belarus is self-serving crimes.

In this context, the purpose of this article is to improve the efficiency of resocialization of prisoners by making changes in working conditions in prisons through the analysis of the best practices abroad.

**Material and methods.** In the process of research General scientific (analysis, comparison), private scientific (legal) and sociological (methods of empirical, social analysis) methods of data collection and processing were used.

International acts, national and foreign legislation, scientific research was used to study the topic.

**Findings and their discussion.** According to the article 98 of Criminal Executive Code of the Republic of Belarus, every person sentenced to deprivation of liberty is obliged to work in the areas and in the work determined by the administration of correctional institutions [1].

Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of Prisoners in rule 71 establishes that all prisons under sentence shall be required to work, subject to their physical and mental fitness as determined by the medical officer. However, rule 72 establishes that the organization and methods of work in the institutions shall resemble as closely as possible those of similar work outside institutions, so as to prepare prisoners for the conditions of normal occupational life [2].

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules) in article 96 fixes that sentenced prisoners shall have the opportunity to work and/or to actively participate in their rehabilitation, subject to a determination of physical and mental fitness by a physician or other qualified health-care professionals [3].

It can be concluded that at the international level the issue of obligatory labour remains controversial, so that each country makes its own decision.

The essential question is in what legal forms do labour relations exist in correctional colonies. According to the Criminal Executive Code of the Republic of Belarus, an employment contract is not concluded with convicted people, thus prisoners may face violations of their right to a decent wage, favourable working conditions, particularly in respect of health and safety requirements, social security when they reach retirement age.

Many prisoners, particularly the young ones, start working only in correctional institutions. It is therefore very important to ensure that the work itself does not lose its appeal for them. On the other hand, numerous convicted persons who are held in correctional facilities have good skills and intend to resume their earlier activities upon release.

Isolation and forced labour can serve to develop a negative attitude to work and desire to return to the illegal ways of satisfying needs after the release.



In this context it is essential to analyze the organization of labour in the countries of Europe, which choose more progressive and human-oriented approach to penitentiary policy.

The first country we are going to consider is Finland. The convicted people in Finland have the choice of working hours at the legislative level. They can work or study, both of those activities are paid by the state. Production activities include metalworking, carpentry, construction, agriculture, manufacture of fiberglass boats, handicraft products, etc. The working day is 40 hours per week. There are prisons in the country where prisoners are held only at night, and work in the civilian enterprises.

German experience shows that the way of developing public-private partnership in the penitentiary system has some advantages. Thus, the prison administration provides vocational education for prisoners and labour exchanges, together with prison social workers, determine which specialists will be needed in the foreseeable future for the state economy. This issue is extremely relevant for the national penitentiary system. Most work activities, in which prisoners are involved, are not in demand in the civilian society. Therefore, convicted people can't find a job after release. Developing such a cooperation between prison administration, trade union and private enterprises will increase the chances of convicts finding employment. The range of professional competencies for prisoners in Germany are wide enough as well. They have the opportunity to be an employee of the printing press, welder nuclear reactors, fixer robots on automatic production lines, etc.

The study of the organization of women labour in the correctional institutions in a number of Scandinavian countries. Some gender-oriented professional programs are implemented in order to resocialize women-prisoners. They are taught such specialties as manager, cook, gardener, etc. Besides, they are taught housekeeping, personal care and useful leisure activities.

It is necessary to admit, that in Scandinavian countries the level of repeat offending is lower than in countries of Eastern Europe. Thus, in Norway only 20% of released people commit a crime again. It is essential, that in Belarus only people with criminal record, who have committed a crime again, are included in a repeat offending statistic. That suggests that the real (criminological) level of repeat offending in Belarus is a lot more than official.

The preceding analysis underlines the inadequacy of existing working conditions in prisons. Convicts are sentenced to work without pay for collective self-service. These works may not exceed 12 hours a week. Nevertheless, convicts who, in addition to work, are trained in vocational technical institutions or school, do not have time to perform work without pay unless Saturday.

Based on the above, it is possible to reduce the amount of work without payment to 6 hours a week for convicts, who have worked a monthly standard of working time and have fulfilled the standard of production established for them.

**Conclusion.** Thus, in order to possibly improve the efficiency of the organization of work, it seems appropriate to make the following changes in the Criminal Executive Code of the Republic of Belarus: provide for the conclusion of an employment contract with convicts, who is involved in compulsory labour in the correctional institutions; reduce the amount of work without payment to 6 hours a week for convicts, who have worked a monthly standard of working time and have fulfilled the standard of production established for them; develop the direction of public-private partnership to expand the types of work and pay sufficient salary; implement gender-oriented professional programs in order to resocialize women-prisoners.

The implementation of these proposals will allow the convicts to form an adequate attitude to work that will allow them to get a job after release. Having a stable income will have a positive impact on the resocialization process, that will help prevent the repeating offending in the country.

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## **THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE OVERALL ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF AN ORGANIZATION**

*O.G. Chebotareva  
Vitebsk State Technological University  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

At present, the issues of sustainability of development of organizations are of paramount importance. At the same time, there is no consensus regarding the components of the overall economic stability and their impact on the results of the business entity. This commercial organization singles out the main goal of its functioning to make a profit through the production and sale of products demanded by the market, it is obvious that commercial sustainability in overall sustainability is essential.

**Material and methods.** The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is the works of domestic and foreign scientists, materials of scientific and scientific-practical conferences.

**Findings and their discussion.** In the conditions of the functioning of a market economy, all business entities are under the influence of negative environmental factors caused both by the situation within the country or the region in which the business operates, and by external economic factors. As a result of the influence of these factors, the main indicators of the production and economic activities of organizations can either deteriorate, or the organization can leave the market altogether.

In these conditions, the issues of reducing the impact of negatively influencing factors of the external environment of the firm's functioning are of paramount importance. That is, the organization must have the necessary level of resilience in order to be able to withstand these phenomena.

The issues of ensuring the sustainability of the organization have become especially important in recent years due to the emerging global economic crises, the negative impact of which is often felt even years after their end.

In view of these circumstances, issues related to the study of the sustainability of the development of organizations are widely and actively considered by a large number of economists and occupy a central place in scientific discussions.

At the same time, despite the presence of a large number of classifications of types of economic sustainability, highlighted relationships between its individual components, today there is no single point of view accepted by all scientists regarding the number of sustainability components and the degree of their impact on the final results of the organization. At the same time, most of them agree that an organization must have a high level of financial stability in order to ensure competitive advantages in the market.

According to the majority of leading economists, it is the presence of financial stability that should provide an organization with the ability to withstand the negative factors of the external environment [1,2,3,4].

A prerequisite for the formation of a high level of financial stability of the organization is a well-organized commercial activity capable of providing the required level of production and, as a result, a uniform and timely flow of funds. Thus, the guarantee of ensuring the required level of financial stability of the organization can be a sufficient level of its commercial stability [1,3].

If we consider the financial stability of an organization as its kind of foundation on which other components of the organization's stability can be built, then commercial stability can be considered as a necessary platform for building a sustainable foundation.

Further in the course of the work, various definitions of the category "commercial sustainability" were considered [1,2]. As a result of the study, it was found that most authors consider it from the standpoint of commercial

activity, which is understood as the activity of an organization in the market of goods and services aimed at making a profit. Based on this, it follows that the main content of commercial activity as a process is reduced to the activity of acquiring material resources and selling products made from them, subject to maximizing the organization's profit. That is, the activities of each individual organization in the field of supply and sales, bypassing the production process.

So, we can conclude that a properly organized activity of a business entity in the supply and sale of products will contribute to ensuring the rhythm of the production process, optimal loading of production facilities, timely shipment of finished products, which will lead to a balance of cash flows and, as a result, to an increase in the level of financial stability of the organization.

Thus, the financial stability of a business entity is based on the correct organization of not only production processes, but also the sale of products, which necessitates the allocation of a block of commercial stability in the overall economic stability of the organization.

At the same time, today among the leading economists there is no consensus regarding the interpretation of this category, there is no clearly formulated categorical apparatus and the main indicators have not been identified, through which it is possible to determine its level [2,4].

As a result of the work, the existing approaches to assessing the level of commercial sustainability of an industrial organization were structured and summarized, the commercial sustainability of an industrial organization was defined, and the main criteria for assessing commercial sustainability were identified.

**Conclusion.** Having determined the significance of the proposed category of commercial sustainability, we can conclude that the search for ways to achieve it is the primary task facing the economic services of organizations. In addition, in order to ensure financial stability during the conduct of economic activities in the future, it is necessary to determine the actual level of commercial stability and give it a quantitative assessment.

Also of great importance is the definition of the "necessary level" of commercial stability, and a number of factors that affect its stable state, especially in a crisis period in the economy. Therefore, each organization should determine this level, taking into account the activities carried out and their inherent characteristics. A low level of commercial stability of a business entity will undoubtedly lead to its insolvency and impossibility to make investments, while a high level will contribute to the creation of "excess" stocks and reserves, in connection with which the costs of their maintenance increase, there is a shortfall in profit and a slowdown economical growth of the organization.

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## **ON THE ROLE OF LEGAL POSITIONS STATED BY THE COURTS AND THEIR CASE LAW IMPACT IN MODERN CONTEXT**

*L.I. Dankova*  
*«BIP – University of Law and Social and Information Technologies»*  
*Grodno, Belarus*

The purpose of the article is to consider the legal nature of the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Belarus and their importance in law enforcement practice. The methodological basis of the research includes the dialectical method of research, general scientific and private scientific methods (systemic, historical, formal legal, and comparative legal methods). As a result of the research, a conclusion was drawn on the classification of the legal positions of constitutional justice bodies as judicial law-making. Social consequences: a scientific study of the legal positions of the Constitutional Court is designed to help improve the legal regulation of public relations.

**Findings and their discussion.** The issues of case law and legal positions stated by the courts, both national and international courts, either ordinary (general jurisdiction) or constitutional courts and equivalent bodies, are of particular importance nowadays. They have been traditionally addressed in the light of judicial lawmaking and in the context of the sources of law systems.

Legal globalisation in conditions of information society contributes to the development of different universal rules. As it has been rightly noted in the legal literature, “the growing impact of international law should be regarded as one of the important trends in modern lawmaking when the contours of national normativity are being directly shaped by the rules of international public law through the states’ interaction, regulations of international interstate and non-governmental organisations, both universal and regional, providing for comprehensive normative standards in the specific area (health care, intellectual property, etc.), supra-national norms of different interstate integration formations” [1, p. 177].

The historical and legal analysis of the establishment and development of case law (in post-soviet countries within the Romano-Germanic legal family) as well as its current state show that legal practice and legal positions stated by both international and national courts, and by constitutional review bodies play an increasingly important role in the mechanism of modern legal regulation.

It should be noted however that in terms of sources of law the phenomena of case law, legal precedent and legal positions of the courts are rather complicated. In the post-soviet area there is no yet common understanding of the legal precedent, its elements or constructions similar to it in legal nature. The concepts and categories of American and Anglo-Saxon legal systems are difficult to translate and correlate. Apart from that national systems of sources of law with their multiple distinctions related to their hierarchy, codification and systematisation also challenge the correctness of research of these phenomena.

The legal precedent as a source of law primarily belongs to the Anglo-Saxon legal family. It should be noted that the Romano-Germanic legal family used to refer to the concept of case law as a legal phenomenon of a similar nature. In the legal literature case law is either recognised as a source of law acting in the form of guidelines (explanations) of the highest judicial bodies in the state, or it appears to be a source of law in its entirety including the results of the activities of the lower courts, or case law is never addressed as a source of law. In our opinion, the basic difference is that, as distinct from the legal precedent, case law investigates, summarises and provides explanations about application of legislation.

Some foreign authors determine the legal precedent and case law to be identical concepts. For example, R. Cross, when examining the legal precedent, has concluded that these concepts mean the same, may replace each other and are named after “precedent” [2, p. 8]. However in practice the concepts in question have nuances in meaning; as a rule, when referring to the legal precedent it means the creation of a new norm, and not judicial activities resulting in the court decision.

In addition, the traditional view maintains that case law is the result of daily legal practice of all the courts, whereas the legal precedent may be set merely by the highest courts of the state. This allows us to conclude that, although both the legal precedent and case law result from a particular judicial lawmaking process, in which the courts have an important role, legal practice of the court (case law) should not be equated to the legal precedent. So, any theoretical and legal analysis of these categories without them being compared seems not to be correct.

The main source of the Romano-Germanic legal family, including the Belarusian legal system, is a statute (law, normative legal act). Despite that fact considerable attention has been paid to the legal category of case law throughout the historical development of law in Belarus. Consolidation of court legal practice is carried out by the highest court in the system of ordinary courts – the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus by adopting special resolution on a separate subject (certain categories of cases).

Being the supreme body of the judiciary in the system of ordinary courts the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus through its Plenum plays a leading role in ensuring compliance with the rule of law in administration of justice and strengthening its basic principles.

Currently the attention to the court legal practice (case law) as a special legal phenomenon, that is traditionally considered in the context of legal

sources, is due to the fact that this legal category allows to “reconcile” different views on the sources of law both within the Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic legal families.

It should be accepted that “harmonisation of the sources of Romano-Germanic and Anglo-Saxon law as well as the convergence of these families themselves at its core is a fact caused by globalisation and regionalization as the processes of similar nature” [3].

In the European legal space common approaches to most of legal constructions have been formed within the case law of the European Court of Human Rights. “The Republic of Belarus is neither a member-state of the Council of Europe nor a party to the Convention. Therefore, it is not bound by legal obligations stemming from the jurisdiction of the ECtHR, recognised by the state. However the ECtHR judgments are not only acts of application of the Convention having effects on the parties to a specific case, but also acts of interpretation of the Convention containing legal positions of the ECtHR. For this reason it is possible to speak about the broad impact of the ECtHR practice on national legislation and national law-enforcement of not only member-states of the Convention, but also of other countries, the Republic of Belarus included, aiming to be involved in the European system of protection of human rights and freedoms in the future” [4].

Taking into account the importance of legal positions of international courts for the improvement of national legal systems we should also emphasise a particular impact of Eurasian integration on the legal system of the Republic of Belarus. The existing Eurasian Union law reflects the complex legal nature of this interstate (integration) formation which has its own legislative competence and is able to create integration norms.

**Conclusion.** Due to the fact that many legal phenomena have been unified in conditions of legal globalisation, integration of legal systems through the activities of various international organisations and transnational corporations, and intensification of economic interaction, a range of hardcore legal concepts and categories including case law are also being redefined. And one of the key roles in this process is being played by international and regional judicial bodies as well as by national courts. Working in cooperation, being under the influence of each other the courts are seeking ways of improving their national legal systems.

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# THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF PERSONNEL ADAPTATION

*R.S. Esikova  
Tambov State University named after G.R. Derzhavin  
Tambov, Russia*

In the modern world, the trends of informatization of various processes, including business processes, management processes of enterprises and personnel management.

The purpose of the study is the presence of a relationship between the level development of technologies and the specifics of adaptation problems.

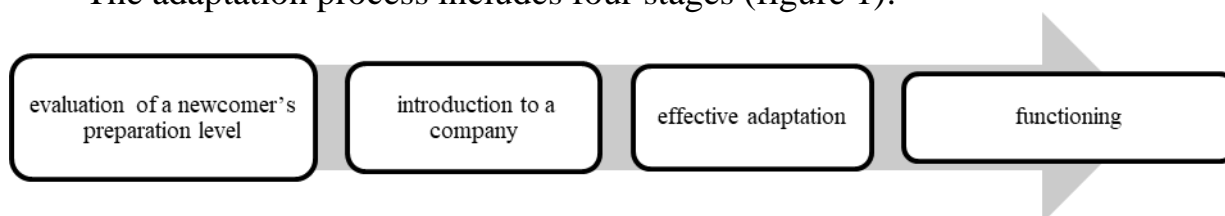
**Material and methods.** The theoretical basis of this study is represented by the results of scientific and practice-oriented research in the field of personnel management and particularly in the sphere of personnel adaptation, by the works of psychologists and executives, devoted to the problems of adaptation process research and its role in modern companies.

The study is based on data obtained from the analysis specialized literature, during interviews, as well as by comprehensive consideration of the issue. Thus, the work was applied theoretical, descriptive methods, as well as the interviewing method.

**Findings and their discussion.** The use of information technologies has greatly facilitated the task of specialists in the field of personnel management.

Personnel adaptation is one of the most important elements in the personnel management system.

The adaptation process includes four stages (figure 1).



*Figure 1 – Stages of the adaptation process.*

At the first stage, it is more desirable to use such instruments as proprietary documents, introductory workshops and instructions.

The second stage is orientation, which is an introduction of a new employee to their duties and a company's requirements. It is also called "orientative" and involves a strong reaction or a certain tension of all the human organism systems in response to a common set of some new external stimuli. This so-called "physiological storm" can last approximately for two-three weeks, or even more.

In the first two stages, it is necessary to digitalize information. The task of forming this program segment is to archive and unify data that contains introductory information about the organization's activities and the main professional functions of a potential employee and the requirements for it [1, p.17].

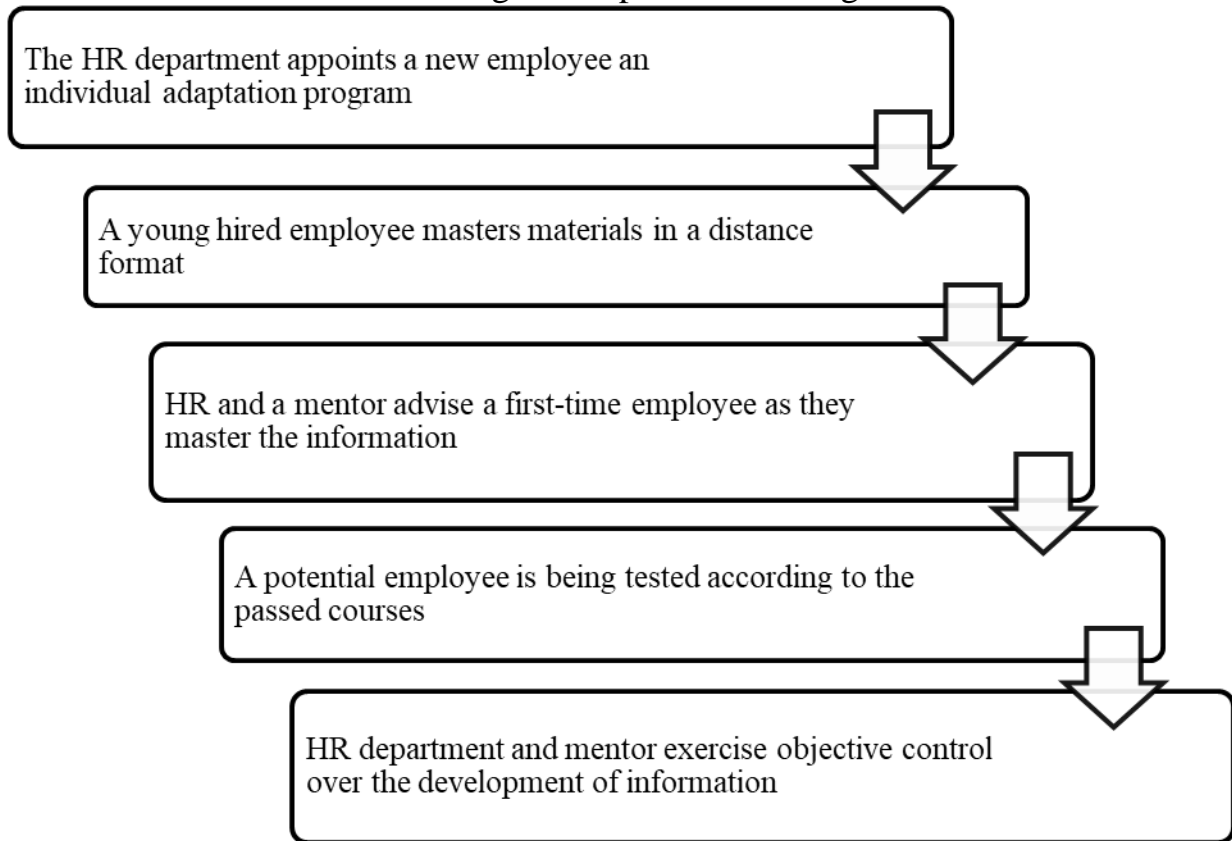


The third stage is effective adaptation. This stage involves an employee's adjustment to their new status and provides their incorporating to a team. At this point, it is important for colleagues and directors to provide the fullest support to a newcomer, and regularly evaluate the efficiency of their activity and the features of interaction with their team [2, p.704].

This stage can also be called unstable accommodation as it represents a search of the body for any optimal response to these effects. However, it must be taken into account that at the first stage of adaptation the human body uses (and sometimes it even "borrows") all the accumulated resources, so the body resource saving is out of the question. But at the second stage the consumption of the human body resources decreases and "the storm" slowly stops.

At third stage, the introduction of an electronic mentoring system is proposed.

The automated "e-mentoring" are represented in Figure 2.



***Figure 2 – Algorithm of e-mentoring process.***

The last stage is functioning. It implies overcoming all the production and interpersonal challenges and transition to stable work. At this stage, it is necessary to monitor an employee's work in order to reduce the adaptation period to ensure the financial benefits for the company. During this time, the human body finds the most convenient responses to certain pressures that require less stress of the body systems.

**Conclusion.** Currently, information technology allows you to optimize and accelerate the labor process of HR specialists at almost every stage of work with personnel.

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## **CORRELATION MODEL FOR FORECASTING BANKRUPTCY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES**

*K.V. Evdokimov, E.A. Makarenko  
St. Petersburg State University of Aerospace Instrumentation  
St. Petersburg, Russia*

In 2020, despite the condoning attitude of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the Central Bank of the Russian Federation) to the solvency of the subjects of the insurance market, 15 insurance companies had their licenses for carrying out insurance activities revoked. At the same time, for those companies that carried out compulsory motor third party liability insurance (hereinafter referred to as OSAGO), these actions of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation were a surprise. Despite the guarantees of the Russian Union of Auto Insurers, insurers and victims will have to face a number of difficulties during the period of validity of their OSAGO contracts with bankrupt insurance companies.

The purpose of this work is to develop a scoring model that would enable the quick assessment of the likelihood of bankruptcy of an OSAGO insurer based on information available from open sources.

**Material and methods.** The annual reporting of insurers and the decision of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation to revoke licenses are the initial data. The correlation of the selected parameters was determined according to the Pearson correlation coefficient with further division of the results into groups.

**Findings and their discussion.** According to the data of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, as of the end of 2020, 43 companies in Russia have charges for compulsory motor third party liability insurance (hereinafter referred to as OSAGO) [4]. Over the past two years, from September 2018 to September 2020, the number of OSAGO insurers has decreased by 24% from 54 to 41 companies 4 [5]. Most of them have left the insurance market due to the fact that they had their licenses revoked, which was followed by bankruptcy and transferring their obligations under OSAGO policies to Russian Union of Motor

Insurers, for other types of insurance insurers will not be able to get insurance reimbursement (in the event of an insurance event). In fact, more insurers have licenses for OSAGO than those that show charges. This is due to the fact that some insurers are refusing from their business, so they do not conclude new insurance contracts, and wait for the end of existing OSAGO licenses (as, for example, BIN Insurance have done).

At the moment, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, as the main regulator of the insurance market, cannot foresee future bankruptcies of a participant in the insurance market and take preventive measures to reduce the possibility of withdrawing funds from the insurance company, reduce the volume of OSAGO in the insurer's portfolio to a reasonable limit, or promptly transfer the portfolio to another insurer. There is no mechanism for the rapid diagnosis of auto insurers and, as a rule, the regulator relies only on the results of the periodic inspections of insurers, not taking into account the sustainability of the competitive position of insurance companies at a certain level of competition intensity in the auto insurance industry. [1, p. 111]. At the same time, if several objective indicators characterizing the impact of compulsory motor third party liability insurance charges on the results of companies' activities are taken, one can build a model of dependencies [3, p. 403].

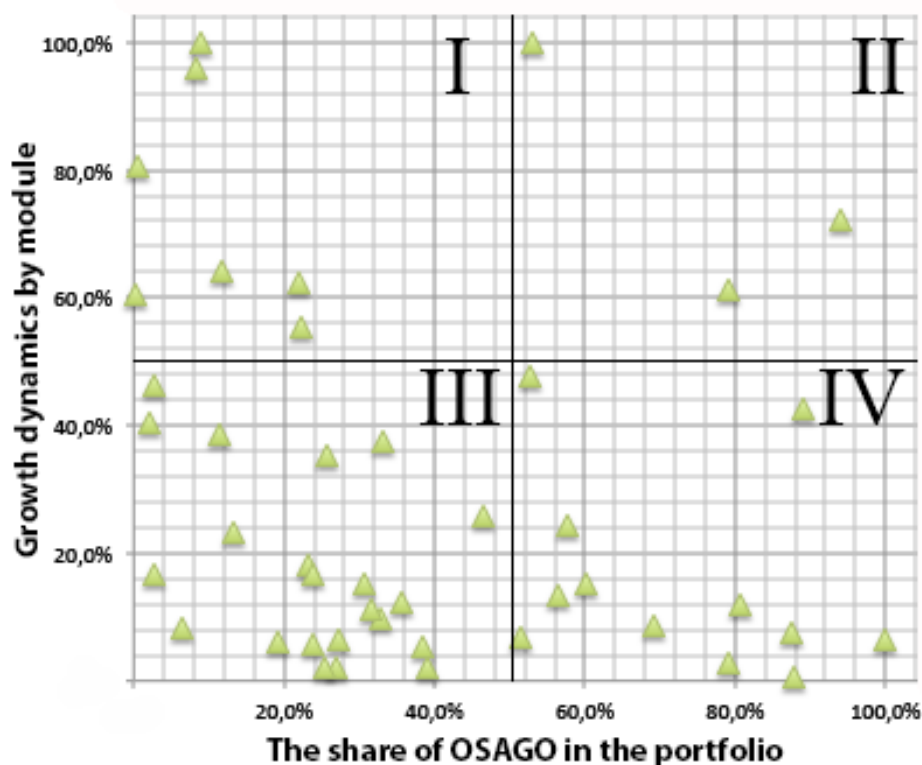


Figure. 1 Distribution of insurers depending on the share of OSAGO in the portfolio and the dynamics of fees.

We took two indicators to create a model for express diagnostics:

- The share of OSAGO in the insurer's portfolio.
- The dynamics of changes in charges for OSAGO in 2020-2018, as compared to 2019-2017.

This range was taken based on the latest data on insurers, if the insurer is active, then the latest data was based on 9 months of 2020, if the license had been revoked, then the latest data on it was used.

As a result of constructing the results of this model, the following distribution of all insurers by OSAGO is depicted. The entire field can be divided into 4 blocks and, based on the insurers falling into one or another block, conclusions can be drawn about the probabilities of bankruptcy (license revocation) of a given participant in the insurance market.

Undoubtedly, the most dangerous segments are II and IV, and this is confirmed by the closings of most of the companies that fell into these segments. This makes it possible to objectively assess the competitiveness of companies and reduce the corruption component in competitive procurement, when incomprehensible criteria for the victory of the “necessary” insurer are presented in competitions [2, p. 130].

**Conclusion.** Basing on the open data, the model developed allows to quickly segment insurance companies in order to determine the likelihood of their bankruptcy. We see the main application of this model in the procurement of OSAGO services, when, at the same price of services, a non-insurance specialist must make decision in choosing a particular company, while he must try to choose a company whose probability of bankruptcy will not be high.

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# **MODERN APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMS AND METHODS OF MARKETING GOODS, METHODS FOR ASSESSING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPENDING GLOBAL RECESSION**

*A.I. Gamza, K.E. Antipov  
State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-economic Development of the Republic of Belarus up to 2030 defines the goals, objectives, the most important stages of the innovative development of the Republic of Belarus, the transition to a post-industrial society. The strategy envisages digitalization, the expansion of the use of information networks, and the integration of the Internet into production systems as a top priority.

Purpose of the study: to identify the main trends in the development of e-commerce in the economy of the Republic of Belarus, to substantiate the ways of development of Internet commerce as one of the forms of the sphere of commodity circulation, to show the main problems of the development of Internet commerce in the Republic of Belarus and to propose ways to solve them.

The relevance of this topic is that the cumulative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as related mitigation measures and the impending global recession could disrupt trading systems in the absence of large-scale concerted action. The research was carried out in the student research laboratory "SCIENCE".

**Material and methods.** Over the past several years, e-commerce has become an integral part of the global trading system. Like many other industries, the wholesale and retail market has undergone significant changes since the advent of the Internet. With the ongoing digitalization of modern life, consumers from practically every country are getting now the benefits of online transactions. Every day more and more consumers purchase goods in the Internet, and commercial organizations, anyway, use the capabilities of this network in their business.

As internet access and adoption grows rapidly worldwide, the number of digital shoppers is increasing every year. In 2019, about 1.92 billion people purchased goods or services online, and global e-commerce sales exceeded 3.5 trillion US dollars, and according to the latest data, e-commerce growth will accelerate further in the future [1]. This work is devoted to the current state, problems and prospects of the development of Internet commerce in Belarus.

In the process of research, the authors of the article used such methods as scientific methods, methods of scientific cognition, abstract-logical method, analytical method, comparative analysis method.

**Findings and their discussion.** Nowadays, the main reasons can be identified why Belarusian online stores are not as popular as import sites:

- weak market infrastructure. E-commerce consists of infrastructure: logistics, warehouses, delivery. And there is not enough of it, and even in such a tandem as the subject - the infrastructure of e-commerce. In fact, only Belpochta operates in the Republic of Belarus; at present, certain participants in the e-commerce market are starting the process of forming a logistics infrastructure;

- presence on the Belarusian market of such giants as, for example, Russian Ozon.ru, Wildberries and Lamoda. Belarusian players in this market have only one way to solve problems is to grow service, increase the range, develop, transform their market;

- the problem of ensuring the security of electronic payments, electronic document management;

- low level of using of plastic cards for payments through the Internet (despite the spread of electronic payment cards and an increase in the share of non-cash payments, about 56% of Internet buyers still prefer to pay for purchases in cash);

- underdevelopment of the legal framework for Internet transactions;

- low purchasing power of the overwhelming majority of the population.

Analysis of the state of Internet commerce in the Republic of Belarus, as well as its inherent problems and features, made it possible to make a number of proposals for its further development:

- to continue the formation of the communications and telecommunications infrastructure, ensuring information security of electronic forms of interaction of business entities with each other;

- promote the development of a competitive environment in the telecommunications markets and expand access to the telecommunications infrastructure of operating operators, thereby creating conditions for reducing tariffs for connecting and using information and communication technologies;

- to revise and bring into conformity the current regulatory and legal framework in the field of Internet commerce, to ensure the openness of draft laws to all interested parties, reviews and comments;

- to stimulate the development of online applications for business, the development of search engines targeted at users of mobile devices;

- organize training events in using the Internet and information technologies in business, including events on the use of information technologies for the participation of organizations in electronic auctions;

- conduct awareness raising campaigns about information and communication technologies among citizens;

- to contribute to the development of the electronic money market and the popularization of electronic wallets by informing users about the alternative of using cash and as an affordable and convenient means of payment.

**Conclusion.** E-commerce is one of the constituent parts of e-business, which is limited by the realization of transactions using electronic systems, for example, the sale of goods or the provision of services over the Internet.

The development of Internet commerce in the Republic of Belarus is carried out at a rapid pace, but not sufficient to neutralize the existing gap in this area with the EU countries and the USA. However, despite a number of problems in the field of Internet commerce, the use of the above proposals will contribute to its further development.

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## **LABOR MOBILITY AS ONE OF THE DIRECTIONS OF DIGITALIZATION IMPACT ON THE LABOR MARKET: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

*A.V. Gutorova  
Belarus State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the study is as follows. In modern conditions, the issues of institutional transformations of the labor market in the context of digitalization of the economy are not developed. There are indicators for assessing the digitalization of the economy, which are international indices of digital transformation such as: the Information and communication Technology Development Index (IDI); the e-government development Index (EGDI); the e-participation index (EPART); the Global Connectivity Index (GCI); the global innovation index (GII), etc. However, the sphere of work is reflected in the existing international digitalization ratings only indirectly by calculating sub-indices indicating: the level of education; the development of ICT skills and computer literacy; the formation of competencies and the demand for them. It is also necessary to note the absence of an indicator among the considered indices that comprehensively reflects the trends of the labor market in the context of digital transformation. The aim of the study is to identify areas of influence of the widespread use of digital technologies on the labor market.

**Findings and their discussion.** To determine the main directions of the impact of digitalization on social and labor relations, the analysis of the dynamics of the labor market of the European Union countries was carried out. The results allow us to conclude that some professions disappear, while others are transformed by automating the tasks performed. [1, p.20] In parallel with the widespread introduction of digital technologies, it is possible to distinguish a trend of growth in the number of elderly people in the population structure of

many countries of the world. Will increase demand for such professions as doctors, nurses and other medical staff, the housekeepers, assistants, personal hygiene etc. The population of the European Union as of January 1, 2018 was estimated at 512.4 million people. Young people (from 0 to 14 years old) it makes up 15.6% of the population of the European Union, persons of working age (from 15 to 64 years) they make up 64.7% of the population. The share of older people (aged 65 and over) was 19.7% (an increase of 2.6 percentage points in 2009-2018).[2] The highest proportion of young people in the total population in 2018 was observed in Ireland (20.8%), while the lowest proportion was observed in Italy (13.4%) and Germany (13.5%). In terms of the share of people aged 65 and over in the total population, Italy (22.6%) and Greece (21.8 %) had the highest share, while Ireland had the lowest share (13.8%). [2] Digital technologies allow older workers to be engaged in work activities by involving them in remote forms of employment and distance learning. As an example, we can cite mass online training courses (MOOCs). MOOCs are found in the United States, Europe, South America, and Asia.

Digitalization removes barriers between countries, including in the field of labor migration, and promotes increased mobility of workers in the labor market. In 2018, there is a fairly high level of employment of immigrants. Moreover, the largest share of employed persons in this category falls on those who have higher and secondary education (36.9% and 30.4%, respectively). The main obstacles to finding a job for immigrants were, first of all, the language barrier (40.3%), the lack of recognition of qualifications (15%). Moreover, 28.4% of immigrants did not have any barriers to getting a job. Only 1.2% and 1.4%, respectively, were denied employment on the grounds of origin, religion, and citizenship. With the total increase in the population of the European Union in 2018 compared to 2010 by 1.83 %, the increase in the employment rate in the period under review was 4.7 percentage points. Moreover, the highest level of employment from 2010 to 2018 is observed in such countries as Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany. The level of employment in the European Union countries is significantly differentiated depending on the level of education. So, in 2019, this figure was 85.2 % among people with higher education and 47% among people with primary and secondary education. Over the past decade, the employment gap between men and women has narrowed from 15.3 to 11.7 percentage points. In 2018, the largest share of the employed population is accounted for by production (15.4 %). The share of the employed population in the field of information and communication amounted to 3.2 %. Moreover, the increase in the population employed in the field of information and communication in 2018 compared to 2017 amounted to 298.7 thousand. people, when the growth of the employed population in the production sector is 176.6 thousand people. The number of specialists employed in the field of information and communication technologies has increased by 39.1 % over the past 8 years, which is more than 6 times higher than the growth (6.5 %) of the total



employment of the population of the European Union. In 2018, 83.5% of men and 16.5% of women worked in this field, and more than two-thirds of them (63.1 %) had a higher education [2].

The study reveals the spheres of influence of digitalization on the labor market. In particular, the demand for labor resources is subject to changes as a result of the emergence of new professions and the partial or complete disappearance of existing ones, as well as changes in working conditions and job characteristics. The development of the Internet and other digital technologies removes barriers to labor migration, and also allows the elderly population to be involved in labor activities through distance learning, which ensures the acquisition of truly sought-after skills. Thus, the supply in the labor market is also changing. The main direction of the impact of the digital transformation of the economy on the labor market is the transfer of social and labor relations to the Internet environment, which causes significant changes in the workplace and working conditions. There are remote forms of employment, which in turn contribute to increasing the mobility of workers in the labor market. The potential for the development of remote forms of employment can be judged by the significant increase in the proportion of the population who use portable devices daily to access the Internet away from home or work in many countries of the European Union. The emergence and spread of remote forms of employment is accompanied by a decrease in the unemployment rate: in 2018, compared to 2010, the number of unemployed in the European Union countries decreased by 25.58 %. The unemployment rate in 2018 was 7.1 %, which is 2.7 percentage points less than in 2010. The highest unemployment rate is observed among people with primary and secondary education. In 2018, this figure was 12.4 %.

**Conclusion.** Further use of foreign experience in the development of labor relations in the context of digital transformation is possible through the application of the results of the study in solving issues related to the regulation of the labor market of the Republic of Belarus, as well as the Union State.[3]

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## INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES IN ECONOMIC SCIENCE

*Y.V. Guts  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The present stage of civilizational development is characterized by a rapid increase in the role of intellectual resources in all spheres of human activity. At the micro level, they provide the formation of added value and net income of business entities, and at the macro level they perform the function of implementing an intensive type of extended social reproduction.

**Material and methods.** The term “human capital” first appeared in the works of the Nobel Prize laureate T. Schultz, who studied the causes of the difficult situation of people in underdeveloped countries. He said that improving the well-being of poor people rather depends not on the technique, effort or land used, but on knowledge. Human capital in the original (classical) understanding, given by its first systemic researchers T. Schultz and G. Becker, was defined as a set of investments in a person that increases his ability to work [1, p. 27; 2, p. 14]. I. Ben-Poret pointed out that human capital is a special fund that performs the functions of producing labor resources in social units of measurement [3, p. 135]. S. Kuzmichev defines human capital as the fundamental wealth of the state, which is capable of ensuring its sustainable and stable development, as well as maintaining a state of competitiveness among the leading world powers [4, p. 63]. Thus, it can be stated that human capital is the totality of a person's labor and entrepreneurial abilities, the productive use of which brings him a certain income.

**Findings and their discussion.** The characteristics of human capital at the micro level are primarily the personal qualities of the individual (creativity, giftedness, character traits, etc.), health status, level of education and qualifications. Its volume at the macro level in quantitative terms is determined by the size of the country's population, which suggests that over time it can be either increased or decreased due to the processes of population reproduction and migration. The qualitative characteristics of this capital depend on the level of development of health care systems, education, science, culture, sports. At this level, the accumulated human capital is part of the national wealth and acts as a necessary strategic resource for the country's development. At the same time, the intensity of its accumulation depends on the political and economic development of the country, the spirituality and mentality of the people, based on its culture and traditions of society, the education and health of the population, its involvement in science and the competitiveness of the knowledge accumulated by it, as well as on the degree of economic and political freedom, the level and quality of life of people, their legal and economic security, the degree of development of the rule of law.

It is obvious that the reproduction of human capital both at the micro and macro levels can be carried out both on an extensive and on an intensive basis, depending on the prevalence of factors of an extensive or intensive order. So, if an increase in human capital occurs only as a result of an increase in its carriers, then we observe an extensive growth of the latter. If, however, such qualitative characteristics of its carriers as health, education, cultural and qualification level, their involvement in scientific and creative activities are improved, then an intensive growth of human capital is evident. In economic reality, the processes of extensive and intensive growth of human capital almost always occur in parallel, and it depends on which of them to a greater extent affects the growth of human capital, whether it will be predominantly extensive or predominantly intensive. Obviously, as social development and the development of scientific and technological progress, the factors of an intensive order are acquiring more and more importance and weight.

As we can see, in modern conditions, an increasing role in the composition of human capital is played by the intellectual abilities of its carriers, due to their education, involvement in scientific activity, which shape its intelligence. Therefore, it is obvious that the degree of development of the human intellect is the higher, the richer his mental experience and the wider the set of intellectual functions that he can perform. At the nanoscale, the accumulation and use of intelligence goes beyond the life of one person, due to the fact that it is transmitted genetically and materializes in an intellectual product.

At the same time, the development of the information society, the digitalization of the economy and the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies contributed to the emergence of artificial intelligence. It, like the human intellect, is a stable structure of creative possibilities that allow achieving goals and solving problems arising from them. It should be kept in mind that the creation and improvement of artificial intelligence, as well as its management and safe use, presupposes the presence of highly developed human intellectual resources, i.e. human and artificial intelligence have a certain degree of complementarity and substitutionarity. In the course of the intellectualization of the economic space, it is obvious that intellectual resources act as a driver of economic development.

E. Golovchanskaya states three main positions of modern scientists regarding the vision of the concept of “intellectual resources” in her research. She notes that one of the positions focuses exclusively on the nature of intelligence, i.e. on the human factor, it is “a set of knowledge, skills, abilities, and abilities of an individual”. A number of other scientists interpret the concept somewhat more broadly and believe that intellectual resources are “the unity of carriers of intelligence and the results of their intellectual activity”. Another point of view defines intellectual resources as “a system of relations regarding the production of new or enriched (updated) knowledge and intellectual abilities of individuals” [5, p. 153].

**Conclusion.** In this regard, it should be noted that intellectual resources are, firstly, the unity of human and artificial intelligence, which is the result of human intellectual activity. Secondly, intellectual resources aimed at use in social production take the form of intellectual capital, both human and structural. And thirdly, in the economy there is a system of economic relations regarding the formation of intellectual resources, which, being involved in production and economic activities, participate in it as factors of production.

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## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ECONOMY

*D.A. Ilyina*  
*Vitebsk State Technological University*  
*Vitebsk, Belarus*

Information technology and the economy are two interconnected spheres that give a positive productive result and economic effect for production and subsequently for the state. Without the use of information technology, the economy will not develop rapidly and constantly, which will affect the economic situation in the country. Thanks to the development of information technology, computers, the Internet, telephones, various methods of transferring information, virtual banking and much more have appeared.

Information technology is a set of methods for obtaining, processing, presenting information aimed at changing its state, properties, form, content and carried out in the interests of users. In economics, information technologies are needed for efficient processing, sorting and selection of data, in order to implement the most effective interaction between man and technology to meet the needs of people in obtaining information. They also serve as a tool for making economic decisions and participate in the process of effective management of any area of human activity [1].

**Material and methods.** Information technology in the economy is a means of a virtual economy, which is understood as an environment, a special economic space in which electronic business is carried out. The virtual economy is based on the use of interactive opportunities. It is often referred to the new

economy to emphasize its difference from the old, traditional economy. The basis of economic activity is business. In the virtual economy, there is the concept of e-business. E-business is a profit-making activity of a company based on digital technologies and the benefits that they provide. The concept of "electronic business" includes a lot of different information technology concepts: e-commerce technology; electronic auction technologies; electronic banks; IP telephony; Internet telephony; email marketing [2].

The use of information technology in the economy includes the collection, processing, storage and transmission of economic information. Economic information is a set of information that reflects the state or determines the change and development of the economy and all its elements. Its distinctive feature is its connection with the processes of managing collectives of people, organization. Economic information accompanies the processes of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material goods and services.

With the help of information goods and services, society is able to meet the needs for new information and knowledge. The main function of information products is to provide certain information and tools that can recreate this knowledge.

As an economic resource, information performs the function of exchange, its quantity is limited, while effective demand is presented for it. The significance of information lies in the ability to provide additional freedom of action to its consumer. The information expands the range of possible alternatives and makes it possible to correctly weigh and assess their consequences.

**Findings and their discussion.** The importance of information technology in the economy today is one of the most popular research topics. This is the result of the fact that today we live in the era of computer technology used by us everywhere. Today information has become a strategic resource of mankind, the only one of all resources that does not decrease, but increases when consumed.

The areas of application of information technology are systems to support human activities (management, commercial, industrial), consumer electronics and a variety of services (communications). The most important fields of application of modern information technologies are economic and statistical calculations, design and construction work, publishing, computer simulators, process control and organizational management based on the use of computer networks, digital communications, the Internet [3].

Measures related to the introduction of modern computer technology require significant material and labor costs. A prerequisite for the use of these funds is to obtain economic efficiency from their implementation.

It is expressed in a decrease in labor cost and costs for processing economic information and directly affects the economic indicators of activities involved in its processing, and is also expressed in improving the quality of performing economic calculations, increasing the amount of information received, increasing its reliability and efficiency, etc.

**Conclusion.** Today, thanks to new information technologies in the economy, most businessmen send their employees to advanced training courses to master new software products that can increase and optimize the end result. In turn, for the employer, this implies significant costs for training specialists, but in the future, having a specialist who knows how to work with certain programs, he will maximize the efficiency of labor at his enterprise.

The information economy has provided an opportunity to make significant leaps forward. Recently, the function of money has changed, thanks to information technology, plastic cards and virtual money have appeared. This allowed the society not to carry many bills with them, but to make payments conveniently and safely. All this belongs to a new stage in the development of information technologies in the economy.

In recent years, the modern economy has shown a significant increase in the importance of information technology, especially in the areas of small and medium-sized businesses. The use of information technology in the economy was influenced by the following factors: increased competition taking into account price and non-price factors, global change in consumer behavior, the availability of information technology today, the technology race.

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## **THE EFFICIENCY OF A COMPANY'S SALES ACTIVITIES**

*I.D. Ilyuchenko*

*Research supervisor: E.I. Bekish*

*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"*

*Vitebsk, Belarus*

The efficiency of the company, the success of its plans and assortment policy largely depend on the skilful organization of sales.

The organization's sales policy is a base that allows the development of its supply, production, technology, innovation and financial policies.

In the current difficult economic situation, the work of all manufacturing organizations is based on fundamentally new principles, which is most significant in the field of the sale of finished products. In a highly competitive environment, the main objective of the sales management system is to win and maintain the organization's preferred market share and maintain superiority over competitors in the chosen segment [1,2].

To this end, an analysis of the effectiveness of sales activities was carried

out on the example of «Vitkonproduct» LLC.

**Material and methods.** The material for the research was the data of the organization's production and economic activity and its performance indicators, electronic information resources. The main methods of research: analytical, analysis of markets and distribution channels of finished products, methods of economic and statistical analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** The company's goal is to produce quality products for healthy nutrition of people. The introduction of advanced technologies, hygiene and biological safety allow the cultivation of broiler chickens without the use of antibiotics and growth hormones. The special cooling technology used in the enterprise preserves the freshness of chicken meat and its nutritional value.

Sales activities in «Vitkonproduct» LLC are mainly carried out by employees of the marketing and marketing department, which is its structural unit and directly reports to the director. The main task of the marketing activity of the society is to ensure its profitable work.

In the current difficult economic situation, the organization relies more on its own capabilities in its marketing activities. In order to ensure the company's stable operation in today's competitive environment, marketing and marketing specialists are constantly working to expand existing and search for new distribution channels, study and analyze information on the prices of competitors and the dynamics of demand in the main export markets.

The organization is engaged in marketing and marketing activities aimed at the development of markets of the European Union and far abroad and increase exports. Promotion of products in these markets has a number of factors that distinguish the promotion of products in cis sums - the presence of quality certificates, customs clearance, the presence of import duties, the presence of competitive products-similars of world leaders-producers, the policy of the state, complex logistics schemes, etc. [3].

The organization's products are exported to Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. In order to preserve existing and develop new market channels in a competitive environment, the company strives to continuously improve the quality of its products. As a result of this work, the company received a certificate for the production of «Halal» products in April 2020.

The certificate with the right marking of the «Halal» sign allows the company to supply poultry meat to promising markets, which are Muslim countries. For these countries, the existence of such a certificate is a prerequisite for cooperation.

Certification of the company to meet the requirements of the «Halal» standard in the face of increasing competition will provide significant advantages for the company and will allow to increase the volume of deliveries to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and other countries.

To increase product sales, the sales service actively uses advertising as the main means of marketing communications. Advertising of the company's products is carried out thanks to the participation of the sales service in the

exhibitions, competitions, fairs and tastings, where sales and marketing specialists successfully represent their company.

At the competition-tasting "Champion of Taste - 2017" sausages "Ham" produced "Vitkonproduct" took 1 place, for which they received the Grand Prix and were awarded the title of "Champion of Taste."

At Forum VIII, the International Economic Forum "Innovation. Investment. Prospects" presenting its products, sales and marketing specialists conducted its tasting. Participation in this forum of «Vitkonproduct» LLC allowed to conclude agreements, and subsequently agreements with representatives of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, China, the Republic of Belarus.

Currently, the company uses the Internet to advertise. The company's information website – <http://vkp.by/>. It provides all the information about the company. The site's information is constantly updated.

To improve the efficiency of sales activities, specialists need not only to attract new customers, but also to maintain good relations with existing customers.

In order to achieve the tasks and goals, the efforts of the company's specialists in the development of the company's packaging design are of particular importance. This year, the packaging design of the chilled broiler chicken carcass has been changed. The new look of packaging is more informative and allows you to highlight the company's products on the shelf, which significantly reduces the time of the buyer, who has decided in their preferences.

**Conclusion.** In studying the marketing activities of the organization, aimed at preserving existing and developing new market channels, it was found that the certification of the company to meet the requirements of the «Halal» standard in a competitive environment provides the company with advantages that allow the supply of poultry meat to Muslim countries and provide an opportunity to increase the volume of sales to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and other countries.

Based on the analysis of the use of advertising products of the company, it was found that it is carried out through exhibitions, competitions, fairs, tastings and widespread use of the Internet.

It was revealed that the development of a new packaging design of the organization's products allows to allocate it more quickly among the range of other enterprises.

Thus, it has been established that the efficiency of marketing activities within the company's development strategy will increase export supplies, expanding their geography and develop new markets.

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## THE MAIN INDICATORS TO MEASURE THE PERFORMANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LABOR

*V.I. Ismayilov*

*Azerbaijan Academy of Labor and Social Relations  
Baku, Azerbaijan*

Analysis of the state of labor costs of working personnel and their results is an urgent issue for the economy and production. And these costs are accordingly determined relative to the main economic resource. The general indicator of the ratio of results and costs at any level of management is the category of economic efficiency. The purpose of the study is to determine important indicators of economic efficiency of production activities.

**Materials and methods.** Production factors are directly related to economic theory, but the drawback of this approach is that it requires assumptions about the functional form of production technology, a return to scale, technological progress in the field of trends and the representative use of production factors [Engels, p. 317].

**Findings and their discussion.** Labor productivity changes under the influence of external and internal factors. External factors are divided into: natural, political and General economic. The economic activity of a firm is a mirror of its economic activity itself. From this point of view, one of the important issues is an in-depth analysis of the economic indicators that ensure the efficiency of the production process in firms [Bilgin, p. 320].

The calculation of labor productivity in different economic systems can be based on the use of one type of cost, several types of resources or the total cost of production. To calculate labor productivity for certain types of resources, you can use the formula:

$$L_p = V_p / C_l, (1)$$

where:  $L_p$  - labor productivity (productivity);  $V_p$  - the volume of products, works or services;  $C_l$  - the cost of labor (working time).

For the production unit or the entire enterprise, indicators are used as a criterion of efficiency or productivity, to assess the volume of work per unit of time, analyze the use of labor potential, resource consumption, etc. A high level of labor productivity also determines a high standard of living in industrialized countries. Moreover, rising prices and wages without increasing productivity tend to cause inflationary pressures on a country's economy [Stevenson, pp.725-731].

At all times, leading firms and countries, which organize the production of goods or services with lower costs and high quality characteristics, become economic leaders of both national and global scale. World economic science highlights the three most important macroeconomic characteristics of labor productivity at the country level: 1. The indicator of gross domestic product

(GDP) per capita. 2. The volume of gross domestic product per one working. 3. Size of gross domestic product per hours worked [Mescon, pp. 253-262].

Labor is measured as the number of hours worked during the year by workers and is calculated by dividing a country's GDP by the number of hours worked by the population in its economy, and is a more accurate indicator of the efficiency of the economies of different countries. This significant difference in the calculation of these indicators leads to the fact that countries with lower share of employed population in total population compared to others (e.g. Turkey) have lower GDP per capita compared to countries with similar level of economic development (e.g. Russia), but they are ahead of them in terms of labour productivity, which takes into account only the employed population and only the hours actually worked. Labor productivity planning micro level involves the use of a system of indicators that ultimately characterize the ratio of “output” and “costs” or results and labor costs. In this case, the criterion of labor productivity can be represented by the following formula:

$$L_p = V_o / A_{rs} \Rightarrow \max, (2)$$

where:  $L_p$  - labor productivity;  $V_o$  -output volume;  $A_{rs}$  -the amount of resource costs.

The level of absolute productivity yes, characterizing the volume of issued production, work performed and services rendered per worker, can be calculated by following formula:

$$L_p = A_{wp} / N_{aips}, (3)$$

where:  $L_p$ -labor productivity;  $A_{wp}$ -total amount of work performed;  $N_{aips}$ -average annual industrial and production staff.

The analysis shows that labor productivity indicators in Azerbaijan are now 9,3 times lower than in the United States; in Russia-3,42 times; and in Turkey-2,95 times. From the point of view of macroeconomics, profitability is characterized primarily by the share of wages in countries with national income. In Azerbaijan, this share is significantly lower by 1.7-2.5 times than in developed countries, which is one of the main reasons for the low level of economic efficiency and consumption of material goods.

**Conclusion.** In general, any work of the staff can be considered profitable if the ratio of results and costs is positive. In other words, if the results of the work of the staff exceed the cost of its maintenance, then the work of this category of employees can be assessed as profitable.

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## DIGITAL BANKING: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

*A.A. Ivanova  
Vitebsk State Technological University  
Belarus, Vitebsk*

In the banking sector, as in the key segment of the economy of any country, digitalization processes are clearly reflected, the main trend of which is the gradual transfer of all banking operations to the online mode. In addition, there is a growing popularity of technologies for personalizing customer needs, remote identification, artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data, blockchain and the Open API.

Purpose of the work: to study the main trends in the development of digital banking.

**Material and methods.** When writing the work, the literature on digital banking of the Republic of Belarus and Russia was studied, the resources of electronic scientific libraries on this topic were also studied. Research methods: analysis and synthesis.

**Findings and their discussion.** A digital bank is, first of all, a bank without branches, which are replaced by employees of a banking or outsourcing contact center, as well as a courier service or an offline partner network. The main goal of digital banking is to change the behavior of the bank itself. A digital bank or the so-called neobank is a bank created without real branches in the virtual space, providing comprehensive online banking services from any mobile device and personal computer. The bank is always where the client needs it: on social networks, mobile devices and information services, in e-business and the Internet of Things, i.e. in real time anywhere in the digital space. The digital transformation of the banking business has shown the need to adapt banking processes to new technological changes, study best practices, improve and develop models for the development of digital banking. Thus, about 2 billion people used digital banking services in 2018. Over the past few years, there has been an increase in the number of neobanks: only 6 neobanks began operations by 2011, 28 - in the period 2011-2015, and 2016-2019 - 45 new [1]. It is too early to conclude whether they will be able to replace real banking organizations.

The application of the best world practices for the development of neobanks and the comprehensive implementation of constantly growing innovations will allow Belarusian banks to enter a new international level of digitalization. The main areas of development will be private banking, trust management and investment consulting. An example of automation in the Republic of Belarus is the introduction of voice biometrics into the work of a contact center. When a customer calls with questions about their account, the operator needs to verify

their identity before providing this information. The voice biometrics system recognizes a person by voice, and the contact center employee no longer needs to waste time asking for a passport, account or card number. And the client does not need to remember all this or have it with him [2]. Reducing operating costs through automation will enable you to compete in value and scale up your business by channeling resources towards building an ecosystem.

The IT industry sector is rapidly developing in the Republic of Belarus. In the process of formation and development of the financial system of the Republic of Belarus under the leadership of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus, the following were created:

1. BISS system (Belarus Interbank Settlement System) - the system of inter-bank settlements of the National Bank, in which interbank settlements are carried out in real time for urgent and non-urgent money transfers, as well as based on the results of clearing in related systems;

2. Payment system BELKART - the national payment system of the Republic of Belarus based on the use of bank payment cards (hereinafter - cards);

3. A single settlement and information space based on the automated information system "Calculation".

The Republic of Belarus is 3-4 years behind the world leaders of the digital economy, in order to catch up with them, the country needs a holistic approach to digitalization both at the state level and at the level of individual organizations.

The main directions of development of digital banking are set out in the "Strategy for the development of digital banking in the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020". The main development goals are: creating new digital products and services, digital sales channels, improving the quality and increasing the number of financial digital services for the population; implementation of world best practices in the field of digital banking; minimizing the costs of individuals and legal entities when receiving services provided by banks, as well as reducing the operating costs of banks; creation and maintenance of the required level of stability and security of the functioning of digital technologies in the financial sector of the economy; ensuring transparency of banking operations [3].

The implementation of this Strategy will make it possible to expand the interaction of banks, their clients, republican government bodies and commercial organizations through electronic communication channels, make it transparent and secure for all participants and ultimately contribute to the digital transformation of the economy of the Republic of Belarus, increase its competitiveness.

Thanks to modern innovations, the Republic of Belarus is actively developing contactless technologies and payment services. The National Bank of the Republic of Belarus is interested in the introduction and widespread use of mobile payment services in the Belarusian market, such as Samsung Pay,

Apple Pay and Android Pay, which allow making payments via modern mobile devices. In addition, the further development of remote banking services continues, as payments and settlements are the banking sector that is most affected by digital transformation.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the main trend in the development of digital banking is the transfer of all banking operations to the online mode and ensuring the availability of all banking operations around the clock, which will certainly create favorable conditions for increasing the competitiveness of banks both at the national and international levels.

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## **USE OF THE LOGISTICS APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF AN ENTERPRISE**

*D.A. Ivashnyov*

*Research supervisor: S.M. Goryacheva*

*Vitebsk Branch of the International University “MITSO”*

*Vitebsk, Belarus*

The topic is relevant, since the logistics activity of the enterprise is part of the overall management system, and this is a necessary condition for improving business efficiency, creating, developing and realizing the competitive advantages of the enterprise.

The purpose of the work is to use the logistics approach in the study of the economic activity of the enterprise and to identify problems that arise in the practical activities of enterprises.

**Material and methods.** The following methods were used: expert assessments, IDEF-modeling, economic and mathematical methods of analysis, the method of averages and relative values, deterministic factor analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** The logistics approach is to coordinate the actions of all links in the transport and distribution chain of intermodal, multimodal, combined or other transportation, to ensure strict control over commodity and cash flows, to simplify the procedures for processing customs, transportation and other documents. Complex objects are studied as a

hierarchically constructed unity of open systems, and any reasonable decisions should take into account their influence on adjacent elements and connections [1].

In the process of creating logistics systems, it is necessary to be guided by the following provisions of the system approach [2]:

1. Coordination of resource, information and other characteristics, which are expressed in terms of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the designed or existing systems.

2. Elimination of inconsistencies between the interests, goals, objectives and indicators of the entire logistics system and its individual subsystems.

3. Compliance with the sequence of progress in the stages of creating or analyzing the functioning of logistics systems.

The analysis of literary sources on the issue showed that the distinguishing feature of logistic approach is that different phases, stages and operations of flow of material, ranging from the supply of raw materials to the production and delivery of products to the final consumer, are considered as a whole. The costs of these stages are tracked in detail, accounted for and analyzed as interrelated, requiring a systematic approach. Coordination of the actions of all stakeholders ensures the implementation of the logistics goal - the delivery of the necessary products "just in time", with the lowest cost and the appropriate level of service [3].

Scientists distinguish a macro-and micro-approach in the study of the logistics system. In the macro approach, the logistics system is considered as a whole. In this case, the internal structure and relationships in individual economic entities and processes are not taken into account. We study only the outputs and inputs to the overall structure of the system, as well as the processes occurring in the logistics environment at the general structural level. The micro-approach allows you to study and manage the logistics object from the inside. The internal structure and internal connections between its elements are investigated.

One of the goals facing logistics in the enterprise is to replace the stock of materials with information about the possibility of their rapid acquisition. In this regard, the theory of inventory management involves the use of several methods: the ABC method, "Kanban", "JIT". Let's look at the ABC method in more detail. According to this method, all products in stock are divided into three groups:

- a) products A. The most valuable (approximately 75-80% of the total value of the products stored in the warehouse), but making up only 10-20% of the total number of products located there;

- b) products B. Average in value (approximately 10-15% of the value of all products), but in quantitative terms, accounting for 30-40% of the stored products;

- c) products C. The cheapest (about 5-10% of the total cost of stored products) and the most mass-produced (40-50% of the total storage volume).

An excessively large stock of goods in the warehouse is associated with the deadening of capital, requires significant storage costs. On the other hand,

insufficient inventory can lead to a drop in sales, loss of customers, and as a result - to a decrease in profits. Therefore, in accordance with the logistics approach to the organization of the purchase of goods, first of all it is necessary to determine the optimal structure, volume and order of replenishment of stocks.

The analysis revealed the main directions of using logistics in the activities of enterprises. This is a subsystem of operational control (monitoring) of the company's activities, with the help of which you can get information about the status of orders from customers at any time. It will allow the company to get the greatest profit, by reducing losses from thwarted transactions, increase the level of service and reliability of the quality of product deliveries. The main difficulties with the use of the logistics approach in the management of enterprises are: the irrational development of distribution systems for goods and services; weak level of development of modern electronic communication systems and networks, communications and telecommunications; worn-out vehicle fleet; low technical and technological level of cargo terminals; weak level of mechanization and automation of logistics operations.

**Conclusion.** Thus, logistics is an important scientific direction in modern science and the main component of management activities at the enterprise, with the help of which you can get additional competitive advantages. At present, unfortunately, not enough attention is paid to logistics at enterprises.

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## **FACTORS AFFECTING FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN MODERN CONDITIONS**

*B.V. Jeremic  
Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno  
Grodno, Belarus*

The article examines some factors that affect foreign economic activity in modern conditions, in particular, analyzes the impact of COVID-19 on the development trends of the world market. The analysis of the above is particularly relevant at the present time.

The aim of the work is to analyze the factors affecting foreign economic activity, in particular, the impact of the pandemic on the development of the world market.

**Material and methods.** Material for writing this article was the following electronic resources: official website of «The Organization for economic

cooperation and development», the official website of «Data», the official website «World economic Outlook», the official website of «Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations», the official website of «Economic Outlook». When writing this article, the following methods were used: analysis, synthesis and generalization.

**Findings and their discussion.** The effectiveness of foreign economic activity of economic entities depends both on the factors that have developed in a particular country at a certain time, and on the economic entities themselves that carry out foreign economic activity.

It seems that it is possible to distinguish subjective and objective factors that affect the effectiveness of foreign economic activity of economic entities.

Subjective factors directly determine the competitive advantages of economic entities in the foreign market, which depend both on the economic entities themselves and on other market participants that directly or indirectly affect enterprises and their products: product quality, price competitiveness, the system of sales and promotion of products in the market, the form of payment for products, the reputation of the company.

Objective factors are factors that do not depend on the economic entities themselves and other market participants that have developed in a certain country at a certain time.

Objective factors include: natural, geographical and climatic conditions of the country that determine the availability of raw materials; political factors that affect the management of the enterprise, which must carry out its activities on the basis of laws adopted in the state; social factors that affect the dynamics of consumer preferences, the distribution and structure of social groups, age and gender structure; military conflicts; lack of a balanced mechanism of state regulation; lack of a legal framework between the two countries; economic factors, in particular restrictions and prohibitions of other countries (quotas, sanctions), economic growth rates, inflation, exchange rates, unemployment; technological factors.

In addition, objective factors include the country's place and reputation in the global economic system.

In this paper, we will consider COVID-19 (an objective factor), which has now significantly affected and continues to affect the efficiency and development of foreign economic activity, in particular, the development of the world market.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy peaked in the second quarter of 2020, when an unprecedented decline in global GDP and global trade volumes was recorded.

So, according to the Organization for economic cooperation and development (hereinafter – OECD), the GDP of the G20 countries in the second quarter decreased by 9.1%, OECD – 11.6%, 27 EU – 13.9%, 19 Eurozone countries – 14.8%, United States – 9%, great Britain – by 21.5% [1]. The rate of



decline in world trade volumes was even higher: according to the International Monetary Fund (hereinafter – the IMF), in the second quarter of 2020, compared to the same period in 2019, world exports of goods decreased by 21.4% [2].

Against the background of the curtailment of quarantine measures and the relatively rapid recovery of the Chinese, European, American and Japanese economies, Brent crude oil prices exceeded \$ 40 per barrel at the end of the second quarter, and at the beginning of December – \$ 49 per barrel.

The dynamics of prices for most exchange-traded goods in general had a V-shaped or U-shaped trajectory with lows in the second quarter [3, p.3]. However, if the metal price indices reached their minimum values in March-April, the lowest value of the food price index for the year was observed in May 2020 [4, p. 98].

As manufacturing activity rebounded in China, which accounts for about half of global metal consumption, and amid pandemic-related mining disruptions and growing demand for defensive assets, metal prices posted strong gains in the third quarter. Moreover, during the period from February to August 2020, prices for base metals increased by 18.2%, including iron ore-by 37%, copper-by 14.4%, nickel-by 14.6% [3, p.45].

In general, already in the third quarter, the forecasts of international organizations regarding the scale of the global economic downturn and world trade in 2020 began to improve. If at the peak of quarantine measures in April, WTO experts predicted a decline in world trade for the year by 12.9% under the optimistic scenario and by 31.9% under the pessimistic scenario, and the IMF gave a forecast of a decline of 11%, then in October the IMF adjusted its forecast to 10.4% [3, p. 9]. In December, the OECD also estimated the scale of the decline in world trade in 2020 at approximately the same level (10.3%) [5, p.13].

It is important to note that the current crisis differs from the previous ones in the nature of its impact on world trade. If during the two previous crises, including the global economic crisis of 2008-2009, world trade in goods suffered more than trade in services, then in the current crisis, due to its specificity, it is the services sector that has suffered the most, the rate of decline in world exports of services outstrips the rate of decline in trade in goods. Thus, according to the IMF, by the end of 2020, the volume of world trade in goods and services should decrease by 10.4%, trade in goods-by 8.1%, and the value of exports of services - by 18% [3, p.154]. In these circumstances, the "pandemic" crisis is likely to have the greatest impact on the foreign trade of major service exporters and energy suppliers.

**Conclusion.** Looking at the current economic situation around the world, we can conclude that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to unprecedented problems in the global economy, the consequences of which people around the world will feel for several more years. The new economic crisis announced by the IMF may be the largest and most powerful since the Great Depression of the

1930s. And the date of its completion and the consequences are still almost impossible to predict, as the coronavirus pandemic is still ongoing.

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## THE RUSYN QUESTION IN THE POLITICS OF CONTEMPORARY HUNGARY

*O.G. Kazak  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

After the collapse of the USSR and the post-communist transformation in the former Soviet bloc countries, an intensification of the Rusyns ethno-political movement was observed, the supporters of which declare the need to protect the national and cultural rights of the Rusyns – a separate East Slavic people living on the southern slopes of the Carpathians. Currently, Rusyns are recognized as a separate nationality in many countries of Central Europe (Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, etc.). Official Kiev interprets Rusyns as an ethnographic group of Ukrainians. The states neighboring Ukraine, including Hungary, can use the Rusyn question as one of the instruments of pressure on Kiev. The purpose of the article is to identify and describe the main vectors of Hungary's foreign and domestic policy in the Rusyn question.

**Material and methods.** The article analyzes the latest works in Hungarian, Czech and English concerning this problem as well as materials from the official website of the Hungarian government. The following research methods were used: genetic, comparative, content analysis method.

**Findings and their discussion.** In the 2001 census, 2,079 residents of Hungary identified themselves as Rusyns, in the 2011 census – 3882 people. The leaders of Rusyns organizations in 2015 declared that 10,000 Rusyns living in Hungary. At the same time, the activists of the movement admitted that in this case they were talking about people who had Rusyns roots. Many of them did not have a Rusyns national identity and considered themselves as Hungarians [6, s. 229].

In the early 1990s. there is a split within the Ukrainian diaspora in Hungary. Some of its representatives announced the “return” to their true roots and used the

ethnonym “Rusyn” for self-identification, which was actually prohibited in the countries of the socialist camp. The split was also observed at the institutional level. In the spring of 1991 took place in Budapest the founding congress of the Hungarian-Ukrainian Society and the Organization of Hungarian Rusyns, and a few months later the Ukrainian-Rusyn Cultural Organization of Hungary was created. This structure received financial support from the parliament, however, only members of the Organization of Hungarian Rusyns were invited to the Minority Roundtable, where discussed the draft of a future law on minorities. A conflict emerged in the leadership of the Ukrainian-Rusyn Cultural Organization of Hungary. On June 8, 1992, in Budapest, in the presence of the Ambassador of Ukraine to Hungary D. Tkach, the organization's congress was held, during which took place a change of its leadership. The new leaders became individuals with a distinct “pro-Ukrainian” position. On October 20, 1992, the organization changed its name (Ukrainian Cultural Association of Hungary). As the reasoning behind this decision, it was argued that both Rusyn and Ukrainian nationalities were officially recognized in Hungary, therefore the name of the institution should clearly indicate the affiliation of its members [2, 244–247. old.].

In 1993, Hungary adopted a law on national minorities. Rusyns are among the 13 officially recognized national minorities that can create special bodies of municipal self-government. The first of these bodies was created in 1994 in the village Múcsony (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county), in 1998 their number increased to 9, in 2013 – to 72. In 1998, the State Self-Government of the Rusyn Minority was created, which coordinates the activities of municipalities and negotiates with the Hungarian authorities [6, s. 238].

Rusyns have representation in the Hungarian parliament. However, their activity cannot be called active. Thus, the Rusyn deputy of the Hungarian National Assembly (2014–2018) V. Girich spoke from the parliamentary rostrum only 3 times (the total time of speeches was 26 minutes). The speeches dealt with the problem of minorities in general, while the deputy constantly touched upon the situation of Rusyns in Hungary. In her speech on March 29, 2016, V. Girich mentioned the participation of Rusyns in the anti-Hapsburg uprising of Ferenc II Rákóczi (1703–1711) [4, 88. old.]. It is curious that this fact was pedaled by Hungarian propaganda during the late 19th – first half of the 20th centuries to emphasize the loyalty of the Rusyns to the ideas of the Hungarian statehood.

The Hungarian government provides financial support to Rusyn cultural initiatives (publication of the “Русинський світ” / “Ruszin Világ” magazine in Rusyn and Hungarian, holding folklore festivals, etc.) [6, s. 229]. However, some of the actions of the Hungarian government in the Rusyn question cause mixed reactions from experts and the public. Thus, the Ministry of Human Resources allocated a substantial sum for the creation of the Center for Rusyn Studies at the Ferenc Gál Theological College in Szeged. Legally, this institution is located in Szarvas (southeast of Hungary, near the border with Romania), where Rusyns do not live. In this city, there is no infrastructure for

this kind of scientific institutions, as a result, employees work remotely. According to S. Földvári's ironic remark, the staff of the Center for Rusyn Studies “earn real money as members of a virtual organization” [3, p. 51].

Rusyn issues have also been present in Hungary's foreign policy discourse in recent years. After the adoption in Ukraine in the fall of 2017 of the Law on Education, which gives priority to teaching in the state language, relations between Kiev and Budapest deteriorated sharply, and the problem of infringement of the rights of members of the diaspora in Ukraine took one of the central places in the political discourse of Hungary. In numerous attacks against the Ukrainian authorities, the top officials of Hungary often use the “Rusyn card”. For example, Minister of Human Resources Z. Balog, speaking at a solemn meeting in honor of the beginning of the new academic year at the Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute named after Ferenc II Rákóczi (Beregovo, Ukraine) in September 2017, among other things, stated: “Hungarians must be Hungarians, Ukrainians must be Ukrainians, and Rusyns can and must remain Rusyns” [5]. In December 2017, I. Grezha, who oversaw the implementation of infrastructure projects in Transcarpathia, said: “In Transcarpathia, many Ukrainian-Rusyn children go to Hungarian kindergartens” [1]. Many politicians and public figures of Ukraine see in such statements Budapest's interference in the country's internal affairs.

**Conclusion.** For the small Rusyn diaspora in Hungary, favorable conditions have been created for social and national-cultural development. This can be explained by a number of factors: the desire of Budapest to have an instrument of pressure on the Ukrainian authorities, the desire to prevent the consolidation of the Ukrainian diaspora in the country, and concern for the international image of the state.

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## CHRISTIANITY – MEDIATION – LAW: REFLECTIONS ON THE COMMONALITY OF VALUES

*K.A. Kish  
Belarus State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The historical experience of Belarus confirms the significant influence of religious traditions on various aspects of society's life. Despite the secular nature of the state and multicultural tendencies of the Belarusian society, the primary position in the context of religion has been occupied by Christianity for tens of centuries, being a comprehensive conductor of state and legal institutions. However, traditionally, the attention of proceduralists is not focused on the interaction between court and religion, despite their close connection in the past, which is largely determined by the desire of modern society to prevent potential religious controversies, as well as to ensure the independence of the state and law in its existence, which is also not absolute. There is a need to abandon the long-standing Soviet tradition of studying legal phenomena from the point of view of its own law, which excludes the categories of religion, economics, philosophy. On the contrary, such a comprehensive study allows to forecast the development of legal institutions, obstacles in their formation and the practice of implementation. These named circumstances make it possible to indicate the relevance of the institution of civil procedure, mediation, from the standpoint of Christian dogmatics.

**Material and methods.** The formal-logical method, the comparative-analytical method, and the comparative-legal method are used.

First of all, it should be mentioned that the judiciary, as a state branch, is based on the system of law and its decisions are perceived by the population as the most legitimate. In addition, there is a wide range of means to enforce a judgement. At the same time, in conflicts of a sufficiently complex nature, the court may not always take full account of the circumstances of the case while the law does not cover all possible cases and circumstances and the depth of interests and needs.

Institution of mediation, legally defined in the Republic of Belarus, can be considered as an alternative to court proceedings. As it is confirmed by the provisions of Article 39-1 of the Belarusian Civil Procedural Code, Article 40-1 of the Belarusian Economic Procedural Code stipulates the right to peaceful conflict resolution through mediation [1, 2]. Among the obvious advantages of mediatory dispute resolution are high flexibility of this method, consideration of usually unrepresented or insufficiently represented interests, relatively low cost, participation of all interested parties in the negotiations on the principles of equality and, most importantly, maintaining or creating long-term relations.

The institution of mediation has become increasingly popular in Belarus in the last decade. Despite the obvious novelty of the institution under consideration, its fundamental principles are largely correlated with the tenets of Christianity, which is determined by the impossibility of existence of the values of society, as its socio-cultural basis, in isolation. They are transformed and embodied in legal principles and legal constructs. At the same time, the ideas of Christianity can also be used as a source for their formation.

For the most part, the Holy Scripture, as a divine means, calls upon the parties to the process to use the peaceful settlement of disputes, emphasizing the superiority of any conciliation over victory in a dispute.

**Findings and their discussion.** In 15th chapter of the book «Acts of Apostles» Luke The Evangelist describes the resolution of a conflict that arose in the Antioch church [3, p. 743]. When the conflict arose, the believers took a number of steps to resolve the dispute peacefully, including the formation of a peace delegation to Jerusalem led by Paul and Barnabas to «...discuss the matter with the apostles and the elders in the church» (Acts 15:2). In addition, a meeting was convened in Jerusalem to hear the positions of the disputing parties and to make a final decision, to which the parties to the conflict voluntarily submitted.

The Gospel of Matthew contains the following injunction: «Make peace with your adversary quickly, while you are still on the way with him, lest the adversary hand you over to the judge» (Matthew 5:25). This provision confirms Christianity's value orientation toward the need to seize the opportunity for reconciliation [3, p. 598].

The Bible includes other examples of ethical principles aimed at the importance of fostering ideas of peace, forgiveness, and justice. The Holy Scripture enshrines: «The beginning of a quarrel is like a breach of water; end a quarrel before it breaks out» (Proverbs 17:14) [3, p. 372].

The analysis of these dogmas demonstrates the similarity between the values underlying the mediation procedure and the peacemaking ideas of Christianity. Nevertheless, such religious aspects of mediation cannot be characterized by its aimed incorporation into the provisions of the institution of mediation, in the formation of which legal norms are of primary importance. It seems reasonable that this circumstance is due to the unconscious projection of those Christian traditions which have for centuries accompanied much of the modern world, including Belarusian society. It is worth noting that similar religious ideas are reflected in the attitudes of other world religions: Islam, Buddhism, etc.

**Conclusion.** The mentioned facts above allow us to conclude about the necessity of mediation as an excellent way of dispute resolution and optimization of the judicial system, rather than as a result of following the values of the Christian faith. The given provisions of the Christian doctrine, as the dominant religion on the territory of Belarus, have provided a value basis in

the society's consciousness and the internal readiness of the Belarusians to perceive new institutions, which, we believe, will ensure the successful development of conciliation procedures in Belarus in the future.

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## **THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN SHAPING THE POLITICAL VALUES OF MODERN SOCIETIES**

*V.V. Korotkina  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The mass media play an important role in modern society. They can lead to radical changes and improvements in the state situation, as they affect our social, civil, cultural, political, economic and aesthetic worldview. Modernization has made the mass media an integral feature of human activity.

The rapid development and widespread use of information technologies, the transformation of information into a valuable resource of vital activity, determines the movement of humanity towards an information society, the important criteria of which is the ability of an individual to obtain the necessary information anywhere, at any time, if appropriate technologies are available for this. The worldwide development of the information environment is something that can really give humanity the opportunity to approach the ideals of peace, freedom and social justice.

**Material and methods.** Object of research: mass media as a mechanism for the formation of the political culture of modern society.

Subject of the research: priorities and features of the influence of mass media on the formation of political culture and political activity in modern societies.

The purpose of the work: to analyze the activities of the media as a tool for the formation of the political culture of modern societies.

Research methods: method of survey, method of observation, theoretical

methods.

**Findings and their discussion.** To determine the essence of the media, it was established what is meant by the media. So, under a mass media refers to a form of periodic distribution media using print, broadcast television or radio programmes, the global computer network Internet, as well as network edition as a form of distribution media using the global computer network Internet [3].

In the course of the study, it was determined that the media is an attribute of modern communication. It is evaluated as one of the means of constructing socio-cultural reality. In this regard, many scientists identify one of the leading trends in the development of modern society – the mediatization of society as such or its individual institutions, which requires understanding this process within the framework of changes that occur in modern society both at the level of the global community and at the level of individual local communities. Mediatization is a process by which the media are "embedded" in the social institutions of society, providing them with new meaning and content. Therefore, today most often they talk about subprocesses – the mediatization of politics, education, science, consumer culture, and so on.

The media are information providers, and it is the control over information that gives them the opportunity to manipulate the mass consciousness, create a model of reality that is beneficial to the subject of influence, and also decide which problems are most relevant today. Such influence leads to the formation of a media consciousness, that is, a consciousness based on false values and manipulative interpretations. Public opinion through the media consciousness is significantly distorted and has serious differences with reality.

Communication technologies such as social networks and "new media" have a huge impact on modern society today. A social network should be understood as an Internet platform, or a site that allows registered users to post information about themselves and communicate with each other, establishing social connections. "New media" is a term that is used for interactive electronic publications and new forms of communication between content producers and consumers to denote differences from traditional media [2, c. 40].

The manipulation of public opinion on social media is a critical threat to democracy, as online propaganda becomes a pervasive part of everyday life. Government agencies and political parties around the world use social media to spread disinformation and other forms of media manipulation. The main purpose of political manipulation is to obtain, implement, and maintain power.

According to research by scientists at the University of Oxford, today there are certain manipulative "traps" in social networks. So, one of the most effective ways to spread manipulation in social networks is to create fake pages [1, p. 1].

The technology of hashtags, which accompany user messages of a political nature, is also actively used to label the Internet space.

In addition, popular hashtags turn into so-called network memes that are embedded in the public consciousness and have a stable character that affects



the mass attitude to politics, events, institutions of power, and the political process as a whole. So, with the help of the above-mentioned manipulative "traps", the representatives of the state, political leaders, parties, authorities are discredited in the network space or vice versa.

In order not to fall into manipulative "traps" in social networks, it is necessary to develop spiritual qualities in the information and communication culture, ethical behavior on the Internet platform, as well as to clearly understand their role and place both in the media space and in society as a whole.

It is also important to understand that the media play a huge role in shaping the political values of modern youth. Today, the mass media is even more important than the state youth policy, and claims to be the fourth political power in the country.

In order to study the peculiarities of the political values of the Belarusian youth, a small survey was conducted. The survey was attended by 50 people studying at the Belarusian State University of Economics at the faculty of the Institute of Social and Humanitarian Education. Among the subjects, there were 68 % of girls and 32 % of boys. The survey was conducted among second-year students majoring in political management, business psychology, and economic sociology.

I would like to emphasize that we do not pretend to fully identify the political values of all Belarusian youth, since the survey was conducted only among students of social and humanitarian education.

**Conclusion.** According to the survey, the mass media, in particular, the Internet, have a huge influence on the formation of the values of the younger generation. This suggests that an important task of the "new media" is to develop adequate mechanisms aimed at forming free individuals with a high level of critical assessment of political events both in their own state and abroad. In the modern world, the media should actively orient young people to achieve and observe the main political values of their state, together with the principles of loyalty, solidarity, independence and other national ideals.

The results of the survey can be found in the applications.

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## OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN APPROACHES TO THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

*V.A. Korzhak  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

In the early 1990s, it became clear that people are the driving force of the economy, not the means and material resources, but what lies behind the creative idea and innovation. Hence, there was an interest in the intellectual component of the firm, namely intellectual capital, the study of which is especially relevant today.

The purpose of this study is to analyze and summarize the most common approaches and terms of scientists and economists to the definition of intellectual capital, so the methods of analysis, synthesis and comparison were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** The foundations of the theory of the value of intellectual capital appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, when J. Schumpeter stated that the production process itself does not create any wealth, and income is generated by knowledge.

But it was in the 90s of the last century that we began to delve into the study and evaluation of those human qualities, knowledge and skills that strongly influenced the value of firms and large corporations, which was reflected by the strong difference between their book value and actual value. Examples of such firms are Microsoft, Google, eBay, Amazon, etc.

To date, the issues related to the concept of «intellectual capital» and its components have been studied quite widely, but there is still no single approach to its definition. A great contribution to the direction of thought was made by the American economist and publicist T. Stewart and the Swedish scientist K. Sweibi, but P. Sullivan, A. Prusak, D. Tis, P. Drucker, T. Fortune, L. Edvinsson, and others began to actively study the content and structure of intellectual capital from foreign scientists, and among domestic V. Inozemtsev, B. Leontiev, and others.

The term «intellectual capital» was first used by the American economist J. Galbraith in a letter to M. Kalecki in 1969, but it became widespread in the first half of the 1990s, when in 1993 the Swedish insurance company Scandia published in its annual report data on its intellectual capital, and a decisive role in the popularization of this term was played by T. Stewart's article «Intellectual capital – the main wealth of your company», published in the magazine «Fortune» [5].

John Galbraith defined intellectual capital as «something more than the 'pure intelligence' of a person, and involving a certain intellectual activity.» It

was isolated from the human abilities of a certain component, which has the ability to generate ideas of little value. But the author did not reveal the concept itself in this way. He only gave direction to the development of thought.

Thomas Stewart gave a more detailed understanding of intellectual capital [7], showing the importance of individual elements in the process of generating ideas (accumulated knowledge, intellectual material), emphasizes the freedom of action for the brain. At the same time, he makes the result (a list of information, a description of the process, databases, etc.) a prerequisite for the transformation of the mind into property, therefore, “intellectual capital” is the embodied ideas of the brain.

Inozemtsev has a new formulation of intellectual capital, where he emphasizes the «collective» component, i.e. the result of generating the ideas of the collective, and not just one particular person [4]. He does not focus on the results of the “collective brain», but rather, on the contrary, attaches more importance to the process of organizing, presenting and exchanging information and experience (communication, organizational structure, information networks).

In turn, E. Brooking equates intellectual capital with intangible assets, without which a company cannot exist, strengthening its competitive advantages, and identifies four components in it: human assets, intellectual property, infrastructure and market assets. W. Bukovich and R. Williams use the term intellectual capital to define all, without exception, assets from which organizations derive value [2]. And for example, Bespalov P., Gaponenko A., Kornienko I. believed that intellectual capital refers to the intangible assets of a company that are not quantifiable. In their opinion, the intellectual capital of the company consists of the knowledge of its employees, accumulated by them in the development of products, the provision of services, as well as its organizational structure and intellectual property [1]. In his writings, J. Ruus, L. Fehrntsem and S. Pike equate to intellectual capital all non-monetary and intangible resources that are involved in creating the value of an organization and are fully or partially controlled by it [6]. J.Tis defines this concept as «knowledge assets», thereby emphasizing the ability of knowledge to be converted into a unit of value.

**Conclusion.** Summing up a detailed study of the essence of the concept of “intellectual capital», it is necessary to highlight its main characteristics, which are noted by most scientists and researchers:

1) intangible – the totality of all the knowledge and skills of the company's employees (Brooking, Edwinston, Malone, Ruus, Gaponenko, Petty, Guthrie, etc.) [3,6];

2) it has a temporary character – it shows economic significance over time (Sergeev, Mansurov, Bespalov, Volkov, Garanina, Butnik-Siversky, etc.) [1];

3) consists of 4 main elements – human capital, intellectual property, communication infrastructure of the organization and customer relations (Bukovich, Chukhno, Lukicheva, Inozemtsev, Stewart, Leontiev, Kudlay, etc.) [1, 4];

4) increases the value of the company in the market – (Bendikov, Jamai, Kendyukhov, etc.) [5].

Thus, after analyzing the common concepts and approaches to the term “intellectual capital», we can propose the following formulation: the presence of an economic entity (firm, enterprise) of human capital (employees, customers, etc.), whose knowledge and skills help to find new creative ideas for its development, and intellectual property objects, which together increase its value and significance in the market.

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## **ANALYSIS OF SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS OF LABOR SUPPLY IN THE LABOR MARKET OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

*M.S. Kramnik, I.N. Kalinouskaya  
Vitebsk State Technological University  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

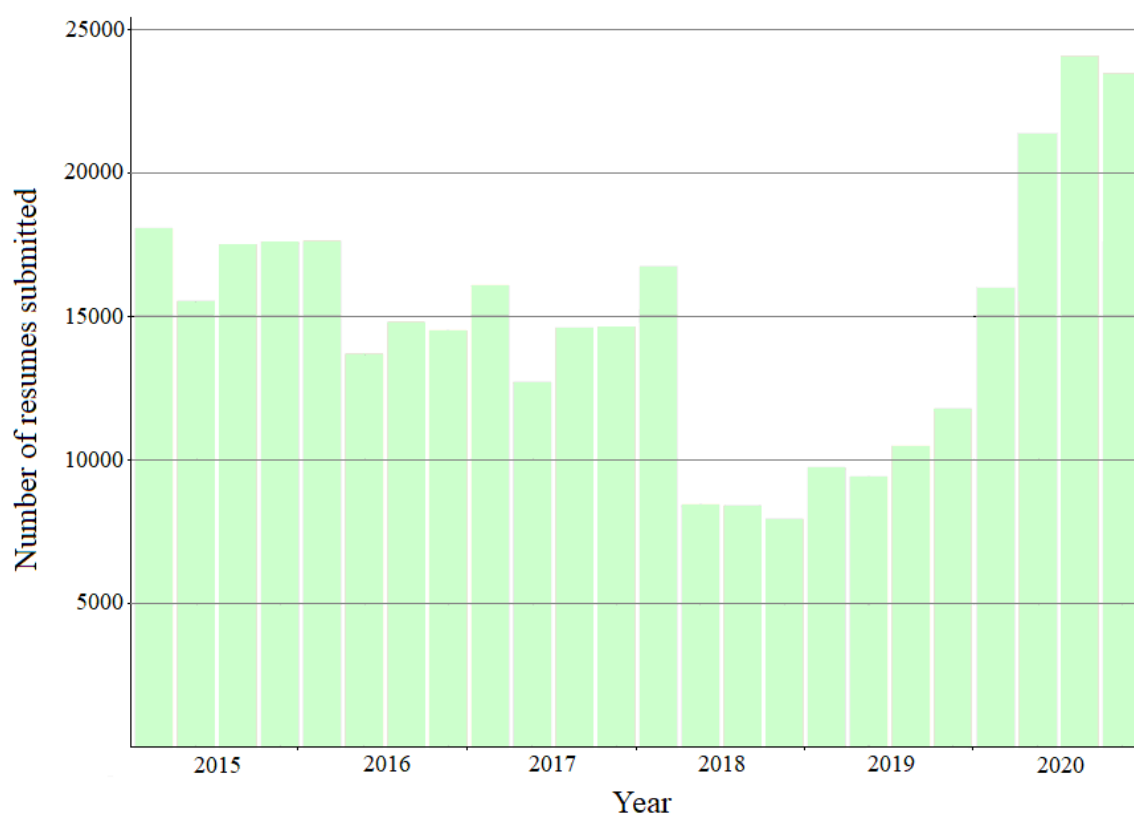
The purpose of the study was to forecast changes in the labor market of the Republic of Belarus, taking into account intra-annual seasonal fluctuations.

When performing the intra-annual analysis of labor supply dynamics in the labor market of the Republic of Belarus, it is advisable to take into account the periods of decline and growth in the activity of those wishing to find or change jobs, since the labor market, like most other social structures, is subject to seasonality.

**Material and methods.** At the first stage of the analysis of the republican labor market the process of scraping resumes from Belarusian job search websites was performed. The sites «Jobs.by» and «GSZ.gov.by» were chosen as data sources, as they contain the maximum number of resumes of job seekers [1].

The process of collecting, cleaning and analyzing information on job seekers in Belarus was carried out by the software product based on artificial intelligence, developed by the Department of Management of EE «Vitebsk State Technological University». This process was implemented by machine learning and included the following stages: extraction of information from web sources, data cleaning, deduplication, saving the collected data and their visualization in the «Superset» program (Figure 1) [1, 2, 3].

The analysis of seasonal market fluctuations is proposed to be based on empirical data without their alignment by mathematical tools. The W. Parsons method is chosen as a method of plotting seasonality and obtaining a trend equation, allowing to develop a forecast of the phenomenon with a projection into the future, the significant advantage of which is the complete absence of error in the resulting regression equation.



**Figure 1 - Statistical data on labor supply in the labor market of the Republic of Belarus**

**Findings and their discussion.** When constructing a seasonal wave by W. Parsons method, the chain relations of initial values of the number of summaries are calculated and the average median values of these chain relations are calculated. Statistical and computational material is presented in tables 1-2.

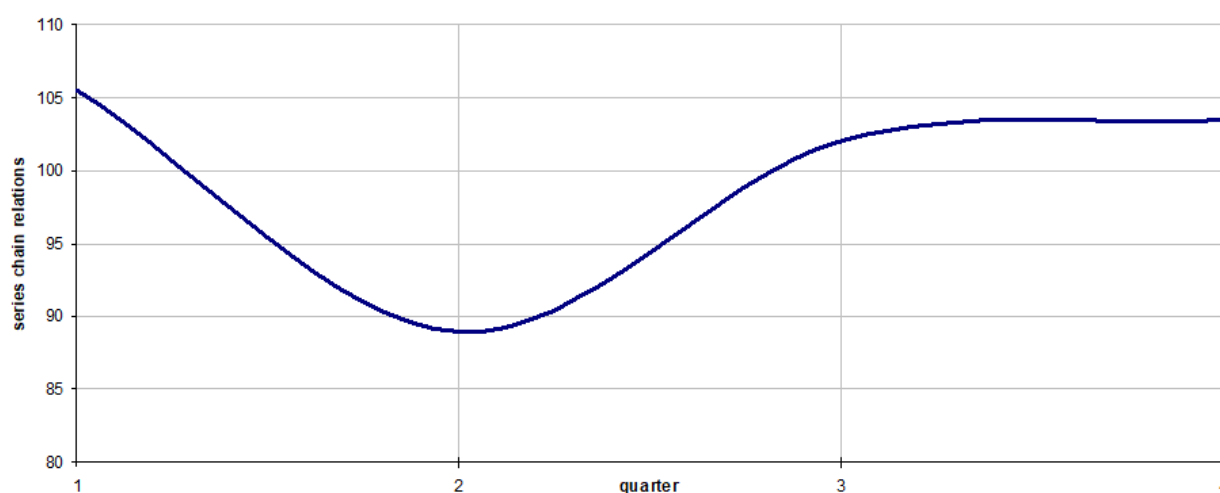
**Table 1 - Statistics on the number of resumes collected by scraping digital sources**

ear	Quarterly, thousands of resumes				Total for the year
	I	II	III	IV	
2015	18	15,5	17,5	17,6	68,60
2016	17,6	13,7	14,8	14,5	60,60
2017	16,1	12,7	14,6	14,6	58,0
2018	16,7	8,44	8,42	7,95	41,51
2019	9,74	9,42	10,5	11,8	41,46
2020	15,8	20,9	24,0	23,6	84,30

**Table 2 - Calculated values of indicators for the construction of the seasonal wave**

Indicator	Quarterly chain relations of row levels				Average of quarterly relations for the year
	I	II	III	IV	
Average quarterly relations from chain relations for 6 years	116,37	87,06	110,33	100,61	103,59
Median values from chain relations	114,38	82,50	112,18	99,17	102,06
Converted median average	100	82,49	92,55	91,78	91,71
Converted and corrected median average	100	84,29	96,65	98,02	94,74
Seasonal wave	105,55	88,97	102,02	103,46	100

Figure 2 shows the constructed seasonal wave of supply in the republican labor market.



**Figure 2 - Seasonal wave of labor supply in the labor market of the Republic of Belarus**

The trend line of the seasonal wave is represented by the polynomial of the third degree:  $Y = -6,8747x^3 + 56,068x^2 - 136,67x + 193,03$ .

**Conclusion.** The analysis of the seasonality graph reflected a decrease in the number of those wishing to change jobs from the beginning of the first quarter to the first half of the second quarter and a revival until the end of the third quarter. The decrease in job search activity can be explained by the fact that personnel who found jobs at the end of the year are on probation and in training. And the revival is associated with the search for seasonal work and the first job by graduates of educational institutions.

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## **METHODOLOGY OF TAX ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITY OF AN ECONOMIC ENTITY**

*Ju.V. Kyhto  
Belarus State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The most important tool of the economic policy of the Republic of Belarus is the tax system. Taxes can be both a prerequisite and an obstacle to the effective development of a country. They are not only the main form of state revenue, but are also used by the authorities as one of the most important regulators in the economic, political and social sphere. However, the state can use such basic functions of taxes as fiscal and incentive only if the society has formed a tax culture.

The complexity of the tax system and the excessive tax burden is the subject of active discussion in the economic press. Many proposals are being made to simplify it. At the same time, it should be noted that various countries have attempted to reduce taxes to one single payment, but nowhere has this been successful. Only the combination of different taxes allows us to take into account the solvency of taxpayers and the variety of forms of their income, and to observe the principles of equality. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the tax system in the direction of strengthening the incentive function of taxes.

Thus, tax management is one of the most important aspects of financial management of the organization as a whole. This is due to the fact that there are many controversial issues in the Belarusian tax legislation, which organizations

and inspection bodies can interpret in different ways. In addition, a competent tax administration helps to reduce the overhead costs associated with the payment of taxes, both for domestic and transnational transactions.

The analysis of tax payment management will allow us to determine their great theoretical and practical significance in the field of effective functioning of organizations, strengthening their solvency. Tax optimization is one of the tasks that specialists set, focusing on the individual characteristics and needs of the organization. Tax management includes optimization of the organization's taxation in a legal way, by reducing the tax base and the amount of the tax rate.

**Material and methods.** The process of analyzing tax payments involves the use of specially developed methods and approaches, the essence of which is to identify the main elements, establish causal relationships and generalize the data obtained.

To obtain reliable results of the analysis, it is necessary to conduct preparatory work at the beginning, namely, to study the information base that will help:

- 1) correctly establish all the elements of taxes;
- 2) correctly reflect taxes and other mandatory payments in accounting;
- 3) identify actions that led to an understatement of the tax base, as well as establish the reasons for these understatements;
- 4) calculate the losses of organizations violating tax legislation;
- 5) identify the perpetrators and the penalties applied to them;
- 6) establish the procedure and deadlines for paying taxes, as well as develop measures to prevent violations of these deadlines;
- 7) develop measures to improve tax accounting [1].

After the preparatory work is carried out, the analysis begins. The current literature describes various approaches to the analysis of taxes. So many experts consider it necessary to start the analysis with a general method of analysis, which involves the study and assessment of the dynamics of taxes. Absolute and relative indicators are calculated using this method.

The absolute indicator is, for example, the calculated amount of taxes. The analysis can calculate the effect of factors on required payment and assess the impact of mandatory payment on the results of operations of the company.

The mandatory tax payment can be expressed as a function of the dependence of the tax base, tax rate and benefits. These will be environmental factors that affect the amount of the tax being studied.

After determining the magnitude of the impact of factors on the calculated amount of tax, you can study the impact of this amount of taxes on the results of economic activity of the organization. To do this, you need to determine how the amount of tax payments will change when the tax rate changes.

**Findings and their discussion.** Thus, the methodological tools of tax analysis consist of several enlarged groups of analysis:

- 1) analysis of tax payments, which includes the following types of analysis:
  - horizontal analysis studies the dynamics of taxes and reveals their change;



- vertical analysis allows you to study the structure of taxes paid and identify mandatory payments that occupy the largest share in the total tax collection;

- factor analysis is carried out using the method of chain substitutions, which allows you to identify and evaluate the impact of individual factors on the amount of changes in the dynamics and structure of tax payments;

2) the analysis of tax and fee arrears consists of a factor analysis of the organization's outstanding debts and an analysis of the dynamics and structure of the debt, which can be used to calculate the ratio of the organization's arrears to the total amount of taxes and mandatory payments in order to determine the share of unpaid taxes;

3) analysis of tax optimization schemes consists in assessing the legality of tax optimization measures and analyzing the effectiveness of these measures;

4) analysis of the tax burden. This indicator can be calculated in both absolute and relative values. The absolute indicator of the tax burden shows the total amount of taxes paid for the period under study. The relative tax burden on an enterprise is the ratio of the amount of tax payments to revenue from the sale of goods (works, services).

All results obtained in the course of a comprehensive analysis are systematized and presented in the form of tables. Further, the obtained data are analyzed in dynamics, which allows you to get information about the current trend and the level of its influence on the object of study.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the methodological tools for analyzing tax payments allow us to conduct a comprehensive analysis of tax payments, to identify the most significant factors that caused changes in the tax population.

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## **THE ROLE OF COMMODITY CHAINS IN EXPANDING THE SALES MARKETS OF LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTS**

*V.Yu. Lazinskaya*

*Research supervisor: E.F. Zamostotskaya*

*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"*

*Vitebsk, Belarus*

One of the main features of the Belarusian economy is its export orientation. The Belarusian government regularly pays much attention to creating favorable conditions for the development of exports and repeatedly improves the institutional framework and legal framework for its support.

In modern conditions of growing competition, the development of a distribution network is one of the ways to increase the efficiency of product

sales, as well as one of the elements of increasing the export potential of the Republic of Belarus.

**Material and methods.** The material for the research was the data of the organization's production and economic activity and electronic information resources. The main methods of research: analytical, analysis of markets and distribution channels of finished products, methods of economic and statistical analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** In the literature on logistics and supply chain management, commodity distribution networks (TPNs) are referred to a variety of network structures that ensure the promotion and physical distribution of goods in certain markets based on the interaction of links in the supply chains of goods [1]. Based on this, it can be concluded that the formation and development of the TPN is one of the strategic tasks of the logistics services of industrial enterprises.

The importance of solving this strategic task by industrial enterprises is recognized at the state level. In our country, the legal framework for the development of commodity distribution networks of Belarusian enterprises has been formed.

According to Yu. V. Borel, scientific legal literature “there are two different approaches to the concept of “ TPN abroad ”and more general“ international sales ”and, consequently, their forms” [2].

The legal basis for the formation and development of TPNs for Belarusian enterprises is determined by resolutions of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus [3]. A new version of the Regulation on the distribution network of Belarusian organizations abroad was approved in the government decree of December 26, 2017 No. 1000 [3].

Practical issues of TPN development are in the focus of the activities of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Belarus.

As of January 2017, the organizations of the Ministry of Industry system have 2 thousand 488 TPN entities abroad in the format of trading houses (40), assembly plants (50), service technical centers (1228), dealers and distributors (1170). In order to increase export volumes and diversify it, work is currently underway to create 19 new TPN entities in 13 countries [4].

For the enterprises of the Vitebsk region, the development of the TPN is important, since it will expand sales markets and increase exports.

The best exporter of goods among the residents of the free economic zone "Vitebsk" in 2016 was recognized OJSC "Vitebsk Carpets". The work of the marketing and sales department was aimed at increasing the export potential of the enterprise.

At present, Vitebsk Carpets OJSC sells its products in the markets of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Moldova, Romania, and the Baltic countries. Also, deliveries to Armenia and Iran have begun. In 2016, the volume of production and sales of

rugs was 18.9 million square meters. Of these, 17.7 million were exported - over 40 million US dollars. In addition, there was an increase in supplies abroad compared to the same period of the previous year, as well as a positive balance of foreign trade operations.

**Conclusion.** To ensure the expansion of the geography of sales, an increase in the volume of sales of products and a share in the domestic and foreign markets, an enterprise needs a well-founded logistics strategy for the formation and development of a distribution network. In solving this strategic task, it is advisable to use the arsenal of logistics and supply chain management methods accumulated in science and tested in the successful practice of market leaders.

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## SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BELARUS IN INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES

*A.A. Losik  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The modern economy cannot be imagined without innovation and state innovation policy. Enterprises of various sizes and forms of ownership are engaged in innovation activities both in our country and throughout the world. It is logical to assume that the main contribution to innovation is made by large enterprises that own large financial assets, but statistics suggest the opposite: the largest share here is occupied by small and medium-sized enterprises.

Purpose of the article: to study the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Belarus as one of the priority areas of state activity.

**Material and methods.** The national science and innovation policy in Belarus is governed by numerous program documents and national strategies. Some of the latest documents that set priorities for long-term development are

the Science and Technology: 2018–2040 Strategy, adopted by the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences in 2018, the State Program for Innovative Development (SPID) for 2016–2020 and the National Strategy for Sustainable Social economic development until 2030. The latter aims to increase the share of innovative products in the total volume of shipped industrial products from the current 16% to 25%, as well as to bring the share of innovative enterprises in the total number of companies to 30% by 2030.

The State Program for Innovative Development for 2016–2020 sets the direction for the development of innovations in Belarus. The SPID is accompanied by changes in the current legislation and regulations aimed at supporting entrepreneurship, developing innovative infrastructure and supporting emerging industries with high potential.

Growth in business innovation in Belarus is severely constrained by high interest rates on loans, regulatory gaps in foreign direct investment (FDI) legislation, and weak cooperation between science and industry (EBRD, 2016; EU4Business, 2018; UNECE, 2017).

**Findings and their discussion.** A key policy issue for Belarus is private sector innovation, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Innovative, fast-growing businesses can be key drivers of overall innovation, economic growth, competitiveness and sustainability.

A key policy issue for Belarus is the innovation performance of the private sector, and particularly of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Innovative, high-growth enterprises can be key drivers of overall innovation, and economic growth, competitiveness and sustainability. Innovation across the SME sector, however, is modest – only 3.86 per cent of SMEs introduced product or process innovations in 2019, while barely 0.82 per cent introduced marketing or organizational innovations. The OECD's Project Report (2017) found that Belarusian SMEs operate on very small scales, mostly in non-innovative, lowproductivity industries, which explains their limited contribution to total value added. Indeed, innovation is not a driving force in sectoral development, with the exception of a few, such as machine building and metallurgy.

Strong sectoral synergies can be a key driver of product development and knowledge transfer; however, in Belarus those synergies are weak: between 2015 and 2019 less than 0.5 per cent of SMEs collaborated with other SMEs (Belstat, 2020). In addition, with scarce venture capital and rigid support frameworks, the impediments to attaining long-term finance remain a significant constraint on the efficiency and growth of innovative SMEs (EBRD, 2016).

The topic of innovation is very relevant in post-Soviet countries. Today it is becoming evident that in the long term, the resource economy is a dead-end road. And for Belarus, which purchases energy resources, an innovation orientation in general can become the main factor of economic stability and the only chance to maintain competitiveness in the post-industrial world.

In the Global Innovation Index for 2020, Belarus ranks 64th out of 131 countries [1]. The Republic of Belarus improved its ranking by 8 positions compared to 2019 and by 22 positions compared to 2018.

**Table 1. Innovative activity of SMEs, %**

Share of SMEs	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Share of SMEs introducing product or process innovations in the total number of SMEs, %	3,49	2,97	3,04	3,48	3,86
Share of SMEs implementing marketing or organizational innovations in the total number of SMEs, %	1,54	0,60	0,73	0,76	0,82
Share of SMEs carrying out internal innovations in the total number of SMEs, %	4,41	3,41	3,55	4,02	3,52
Share of SMEs participating in joint innovation projects in the total number of surveyed organizations, %	0,48	0,43	0,46	0,42	0,39

Note - our own development based on EIS-2019 data for Belarus.

**Conclusion.** All over the world, efforts to develop private entrepreneurship are reflected in a set of measures aimed at simplifying administrative procedures, developing technologies, and supporting foreign economic activity. Tax policy, organization of personnel training, improvement of legislation and other measures to create a favorable environment for small and medium-sized businesses are not ignored.

Within the framework of the state program, the following activities are carried out:

- 1) improving the legislation governing the activities of SMEs;
- 2) financial security, including the provision of loans on favorable terms and property on a credit basis;
- 3) expansion and stimulation of cooperation between small and large enterprises;
- 4) information support of SME activities, holding competitions, seminars, publishing reports and newsletters;
- 5) stimulation of international cooperation and foreign economic activity.

Thus, the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Belarus is one of the priority areas of government activity. The purpose of the draft state Program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021–2025 is to increase the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the total GDP, as well as the total number of people employed in micro-organizations, small and medium-sized businesses.

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## RESEARCH OF THE SELECTION OF DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS AT RUE "BELORUSNEFT-VITEBSKOBLNEFTEPRODUCT"

*A.S. Lukashevich*

*Research supervisor: S.M. Goryacheva, Prof.  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The main goal of the logistics distribution process in any enterprise is to deliver the goods to the right place at the right time. To achieve this goal with minimal costs, it is necessary to choose the optimal distribution channel.

A distribution channel is a partially ordered set of various intermediaries who carry out the delivery of goods / services from a particular manufacturer to its consumers [1, p. 32]. A channel can include a different number of participants. They, in turn, form a logistic chain, which is a linearly ordered set of links in the logistic process that carry out logistic operations to bring the external material flow from one link to another. The participants in the logistics process include manufacturers, consumers and various intermediaries.

The purpose of the work is to study the current logistics system for product distribution and channel selection.

**Materials and methods.** The study was carried out on the basis of statistical material from the work of RUE "Belorusneft-Vitebskoblnfteprodukt", as well as data collected during production practices. Methods of analysis of economic activity of an enterprise, comparison method, SWOT and PEST analysis were used in the work.

**Findings and their discussion.** The research showed that the enterprise RUE "Belorusneft-Vitebskoblnfteprodukt" has external and internal distribution channels.

RUP «Belorusneft'-Vitebskoblnfteprodukt» osushchestvlyayet svoyu sbytovuyu deyatel'nost' po sleduyushchim napravleniyam:

1. Eksport nefteproduktov: vysokooktanovyye benziny AI-98-K5-Yevro, AI-95-K5-Yevro i AI-92-K5-Yevro; toplivo dizel'noye DT-L-K5 sort S (letneye) i DT-Z-K5 sort F (zimneye); masla motornyye dlya karbyuratornykh i dizel'nykh dvigateley; rastvoriteli neftyanyye, topochnyy mazut; kerosin, toplivo pechnoye bytovoye; gazy uglevodorodnyye szhizhennyye toplivnyye marki «PBA» dlya avtomobil'nogo transporta po STB 2262-2012. Osnovnymi vneshnimi rynkami sbyta nefteproduktov predpriyatiya yavlyayutsya strany Pribaltiki, Ukraina, Vengriya, Pol'sha. Gaz eksportiruyetsya v Pol'shu.

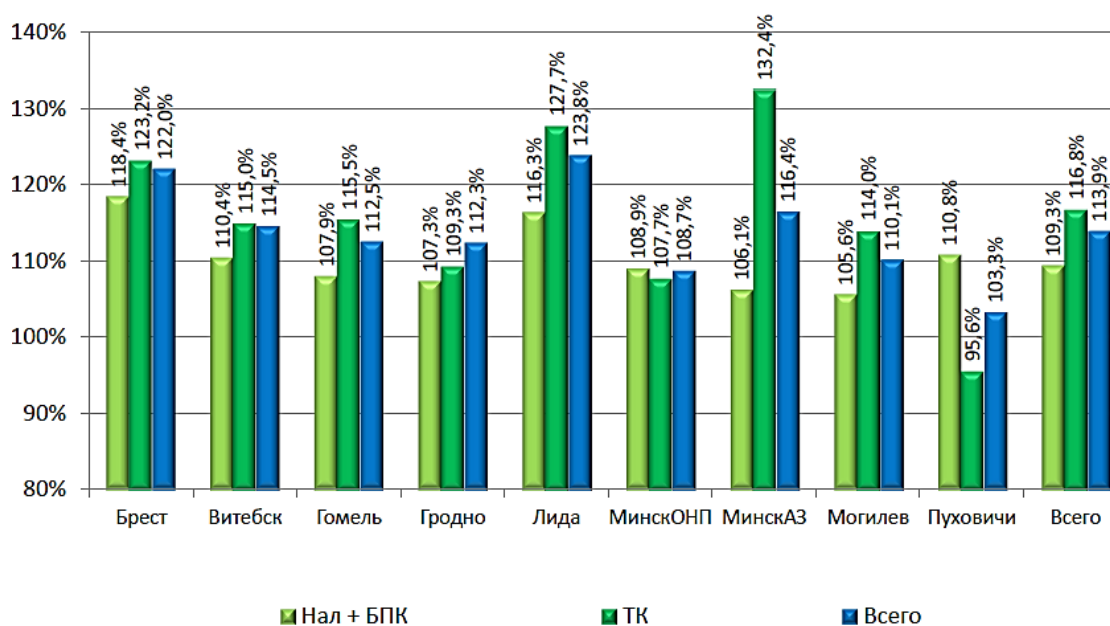
RUP "Belorusneft-Vitebskoblnfteprodukt" carries out its sales activities in the following areas:

1. Export of petroleum products: high-octane gasolines AI-98-K5-Euro, AI-95-K5-Euro and AI-92-K5-Euro; diesel fuel DT-L-K5 grade C (summer) and DT-Z-K5 grade F (winter); motor oils for carburetor and diesel engines; petroleum solvents, heating oil; kerosene, domestic stove fuel; liquefied

hydrocarbon fuel gases "PBA" for road transport according to STB 2262-2012. The main external markets for the company's oil products are the Baltic countries, Ukraine, Hungary, Poland. Gas is exported to Poland.

2. Providing the domestic market with petroleum products and liquefied gases [2]. Domestically, the distribution and marketing of products is carried out through a network of gas stations. The sale of petroleum products in large and small wholesale is carried out by rail and road.

The dynamics of sales of products through gas stations in all regions of the Republic of Belarus can be traced in Figure 1.1.



**Figure 1.1 – Dynamics of sales of petroleum products through filling stations in the context of PON and types of sales for 6 months. 2019/6 months 2018**

Source: developed by the author based on [2].

SWOT and PEST analysis revealed the following strengths of the enterprise: the presence of a marketing service, awareness of the role of marketing in the organization's activities, the formed image of the gas station network, the presence of measures to stimulate sales, an effective product portfolio, well-established connections in the sales markets. Then, weaknesses were identified, such as a small number of marketing services, lack of formalization of information flows and decision-making in the field of marketing, low communication and advertising activity. He identified new opportunities: expanding the filling station network, forming a new customer loyalty program, offering additional services, improving communication policy, building an effective organizational structure for managing marketing activities.

To ensure the maximum sales volume in the conditions of tough competition, the company is working to maintain the market, using internal

reserves to reduce costs and the ability to provide discounts to consumers of petroleum products. Profit maximization is based on the enterprise's desire to achieve a stable high level of profit from the sale of products and income from services in the long term. And in turn, market retention is achieved through the provision of benefits and preferences to consumers, the sale of high-quality oil products. To attract customers, the company uses modern marketing techniques: a wide advertising campaign is carried out through the media (print publications, television, the Internet) and through advertising campaigns ("face to face management", "fuel profitable"). The work of the "AZS-Service" system is constantly being improved.

RUP "Belorusneft-Vitebskoblnfteprodukt" takes part in tenders for the supply of petroleum products. Work is underway to develop new and expand old sales markets. Thus, the list of related products sold at filling stations is expanding, the corporate logos of RUE PO Belorusneft and Belneftekhim concern are widely used.

**Conclusion.** Thus, we can conclude that the formation of distribution activities is a complex management decision, since it directly affects all other marketing decisions. Enterprises pay special attention to optimizing the process of promoting goods, since the results of their economic activities largely depend on the correct choice of distribution channels for manufactured goods, forms and methods of their sale.

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## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EVALUATION OF A START-UP PROJECT

*E.Yu. Vardomatskaya, V.D. Maretskaya  
Vitebsk State Technological University  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Increasing the activity and contribution of innovative business to the innovative growth of the country depends on many factors, among which the ICT resource is currently important. Insufficient use of the potential of ICT hinders the growth of the effectiveness of startups, reduces their stability and survival. The importance of startups for the innovative development of the economy, the low level of business survival, the trend of increasing the use of ICT in all business processes and the demand for IT tools, the lack of development of easy-to-use algorithms and methods for evaluating the



effectiveness and sensitivity of a startup project for making business decisions by startups, predetermined the purpose and objectives of the study.

The purpose of the research is to develop methods and tools for assessing the effectiveness and sensitivity of a startup project in the MS Excel environment.

**Material and methods.** The study used modern scientific domestic and foreign literature, electronic resources devoted to mathematical methods and tools for evaluating business performance.

**Findings and their discussion.** The methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of a startup and its approbation in the MS Excel environment

In accordance with the business planning methodology [2, 3], an algorithm for evaluating the effectiveness of a startup is proposed, including the following implementation stages.

*Stage 1. Selecting indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of a startup.* The indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of a business project are defined in accordance with the regulatory document on business planning-Resolution No. 158 of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus of August 31, 2005 "On Approval of the Rules for the development of business Plans for investment Projects" [1].

*Step 2. Determining the source data.* Based on simple calculations of the financial plan for each individual startup, the following indicators are calculated: the size of the initial investment in the startup; the calculation horizon; the discount rate [1]; the current costs of production and sales of the product by the years of project implementation [1]

*Step 3. Calculation of baseline values of startup performance indicators.*

The calculation is carried out in the MS Excel environment using the developed software application.

The proposed algorithm is implemented as a complete software application in the MS Excel format. To simulate the calculation of each of the four indicators of an investment startup project, appropriate modules have been developed, which are placed on separate sheets of the MS Excel workbook. Each module provides input operations for the initial data, as well as the calculation of the corresponding startup performance indicator and the formulation of conclusions based on the results. The mechanism for filling tables with data and calculating performance criteria is automated by means of a system for end-to-end addressing of cells with macro programming elements. To implement the calculations, formulas are compiled using built-in functions: financial, statistical, logical and mathematical categories. Controls and a hyperlink system have been developed to navigate between the application modules.

*Stage 4. Analysis of the sensitivity of the criteria for the effectiveness of a startup project.*

To analyze the sensitivity of startup projects, an algorithm has been developed that includes the following steps.

1. Calculation of performance indicators: net discounted income (NPV), profitability index (PI), dynamic payback period (DPP) when the following factors change: an increase in the cost of production and sale of products (works, services); an increase in the volume of initial investments in a startup; a decrease in sales (sales revenue).

2. Analysis of sensitivity indicators that characterize the sensitivity of the project for each of the factors.

When you enter different variants of the initial data values-the size of the initial investment, cash flows - into the template tables, the values of the main performance indicators of the investment startup project are calculated using the compiled formulas and built - in functions of the "Financial" category. By varying the initial values of the above factors, you can interactively obtain and evaluate the values of net discounted income, the profitability index, and the dynamic payback period of the startup in question.

The application was tested on the example of a startup project of the organization of a virtual eco-farm "i-FerMir", the head - Doctor of Economics, Professor. Yasheva G. A.

The criteria for the effectiveness of the business project under consideration and the indicators of their sensitivity to changes in the source data are presented in Table 1. In particular, the values of the startup profitability index (IR), close to one, show the boundary points of profitability of investing in a startup.

**Table 1. Indications of the effectiveness of the eco-farm startup "i-FerMir»**

Indicator	Basic version	Critical values of factors		
		Decrease in sales volume by 10%	Increase in production costs by 30%	Increase in the cost of initial investment by 20%
Initial investment, thousand rubles.	<b>18,000</b>			21,600
Sales volume, thousand rubles.	<b>96,000</b>	86,400		
Production costs, thousand rubles.	<b>37,200</b>		48,360	
NPV, thousand rubles.	<b>25,861</b>	18,639 <	17,354 <	22,260
PI	<b>1,44</b>	<b>1,04</b> <	<b>0,96</b> <	<b>1,03</b> <
DDP (year, month).	<b>1 y. 4 m.</b>	1 y. 7 m. >	1 y. 8 m. >	1 y. 7 m. >
The sensitivity of NPV, %		-2,80	-0,7	-0,7

*\* own development.*

**Conclusion.** Thus, the methodology for analyzing and evaluating the sensitivity of a startup, implemented in the developed software application, allows you to interactively not only simulate various scenarios of project

implementation, but also determine the critical values of factors and, thereby, contribute to the development of effective business solutions.

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## INNOVATIVE PROCESSES AS AN OBJECT OF LEGAL REGULATION

*A. Petkevich  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

Currently significant attention is paid to innovation processes, both directly at the level of enterprise management and at the level of state and national impact on this area of public relations.

Innovation is one of the main modern tools that ensure the economic growth of the state and increases its competitiveness in world markets. The transition to the postindustrial stage of economic development of states is taking place and an innovative economy is developing rapidly. But this transition is impossible without effective regulation of relations associated with the creation and implementation of the results of intellectual activity into production.

With the purpose of deep study and further development of innovation activities in the country it was necessary to identify the legal positioning of innovation processes.

**Materials and methods.** In order to identify innovative processes as an object of legal regulation theoretical papers of numerous authors were carefully studied. Innovative processes were not clearly described in the studied works as a legal object.

**Findings and their discussion.** Innovation takes a long time from an idea to a service or a product, set in production and brought to the market. All stages of product development from idea to implementation can be summarized by the term innovation process.

The following stages of the innovation process can be distinguished:

- basic research,
- applied research,
- marketing analysis,
- design developments,

- production,
- bringing products to the market and sale process,
- revision based on feedback received from users and product improvement.

The innovation process is a complex mechanism, and for the well-coordinated work of which, we believe, at each stage, state influence (governance) is required.

The peculiarities of the innovation process as an object of management are that it is a new type of formation of relations in the market and in the social system, and also that this process changes the current economic model to an innovative one.

Thus, the innovation process is a complex system that has a direct impact and is subject to the influence of society, which is characterized by the fact that it (the process) covers all spheres of society's life (new jobs are created, production technology grows, the economy develops, etc.). The degree of development of innovative activity in general characterizes the level of development of society and its economy. Hence it follows that in developed countries, innovation policy is part of the socio-economic policy pursued.

State management of innovations is a legal, economic, and political action that contributes to the development of innovative activities in the country, taking into account the interests of all economic actors and all state institutions.

The subjects of innovative relationships to implement innovative activities are participants in innovative the process, in the face of legal entities, research groups, government agencies, consumer product innovation; and participants in the infrastructure of innovation activities, represented by science and technology parks, technology transfer centers.

As the subject of innovative legal relations can be defined three groups of social relations that form a close relationship. These are relations directly arising from the creation of innovations by the subjects of innovation; relations that support innovation, including marketing, financing, training of personnel by educational institutions; and relations on state management of innovation processes.

State management of innovations are the activities of state bodies aimed at creating conditions for obtaining innovative products and processes by supporting business entities at all stages of creating innovations demanded by users, including fundamental and applied scientific research, marketing analysis, implementation, dissemination, and refinement based on feedback [1, p. 21].

The task of creating an organizational system of the innovation process is to form a strategic vision, which should be guided by government bodies when choosing the instruments for regulating and stimulating scientific, technical, and innovative activities and their areas of application. The system of regulation and incentives is a set of legal, organizational, and economic instruments aimed at

maintaining the optimal state of the innovation process, that is achieving a balance between its components [2, p. 19].

**Conclusion.** The current state of legal regulation of innovative activity in the Republic of Belarus is characterized by the lack of uniform methodological approaches to development of the necessary legislative framework.

The existing legal acts do not fully consider the real existing economic and social conditions, and the legislation in this area is currently not fully systematically combined. A number of normative legal acts regulating innovation activities do not have a common logical relationship. Even though the analyzed legal norms contain general, most fundamental rules, they do not regulate innovation activity as a consistent, unified innovation process aimed at accelerating the economic development of the Republic of Belarus.

Thus, the problem with innovation legislation is the lack of the necessary consistency among themselves. In this regard, it seems necessary at the government level to develop a strategic program for the development of innovative legal relations in the Republic of Belarus, which will eliminate or minimize the problems of innovative legal relations.

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## **THE ROLE OF HR PROCESSES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE**

*P.A. Poptsova, G.S. Arzamasova  
Perm National Research Polytechnic University  
Perm, Russia*

The sustainable development, environmental protection and "green" economy are trends of recent decades which put the tasks of environmental development among the corporate goals of business companies [1, 2]. As the environment protection becomes corporate value industrial companies are introducing environmental management system based on modern management models, as well as innovative approaches and tools to solve environmental problems [3, 4]. Corporate environmental responsibility (CER) and environmental management provide a competitive advantage and a positive image for stakeholders [1]. However, technical tools for environmental protection are not sufficient for long-term sustainable results. However, the primary actor in making a business sensitive to environmental problems is human, and therefore, full implementation of such a management and business perception will not be possible when the businesses are not able to make their

employees conscious about environment [3, p.160]. Awareness of the crucial role of employees in environmental management has led to the emergence of a new direction of scientific research and practice - Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) [7]. GHRM is a concept of HRM to achieve environmental goals through the use of environmentally friendly HRM methods and practices to develop and use the skills, motivation and involvement of employees in the field of environmental protection. The result of GHRM is the development of environmentally responsible and internally motivated employees in the company.

**Objective:** to present the main aspects of green HRM as a new developing concept for the effective implementation of corporate environmental strategies and to characterize the impact of green HRM practices on environmental performance.

**Material and methods.** Analysis and systematization of GHRM research in the Scopus, Web of Science, Elsevier databases from the first publications to the present day.

**Findings and their discussion.** Since the 1990s, environmental research has shifted towards discussing management and long-term sustainable practices such as green innovation, certification management, green products, green logistics, green marketing, etc. [4]. However, development of new environmental opportunities for environmental performance such as corporate environmental culture and motivated “green” human capital are discussed less in the scientific literature [8]. Patil J. and Sarode A. P. argue that green employees can contribute to the successful implementation of corporate environmental strategies because they have the ability to solve corporate environmental objectives through the implementation of their environmental skills and pro-environmental behavior [5]. Singh S.K. et al. represent green human capital as a key factor in ensuring long-term sustainable environmental development in the company [9].

The concept of GHRM appeared in the early 1990s in the book by W. Wehrmeyer [10]. The publication activity and geographic distribution of GHRM research have increased significantly over the past decade [2]. Green HRM practices, environmental behavior and environmental sustainability are the main issues addressed in studies by D.W.S.Renwick, K.J.K. Jabbour, F.C.A.Santos, T. Redman, S.E. Jackson and many others [6].

In early research GHRM was viewed only as an HR processes within EMS and focused on the practice, functions and role of the HR department [1, 6, 7]. Currently, this concept expands the scope of green HRM beyond traditional HRM practices and is used to develop the qualities of employees that contribute to the implementation and development of effective environmental management focused on long-term environmental sustainability [2, 4, 6]. GHRM incorporates HR policies and practices grounded in the company's environmental values and fully integrated into the company's environmental strategy. Green culture,

environmental behavior and green employee initiative are purposefully formed through all stages of the HRM process from recruiting to the system of rewards for environmental results. Collective and individual green initiatives of employees are supported inside and outside the organization [1]. Table 1 illustrates the most commonly used GHRM practices and the impact on environmental performance.

***Table 1. GHRM practices***

GHRM practices	Description
Green job design and analysis	The development and implementation of new work places and positions taking into account environmental requirements allows to more effectively managing the environmental aspects. The inclusion of environmental requirements in the operating instructions reduces risks of unintended negative environment impacts and also creates the responsibility for the environmental consequences in the workplace.
Green human resources planning	Forecasting the number and type of employees required to implement environmental programs and environmental management activities. Participation by the environmental protection and HRM services department in decision-making on strategies to meet the anticipated demand for environmental work.
Green recruitment and selection	Recruiting green employees influences performance and increases the organization's loyalty to environmental programs and innovation. These employees are more actively applying their environmental knowledge in the process of work to improve the environmental performance of their work. On the other hand, a company's reputation as a green employer is an effective way to attract more competent and motivated employees.
Green training and development	Environmental training provides the necessary knowledge about environmental policy, aspects and activities. Green training raises employee awareness of environmental impact, engages them in environmental issues and counteracts resistance to changes in environmental policy and company management.
Green performance evaluation	Green appraisal and performance management provides employees with valuable and constructive feedback on their contribution to environmental performance, prevents unwanted environmental impacts at work, and shapes employee environmental behavior.
Green rewarding	Green reward systems ensure that employees are attracted, retained, and motivated to achieve environmental goals and performance, and increase employee engagement in environmental issues.

**Conclusion.** Many questions remain for future GHRM research, including theoretical and conceptual foundations of GHRM, including general interpretation, role and target function of GHRM in EMS, mechanisms for introducing GHRM into the company structure, theoretical and empirical approaches to assess the GHRM practices that are most useful for effective for the company, taking into account external and internal factors of the business environment. In our opinion, these issues are still insufficiently specified and require additional research and increasing empirical results. This article can be

useful for the theoretical development of the GHRM concept, as well as for HRM and EMS specialists from departments and specialists in CER and sustainable development.

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## **SPORTS MARKETING DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

*I.A. Prokhorenkova  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The number of people working on their fitness, following a healthy lifestyle, doing professional sport increases, the quantity of sport teams and sports clubs goes up, new sports objects are being build and put in place, new sports media appear, and sponsors invest funds in sport actively.

All of that justifies appearance and development of a new field – sports marketing. And there is a new occupation on a jobs market – sports marketer.



Sports marketing represents part of general marketing, which has features and particular qualities of its own.

The aim of this research is to analyze tendencies in sports marketing in the Republic of Belarus.

**Material and methods.** Material of this research based on State physical training and sports development program in the Republic of Belarus. Tendencies of sports marketing development are described in papers written by foreign authors such as John Beech, Simon Chadwick, and Russian authors such as A. Malygin, V. Galkin. Methods of research in this piece of writing are: method of classification, inclusive approach, deduction, method of observation and method of measurement.

**Findings and their discussion.** Subject of study “Sports management and marketing” is implemented in many of national academic institutions such as: Polesie State University, Belarusian State Pedagogical University named after M. Tanka, Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov and Polotsk State University.

To train professional sportsmen there are 150 stadiums, more than 9 000 sports grounds, 36 competition halls with synthetic ice, 50 riding halls and 315 swimming pools.

Sports marketing development in the republic of Belarus is regulated by a document called State physical training and sports development program in the Republic of Belarus. This program is validated by Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus for a term of 5 years and has two subprograms: “High performance sport” and “Sportsman pool preparation, physical training and popular sports work”. [2] State physical training and sports development program in the Republic of Belarus is developed considering major world tendencies in physical training and sports based on holistic analysis of this field’s current state.

Officially 46 nation teams in 51 kinds of sports and mixed teams in 13 kinds of sports are created (in total 64 kinds of sports, including 46 kinds of Olympic program sports). In 2014 at XXII Winter Olympics in Sochi (Russian Federation) Belarusian sportsmen gained the highest result of 5 gold medals.

Speaking of popular sports and therapeutic physical training, healthy lifestyle marketing comes into effect. Its main task is forming effective tools and development of media channels to form effective social attitudes towards keeping healthy lifestyle. Performing a certain social function, healthy lifestyle marketing transmits norms, values and healthy lifestyle. Environmental marketing is developing as a separate branch of healthy lifestyle marketing.

The main aims of healthy lifestyle marketing are:

- making healthy lifestyle popular, its acceptance on a behavioral level;
- building attitude of trust towards healthy lifestyle information by the society;
- making population understand healthy lifestyle information from advertisement.

More than 16 000 sporting events are organized annually in the Republic of Belarus for healthy lifestyle devotees. Some of the most popular of them are: “Belorussian Ski Track”, All-Belorussian physical training and sports holiday, devoted to Independence day of the Republic of Belarus, All-Belorussian track-and-field cross-country running competition for the prizes of the newspaper “Soviet Belorussia”, nation soccer competition “Leather Ball”, handball tournament “Fast Ball”, ski races and sport shooting with compressed-air weapons “Snowy Sniper” and nationwide hockey tournament for the prizes of Presidential sport club “Golden Puck”.

Special place in sports marketing takes the personality of a sportsman. Personality brand is a recognizable personality, building specific expectations of their target audience by transmitting their own intrinsic values over accouterments. The most popular sportsmen in the Republic of Belarus are: Victoria Azarenka, Max Mirnyi, Darya Domracheva, Aleksei Grishin, Olga Korbut. Main attributes of listed above personal brands are: famous name, charisma, ability to cause associations, commercial involvement, capitalization, unique features – verbal and kinetic, appearance, habits, temperament; consistency of sports results.

John Beech highlights such segments of sports marketing as professional sport, university and college sport, therapeutic sport, sport facilities management, sporting events, sports for disabled people, therapeutic physical training, sport clubs management, Olympic and Para-Olympic Movements.

**Conclusion.** Depending on kinds of activities sports marketing can be classified into professional sports and popular sport. This classification is suggested not only by covered academic sources, but also current State physical training and sports development program in the Republic of Belarus.

Sports marketing is a complex system which includes not only sportspeople, sports teams and sport clubs, sport fans, sponsors, health clubs, sports media, sporting events, area marketing, sporting goods manufacturers.

To conclude, further sports marketing development both nationwide and worldwide can be unquestionably predicted. This part of marketing represents powerful, well-integrated technology of sociocultural innovations and part of general culture and spiritual life of the modern society. Wide selection of kinds of sports and physical training means variety of possible models of social behavior and, as a result, methods of marketing being applied.

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## APPROACHES TO MANAGING VALUE CHAINS

P.E. Rezkin  
Polotsk State University  
Novopolotsk, Belarus

The Research was carried out with the financial support of the Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research (grant from the BRFFR Science M G19M-143).

The work is devoted to the modern concept of value chains. Value added chain management is the alignment of business processes in distributed production systems (business systems) that produce final products, aimed both at ensuring the financial stability and competitiveness of participating enterprises, and at the economic development of the regions where they are based, including the national economy.

The purpose of the research is to systematize approaches to managing value chains.

In the world theory and practice of management, the concept of value chains (VC) is still being formed. In this regard, only a few approaches to the control of the VC are known [1, p. 81]:

1. *Marketing approach*: attention is focused on taking into account consumer preferences in the production of products and bringing it to the end consumer

2. *Theory and practice of strategic management*: problems of development of companies based on outsourcing, the formation of network structures and other integrated associations

3. *The theory of international trade*: the established model of the international division of labor is substantiated, as a result of the implementation of which industrialized countries locate production facilities in peripheral countries.

Nevertheless, within the framework of the concept of managing value chains, many authors, for example, Professor Yu. A. Lebedev and Associate Professor Babkina U.S., etc., distinguish three main concepts of managing a group of economic entities: 1) the concept of project management; 2) the concept of cluster management; 3) the concept of process management.

Let us consider these concepts in more detail.

*I. Project management.* Management activities that are focused on achieving effective results through the implementation of successful projects, programs, portfolios of orders using the principles and methods of project management. Distinctive features are limited project duration; a significant number of risks; a large number of changes; the team is formed for one project [2, p. 487].

*II. Cluster management.* The founder of the cluster theory is M. Porter, who defined the cluster as a group of geographically adjacent interconnected companies, enterprises and organizations, united by an innovative program for the introduction of advanced production and engineering technologies in order

to increase the competitiveness of cluster members.

Thus, a cluster is a management concept that allows increasing the competitiveness of both a separate region, industry, cluster member, and the state as a whole, as well as achieving certain advantages [3, p. 28]:

- in providing access to specialized factors of production, if there are competitive suppliers and related industries in the region;
- in the accumulation of special information (knowledge) by observing the activities of other cluster members, which will allow timely response to the needs of consumers;
- in the form of complementarity of activities, which increases the efficiency and quality of work.

*III. Process management.* A. Smith, F. Taylor, A. Fayol and others can be considered the founders. According to this concept, an economic entity was considered as a set of interrelated business processes, the ultimate goal of which is the production of products.

A lot of modern management techniques and concepts are based on the process approach: Six Sigma concepts, reengineering, ISO 9001: 2000 standards, Lean Manufacturing, Balance Score Card (BSC), etc. [4, p. 178], including this approach is applicable to the management of VC.

Based on the above approaches and concepts, it should be noted that the practical implementation of the concept of VC management is possible only by studying the entire production chain, including raw material suppliers, manufacturers, resellers and other actors (industry markets, corporate and network structures, product promotion channels and others), and not individual economic entities.

Thus, considering the enterprises and organizations of the Republic of Belarus using the concept of the VC, several options for general management decisions can be distinguished [5]:

- 1) choosing a strategy for integrating production chains;
- 2) development of mechanisms for the participation of small businesses in the production and sale of domestically produced products;
- 3) creating a highly competitive environment, minimizing the costs of business entities and maximizing consumer value for the buyer.

The obtained results of the research, as well as the formulated conclusions, can have specific practical and scientific application, which can be taken into account when developing the economic policy of the state, forming the Program for the development of the industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus, as well as in further scientific research in this area.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSIT POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

*C. Ribchik  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The transit potential is one of the components of the total economic potential of the country. The II and IX international trans-European transport corridors pass through the Republic of Belarus, which determines the significance of the transit potential.

The purpose of this work is to identify the significance of the transit potential and the directions of its development.

**Material and methods.** The work used scientific publications on the problem of transit potential, information materials of the National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus and the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, scientific articles of a number of domestic scientists.

**Findings and its discussion.** The transit potential is a combination of external and internal factors that determine whether a given country has the ability to provide transport, logistics and other related services in order to service international transit flows of goods and passengers traveling through its territory. The criterion for classifying transportation as transit is the location of the points of departure and destination outside the national border. [1].

The Republic of Belarus has a high degree of transitivity. The development of transit logistics is a priority area for the development of the logistics sector in Belarus. The main factors that influence the development of the country's transit potential include: geoeconomic factors, geopolitical factors, infrastructural factors, technological factors [2].

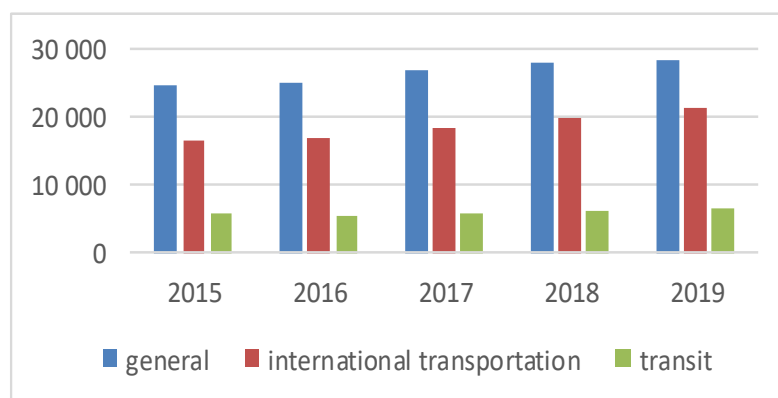
In the past few years, there has been a trend towards a consistent increase in the number of vehicles crossing the State border of the Republic of Belarus.

The increase in traffic flow testifies to the effectiveness of the measures taken in order to increase the transit attractiveness of the Republic of Belarus.

An important factor affecting the promptness of the passage of persons, goods and vehicles across the border is the availability of infrastructure that meets international requirements in the context of an increasing cross-border passenger and goods traffic. By the Decree of the Council of Ministers of December 21, 2020 No. 749, the State Program “Infrastructure of Checkpoints on the State Border of the Republic of Belarus” for 2021 - 2025 was approved. One of the points of the implementation of the set of measures of the State Program is to ensure favorable conditions for attracting and ensuring transit flows of goods [3].

More than 100 million tons of European cargo passes through the territory of the Republic of Belarus annually, 90% of which is between the Russian Federation and the European Union. One of the main indicators of the country's transit potential is income from transit across the Republic of Belarus. Data on the volume of general, international and transit traffic are presented in the figure.

International shipments in 2019 accounted for 74.8%. Of these, 30.2% belong to transit traffic, that is, 6450 million tons / km. Revenue from cargo transportation by road in 2019 amounted to 1,119.2 million rubles. From 2016 to 2018 inclusive, it grew steadily. profitability from transit in the Republic of Belarus. However, in 2019 and 2020 there is a sharp decline in profitability. This decline is to some extent due to the closure of state borders due to the global pandemic, which negatively affected international transport in general. The importance of the country's transit potential is due to the fact that the Republic of Belarus is located at the crossroads of the main transport routes that connect the EU countries with two powerful regional markets: the EAEU and the countries of Southeast Asia, as well as the countries of the Black Sea coast with the Baltic Sea countries. However, the transport potential of the Republic of Belarus is not fully realized, since the corridors in the country are loaded by 25-40% of their real capacity.



***Figure – Freight turnover by road, million tonne-kilometers.***  
***Source: [4]***

The main problems of transit include: non-observance of safety rules, environmental, legal norms of the international and domestic levels.

A number of authors propose certain measures to ensure transit attractiveness and improve the efficiency of the country's logistics system [5]. We believe that such measures, first of all, include: harmonization of Belarusian regulations with the legislation of the European Union countries in the field of logistics; expanding the practice of introducing modern information technologies in transportation and customs. One of the ways to solve transit problems in the Republic of Belarus is the introduction of penalties for non-compliance with safety rules, the introduction of a tax levy for harm to the environment due to the large flow of transit cargo.

**Conclusion.** For the Republic of Belarus there are many opportunities for transit through its territory, therefore it must be considered as a potential source of income, which will favorably affect the inflow of foreign exchange earnings.

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## COGNITIVE STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT-IMAGE OF CHINA

*A.A. Sazonova, I.V. Namakonov  
Belarus State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

The present research focuses on the study of a pressing issue of a number of human sciences which is the study of mass perception of foreign countries and cooperating states.

Considering that China is gaining the status of the world's first economy as well as taking into account specialists' opinion that the China-Belarus relationship is to be taken to the next level, we find it relevant to study the semantic image of China, the population's perception of this country.

The goal of our research is to examine the image of China in the views of Russian-speaking youth (Belarusians and Russians born after 1975). This research is an integral part of the work "Comparative analysis of the image of China in the minds of older and younger generations".

The present research has four objectives:

1. To create a questionnaire in order to collect the research material;
2. To distribute the questionnaire through social networks and among friends;
3. To process and analyze the data obtained;
4. To model the structure of the image of China through the prism of associative experiment.

**Material and methods.** In order to meet the objectives of the research we developed a two-part questionnaire containing the information about the respondents and various tasks aiming at activating the content of their linguistic consciousness. 216 people took part in the survey. 1975-th year of birth of the respondents was chosen because the people born in 1975 were 15 years old at the time of the formation of the independent Republic of Belarus. Also the development of permanent relations between China and Belarus began in 1995 when the President of Belarus visited China for the first time. To that date the people born in 1975 were 20 years old, which means that the building and development of permanent relations between China and Belarus took place before their eyes.

The research was undertaken in line with the methodology of N.I. Kurganova, Professor in the Department of Intercultural Economic Communication at BSEU [1, p. 150–156].

The image modelling includes the following stages of research:

- 1) to model the core of the perception of China;
- 2) to highlight the main directions of the comprehension of China using the cognitive layers composed of the classified associates;
- 3) to model the cognitive structure of the image of China;
- 4) to build the cognitive structure of the concept-image of China.

**Findings and their discussion.** At the first stage of the research we processed the results of the associative experiment, where the respondents were offered to write three associates for the adjective "китайский". The stimulus word triggered 648 associative reactions. The core of the association field accounts for 242 associates, which is 37,3% of the association field: *сложный* 'complicated' (55), *дешёвый* 'cheap' (47), *интересный* 'interesting' (29), *древний* 'ancient' (28), *традиционный* 'traditional' (24), *некачественный* 'low-quality' (16), *шумный* 'noisy' (13), *непонятный* 'incomprehensible' (11), *красивый* 'beautiful' (10), *массовый* 'mass' (9).

At the second stage, in order to restore the structural parameters of the image of China, we modelled a set of nine cognitive layers on the basis of the semantic classification of the associates and their ranking in accordance with quantitative data:



1) China is cheap low-quality goods (103 assoc.): *дешёвый 47, некачественный 16, массовый 9, доступный 5, поддельный 5, пластиковый 2, популярный 2, примитивный 2, etc.*

2) China is a country we cannot understand (100 assoc.): *сложный 55, непонятный 11, загадочный 8, доступный 5, логичный 4, запутанный 2, трудный 2, мистический, необъяснимый, etc.*

3) China is an Eastern, Asian culture (84 assoc.): *шумный 13, восточный 8, красный 8, азиатский 7, большой 5, многочисленный 5, богатый 4, разный 4, многолюдный 3, экзотический 3, etc.*

4) China is a developing economy (69 assoc.): *инновационный 5, развивающийся 5, современный 5, быстрый 4, новый 4, перспективный 3, сильный 3, влиятельный 2, мощный 2, прогрессивный 2, растущий 2, самодостаточный 2, высокотехнологичный, действенный, etc.*

5) China is a country with an ancient culture (62 assoc.): *древний 28, традиционный 24, жёсткий 2, закрытый 2, авторитарный, изолированный, etc.*

6) China is a country of interest (58 assoc.): *интересный 29, необычный 8, глубокий 4, мудрый 4, самобытный 2, уникальный 2, аутентичный, забавный, конфуцианский, манящий, etc.*

7) China is a hieroglyphic language with a large number of speakers (42 assoc.): *распространённый 5, мелодичный 4, иероглифический 3, китайский 3, тоновый 3, звучный 2, певучий 2, тональный 2, язык 2, времязатратный, графичный, забавное произношение, звонкий, etc.*

8) China is a positive estimation (39 assoc.): *красивый 10, качественный 4, утончённый 4, изящный 2, любимый 2, яркий 2, завораживающий, изысканный, искусный, полезный, привлекательный, родной, сексуальный, удобный, функциональный, чарующий, etc.*

9) China is a foreign country to us (24 assoc.): *странный 7, далёкий 6, другой 5, иной, иностранный, непривычный, странноватый, чуждый, чуждой, etc.*

Due to this classification, we obtained the following cognitive structure of the image of China:

1. Chinese means cheap, low-quality; 2. Chinese – complicated, incomprehensible; 3. Chinese – asian, oriental; 4. Chinese – emerging; 5. China – ancient, traditional; 6. Chinese – interesting; 7. Chinese – language; 8. China – assessment (positive); 9. Chinese – alien.

Characteristically, the cognitive structure represents the commonplace knowledge of China as hierarchically organized. At the same time, the selected layers have significant quantitative differences, which indicates the different relevance of a particular direction of the adjective "китайский" comprehension by native speakers and culture-bearers.

**Conclusion.** The analysis enables us to make the following conclusions: the leading directions of the building of the image of China from the perspective of the Russian-speaking consciousness are:

a) the identification of the country through cheap products which are often of low-quality;

b) the controversial estimation of China: on the one hand we consider China incomprehensible, on the other hand it is a promising and innovative economy;

c) China is seen as a diverse and rich culture, where traditions are honoured.

Thus, the image of China in the mind of the Russian-speaking youth is rather contradictory. It is a complicated and sometimes incomprehensible country, which is simultaneously exciting, beautiful and prospective.

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## **BANKRUPTCY AS ECONOMIC INSOLVENCE**

*T.I. Semenova*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherova  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that the economic situation that has developed in the world has led to the fact that today financial (economic) difficulties are experienced not only by small organizations, but also by large business entities, despite the fact that their financial situation is considered or was considered stable. Therefore, we can say that the economic crisis is present within the boundaries of a separate business entity.

A business entity that is experiencing financial difficulties is forced to minimize its costs, as a result of which one of the most valuable resources of the organization is affected - people (personnel), since in most cases labor relations are affected. The most significant consequences for employees come from the insolvency of the employer - in case of his bankruptcy.

The purpose of the study is to study international legal experience in the field of protecting the rights of workers in the conditions of the employer's insolvency, as a result of which to propose an effective mechanism for protecting the rights of workers in the conditions of the employer's insolvency.

**Material and methods.** The research material is the study and use of the regulatory legal framework, which regulates the protection of the rights of workers in the event of the employer's insolvency. When writing the work, the following methods were used: formal legal, analytical and generalization method.

**Findings and its discussion.** In scientific literature, insolvency is understood as the inability of business entities to maintain their economic independence, the inability to fulfill obligations to employees, partners, creditors and other economic entities, as a result of which the financial condition of the organization is weakened and the efficiency of using available resources (material, labor, financial) decreases.

Economic insolvency is a consequence of the inability of a business entity to adapt to changes in the external and internal environment. As a result, a business entity becomes a debtor and is unable to fulfill obligations to creditors and fully satisfy creditors' monetary obligations.

Insolvency can also be considered through the concept of "organization's solvency." So, the solvency of the organization is understood as the financial condition of the organization, in which it is able to fulfill its external obligations, using its assets, and to make payments and production activities [2, p.53]. Accordingly, insolvency is the opposite concept and phenomenon, which means the financial inability of an organization to meet obligations to counterparties.

Consider the definition of insolvency, enshrined in Art. 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On economic insolvency (bankruptcy)". Insolvency - the inability to fully satisfy the claims of the creditor (creditors) for payment obligations, as well as for obligations arising from labor and related relations[2].

In economic science, the following types of insolvency are distinguished:

- expected insolvency (at the time of the report, the organization has financial means to pay off overdue debts, but in the future, the available sources to cover the assumed obligations will not be enough),

- technical insolvency (means that the organization is not able to pay current liabilities when payments are due, even if its total assets and accumulated profit exceeds the sum of all liabilities),

- short-term insolvency (the organization is not able to repay the debt on time, but has a sufficient income stream, which, together with the available cash, allows repayment in short-term debt during the regulatory period),

- temporary insolvency (the organization cannot repay its external debt on time, but by attracting highly liquid assets it will be able to pay off its external debt as a whole),

- long-term insolvency (when the company cannot pay its debts only by attracting current assets and long-term financial investments),

- irreversible insolvency (insolvency) is characterized by the fact that the organization is unable to fulfill financial obligations within a specified period and is also unable to independently restore its solvency without external funding.

In practice, employees feel the manifestations of all these types of insolvency, ranging from expected and ending with long-term insolvency [2, p.75].

**Conclusion.** Since for most workers, wages are usually the main source of

income. In order to effectively protect employees, the employer's remuneration obligations must be fulfilled within the time period specified in the employment contract. Therefore, it is important to recognize the insolvency of the organization at an early stage, which will better protect both the material and social rights of workers.

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**BUDGET CREDIT AS A TYPE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE  
PROVIDED AT THE EXPENSE OF BUDGET FUNDS AT VARIOUS  
STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS INSTITUTION:  
COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS**

*I.V. Shvetsova  
Saratov State Law Academy  
Saratov, Russia*

Public credit is directly related to the regime existing in the state, for example, in a slave-owning society and under feudalism, public credit existed in the form of loans. The money received was used to cover military and emergency expenses. Considering that the origins of public (budget) credit are based on the relevant financial and economic views set out in the works of economists and legal scholars. Budget credit at various stages of the formation of the Russian state played an important role in regulating the issues of budget support. In Russia, public credit goes back to the XVIII century. It is from this period, as N. L. Marenkov notes, that the public image begins to form.

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis of the scientific article is a complex of general scientific (description, analysis, synthesis, system-structural) and private scientific (historical-legal, formal-logical, formal-legal, etc.) methods based on the dialectical theory of knowledge. The materials of historical research were used to write this work.

**Findings and their discussion.** In our understanding, the full transition of lending in Russia to the state level occurred under Catherine II, when the Dutch loan was made in 1679 [2]. To this period belongs the development of the credit business in Holland and the system of public credit, that is, public debts. Analyzing the experience of the Netherlands, we can say with confidence that the experience of economic development in this country was at a fairly high level. As a result of the huge accumulation of capital, bankers provided loans to foreign governments, merchants, and entrepreneurs. At that time, the Russian Empire was at war with the Ottoman Port, and funds were needed. The loan

amounted to 4 million guilders, and the received money was secured by customs duties from the Baltic cities. The Russian Empire sent 500 thousand guilders each until the loan was fully repaid.

An important condition for obtaining a state loan was trust in the state. Therefore, even under Paul I, a decree was issued stating that the payment of interest to Holland should be made under any conditions, even if there was a war with this state [3]. If before the XIX century it was possible to observe rare attempts in the use of public credit, then in the subsequent time the development of this area of activity was more widely used. By 1901, the external debt of the Russian Empire had grown to 2.4 billion rubles in gold, but the state's revenues grew faster [4].

The need to obtain such external loans was mainly due to the wars conducted by the state. Thus, during this period of development of the Russian state, external and internal loans were used. First of all, such loans were necessary to solve the problems facing the state in a specific period of time. The Soviet period of development of the institution of public lending is characterized by radical methods of managing public debt. Foreign and domestic loans taken during the tsarist and provisional governments were canceled, which contributed to the deterioration of international credit relations [5].

So, as a result of political and economic transformations in Russia, an independent budget system was formed, within which budget loans successfully function. Currently, in Russia, the opportunity to obtain a budget loan directly from the state is considered as a promising direction of lending, which consists in the possibility of obtaining a loan on preferential terms, and in the event of debt to restructure it – such conditions, of course, represent a positive attitude for the potential recipient of the budget. At the same time, and for the state, the use of a budget loan is one of the most effective means of managing monetary liquidity, as well as the method of a single management fund, depending mainly on the economic laws determined by supply and demand, i.e. on what is more valuable for a particular time – money, as the most liquid asset [6].

**Conclusion.** Taking into account the positive European experience, as well as the accumulated results of law enforcement practice related to the direct issuance or repayment of budget loans, especially in terms of the provision of budget loans, has a positive impact on the ongoing changes in the improvement of budget legislation.

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## DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE DAILY LIFE OF BELARUSIAN YOUTH

*N.V. Stoma*  
*Belarus State Economic University*  
*Minsk, Belarus*

The digital transformation of the world involves the development of a self-learning digital "smart" society. The author created a survey to study the opinion of Belarusian youth about digital technologies and their implementation in everyday life. The relevance of the study is to evaluate the results of the survey in order to establish the real level of digital transformation.

**Material and methods.** The survey was conducted using the questionnaire method. The distribution of the survey and receiving feedback were organized using digital technologies – the Internet and social networks. The respondents were students of the Belarusian State University of Economics. The number of respondents is 100 people. The fact of the respondents' subjective opinion was taken into account when formulating the conclusion. The results of the survey are shown in Figure 1.

**Findings and their discussion.** The processes of digital transformation open up wide opportunities for the development of society: new ideas and discoveries, improving the quality of life, ensuring better safety standards, convenient access to advanced technologies in the social and cultural sectors, contribute to environmental protection [1].

The first question of the study was «*In percentage terms, how do you assess the digital transformation of the economy in the Republic of Belarus?*». The following responses were suggested: <20 % – "bad", low transformation rates, no dynamics; 20-40 % – "unsatisfactory", changes are observed, but insufficient in comparison with other countries; 40-60 % – "satisfactory", the dynamics are positive, there is potential; 60-80 % – "good", objectively at a sufficient level in the face of limiting factors; 80 % – "excellent", the level of implementation and development is acceptable, high rating.

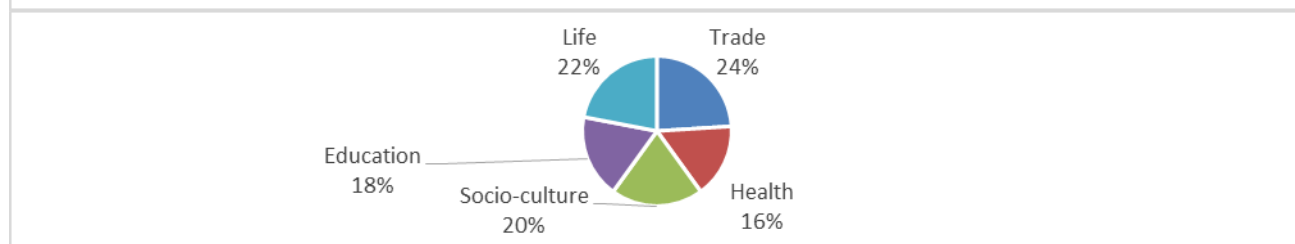
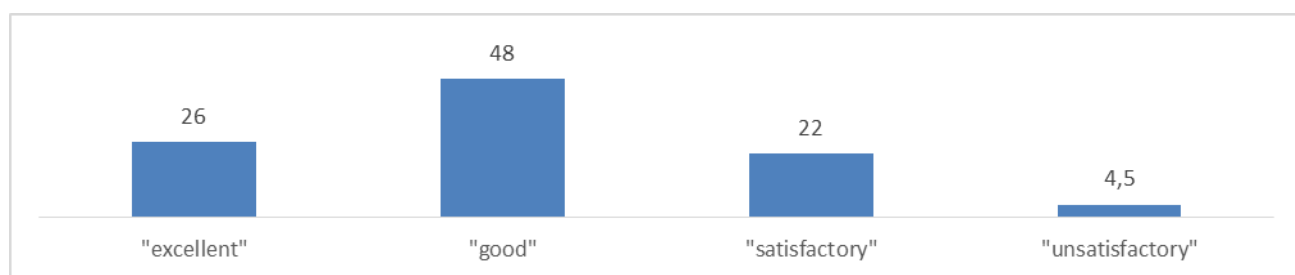
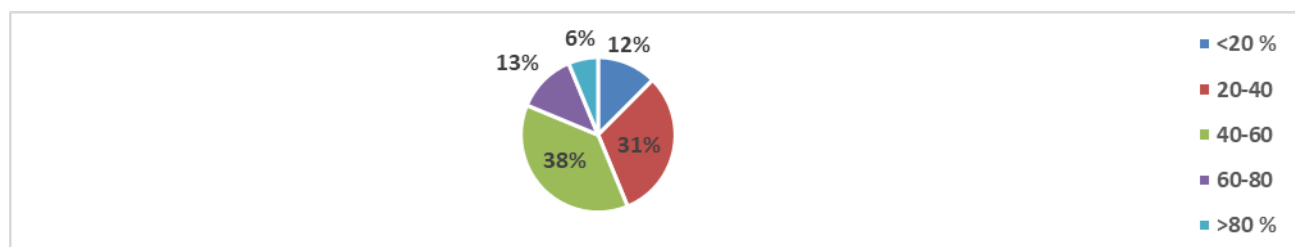
The second question was «*How can you assess your own adaptation to digital transformation?*». The answer options are as follows: "excellent" –

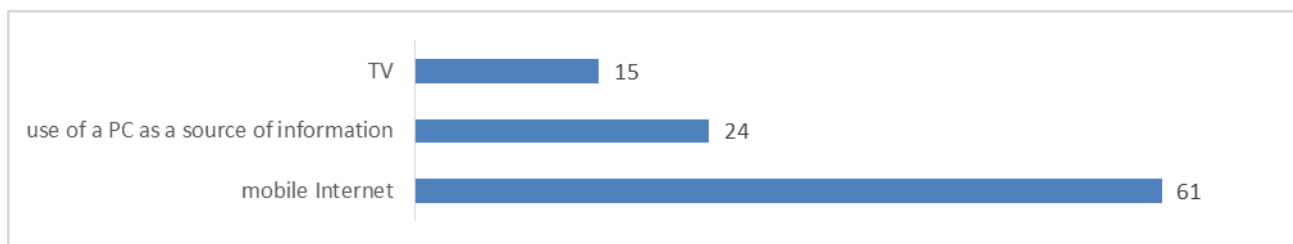
following trends, using the latest models of digital gadgets, showing interest in the latest developments and news in the field of digital technologies, the predominant use of digital technologies in everyday life; "good" – no expressed interest in the field, but familiar with the latest innovations, using the largest part of publicly available technologies in everyday life; "satisfactory" – the use of traditional, with rare exceptions, publicly available technologies, I do not follow new products; "unsatisfactory" – lagging behind trends and new technologies, little adaptability to modern advances in digitalization.

The third question was «*Where can you mark the most pronounced transition to the use of digital technologies?*». And students were offered a choice of several answers from the proposed list of industries (sectors) in which digital technologies are being implemented. The answer suggested a choice of several options.

The fourth question was «*Choose the most attractive option from the presented ones – TV, computer (Internet access from home), mobile Internet – by what means will you find out the news the latest news?*».

The fifth question was «*How often do you use the Internet in your everyday life to search for information, communicate, study/work?*». The answer options were offered in free form, ranging from 0 to 24 hours. Most of the responses are concentrated in the interval from 4-8 hours, the second group in terms of the number of responses – less than 4 hours, and the third group – more than 10 hours.





**Figure 1. The results of the survey (responses to questions 1–4)**

**Conclusion.** It is worth noting that students, as representatives of the younger generation, assess the level of digital transformation in the country at an average level, justifying their opinion by subsequent answers to the survey questions.

On the first question, the student ' opinion was divided into two large groups – both a fairly high and an average level of familiarity with electronic, network and other technologies. Among the indicators that can have an indirect or direct impact on the level of adaptation of students it is the availability of equipment and the latest technologies, attractiveness and personal factors of interest.

When asked to choose the area where the transition is most clearly reflected, were chosen such attractive options as "Trade" and "Everyday Life", thereby demonstrating how quickly payment for services, online shopping, food delivery, training or remote work via a personal computer or mobile phone have become familiar, and all this thanks to digitalization. Those answers that received the lowest percentage of votes can serve as a good indicator of those industries that, in the subjective opinion of students, are not sufficiently developed in digital terms.

The question of the choice of the method of obtaining information arose as a result of the analysis of the answers about personal adaptability to technology. However, the assumption is that despite the presence of students who consider themselves "unsafe users", the "TV" option was chosen the least. At the current stage of the technological process, mobile phones have a number of advantages over a PC or TV due to the combination of many functions, portability, availability and speed of obtaining the necessary information or performing work.

The question of Internet usage follows from the previous question. The result showed that students use it almost 1/3 of the entire day. The rationale was that the university, the apps for learning and communicating with the group and teachers, and many other features necessary for the learning process are located on online services and platforms. The Internet also provides access to various leisure activities, thus taking up a significant part of the time during the day.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study is exclusively subjective and evaluative of the opinions of representatives of Generation Z and is not



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## **IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AS A CONDITION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN ECONOMY**

*S.R. Turkovsky  
Russian University of Economics named after G.V. Plekhanov  
Moscow, Russia*

The efficiency of economic activity largely depends on the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress into production. An essential condition of this process is the improvement of the management system through the active introduction of organizational and managerial innovations in all levels of management and the organization of the production and distribution process, including investment, marketing, and logistics.

The purpose of the article is to determine the main directions of improving the management system for the effective implementation of technical and technological achievements in the economy.

**Material and methods.** The research was based on the analysis of normative legal acts, scientific concepts of leading specialists in the field of management, statistical materials. A pluralistic methodology was used: dialectical-materialistic, synergetic, analytical, structural-functional, inductive-deductive methods.

**Findings and discussion.** In modern conditions, knowledge and technologies determine the efficiency and success, competitiveness, profitability, and consumer demand of business entities. Special significance of such innovations lies in their ability to raise the previous organizational and managerial structures to a completely new qualitative level, which contributes to increasing their innovative receptivity to the introduction of scientific and technological novelties.

The article defines organizational and managerial innovations, their methods and techniques aimed at the effective implementation of technical and technological innovations in production, and shows their economic significance.

The sustainable functioning of scientific, scientific-technological and innovative spheres of activity is the most important factor of the business success of modern economy. In this connection, of special significance are innovations that transform the existing organizational and managerial structures of business entities to enhance their receptivity to new ways, methods and tools

of management that contribute to reducing the cost of all types of economic resources and improving the quality of management decisions.

The solution of this problem is facilitated by the development of a new mechanism for the formation and use of innovation funds, the increase in budget and extra-budgetary expenditures on research and development, and the growth of the human potential in the scientific sphere. An important prerequisite for its provision is also the growth of innovative activity of industrial organizations, the expansion of international scientific and technological cooperation, the implementation of joint scientific and technological projects, and the increase in the export of high-tech and science-intensive products.

Management is a system of program-oriented management of economic activity that ensures the effective functioning of the economic system in market conditions. This theory and practice pursues the goal of improving activities and increasing profits, rational use of material and labor resources. The improvement of management is determined by the needs of the market. The survival, progress and prosperity of modern economy depends on the flexibility and receptivity to innovations of scientific and technological progress, the introduction of information and communication technologies of the digital society of technological order VI. A key place among them is occupied by new organizational approaches to economic management, which determine the priority, direction, pace and quality.

The management paradigm that existed until recently has ceased to correspond to modern economic realities. The underlying management principles do not allow the participants of the economy to properly implement innovative development, to reach a higher level of competitiveness. Therefore, at the present stage of socio-economic development, one of the most priority areas is the improvement of the coordination and management system involving an increasing use of managerial innovations that can radically transform it and lead to long-term sustainable economic growth.

In accordance with Article 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the state grants everyone equal rights to carry out economic and other activities, guarantees equal opportunities for the development of entrepreneurial and other economic activities not prohibited by law, and ensures the direction and coordination of public and private economic activities for social purposes [1, p.51]. Article 8 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees the unity of the economic space, free movement of goods, services and financial resources, support for competition, and freedom of economic activity in the Russian Federation [2, p.4].

According to the research, the priority of socio-economic development is to increase the efficiency of economic activity based on the development and use of innovations in the production and organizational and managerial spheres. This means a new creative commercial-technological, rational-mathematical mindset, new ideas, techniques, methods, forms of activity, production, distribution and consumption [3, p.53-71].

The process of managing the innovative development of the economy includes organizational, personnel, information components, procedures for selecting and making managerial decisions that increase its innovative potential and competitiveness. Effective management of economic processes requires a developed strategy and tactics of innovative changes of economic entities, based on a scientific concept that has been verified.

The main task of applying innovations in organizational and managerial activities is to create comfortable and favorable conditions for the production of high-quality goods and services that are in demand, for the effective and long-term development of economic entities, and increasing their competitiveness.

Innovative improvement of the economic management process includes principles, objects, subjects, methods, functions, structure, goals, planning, motivation, control, personnel, material and intellectual support, manager's activity, a system of tools, time estimation, human capital, ways to overcome risks and conflicts.

The management is based on competence, professionalism, material, information and personnel security. In a society of revolutionary changes, the role of the subjective factor at the level of enterprise management, administration, top managers, and ordinary employees is increasing.

The most important areas of innovation in the management organization are system, process, situational approaches, providing objective management information, the ability of administration and management systems to effectively use management resources, intellectual, human and financial capital, a system for assessing the contribution and incentives of employees, techniques, methods and ways of management. The application of modern information and communication technologies, the capabilities of artificial intelligence, robotics, which ensure optimal management decision-making, plays an important role [4, p.69-77].

Innovative improvement of economic management is associated with understanding the tasks and prospects of development. These changes often require not only pragmatism, managerial rationalism, economic logic, but also economic initiative, entrepreneurship, ingenuity, the ability to take risks, the willingness to transform the entire production and economic cycle, the profile of the enterprise, and the business plan.

Prerequisites for the introduction of new technologies in production are:

1. availability of financial and human resources;
2. legal and regulatory framework, methodological support;
3. management and staff readiness for change;
4. availability of computer facilities and network equipment, software;
5. qualified personnel (education, advanced training);
6. the market of certified services in the field of CALS technologies (information support of business processes in various areas of production activity);
7. the presence of pilot projects.

Obstacles to the improvement of the management:

1. lack of readiness of the staff for innovations in the organizational and managerial sphere, the development of new behavioral patterns and management styles;
2. psychological fear of negative consequences associated with an increase in the amount of work, responsibility, new difficulties, the habit of stereotypes and traditional solutions;
3. lack of necessary information, training and professional development systems;
4. lack of proper financial and moral incentives;
5. lack of a well-thought-out mechanism for switching to new working conditions.

The basis of managerial innovations is made up of modern knowledge, competencies, skills and abilities that create effective algorithms for actions, especially in non-standard situations. Management is a flexible institutional system designed to take up specific, ongoing and long-term challenges.

The main basic instrument for implementing the State innovation policy of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025 is the State Program of Innovative Development of the Republic of Belarus, approved by the President of the Republic of Belarus. The goal of the program is for the Republic of Belarus to achieve the level of innovative development of the leading countries in the Eastern European region on the basis of the realization of the intellectual potential of the Belarusian nation. This program will solve the following tasks:

1. creating the best conditions in the Eastern European region for the implementation and promotion of scientific, technical and innovative activities;
2. creating new and accelerating the development of existing high-tech sectors of the economy;
3. ensuring the innovative development of traditional sectors of the national economy at the European Union level on the basis of increasing the science intensity of production;
4. expanding the presence and consolidating the position of the Republic of Belarus in the global markets of high-tech and science-intensive products;
5. implementation of state support that encourages the development of technologies, goods and services corresponding to technological orders V and VI, as well as domestic and expert-oriented developments, including through their priority financing;
6. formation of a full-fledged market for scientific, technological and innovative products, promotion of innovative entrepreneurship;
7. formation and development of new business models of youth employment in the innovation sphere, including support for youth startups;
8. formation of a developed venture ecosystem in Belarus (including innovators, accelerators, startups, foundations), taking into account the best

international practices (Kazakhstan, Israel, Estonia, Finland and other countries) and the principles of public-private partnership;

9. ensuring the protection of the domestic market of scientific and technological products and the creation of import-substituting innovative industries by improving the mechanism for implementing the public procurement procedure in the field of scientific-technological and scientific activities;

10. development of additional mechanisms for tax, customs, financial and targeted incentives for the implementation of innovative projects within the framework of the state program for innovative development of the Republic of Belarus and scientific and technical programs, including the attraction of funds from the Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus.

**Conclusion.** Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 156 of May 7, 2020 «On priority directions of scientific, scientific-technological and innovative activities for 2021-2025» for the first time in the Republic of Belarus formulated common priority directions of scientific, scientific-technological and innovative activities. The decree was developed on the basis of a Comprehensive forecast of scientific and technological progress for the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025 and for the period up to 2040. It is first developed according to the modern foresight methodology corresponding to the world level, taking into account the industry plans and strategies of the ministries and departments concerned, the opinions of business and a wide range of the scientific community.

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## **AUTOMATION OF ANALYSIS OF EFFICIENCY OF USE OF FIXED FUNDS OF THE ORGANIZATION**

*E.Vardomatskaya, A.O. Zavyalova  
Vitebsk State Technological University  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The purpose of the economic and production activities of any enterprise is to increase the volume of production and sales of products. The production potential of any business entity can be assessed by various factors. But the most significant indicators are the availability and technical condition of the

company's fixed assets for the planned production volume. Having an idea of the structure of fixed assets, their physical deterioration and the factors affecting them, it is possible to predict problems that can lead to a decrease in the efficiency of the production activity of the enterprise. For a general assessment of the movement and technical condition of fixed assets, a number of indicators are used that reflect the intensity of the processes of receipt and disposal of fixed assets. Such indicators include the coefficient of receipt (input), the coefficient of renewal, the coefficient of disposal, the coefficient of liquidation and the coefficient of growth of fixed assets [1].

The purpose of the study is to analyze the efficiency of using the organization's fixed assets and create a universal software application that automates their calculation for such an analysis.

**Material and methods.** The material of the study is fixed assets of JSC "Vitebsk Carpets". The information base of the research is the data of the accounting and statistical reporting of JSC "Vitebsk Carpets" for 2018-2019. Research tools - MS Excel environment, macro-programming technology.

**Findings and their discussion.** In accordance with the adopted methodology for calculating the efficiency of using the organization's fixed assets [1, 3], an algorithm is proposed that includes the following stages:

1. The choice of indicators - the data of accounting and statistical reporting for the base and reporting period, on the basis of which the criteria for the effectiveness of using the fixed assets of the organization are calculated.

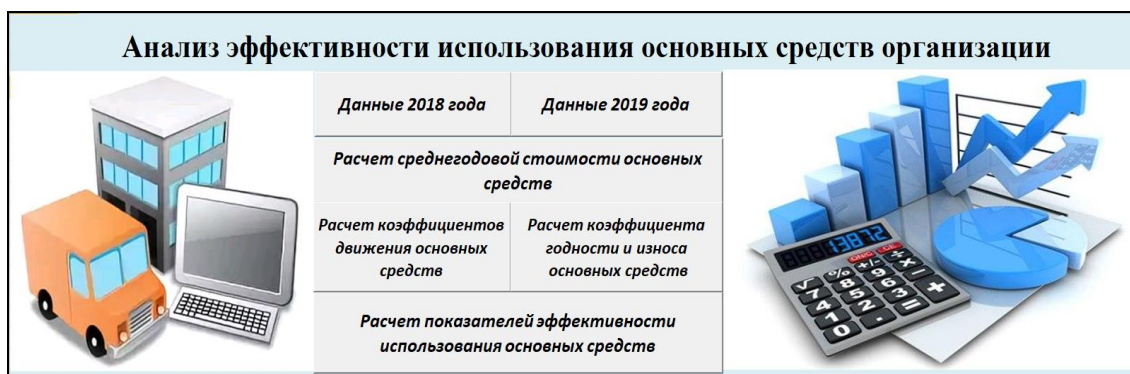
2. Calculation of the average annual cost of fixed assets and the rate of its growth.

3. Calculation of indicators of movement of fixed assets (retirement rate, liquidation rate and growth rate) and their absolute deviations.

4. Calculation of indicators of the technical condition of fixed assets (the coefficient of validity and the coefficient of wear) and their absolute deviations.

5. Calculation of indicators of the efficiency of using fixed assets (capital productivity, capital intensity, capital-labor ratio, profitability) and their growth rates.

Calculation of the dynamics of these indicators is a routine and time-consuming process, even with the use of information technology. Therefore, it is more convenient to use information products to implement the formulated algorithm. Most often, for these purposes, the capabilities of the MS Excel spreadsheet processor, programming languages C, C ++, C #, or web programming technologies are used. Despite the obvious advantages of these programming languages - support for various programming styles and technologies; cross-platform, the main difficulty in using them is the difficulty of learning. Therefore, the MS Excel spreadsheet processor was chosen as a toolkit, which has an accessible interface and provides the user with a wide range of built-in functions and technologies [2]. To select the direction of analysis, a software application was developed, the main button form of which is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1 - Main page of the software application**

*Compiled by the authors.*

Each group of indicators is calculated on separate sheets of the MS Excel TP workbook. Navigation between Excel sheets is carried out using control tools (buttons, hyperlinks) and macro programming technologies. To automate calculations, formulas and built-in functions of various categories of MS Excel TP, a system of cross-references to cells of worksheet sheets are used, as well as procedures and functions are written and written in the Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) programming language. All calculations are activated using controls. The software application has been tested at JSC "Vitebsk Carpets", which is confirmed by the act of implementation.

Based on the results of the analysis of the movement of fixed assets, it was found that in 2019 compared to 2018, the rate of receipt of fixed assets decreased by 0.058 percentage points. [3]. The largest decrease in this indicator (by 0.118 percentage points) is observed in the group of machinery and equipment, which indicates a decrease in the share of commissioned equipment and an increase in the wear of fixed assets. At the same time, the retirement ratio increased by 0.001 percentage points, which is associated with an increase in the number of written off and liquidated fixed assets, the renewal ratio increased by 0.001 percentage points, the growth rate decreased by 0.06 percentage points.

The analysis of the depreciation of fixed assets was carried out in a similar way, which showed that in 2019 compared to 2018, the service life ratio decreased by 0.05. The largest decrease in the coefficient is observed for vehicles (by 0.10), machinery and equipment (by 0.08), tools, inventory and accessories (by 0.05). At the same time, structures have the highest degree of wear (0.78), which is due to the insufficient volume of commissioned and the low degree of write-off of obsolete fixed assets. Analyzing the coefficients of shelf life and wear, it was found that the degree of wear of fixed assets was 0.55 in 2018 and 0.60 in 2019.

The analysis of the calculated indicators of the efficiency of the use of fixed assets of OJSC "Vitebsk Carpets" allows us to conclude that in 2019, compared to 2018, the capital intensity of fixed assets decreased by 0.01 rubles, the indicators of capital productivity and profitability, on the contrary, increased

by 0.02 rubles. and 2.39 p.p. accordingly, which speaks of a more rational use of fixed assets [3].

The results of the analysis were presented to the decision maker of the enterprise in order to develop an appropriate action plan for the formation of the production and economic activity of the enterprise.

**Conclusion.** The developed software application is a ready-made software product with a friendly user interface, work in it does not require special programming skills, and therefore material and time costs for training. The application is universal, since it allows, on the basis of accounting, statistical and operational accounting materials, to form the necessary initial data, and then to analyze the availability, movement, condition and use of fixed assets of enterprises and organizations of any form of ownership.

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## INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR LIMITED COSTS ANALYSIS AND CONTROL

*O.V. Vaseha, T.V. Kasayeva  
Vitebsk State Technological University  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The costs of an organization are under constant attention, not only by the economic entity itself, but also by the authorities controlling its activities. The organization's costs, which are counted for tax purposes, occupy a special place in their structure.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus of 30 December 2018 No. 159-3 [1] amended the Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus. A new concept of "limited costs" was introduced. These include limited costs of an organization and other limited costs. When calculating profits tax, the aggregate amount of other limited costs cannot exceed 1% of revenue from sales of goods (works, services) including VAT.

In this regard the issues of organizing control of limited costs are of particular relevance. The aim of the study is to highlight the current problems of limited costs control.

**Material and methods.** The study analyzed limited and other limited costs, their composition and structure. Features and problematic issues are highlighted.



The authors have developed analytical tables offering a solution to the stated research goal. The characteristics of the results of their application are given.

**Findings and discussions.** The most important step in limited costs control is monitoring of their aggregate standard. Procedure invited to perform with the help of a table 1 which is filled on the basis of the tax return and income statement.

**Table 1 – Other limited costs aggregate standard control**

Period	Revenue (according to the income statement)	Other limited costs standard	Other limited costs (according to the tax return)	Deviation
	(line 1)	(line 1 x 1%)	(line 2.4.1)	(cl.3 – cl.4)
2 quarter	2 974 715,24 rubles	29 747,15 rubles	29 747,15 rubles	-

*Compiled by the author.*

This table allows determining the existence and size of the deviation of the actual amount of other limited costs over the value accepted as normative. Its excess will indicate the existence of tampering made in order to increase the amount of tax deduction.

For the purposes of managerial control analysis of the composition and structure of normalized costs is of greater interest. For its implementation it is proposed to use table 2 which is filled on the basis of the accounting data.

**Table 2 – Analysis of other limited costs dynamics**

Line item	Periods			
	1 quarter	2 quarter	3 quarter	4 quarter
Other limited costs accrued, rubles:	5 613,49	4 983,01	6 732,21	5 189,37
- as part of primary production costs	876,44	701,91	1 003,07	836,32
- as part of administrative expenses	4 737,05	4 281,1	5 729,14	4 353,05
Other limited costs allocated, rubles:	439,23	399,07	504,22	415,17
- to the costs of sales	83,86	61,23	95,02	80,95
- to administrative expenses	355,37	337,84	409,20	334,22
Other limited costs not included in taxation, rubles:	5 174,26	4 583,94	6 227,99	4 774,20
- as part of finished products	792,58	612,44	850,24	771,47
- as part of administrative expenses	4 381,68	3 971,50	5 377,75	4 002,73

*Compiled by the author.*

This table allows observing the dynamics of limited costs items in the context of tax periods. The nature of its change is essential for the management, as it allows to evaluate the effectiveness of the regulatory process of regulated expenses of the organization. So, for example, an increase in other limited costs not taken into account in taxation may indicate the ineffectiveness of the chosen method of writing off costs.

In addition, a special control check-list is proposed for internal control of limited costs, as shown in table 3. The list of control questions may be supplemented according to the needs and aims of the organization.

The questions in this list will not only provide detailed information on the organization's limited costs, but will also allow to assess the level of its control processes.

**Table 3 – Limited costs control check-list**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Types of limited (other limited) costs of the organization	All types according to the law	
How is the analytical accounting of limited (other limited) costs organized	By opening sub-accounts	
Whether the organization's accounting procedures comply with law requirements	Yes	
Have local regulations been developed and approved by the head of the company	Yes	
Is compliance monitoring organized	Yes	
Is control over compliance with the aggregate standard of other limited costs organized	Yes	
Whether the composition and structure of the limited costs is analyzed	No	
Whether control is organized over the amount of taxed and non-taxed other limited costs	Yes	
Is there an allocation of limited (other limited) costs to periods	No	
Whether limited (other limited) costs are being written off correctly	Yes	

*Compiled by the author.*

Also, particular attention is paid to the correct allocation of costs by periods. There is one of the most important problem associated with the reflection of limited costs in accounting.

The sum of accounted for taxation limited costs determined at the time they are written off on financial results (to the debit of account 90.4 "Cost of products, goods, works and services"), rather than at the time of their actual implementation and reflection on the cost accounts (to the debit of accounts 20 "Primary production", 25 "General expenses of production", 26 "General business expenses", etc.). Considering that a part of the limited costs "settles" in the finished but not sold products, the question arises about the correct distribution of these costs between the finished and sold products leftovers.

The methodology for determining the amount of limited costs written off for sold goods, works, and services is not legally established. Therefore, organizations need to develop and consolidate it in their accounting policies on

their own. For that purpose, it is possible to use a technique previously developed by the authors [2].

**Conclusion.** The proposed recommendations will help to optimize the financial and managerial control of limited costs and competently organize their management process. The information obtained using worksheets will create a sufficient information field for the analysis of limited costs, development of a methodological basis for their accounting and future improvement of the control process.

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## **ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF EMPLOYMENT, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT ON GDP IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

*Y. Yelinskaya  
Belarusian State Economic University  
Minsk, Belarus*

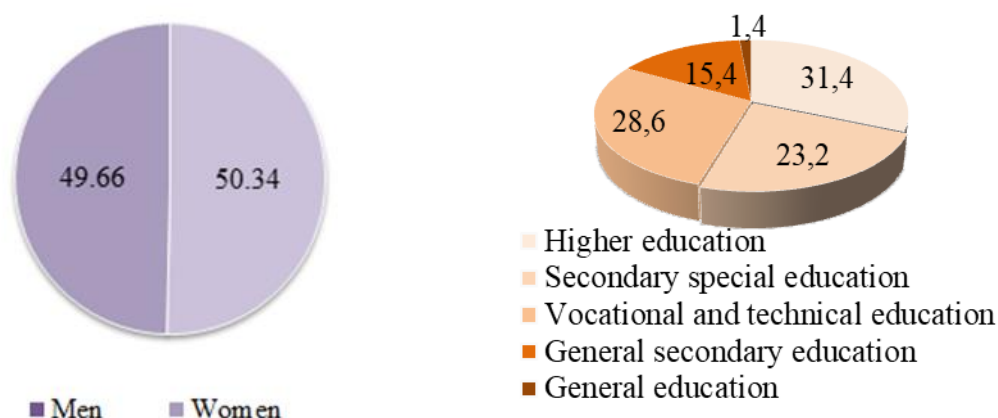
This study analyzes the structure and dynamics of employment in the Republic of Belarus, calculates the employment forecast for 2020, and compares the forecast values with actual data. This paper also assesses the impact of employment on GDP in the Republic of Belarus.

**Material and methods.** Official statistical data, statistical collections and yearbooks of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus were used as the source materials for this study. To analyze the structure of employment in this study, the methods of structuring and classification were used to graphically represent the data. Based on the retrospective data for 2012-2019, the forecast values for 2020 were constructed using 2 methods: the TRAMO/SEATS model and the VAR model in the EViews environment. The results were later compared with the actual employment data for 2020. In order to assess the impact of employment on GDP, the study used a regression analysis.

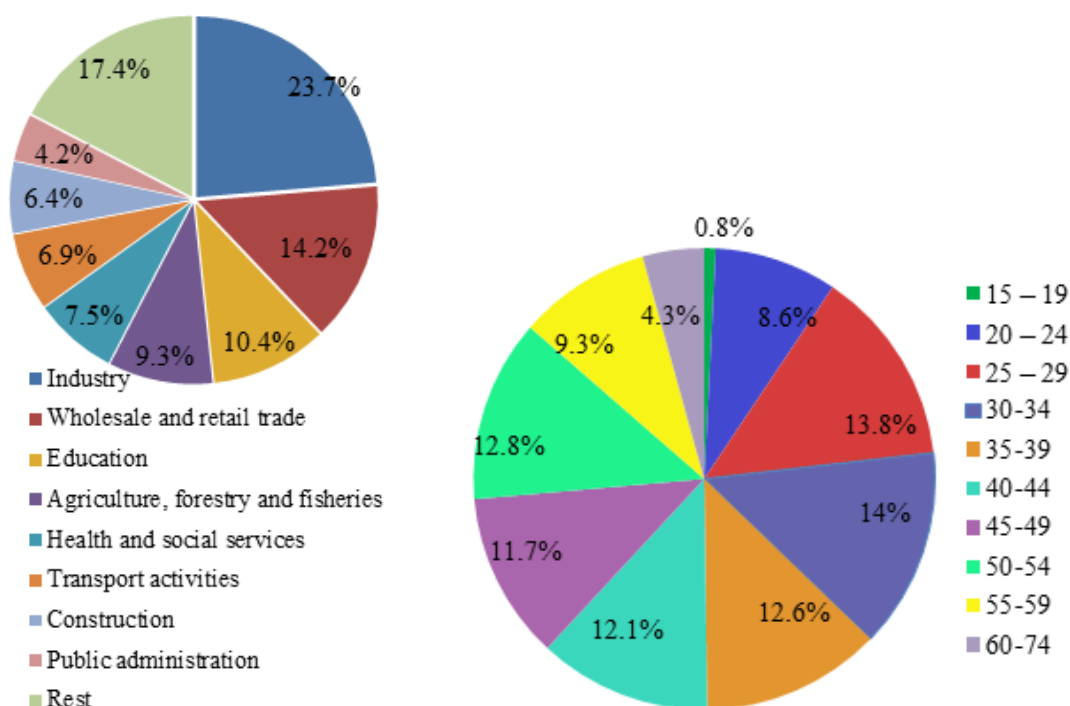
**Findings and their discussion.** To characterize the structure of employment in Belarus, it is necessary to analyze the distribution of employment by type of economic activity, education, gender and age.

It should be noted that the difference between the employed population of men and women in the Republic of Belarus is insignificant (Figure 1) [1, p.47].

According to the level of education, the largest share of the employed population is occupied by persons with higher education, and the smallest share is held by persons with basic education (31.4% and 1.4% respectively) (Figure 1) [1, p. 47].



**Figure 1 - Structure of the employed population in the Republic of Belarus by gender and education in 2019, in percent**

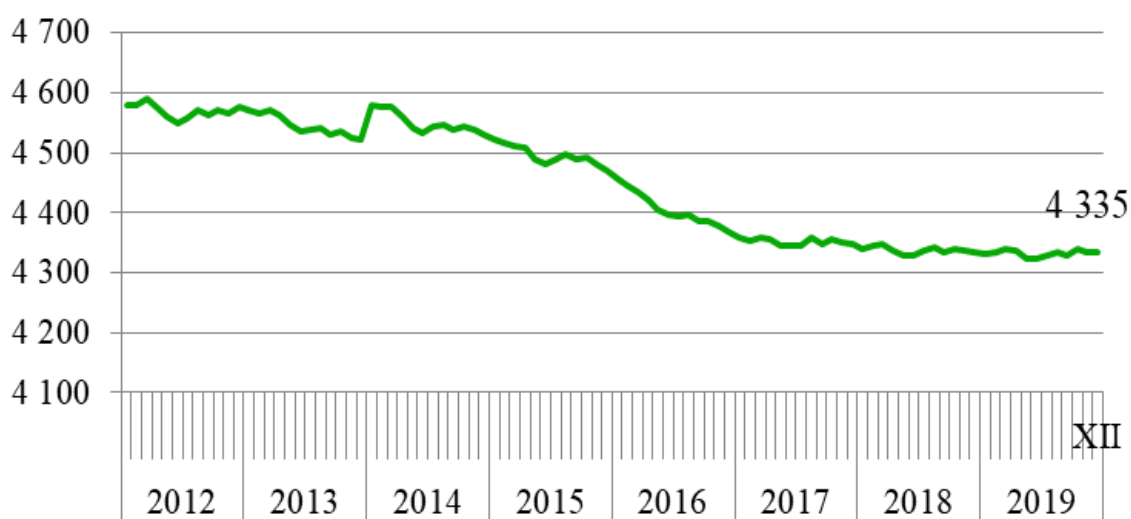


**Figure 2 - Structure of the employed population in the Republic of Belarus by type of economic activity and age in 2019, in percent**

The largest share of the employed population is occupied by people aged 30 to 34 years (14%), the second place is occupied by people aged 25 to 29 years (13.8%). The proportion of persons including the population of retirement age is 4.3%. The smallest share among the employed population is occupied by the part of the population that mostly contains students and students of both full-time and part-time forms of education (Figure 2) [1, p. 43-46].

Considering the structure of the employed population by type of economic activity, it can be noted that the leading place among the employed population is occupied by industry (23.7%). The second place is occupied by wholesale and retail trade – 14.2%. Education, agriculture, healthcare, transport, and other economic activities have a smaller share (Figure 2) [1, pp. 72-79].

According to the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, in December 2019, the number of people employed in the economy amounted to 4334 thousand people. Over the period from 2012 to 2019, the number of people employed in the Belarusian economy decreased by 243 thousand people, or by 5.4% (Figure 3) [2].



**Figure 3 – The number of employed people for 2012-2019, in thousands of people.**

The assessment of the impact of employment on GDP in Belarus in the study was carried out in the EViews environment. According to the results of the constructed equation, it can be noted that according to the correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ), the change in GDP in the republic by 18% is explained by the change in employment. According to the obtained elasticity coefficient, as a result of the change in the number of employed people per 1 thousand people, GDP will change by 6.64 million BYR. The resulting regression model has the form of the formula presented below (1).

$$\text{GDP} = 6.64139476277 * \text{employment} - 2.38130322531 \quad (1)$$

Based on the results of the forecast calculations, both TRAMO/SEATS and VAR models predicted an increase in the number of employed people in Belarus in 2020. According to TRAMO / SEATS, the increase in the employed population in December 2020 should be 0.057%. According to the results of the constructed VAR model – 0.296%. However, according to the actual data for December 2020, the number of employed people decreased by 0.72% and amounted to 4303 thousand people [2]. Therefore, the forecast turned out to be incorrect, but it should be taken into account that the models evaluate the retrospective data and build a forecast based on this data without taking into account unforeseen factors. The political and epidemiological circumstances that occurred in the Republic of Belarus in 2020 could exacerbate the decline in employment.

**Conclusion.** Thus, as a result of the conducted research, a steady trend of declining employment in the Republic of Belarus for 2012-2020 years was determined. Being one of the main macro variables for any country, employment explains the 18% change in GDP. The decline in the employed population is an important problem of the Belarusian economy and requires the development of a set of measures to solve it.

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## **MODERN APPROACHES TO SOLVING PROBLEMS OF PRODUCT SALES AT DOMESTIC ENTERPRISES**

*C. Zhikh*

*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The main goal of any commercial organization is to make a profit. And sales, in turn, is the final, most responsible stage of providing the organization with profit, and the consumer with products.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the fact that ineffectively organized sales of products leads to a slowdown in the turnover of working capital, fines for non-fulfillment of contractual obligations to customers, increases the cost of storing products, which in turn greatly affects the competitiveness and financial position of the enterprise.

The purpose of this work is to identify the problems of distribution of products, as well as the development of applied solutions of a recommendatory nature, aimed at improving the efficiency of organizing and managing sales at domestic enterprises.

**Material and methods.** Information materials of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, scientific articles of a number of domestic scientists were used in the work.

**Findings and discussions.** The effective functioning of any enterprise is impossible without properly organized sales activities. To sell products, an enterprise needs to carry out a set of targeted actions to ensure the movement of goods in the market space. At the same time, high efficiency of product sales can be achieved only if sales activities are professionally managed.

Today, one of the most important problems has developed in the Republic of Belarus, namely, the Belarusian industry is increasingly not shipping products to customers, but works at a warehouse.

As of 2020 on August 1, inventories of finished products in industry Belarus were 3 292 558 000 rubles. More details on the regions of Belarus are presented in table 1.1. The stock level was equivalent to 66.8 % of the average monthly industrial output. For comparison: a year earlier, stocks reached 2,900,533 thousand rubles (51.3 % of the monthly production).

The last time the specific level of stocks comparable to 2020 was observed in 2016. In that year, on August 1, 65.4% of the monthly output of the entire industry lay in warehouses.

***Table 1.1 - Stocks of finished products in the industry of Belarus***

Name	Stocks of finished products in warehouses (thousand rubles )	Ratio of finished product stocks and average monthly production (%)
Brest region	333,978	65.7
Minsk Region	808 129	126.0
Vitebsk region	245,894	31.8
Gomel region	350 073	29.6
The Grodno region	373 656	64.5
Mogilev region	239044	61.1

*Source: compiled by the author based on [3]*

Excess stocks are due to the failure to take effective measures to work in the existing conditions, as well as the growth of competition in the domestic and foreign markets. In some organizations, sales are constrained by understaffed sales teams and inadequate advertising.

Also, the most common problems in the management of sales of products of domestic organizations are:

- the short – term nature of sales planning on the basis of the "achieved" principle;
- lack of flexible effective technologies for working with clients in the context of offsetting;
- inconsistency of strategic and operational sales plans;

- imperfection of information support for sales activities;
- lack of coordination of activities marketing and marketing departments;
- prepayment, deferred payments, crediting, use of securities, leasing operations;
- lack of methods for analysis, assessment, forecasting and selection of options for selling products.

Due to the presence of problems in sales activities, it becomes necessary to change the approaches to its organization, to introduce a system of measures to improve its efficiency.

The most general directions for improving the marketing activities of domestic producers in the context of economic reform are the following:

- creation of a subdivision in the organizational structure - a sales logistics service, which is directly subordinate to the organization's management, and also to ensure effective interaction with the marketing department, production and other departments (services);
- improving the efficiency of sales operations;
- improvement of information support for the activities of sales departments [2].

The methods and ways to improve the organization of marketing activities on the basis of the logistical approach include: the automation of logistics activities, ABC analysis, XYZ - analysis, Pareto method, cross-docking, the impact through the people of a redprijatiya, prediction [1].

To increase the efficiency of sales activities, these methods are recommended to be used in a comprehensive manner, in the structure of a single mechanism, which can, at a certain moment, determine and mobilize the existing reserves of efficiency in each selected functional area of logistics, based on deviations in the system of indicators for each logistics subsystem.

**Conclusion.** A detailed sales policy becomes an effective tool for preliminary, current and subsequent control over the sales activities of an organization and its position in the market. This will ensure the competitiveness of the organization (enterprise) and, consequently, its very existence in today's harsh competitive environment.

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# SECTION 3

## FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

*I.D. Bulkina*

*Research supervisor: A.A. Buyevich, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

In the last decades of the XX-early XXI centuries, the problem of the relationship and mutual influence of language and religion has received new light, new concepts of language have appeared, in which language is analyzed in close connection with the spiritual, practical, and religious activities of a person. In her textbook "Introduction to Linguoculturology" (1997), V. A. Maslova pointed out the prospects of studying a special field of linguoculturology – "the interaction of language and religion", and in 1998 in her article "Language and Religion" N. B. Mechkovskaya proved that the topic of the relationship between language and religion has always, even in the most atheistic periods of the Soviet era, been studied by philologists, cultural scientists, philosophers, literary critics, historians.

The purpose of this work is to identify the features of the main approaches to the consideration of the relationship and mutual influence of language and religion in linguistics.

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis of research are works of local and foreign philosophers and linguists on the problem of the relationship of language and religion: "the Language and philosophy of culture" (W. von Humboldt), "Introduction to philosophy" (V. D. Kudryavtsev-Platonov), "the Philosophy of name" (P. Florensky, C. N. Bulgakov, A. F. Losev), "Language and religion" (N.B. Mechkovskaya), "the Language of the Orthodox sphere: modern state, tendencies of development" (I. V. Bugaeva), "the Science of language in light of the ideal of integral knowledge" (V. I. Postovalova), "Russian coolingsystem: history, main directions of research" (A. K. Gadomsky). To achieve this goal, the methods of description and systematization of theoretical material are used in the work.

**Findings and their discussion.** In modern linguistics, one can find a variety of approaches to the study of the problem of the relationship between language and religion: anthropological, theological and philosophical, theanthropological, semiotic.

The anthropological approach to the analysis of linguistic phenomena or the principle of "man in language" goes back to the end of the XVIII – beginning of the XIX century and is associated with the main ideas of the philosophy of language by V. von Humboldt (1767-1835), who identified language with the national spirit, and connected the origins of language with the spiritual sphere and spiritual culture of the people.

Following V. von Humboldt, representatives of Russian religious philosophy (A. C. Khomyakov, brothers I. V. and P. V. Kireevskys, brothers I. C. and K. C. Aksakovs, V. D. Kudryavtsev-Platonov) also proved that the language served to express the soul of the people, that the distinctiveness of the language lies in its inclusion in the very foundations of popular life and the ability to express not only knowledge, but also the original spirit of the people [3]. In line with the theological and philosophical trend, the meaning of the word was determined by the rational basis of Orthodox Christianity, and the language, in this case, was considered a bound and permanent property of the people.

The theoanthropocosmic interpretation of the relationship between language and religion is based on the ontological theory of language, according to which the name and word are interpreted as the universal basis of everything: The name (Logos) precedes any naming, and human names contain the manifestation of Divine energy. Within the framework of this approach, language is presented as an ontological and communicative core of being, connecting the Absolute Personality of the Creator with the created personality of man and acting as a "meeting place" of God and the world (P. A. Florensky, A. F. Losev, S. N. Bulgakov). Within the framework of this concept, the theoanthropocosmic paradigm of V. I. Postovalova is being developed, according to which language is considered in the context of God-cosmos-man.

From the position of the semiotic approach, language acts as the primary, basic semiotics, the support and universal shell of most forms of social consciousness, and religion is a secondary semiotic system that has a much deeper and richer content than language (N. B. Mechkovskaya). We believe that the semiotic approach allows us to consider language and religion in an extremely broad coordinate system:

1) as tools for the life of the human community, providing a more objective vision of the social functioning of language and religion;

2) as a code, that is, a system "in which the repertoire of signs and their meanings, together with the rules of combinations of signs, are specified (i.e., agreed upon by prior agreement), and provides communication in the relations: man – man, man – world, man – God, man – sacred world.

**In conclusion**, we note that the solution of a complex and multifaceted problem of the relationship between language and religion, as well as the connection of different types of mentality (scientific and religious-theological) it

just becomes possible in line with a new branch of linguistics-theolinguistics, which studies the manifestations of religion that are reflected in language.

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## ISSUES OF INTRODUCTION OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS INTO THE PROCESS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

*A.A. Evsyukova*

*Research supervisor: D.A. Stepanov*

*Vitebsk State Technological University, Vitebsk, Belarus*

Today the development of information technologies is gradually enabling to transfer the process of teaching foreign languages to mobile platforms. Mobile apps are an integral and indispensable part of the life of the younger generation. Wireless networks and a wide range of smartphones provides for introduction of a large number of educational mobile applications and technologies into the educational process.

To determine the main issues of introducing educational mobile applications into the educational process, it is necessary to analyze the experience of other countries.

**Material and methods.** The methods are based on a literature review of available sources found on the research topic in the Internet, mainly in acknowledged research databases. The search period was conducted for studies published between 2010 and 2019. The following keywords were used in the search: mobile apps AND learning foreign languages, mobile learning AND learning foreign languages, effectiveness AND use of mobile applications AND foreign language learning. The keywords were combined and integrated in database and journal searches. The terms used were searched using ‘AND’ to combine the keywords listed and using ‘OR’ to remove search duplication where possible.

From the database/journal searches, 387 titles/abstracts were identified on the basis of the keywords. In addition, the authors performed a more specific search for only the peer-reviewed original journal articles, thus excluding conference articles and review articles. These studies were investigated considering the following criteria. The inclusion criteria were as follows: - the period of the publishing of the article was limited from 1 January 2010 up to 1 January 2021; - only reviewed full-text studies in scientific journals were included; - only experimental studies were included; - the primary outcome

focused on the association of the effectiveness of the use of mobile applications in the learning of foreign languages.

The exclusion criteria were as follows: - conference papers, review studies, and original papers not focusing on mobile applications for the learning of foreign language.

**Findings and their discussion.** In 2011 a research project was carried out in Ajloun, Jordan (Ajloun University College) to study the results of integration of mobile applications into the process of learning foreign languages in educational institutions. It was found that low Internet speed and insufficient display size of a mobile device significantly slow down the learning process. Students prefer to use computers in order to study languages because of the greater functionality, as well as the presence of widescreen monitors and keyboards.

The results of another study, conducted in 2015 at the University of Cadiz, Spain (Universidad de Cádiz) showed that the introduction of mobile applications with gamification elements simplifies the learning process, but the rapid drain on the battery of mobile devices and the multimedia limitations of smartphones that are not intended for educational purposes do not allow the absolute number of students to use all the features of mobile learning platforms for learning languages.

In Belarus the topic of introducing mobile applications into the educational process has not been studied properly. However, during the study of the application of mobile technologies in teaching foreign languages using the example of teaching German, conducted by E.N. Vasilchuk and N.V. Tolkacheva in 2018, it was revealed that for the implementation of mobile learning in educational institutions, it is necessary for teachers to carry out preparatory organizational, research and methodological work to develop and implement modern strategies, forms and methods of mobile learning [1].

The teachers' reluctance to integrate mobile applications into the pedagogical process can be explained by the lack of theoretical and practical knowledge about educational mobile applications, teachers' conservatism, and opposition of the administration. It should also be noted that in Belarus, there is a problem to provide facilities for disabled students who want to learn foreign languages using mobile devices in special educational institutions for students with disabilities.

To enjoy the benefits of mobile applications in the learning process, it is necessary to provide technical and methodological training for teachers in the process of implementation of teaching solutions that use mobile applications. A study carried out by UNESCO on the effectiveness of mobile learning has shown that pedagogical universities and colleges should include mobile learning materials in their curricula and facilitate the exchange of experiences in the effective integration of mobile technologies in educational institutions.

In order to improve the quality of mobile learning for people with disabilities, applications with built-in functions for scaling text, voice transcription, speech synthesis should be used. A vivid example of the successful introduction of special mobile technologies for children with

disabilities is the Ugandan Deaf Education Involvement Program run by Cambridge to Africa. During this program, students were interacting with teachers via mobile devices. It is worth mentioning that open source software for students with visual impairments can transform a mobile phone with a camera into a text reader [2].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the introduction of mobile learning applications into the educational process for the purpose of learning foreign languages is a rather problematic project that requires thorough analysis of conditions and approaches of a particular educational institution. The use of computer technologies (ICT), in contrast to mobile ones, allows not only to increase the effectiveness of teaching, but also to stimulate students to further independent learning of foreign languages. However, it should be noted that the integration of mobile technologies in educational institutions does not mean excluding traditional teaching methods, but contributes to the continuous acquisition of skills by means of visual and auditory memory training.

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## INCLUSIVENESS AS A GAME-CHANGING STRATEGY OF SOCIETY

*A.Gerasimenok  
Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

In the 20th century the audiovisual principle of obtaining information became a priority. This happened because of the emergence of photography, the development of cinematography and radio, the invention of television and the Internet, which gives free access to any information, as well as the inclusion of this approach in the structure of education. Meantime, the attitude towards disabled people, who were initially accepted as radiantly different from healthy people, drastically changed. Consideration of the sticking points faced by disabled people allowed us to raise questions about their integration into society. The development of technologies that would provide disabled people with information taking into account the state of their health began. Moreover, it can engage the disabled to be on an equal basis with healthy people.

The article considers the role and impact of inclusiveness in terms of government policy on society, its relation to audiovisual translation and the problems it faces.

**Material and methods.** Experience and examples of inclusive policy implemented in society served as basis for the research. Through extensive theoretical analysis, overview and synthesis of various scientific sources and articles on the topic, the key information has been singled out.

**Findings and their discussion.** Audiovisual translation includes the translation of multi-genre and animated films as well as serials, television news broadcasts (including sign language and tickers), theatrical performances, radio plays (recorded and live), actor's recitation, commercials, computer games and all the variety of Internet materials. The recipient of an audiovisual product receives information from various channels and processes it at different decoding levels [3, p. 5]. Audiovisual product consists of both visual and audio elements that's why the recipient is simultaneously a viewer, listener and reader. One of the types of audiovisual translation is audio description, or typhlo commentary as it was called in the USSR. Typhlo commentary is a brief description of an object, space or action that is incomprehensible to a person with full or partial loss of vision without any verbal explanations [3, p. 6]. In simple terms, typhlo-commenting is the replacement of visual images with verbal ones.

Inclusiveness is a social strategy for providing equal opportunities to all groups in society, regardless of gender, ethnicity, age, physical, cultural or other characteristics. It is actively used and shows its effectiveness in society through changing the infrastructure and paradigm of society as a whole, eliminating stereotypes. Inclusiveness overcomes all barriers that interfere a person from gaining access to educational, cultural and entertaining sources. This policy is manifested in the introduction of various services that facilitate adaptation to the needs of all members of society. When the policy of inclusiveness begins to work, a new culture is gradually formed in society. It is based on equality and acceptance of the characteristics of another person. This culture is transmitted into the external environment, contributing to the promotion of human rights, gender equality, justice and social integration.

Due to the fact that the policy of each state is characterized by the aim to establish absolute equality of social rights for all people, audiovisual translation, in particular, typhlo commentary, is closely related to the policy of inclusiveness, because this is some kind of service that allows to promote and develop it. Typhlo commentary can take place from one language to another or within one language system. So, people with partial or full loss of vision can be transferred to culture and also have the opportunity to learn languages on the basis of films watched in another language. Typhlo commentaries are not used only in cinema. The concept of audio description also encompasses theater performances, opera and musical theater, tourism in the form of audio guides to cities and natural sites, museums and exhibitions, sports competitions.

In order to promote inclusiveness, many states are taking certain measures. In many countries laws that oblige all films released with government support to be provided with audio commentary and subtitles have already been passed. Cinema halls must be equipped with systems for listening to typhlo commentaries in at least three spectator seats.

There are also several problems that typhlo commenting faces. First of all, it is a problem of quality and compliance with the main requirements of audio commentary. Secondly, there is a financing problem. Showing films with audio

description is rather expensive, because it requires special equipment: infrared receivers with headphones and induction loops are needed to transmit typhlo commentaries. There are also costs for preparing the soundtracks themselves. But these costs are nothing in comparison with the opportunities that open up to people who are naturally deprived of contemplating beauty. The emergence of typhlo commentary gave them a chance to satisfy their cognitive abilities without a visual contact with the object of interest.

**Conclusion.** The development of inclusive approach in the life of society will make it possible to overcome various information barriers faced by people with visual impairments. Modern technologies, such as digital television and digital cinema equipment, the Internet, radio broadcasting, create the prerequisites for a wider introduction of audio commentary. In prospect, the policy of inclusiveness will cover more and more spheres of life and will become widespread, allowing to get rid of the stereotype that people with disabilities and healthy people are completely different, as well as provide them with access to all the necessary resources to satisfy basic needs in cultural development and education. It will help them adapt to modern society, allowing them to become full-fledged members of society.

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## **THE ORIGINALITY OF THE BELARUSIAN FREE VERSE IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLD LITERATURE**

*A.S. Kryshchukovich*

*Research supervisor: T.A. Dubovskaya, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Today, one of the most important conceptual problems that scientists are actively exploring is the crisis of national, mental self-identification (in the ontological and axiological plans). However, the sensitivity of the perception of the world (view of the world) and its reflection, emotional harmony and spiritual power of a modern person remain priority values in real life and in creativity. It

is creativity as a model of life that always represents its author in its ethnic, national definiteness.

The aim of the work is to reveal the specifics of the Belarusian free verse as a form for reflecting the national-cultural content.

**Material and methods.** The scientific study is based on the descriptive and conceptual analysis of free verse by Maksim Tank.

**Findings and their discussion.** One of the most developed artistic forms for describing modernity in poetry is free verse. This poem, which does not have a traditional rhythmic picture, rhyme, a certain size, is organized exclusively intonationally and in which the graphic division of the text into lines and associative images play a key role.

In those literatures of the world that developed generally stably, and not discretely (with long periods of deceleration and even multi-level interruption of the national-cultural tradition [3, p. 11], as was the case in Belarusian literature, for example, in the 19th century), free verse was formed already in the 17th century [2, p. 489].

In French literature, the term "free verse" was introduced into constant use by the symbolist poet Gustave Kahn in 1886; in American and European literature, free verse appeared in the 19th century. This rise is associated with the names of such writers as Walt Whitman, Thomas Stearns Eliot (USA), Guillaume Apollinaire, Jacques Prevert, Paul Eluard (France), David Herbert Lawrence (England), Heinrich Heine (Germany), Arthur Lundqvist (Sweden), Vitezslav Nezval (Czech Republic), Nazym Hikmet (Turkey), Pablo Neruda (Chile), Yannis Ritsos (Greece), Kavadi Ruko (Japan), Syrbai Maulenov (Kazakhstan), Eduardas Mezhelaitis, Sigitas Gyada (Lithuania), Ivan Drach (Ukraine), Alexander Blok, Valery Bryusov, Vladimir Soloukhin, Evgeny Vinokurov, Vladimir Burich (Russia) and others.

Free verse of the twentieth century in the West, in its genre essence, took shape and established itself as a phenomenon of the avant-garde (especially in English poetry), as a reflection of the philosophical content, as a form that is fundamentally free from canons. It is no coincidence that free verse has become the most widespread lyrical form in Western literature, practically supplanting the regular forms of poem. Free verse harmonically corresponds to the maxim of the poet's creative freedom. Vatslav Lastovsky, Maksim Bahdanovich, Maksim Tank are the brightest representatives of free verse poetry in the Belarusian literature of the 20th century. It was these poets who, to a large extent, demonstrated such trends that are relevant for the art of the 20th century, such as the reflection of the destruction of life, the disclosure of personal activity, the search for the harmonization of the world by a person in times of scientific discoveries, social catastrophes and global transformations.

At the same time, thanks to Maksim Tank, free verse in the domestic literature has become a form not rarely used, but is as traditional as a poem, sonnet, ballad and other genre forms known in world literature.



Concepts with national connotations clearly define the essence of Belarusian free verse, highlight it in the wide stream of world free verse. And the priority in consolidating the national-cultural conceptuality belongs, first of all, to M. Tank's free verse. This is connected with the main task of the poet: in connection with the unresolved problems of national revival in the domestic culture of the twentieth century, to reveal the history of the Belarusian people, their mentality, special traits of the character, cultural characteristics of Belarusians, their spiritual heritage as fully as possible in an up-to-date form.

National conceptuality in free verse poetry of M. Tank is stressed by the author using such techniques and methods of artistic expression as: biblical context, which is realized in metaphors based on Belarusian realities («Мой каўчэг» (my ark), «Тайная вячэра» (secret supper)); images of common Slavic and Belarusian mythology, as well as national history («Кажаны» (the bats), «У часы шматсерыйных фільмаў...» (In the days of feature films...), «Тут Беларусь была» (here Belarus was), «Вы абмінаеце асенні лес...» (You go around the autumn forest...)); subject detailing as a reflection of ethnographic originality («Помню: маці заўсёды клалася спаць...» (I remember: my mother always went to bed...), «Барана» (the harrow), «Узыход сонца» (Sunrise)); the use of folklore memories and biblical motives that reflect the inner world of Belarusians, their ideas about life, spiritual values («Працягласць дня і ночы» (Length of day and night), «Спас – усяму час» (Spas is time for everything), «Заклінанне» (spell)); the author's poetic interpretation of phraseological units, proverbs, sayings, biblical scenes («Асіна» (aspen), «Балада пра гліну» (ballad about clay), «Бясмерце» (immortality)); poeticizing of traits of national character («Хата з краю» (house on the edge), «Канцэрт у сене» (concert in the hay), «Мадонны на арэлях» (Madonna on the swing)); tendentious emphasis on national, ritual, ethnocultural («Centauria», «Узору не знаю я прыгажэйшага...» (I don't know a more beautiful pattern...)) and etc.

At the same time, M. Tank's free verse preserves the specific universality and philosophical nature of the genre, providing the natural entry of Belarusian literature into the world context.

The deepest, creative assimilation and development of the traditions of M. Tank's patriotic free verse is observed in the lyrics of Ales Razanau and Vladimir Orlov [1].

**Conclusion.** The classic of Belarusian literature of the twentieth century Maxim Tank made free verse the optimal form for conveying national and cultural content. The poet became the founder of the following tradition: to combine national-cultural conceptuality with universal philosophical ideological content in free verse. The tradition of M. Tank is clearly traced in free verse of Belarusian writers of the XX – early XXI century, first of all A. Razanau and V. Orlov.

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## THEMES OF V. BRYUSOV'S SONNETS

*P.D. Lazarau*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Valery Yakovlevich Bryusov is an outstanding Russian poet. His younger contemporary, the poet Sergei Gorodetsky called Bryusov "the knight literature." By right, Valery Bryusov holds one of the leading places in the history of Russian symbolism: he was the inspiration and initiator of the first collective performance of "new" poets (collections "Russian Symbolists", 1894-1895), one of the leaders of the publishing house "Scorpion" and the magazine "Libra", which united the main forces of symbolism in the 1890s.

Sonnet (from Italian. sonetto, from sonare-to sound, to ring) is a poetic form of a poem in 14 lines, which originated in the XIII century, most likely in Sicily. Valery Yakovlevich Bryusov often turned to the sonnet form in his work. The subjects and problems of his works written in this genre are quite extensive. Purpose of the study – explore the themes of V. Ya. Bryusov's sonnets.

**Material and methods.** The research material is sonnets contained in the collection of his works "Russian Sonnet: XVIII - early XX century", compiled by Sovalina V. S. and Velikanova L. O. The main research methods are structural-typological and descriptive.

**Findings and their discussion.** The first sonnets of Bryusov appear in the collection "Juvenilia", where, according to the poet himself, there are many imitations, since, according to the author, the poet must comprehend his predecessors in order to go further. Already in the collection "Chefs d'oeuvre" there are sonnets in which Bryusov seems to travel through the centuries and countries: for example, from Babylon ("Lioness among the ruins") - Venice of the XVIII century ("Anatoly») [1].

Death seems to be V. Y. Brusov liberation from the nightmares of everyday existence (the sonnet "Virosa"). The sonnet "O clever playwright, fate, I cry "bravo") echoes Shakespeare's "Hamlet": to accept death to find out "what dreams in that mortal dream will you dream / When the veil of earthly feeling is removed?", to praise "the beauty of unexpected defeats" to "find out how the fifth act will unravel in the fourth". The traditional theme of the poet and poetry is raised by V. Bryusov in "Sonnet about the Poet". Bryusovsky poet is lonely, he tries to comprehend the truth, but he is waiting for a special fate. The spirit of the poet is compared to the power of fire, with a flame that hits the "cold

firmament". Asserting: "Although no one would have known or heard about me, / I know, I am a poet!" - Bryusov continues the idea of A. S. Pushkin that the poet is "his own supreme court". Reflecting on the appointment of the poet, Bryusov speaks with undisguised sadness about loneliness [1].

The image of the abyss that appears in this sonnet is symbolic: the abyss is the abyss, the abyss, the search for truth, the work of the creator. But the abyss that calls the poet "the voice of dreams" separates him from other people. Another criterion for evaluating the poet in Bryusov is the novelty of his poetry. The poet must win back from the world at least one corner untouched by consciousness "to desire, to seek, to strive for heights!" ("Sonnet" "Death").

The theme of loneliness is present in such sonnets of Bryusov as "Sonnet in the manner of Petrarch", "At the station". So, in the "Sonnet in the manner of Petrarch" the hero has renounced all human feelings, does not believe in anything and is therefore lonely and unhappy. "Sonnet at the half-stop" is dedicated to the theme "loneliness in the crowd": "Only a shadow stands alone at the half-stop" ... V. Ya. Bryusov dedicated many of his sonnets to poets, his fellow writers: "M. A. Kuzmin. Acrostic", "K. D. Balmont", "Igor Severyanin", "Sonnet dedicated to Buturlin", "To the portrait of M. Yu. Lermontov", "To the portrait of Balmont", "Jurgis Baltrushaitis", "To all tender souls and hearts, lovers...". Attention to all these poets, participation and respect for them-these are the common motives of these sonnets.

There are also such themes in Bryusov's sonnets as: memories of the past ("Shadows of the Past"). It echoes the theme of past love ("Premonition", "Do not lie, dream..."), the theme of bad dreams and, as a result, vague pity "unknown about whom" ("In the den"), the theme of human fall ("Rejection"), the theme of rampant natural elements, due to its – melancholy, depression ("sonnet in the spirit of the XIV century"), the theme of the purpose of creativity ("the Artist you are and also you're a surgeon!"), the theme of mysticism, the particular person ("the sonnet in the spirit of Petrarch, 1912", the theme of war ("To the memory of one sunset"), the subject of the reproof of man, not noticing the beauty of nature, and rulers shed the blood of his subjects ("Dress spring"), the theme of relations of Russia and Poland ("Poland!"), the theme of the authority of the artist (Requiem to the death of A. N. Skryabin, "Maxim Gorky in July of 1917"), the theme of death and the related subject of revolution and Civil war ("Memento mori", "Rebellion"). The theme of the relationship between a man and a woman is revealed in a peculiar way in the wreath of sonnets "Fatal Poison", where Bryusov's "Don Juan's list" is presented in verse form.

**Conclusion.** Of course, thematically, V. Bryusov's sonnets are mostly reflections on "eternal themes": about beauty, about nature, about death, about the eternal mysteries of human existence. Symbolism highlighted the painful point of culture of the early twentieth century-a paralyzed human consciousness. Dead, frozen life also projects a dead civilization, turning life into a ghostly existence. There is no creativity, no truth, everything is plunged

into "impenetrable darkness". The era that created chaos put man before a tragic existential choice: life – death [1].

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## PARAMETRIC ADJECTIVES: RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

*A.P. Lukashenko*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

A person perceives and evaluates the world in spatial categories. In the field of cognitive linguistics, researchers treat the category of space as the main category of human existence. Through the person's perceptual activity, this person perceives objects of the surrounding world simultaneously with their external properties, dimensions, and, above all, quantitative physical parameters. The relevance of studying parametric adjectives as the basic phenomena of world perception allows us to discover the mechanisms of human cognitive activity.

The purpose of this article is to determine the main approaches to the study of parametric adjectives as language units that convey the result of human cognitive activity.

**Material and methods.** The article uses theoretical and empirical studies of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of cognitive science, in particular the work of M. Bierwisch, G. Clark, A. Greimas, J. Lyons, R. Dirven, J. Taylor, E. V. Rakhilina, M. S. Achaeva, P. N. Tsikoreva, Y. S. Puzanova, M. P. Bulgakova, and T. P. Bahun.

Fundamental to the undertaken research is the method of theoretical analysis and the method of descriptive analysis. Furthermore the method of descriptive analysis is subdivided into the methods of interpretation, comparison and generalization of linguistic and scientific facts.

**Findings and their discussion.** The semantic structure of parametric adjectives (PA), their properties and features of functioning have always attracted the attention of scientists. This is probably due to the fact that PA have complex semantics and verbalize humans' ideas about the size and parameters of objects.

The first scientists in the field of PA's, as for example M. Bierwisch, G. Clark and A. Greimas, started their studies in the 60's of the last century. A few decades later, Russian and Belarusian linguists turned their attention to the category of parametric adjectives. These studies can be found by scientists like E. V. Rakhilina, P. N. Tsikoreva, M. S. Achaeva, Y. S. Puzanova, M. P. Bulgakova, T. P. Bahun, etc.

A. Greymas studied the elements of the meaning of PA, “semes”, which construct the lexemes of the French language. For example, the semantics of the adjectives *haut* ‘high’ and *bas* ‘low’, as noted by the scientist, contain the seme of space, extension and verticality, and in the adjectives *longue* ‘long’ and *court* ‘short’ the seme of perspective is actualized [2, p. 134].

M. Bierwisch proposed the use of the term “semantic marker”. Semantic markers define simple elements of semantics that represent “deeply rooted characteristic properties of the human body and the perceptual apparatus and properties that determine the ways of human awareness of the world” [1, p. 1-36]. M. Bierwisch argued that semantic markers are universal structural elements of language, but at the same time, not all markers are included in the structure of any language. These semantic markers not only form parametric adjectives, but also act as structural elements of the semantics of nouns with which these adjectives are combined. If components of semantic are found in both names, they can be combined.

Based on the significant contribution of M. Bierwisch, the British linguist J. Lyons continued the study of the semantics of PA.

J. Lyons addressed his work to the structural description of the semantics of English PA’s. He took the spatial position of the called object, the detection limit values, the trend of semantic, etc. into account.

A different approach to the study of parametric adjectives in the field of psycholinguistics is found in G. Clark’s work. The scientist didn’t consider it as necessary to use semantic markers. For the main component in the semantics of adjectives, Clark defined the so-called reference point, which later linguists began to call “the norm”. G. Clark argued that “the standard is a relative concept, and can be interpreted in different ways” [2, p. 27-63]. The linguist emphasized that the semantics of adjectives is inextricably linked with the cognitive apparatus of a person.

The studies by R. Dirven and J. Taylor follow Clarke’s approach. They studied parametric adjectives based on the cognitive theory of language and cognition.

In the work “Cognitive analysis of subject names: semantics and compatibility” E. V. Rakhilina gives a classification of objects described by parametric adjectives according to their functions. The linguist points out that the PA in the Russian language come into contact with nouns according to certain rules: “the consistency in semantics is provided not by the action of logical rules and relations invented by people to describe the external world, but by the anthropocentric orientation of the language mechanism as a completely independent system based on its own laws and rules” [4, p. 244].

M. S. Achieva studies the semantic structure of correlative pairs of “wide” and “narrow” on the example of Russian and English languages. In the course of

her research, the linguist found out that the semantics of a parametric trait can change and depending on the compatibility the English adjective “wide” actualizes different components of the meaning. Because of this, the interlanguage equivalents of the expressions “*wide difference*” and “*this is wide of the truth*” can be in the Russian language *огромная* (literally: *широкая*) *разница*, and *это далеко от истины*.

P. N. Tsikoeva considers the semantics of the size in the Norwegian language. In her dissertation she notes that usual adjectives describe certain parameters of objects. Compared to these usual adjectives PA’s indicate the total size of objects (large, small, etc.) and can be combined more freely. In other words they can describe objects with different spatial positions, having different shapes, and even “formless” objects [5, p. 144].

In the article “Parametric adjectives of the Russian language: a study of ontogenesis based on the data of spontaneous speech”, Y. S. Puzanova interpreted PA’s as units of an individual language system, the development and generation of which requires a high level of cognitive development from the child as a result of subject activity.

M. P. Bulgakova and T. P. Bahun investigate the parametric features of objects observed (dimensional-quantitative PA) and unobservable by the senses (experimental). At the same time, they distinguish exponential PA’s and act as intensifiers, i.e., they acquire evaluative values and serve as the basis for the emergence of semantic derivatives with primary and secondary values.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the study of the linguistic status of PA by foreign and domestic linguists begins in the 60s of the XX century and continues to the present day, capturing new areas of knowledge about a person, for example, psycholinguistics and cognitology, which contributes to the deepening of knowledge about human cognitive activity.

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## THE ART OF LOVING AS INTERPRETED BY E. FROMM

*M.K. Paulavets*

*Research supervisor: O.M. Rastouskaya, PhD  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The theme of love is one of the most significant for many people. For centuries and now, artists, writers, and philosophers have dedicated their works to love. Their main purpose is still to describe love experiences, to explore the essence of love, its causes and motives, ways of manifestation and influence on a person. Among the most famous works in this field is the work of the philosopher E. Fromm "The Art of loving». The following text is devoted to the corresponding book, the purpose of which is to review and analyze the main provisions of the author regarding the phenomenon of love.

**Materials and methods.** The material for this work was the study of E. Fromm, the object of which was love in its various forms and manifestations. In the preparation of the text presented below, the methods of analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, and comparison were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** Love is a feeling that seems so simple and natural that people are absolutely sure that it does not require any effort from them. But E. Fromm believes otherwise. In his book, he considers love not as something given to a person at birth, but as a process that must be constantly worked on. This is a very unusual approach to such a familiar feeling, but nevertheless in his book he fully proves his point.

In the work "The Art of Loving", the philosopher presents love as an art that requires practice, knowledge and effort, and also – for success-the presence of personal maturity.

E. Fromm alludes to the love inherent in people of modern cultures, and states: most people believe that we "fall into love", but "mature love" is a union provided that we preserve our integrity and individuality.

In popular cultural belief being lovable means an admixture between being popular and having sex appeal. But the philosopher says that in order to be loved, you must first learn to love yourself and others. Love requires a mastery of theory and then mastery of practice it takes much work and resultantly, many failures. It requires respect for your loved one, loyalty, discipline in your feelings and their preservation and manifestation.

According to E. Fromm : 'the ultimate goal of love is to overcome man's separateness from the rest of the world as `the deepest need of man, then, is the need to overcome his separateness, to leave the prison of his aloneness [1, p.18]. Along with connecting with the world through work, play, and social rules, a person needs to achieve interpersonal union, merging with another person in love. The ability to love helps you move beyond your loneliness.

According to E. Fromm, the true function of love must be separated from the object, since a person is not a thing, as "things" are seen in the Western world, where love is treated the same as goods in the market, which involves buying at the best available option, and then updating when the time comes.

People who fall in love, and take this feeling for love, gradually begin to get tired of the person and look for a replacement that will make them stay in love. About this, E. Fromm says: "This type of love is by its very nature short-lived»[1, p. 91]. The thinker believes that love is primarily an activity, not a passive affect, and in love the main thing is to give, not to receive.

E. Fromm in his book writes about different types of love: maternal and paternal, brotherly, love of God, erotic. The author interprets the latter as the most deceptive form of love and exceptional in the sense that in it one person can completely and intensely merge with another person. For E. Fromm, love erotic love is a phenomenon of a wider spectrum than just an expression of the sexual instinct. It is presented as a conscious experience, the basis for unity and happiness in sexual relations, but not vice versa [2, p. 8].

A mother's love is regarded by the philosopher as unconditional love, whereas a father's love presupposes conditions and must be earned. Maternal love is considered by the author to be the highest kind of love. Here, the art of loving is to love not only an infant who is completely dependent on the mother, but a growing child. The mother must want and support the separation of the child, and this is really difficult.

Brotherly love is characterized by the fact that it is given to all mankind. But before you can love others, you must learn to love yourself with conscious love. E. Fromm believes that the love of your own Self is directly related to the love of any other being. It is different from egoism, which involves focusing only on oneself and for oneself, and in fact is a compensation for self-satisfaction, complexes and fears. The author believes that in fact the egoist hates himself. And many people behave in this way, they become more and more alienated from themselves, from their neighbors and from nature.

E. Fromm in his book also writes about the love of God. It is based on the need for unity and belonging. The author understands the love of God as the self-development of the individual, the search for oneself, the passage of the path from unconditional love to conscious choice. He does not support blind idolatry. E. Fromm defines the love of God in Western culture as a thought process that distinguishes Christianity from other religions.

It is important to note that when an author writes about faith, he does not mean so much religious faith as faith in the broadest sense of the word. At the same time, the philosopher notes that every practice, in particular the practice of love in its various forms, requires faith. But this faith is not a blind submission to authority, but a conscious and active faith, in its broadest sense (beyond the boundaries of individual religions).



**Conclusion.** Having considered the main propositions about love put forward by E. Fromm in his book "The Art of Loving", it is worth noting that love is one of the ways a person learns about himself. It's not just the feeling of two people being attached to each other. This is mutual assistance and mutual assistance, unity of souls and minds, admiration and happiness. Truly sincere love can completely change a person for the better, enrich his inner world. Therefore, it is important to appreciate love in all its manifestations, because it is the best that a person can experience. The prerequisites for maintaining love are: the ability to love one's neighbor, true humility, courage, faith and discipline, care and responsibility, respect and knowledge. In order to love someone worthily, we must learn to love ourselves: if we do not love ourselves with a mature and responsible love, then we are completely unable to love anyone else, and this thesis of the philosopher can be quite accepted.

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## ESTABLISHING THE FACTUAL NATURE OF A SLANDEROUS SPEECH UTTERANCE

*M.K. Paulavets*

*Research supervisor: A.A. Lavitski, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Unable to solve a number of non-specific problems, legal science has come to the need to form a new interdisciplinary direction – legal linguistics, one of the sub-branches of which – linguistic expert science, is focused on the preparation of linguistic and legal conclusions concerning the issues of committing crimes verbally or using various semiotic signs. This also applies to libel as a separate type of offense. In this article, *we aim to determine the criteria for establishing factual accuracy when identifying a speech utterance as slanderous.*

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was the articles of the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Administrative Offenses (article 9.2), the Criminal Code (article 188) and the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus. The theoretical basis of the study were the works of A.N. Baranova, K.I. Brineva, M.A. Osadchy and others. The methodological basis for working with the actual material was compiled by the methods of parametric modeling and pragmalinguistic analysis.

**Findings and their discussion.** The articles of the legal codes mentioned in the previous section define slander *as the spread of deliberately false*

*fabrications that disgrace another person.* Using the parameterization method, this interpretation allows us to identify several linguistic criteria that identify a speech utterance as slander: It is 1) its factual nature, 2) intention, 3) targeting and 4) accessibility to third parties, as well as 5) the presence of indications of the object to which the content of the communication act relates. In addition, it should be noted that often, as part of the preparation of a linguistic legal opinion, the expert is instructed to establish whether 6) the content of the text or its individual parts has elements of a defamatory nature. Another criterion – 7) the inconsistency of the information presented in the speech message with reality, is established in the course of the trial [1, p. 197]. Thus, it is obvious that the issue of identifying slander is quite complex, as a result of which the Belarusian courts cannot be considered burdened with such proceedings until now.

In this study, we will focus on the criterion of factuality, which is of primary importance for linguistic expertology. The factual nature of a communicative statement is understood as its declarative (representative) nature. In other words, expertology acts as an opposition to the concept of *opinion*. Thus, in the clarification of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Belarus "On the practice of consideration by courts of civil cases on the protection of honor, dignity and business reputation" dated 23.12.1999, we find that information discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of a citizen or the business reputation of a legal entity is subject to study. This approach pushes the defense to present the contested speech act as an expression of opinion, which is not the subject of legal proceedings. Of course, the fact that the subjective opinion of the addressee is reflected in the verbal act under consideration is not accepted by the court on faith and must be proved. Until now, legal authorities do not often turn to specialists in the field of linguistic expertise, despite the obvious fact that it is impossible to determine whether a statement expresses an opinion or is a fact of dissemination of information without the use of special knowledge and skills in each specific case. The complexity of this issue is also determined by the fact that in linguistic expert science there is still no single approach and universal methodology that makes it possible to differentiate *information* and *opinion*. Most scientists (N.D. Golev, M.A. Osadchy) note that in forensic practice, there are two parameters for differentiation of the above concepts: a) formal-semantic and b) communicative. According to the first method, special markers indicate the presence of elements of expression of opinion in the search phrase (for example, *I think, in my opinion, we believe, etc.*). However, it is obvious that despite the simplicity of this approach, it cannot be called universal. For example, consider the phrase *I think that such a crook and business is dishonest*. Does the presence of a marker word allow me to identify this statement as an expression of opinion? Of course, not, since we are actually talking about two events here: 1) the subject is a crook and 2) conducts business dishonestly. In this case the marker *I think* refers only to the second position, that is, the first should be defined as an indication of the fact or dissemination of information.

The second approach is based on the assessment of the perception of the communicative message of the statement. This is quite difficult in the research aspect, since in order to determine the final goal of a speech act, it is necessary to evaluate it by a number of additional parameters: stylistic coloring (irony, joke, rudeness, etc.), non-verbal accompaniment (facial expressions, gestures, etc.), intonation accompaniment, the presence of a communicative stimulus, etc. However, with such a consideration of the statement, there is a high probability of subjectivization of its linguistic and legal assessment by an expert, because the perception of the text is deeply individual. It should also be understood that the addressee can use various communicative tactics: manipulation, aggression, warning, which determines the nature of his speech behavior.

We believe that what was mentioned above suggests that both methods are imperfect and do not fully comply with the principles of legal practice, where objectivity, accuracy and impartiality are the main ones. In this regard, we believe that the most optimal is the pragmatic parameter, which is not so often used in the practice of preparing linguistic and legal opinions. The essence of this approach is to conduct a pragmalinguistic assessment of the illocutionary component of the utterance, that is, the communicative goal of the speaker. The basic types of illocutionary acts were developed within the framework of the theory of speech acts and supplemented by the pragmalinguistic direction of linguistics (constative, representative, performative, declarative, etc.). The undoubted advantage of this approach is the presence of a proven method for identifying the type of illocutionary act.

**Conclusion.** To sum it up, we should note that modern linguistic expertology has accumulated quite a lot of experience in conducting applied research. However, experience has shown many theoretical issues in this area of the legal linguistic direction seem to be not fully resolved. In the domestic linguistic and legal field, this concerns, above all, the issues of the lack of methods for preparing expert opinions. The parametric approach is considered to be advanced in this respect, but its use requires a detailed description, justification and testing. This technique allows identifying slander by seven criteria. One of the most important is the factual criterion, the purpose of which is to establish the presence in the statement of the fact of the message of information, and not the expression of opinion. For this purpose, it is customary to use variable approaches in expert activity, but they are not universal. The most logical is the use of the method of linguopragmatic evaluation of the illocutionary function of speech utterance.

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## THE NAME MAXIM IN THE SOCIOSPHERE OF VITEBSK REGION

M.M. Prischepa

Research supervisor: T.V. Skrebneva, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk State P.M. Masherov University  
Vitebsk, Belarus

A personal name is an integral part of any person. The naming process is largely determined by extralinguistic factors: cultural, historical, religious ones. The relevance of the study is associated with the need to understand the specifics of the functioning of a name in the region and its perception by native speakers.

The purpose of the work is to establish the features of using the personal name Maxim in the socio-cultural space of Vitebsk region.

**Material and methods.** The material for the study was the statistical data presented in the monograph by A.M. Mezenko, T.V. Skrebneva [1], telephone directory of Vitebsk residents [2], dictionary entries from onomastic lexicography, as well as the electronic encyclopedia [evitebsk.com](http://evitebsk.com).

**Findings and their discussion.** The name *Maximus* probably stemmed from the Greek *Maximos*, which goes back to the Latin word *maximus* - 'the greatest' [3, p. 151]. According to A.K. Ustinovich, this name has been known in Belarus since 1528 [3, p. 131] and has the following derivatives: Maksimka, Maksimchik, Maksimuk, Maksimchuk, Maksuy, Maksul, Sima, Maks, and also serves as the basis for the formation of the corresponding paired female rare naming - Maksima.

As it is known, the personal name or the nickname of the head of the family / clan was often the producing basis for patronymic surnames. From the full and different qualitative forms of the name *Maxim*, the following surnames of the Viteblians are formed: *Maksimenko*, *Maksimenkov*, *Maksimenya*, *Maksimov*, *Maksimovich*, *Maksimovsky*, *Maksimuk*, *Maksimushkin*, *Maksimtsev*, *Maksimtsov*, *Maksimchenko*, *Maksimchuk* and many others.

The analyzed anthroponym is used in both Slavic and European languages: English, German - *Maxim*; Bulgarian - *Maxim*, *Max*, *Maximko*, *Maximcho*; Hungarian, Slovak - *Maxim*; Spanish - *Maximo*, Italian - *Massimo*, Lithuanian - *Maksimas*, *Maksas*; Polish - *Maksym*; Slovenian - *Maksim*, *Maks*; French - *Maxime*.

The religious semantic component in the name is associated with the saints who had it. According to the church calendar, St. Maxim's days are celebrated **18** times a year: January 16, 18, 21; February 6, 19; April 10, 28, 30; May 14, June 30; August 11, 13; September 5; October 9, 28; November 11, 22; December 6. The most famous heavenly patron of Maxims is *Maximus the Confessor* - a Christian monk, theologian and philosopher, known for his relentless struggle against heresy. The Russian Orthodox Church commemorates him on August 13. Maximus the Confessor is glorified as a saint and confessor

in Orthodoxy, as well as a saint in Catholicism. The martyrs Maximus of Adrianople and Maximus of Rome, the Monk Maximus the Greek, Patriarch Maximus of Constantinople are also venerated by the Christian Church.

In the folk calendar, 2 geotonyms are used *Maxim's days*, they are assigned to different dates. On February 3, the memory of Maxim the Greek, a religious publicist and translator, popularly called Maxim the Comforter, is honored. He was prayed to for intercession for widows and orphans, for the welfare of families. On this day, people tried to predict the weather and harvest: a clear sky and a clear dawn predicted frost and a bad harvest, and if the moon shone through the clouds at night, it was believed that a good crop was expected. May 11 is also known as Maxim's day, and also as Maxim and Yevsey, Maxim-Berezosok. The martyr Maxim, who suffered for Christ in 286, was associated in the national calendar with birch sap, the collection of which began on May 11.

The anthroponym Maxim is used in the composition of rhymed proverbs and sayings: Maxim with everything, and a knapsack with him; with all Maxim, and Aksinya with him; with everything Maxim, and with a keel, and with a hump; Maxim was basking among aspens and others.

As the analysis of onomastic literature has shown, the researched onym is widespread in many countries: in Russia, Ukraine, Germany, France, Italy and Spain. In XIX - early XX century it was often used in naming, then there was a period of decline in its popularity. Nowadays, it is again frequently-used.

According to the press service of the registry offices in Moscow, the name Maxim in 2017–2019 finishes the three most popular personal male names [<https://www.mos.ru/zags/>].

Meanwhile, the analyzed name was not always so widespread. In their book “On Russian Names” A.V. Suslova and A.V. Superanskaya [4] provide statistical data on the most popular personal names of 4 generations of residents of Leningrad. In the 40s-60s, not a single Maxim was recorded among 1000 inhabitants of Leningrad over 35 years old. Since the 70s of XX century, there is an increase in the use of this onym. At the end of the 80s 35 out of 1000 newborns were already called Maxims. This circumstance made it possible to classify the name Maxim as an anthroponymic unit that was widespread (from 2 to 5% per 1000 newborns), but not massively widespread (over 5% per 1000 newborns).

In Vitebsk region at the end of the twentieth century the name Maxim was of high frequency both in the city and in the countryside. In the 40s-70s in Vitebsk it was used sporadically, and in 1984 and 1994 it already closed the top ten most popular personal names of Vitebsk. in 1954 taken as research period, the hypocoristic form of Max was recorded as the passport name. In Vitebsk region, this anthroponym also became popular in the 80s-90s. of the XX century. In the XXI century, its frequency has increased even more. According to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Belarus, in the ranking of popular names in 2018 and 2020 the anthroponym Maxim was among the top five, and in 2019 even took first place [5].

According to the Civil Registry Office of Mozyr Executive Committee, the most widely used male name in 2018 was Maxim [6]. In Baranovichy, the name Maxim in 2017 occupied the 2nd rank position [7]. All the above mentioned facts demonstrate that the anthroponym is currently at the peak of its popularity.

The encyclopedic information given in the semantics of the personal name Maxim is rich and varied. In Belarus, the name corresponds to the names of precedential personalities: Maksim Mirny, Olympic tennis champion (2012); Maxim Luzhanin (2.11.1909 – 13.10.2001) - Belarusian novelist, poet, screenwriter; Max Naumovich Shneiderman (1921-1988) - theater actor, Honored Artist of the RSFSR (born in Vitebsk); Rapeyko Maxim Osipovich (1907 – 25.02.1940) - Hero of the Soviet Union, battalion commander, participant in the Winter War in Finland (1939–1940).

Acting as an element of precedential naming, the anthroponym Maxim in Vitebsk region is directly related to the urbanonymous, viconym, ergonomic subsystems. The main thoroughfare of the part of Vitebsk known as Markovshchina and one of the longest streets in the city (6 km) commemorates Maxim Gorky. The name of the great Russian writer is also reflected in the names of the central city library in Vitebsk and the branch library No. 2 in Orsha.

There is Maxim Bogdanovich Street in Vitebsk. In Kholopenichi (a village in Minsk region) there is a secondary school named after Maxim Bogdanovich.

In 1925, the future folk poet of Belarus Maxim Tank studied in the agrotown of Svatki in Myadel district of Minsk region. Currently, the Svatkovo educational and pedagogical complex kindergarten - secondary school carries the name of the poet. In agricultural town Kolodischi, Minsk region, the name of the main street also glorifies the name of Maxim Tank. The Belarusian State Pedagogical University named after M. Tank is the leading higher educational institution of pedagogical profile in the Republic of Belarus.

At Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov in 1995-2002 by the decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus, there was established a scholarship named after Maksim Tank (from the point of view of onomastics, we qualify the onym as a chrematonym).

In Vitebsk, there is a mobile application for ordering a taxi, the name of which is transmitted in Latin letters - maxim. The service operates in 17 countries and more than 400 cities.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the onym Maxim is relevant in the sphere of spiritual culture of Belarusians, which is supported by its popularity, stability, precedency, representation in different subsystems of the onomasticon.

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## CULTURAL CODE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR

*M.S. Rubenok*

*Research supervisor: A.A. Buevich, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

One of the most important trends in the study of language was its study in the semiotic aspect. From the semiotic point of view, language is considered as a sign system, as the most important element of the vital activity of culture, and the cultural space is a set of certain cultural codes, which in modern linguistics are interpreted as: 1) secondary sign systems that use different material and formal means to encode the same content, which is generally reduced to a picture of the world, to the worldview of a given society (V. N. Teliya); 2) a system of signs (sign bodies) of the material and spiritual world that have become carriers of cultural meanings (D. B. Gudkov, M. L. Kovshova); 3) the "net" that culture throws on the surrounding world, divides it, categorizes, structures and evaluates it (V. V. Krasnykh).

The purpose of this work is to identify and describe the possibilities of correlating the concept of "culture code" and the conceptual metaphor "container".

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis of the present research consists of scientific works of scientists in the field of general and cultural nonverbal semiotics (E. M. Vereshchagin, V. G. Kostomarov, Yu. M. Lotman, Yu. S. Stepanov, U. Eco, R. O. Jakobson); linguoculturology (D. B. Gudkov, V. V. Krasnykh, V. A. Maslova, V. N. Teliya, S. M. Tolstaya); metaphor theory (J. Lakoff, M. Johnson, E. S. Kubryakova).

**Findings and their discussion.** S. M. Tolstaya was one of the first scholars who used the term "codes of culture" in Russian linguistics when analyzing Slavic rites. In the works of N. I. Tolstoy, S. M. Tolstoy, G. A. Levinton, the cultural code is defined as the symbolic realization of the archetypes of

consciousness. In this interpretation, the codes are manifested not only in language texts (that is, at the language level), but also in other cultural texts that represent the results of various forms of human behavior in social institutions, monuments of material culture. In modern linguoculturology, the term "code of culture" is defined in different ways. For example, M. L. Kovshova, D. B. Gudkov, V. N. Teliya identify cultural codes with secondary sign systems. M. V. Pimenova believes that "the code of culture is a macrosystem of characteristics of objects of the world picture united by a common categorical property"; it is also "a taxonomy of elements of the world picture, which combines natural and man-made objects (biofacts and artifacts), objects of the external and internal worlds (physical and mental phenomena)" [1, p.41].

In general, within the framework of ethnolinguistics and linguoculturology, cultural codes are considered through a systemic metaphor, in which "the system of motivating units is completely transferred to another area of reality and receives a secondary nominational function" [2].

In our study, following M. L. Kovshova, V. N. Teliya, and S. M. Tolstoy, we present culture as a space of cultural codes, and since space, according to cognitive scientists, is realized by people not through a coordinate system, but through the relations existing between objects in space, we think the most accurate definition of the cultural code is given by V. A. Maslova, who, based on the conceptual metaphor "container" by E. S. Kubryakova, understands the code as a deep cultural space, a "container" in which different linguistic entities receive different cultural meanings, filling themselves and thus forming the code [3, p. 30].

The figurative container scheme was first proposed by M. Johnson to illustrate the structuring of human experience, based on the opposition of what is INSIDE something (IN) to what is OUTSIDE or outside of something (OUT). As J. Lakoff clarifies, with the help of this scheme, consisting of a border separating the inner from the outer, the human body and our orientation in time and space are understood first of all [4, p.271]. The "container" metaphor is comprehensive – it represents not only a person as a living organism, but also the entire world in which he lives – a sphere, in turn, included in the scale of the universe, and language as a container of information about the culture and mentality of the language community. Moreover, the "container" metaphor can be seen at almost in all levels of the language: it is expressed by suffixes, prepositions, adverbs, syntactic constructions, etc.

In addition, using the conceptual metaphor of the container, you can describe any sets, groupings, associations, classes and categories, that transfer all the ideas about the material container to these abstract concepts. A conceptual metaphor of this type can be found everywhere – for the interpretation of the universe and language, man and society. For example, M. Heidegger's thesis "language is the house of being" (the house is a vivid example of a container limited by its constructive elements) has been developed



in the works of many linguists of the new millennium. In particular, Yu. S. Stepanov, noting the extreme "ontologization" of the concept of language in M. Heidegger's approach, gives his definitions of language as a "house of the spirit's being" and as a "space of thought" [5]. Thus, one of the most characteristic features of linguophilosophical reflections on language today is the appeal to the image of space, so the image of language acquires the features of the image of space in all senses – real, visible, spiritual, mental.

**In conclusion**, we note that this scheme is also applicable for cultural codes, which may include units that are not themselves signs of culture, but, being included in the mental space of the code, can become those signs. For example, a stone lying on a road is just a natural essence (first essence, according to Aristotle), but if it is moved to the grave, it becomes a sign of culture – a monument.

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## **FEATURES OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

*D.A. Shved*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

One of the main requirements of modern education standards is to focus on the development of the student's personality. At the same time, the equality of educational rights and opportunities for students is declared, including those with the peculiarities of psychophysical development.

Inclusive education assumes that every child, despite the existing physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic and other characteristics, is given the opportunity to be included in the general process of education and upbringing, which subsequently allows him to become an equal member of society, reduces the risks of his segregation and social exclusion [1], [2].

The problem of developing approaches to the implementation of the ideas of inclusive education is being dealt with by V.V. Khitryuk, S.V. Alekhina,

L.I. Akatov, D.Z. Akhmetova, A.V. Fokina, T.A. Chelnokova, K. Klemma, E. Toms and others, including when teaching foreign languages E.R. Baturina, O.V. Kiryushina, I.N.Karsanaeva, M.A. Mosina, O.A. Kise , Lipatova A.V. and etc.

The goal is to determine the main features of teaching a foreign language in an inclusive educational process.

**Material and methods.** The methodological basis of research is philosophical provisions on personality adaptation, a personality-oriented approach, a differentiated and individual approach, a competence-based approach to the content of training, and pedagogical foundations of design.

To achieve the goal set for this work, theoretical research methods were used - the study and analysis of literature of a psychological, pedagogical, educational and methodological nature on the research problem; scientific and methodological analysis of the content of programs and educational and methodological complexes in the English language, guidelines for the organization of inclusive education for children with special psychophysical development.

**Findings and their discussion.** A foreign language is objectively one of the most difficult school subjects. In the context of an inclusive educational process, teaching this academic discipline requires special attention and a well-thought-out organization of the learning process. Kiryushina O.V. emphasizes that for children with special psychophysical development, foreign language lessons in the absence of an individual approach can become an insurmountable obstacle to mastering a new means of communication [3].

The main features of organizing a foreign language lesson for children with psychophysical developmental features of various nosological groups include:

- for students with hearing impairments, it is necessary to improve the general acoustics of the office, remove sound-absorbing objects, establish constant visual contact with the teacher, use the teacher's "echo" technique, repeated repetition, actively use gestures and facial expressions, visualize all the information being studied;

- for students with visual impairments, it is necessary to use additional technical means, large print, bright colors, highlights in the text, to verbalize all the information provided as much as possible;

- children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder require a clearer and simpler lesson structure, clear and concise formulations of assignments; it is possible to introduce stop signals, change activities, ensure movement in the lesson;

- for students with autism spectrum disorders, it is necessary to observe the time and space zone, certain rituals, use limited types of exercises, visualization, take into account individual interests;

- for students with phonetic-phonemic speech disorders, it is necessary to additionally use sign language, a lot of exercises for recognizing sounds and their subsequent active articulation;

– for children with sensory alalia, new vocabulary should be systematized and worked out not in isolation, but in certain semantic groups and in context. Combine new lexical material with what has already been studied, spend a lot of time working with the morphological structure of the word;

– students with dyslexia and dysgraphia should have more time for appropriate speech activities. For them, you should prepare printed copies from the blackboard before your eyes, you need to pay attention to the structure of the text, help to highlight the semantic parts in it.

From the point of view of various aspects of teaching a foreign language and types of speech activity, one can anticipate the difficulties that most children with special psychophysical development will face. So, Baturina E.R. emphasizes that when teaching the lexical aspect of a foreign language, it is necessary to select only the most important lexically units from the active minimum, semantize them mainly with the help of visualization to fix the image in memory, pronounce it repeatedly, constantly return to previously studied lexical material, learn to recognize familiar lexical units in the text [4].

When teaching reading in a foreign language to students with special psychophysical development, the teacher must be ready to skip syllables, add unnecessary syllables, low reading speed, change letters in a word and their distorted sound during pronunciation. With these violations, it is necessary at first a long working out of the reading technique and only a gradual transition to the development of the skills of proper semantic reading of foreign language texts [3].

To teach students with psychophysical developmental disabilities listening, a careful selection of audio texts is required. Short, simple texts based on familiar lexical material and pronounced very slowly and clearly are recommended. In some cases, the main type of this work can be listening to a teacher or listening with a printout of the text in front of your eyes.

In teaching written speech, it is important to provide students with special psychophysical development with samples of statements (meaningful and formal support) and design samples. It is necessary to think over a large number of all kinds of supports for the construction of oral statements: clichés for conducting a simple dialogue, support for a short monologue statement, etc. supports. A calm atmosphere and constant overcoming of psychological and communication barriers will gradually change the situation for the better.

**Conclusion.** Thus, in the context of inclusive education for persons with special educational needs, teaching a foreign language requires special attention and a well-thought-out organization of the pedagogical process. Most students with special psychophysical development experience objective difficulties in learning a foreign language. Features of intellectual development, the presence of sensory impairments, the specifics of speech development, personality traits are factors that significantly complicate individual progress in the study of a foreign language as an academic discipline. Providing an adapted educational environment in foreign language lessons, taking into account the typical

characteristics of children of various nosological groups and their individual educational needs, allows you to create optimal conditions for their education.

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**LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES AND THE ISSUE OF STYLE  
IDENTIFICATION OF PRESS-RELEASE AND PROJECT  
DOCUMENTS ON THE EXAMPLE OF TEXTS  
OF TESLASUIT COMPANY**

*V.S. Sokolova  
Ulyanovsk State University  
Ulyanovsk, Russia*

Nowadays the problem of translation of PR texts from English into Russian is rather actual because translators do not often place the emphasis on the specificity of such a genre and intentions of authors as a rule. Taking into account that PR text gradually becomes one of the most highly-demanded texts in various spheres including the sphere of virtual inventions, translators frequently have to deal with this type of translation so they come across the requirement of equivalence and adequacy in the process of translation. Consequently they should consider linguistic peculiarities of such texts as press-releases and project documents of companies in the sphere of virtual inventions. The issue of belonging of such texts to this or that style is also arguable.

**Material and methods.** Linguostylistic analysis of a considerable amount media-texts, press-releases, texts of project documentation taken from the site of Teslasuit – the company producing virtual inventions - has been held. Some lexical and syntactic peculiarities of these texts have been discovered, the question of belonging of them to definite styles – reviewed.

**Findings and their discussion.** Above all else we should analyse linguostylistic peculiarities of project documents of Teslasuit which can confirm the fact that peculiarities of official-business and scientific styles can be combined in PR text. For the reason that project documents supply business communication, such texts are peculiar of laconism in presenting the information provided that is common with texts of official-business style and advertising texts, e.g. *«STI Center for Neurotechnologies and VR/AR is looking for opportunities for integration of VR immersion suits, created together with Belarusian colleagues, in industrial safety*

*training and rehabilitation technologies for those who have suffered stroke or neurosurgery. The project is implemented jointly by STI Center, FEFU Medical Center and Tesla suit costume designers».*

Apart from that in certain cases sentences with the meaning of necessity and instruction peculiar of official-business style are used, e.g. *«Positioning systems are a key infrastructure technology for a full immersion at the initial level, further digital transformation of any enterprise will be carried out without prejudice to its activities, as the software and hardware complex can be tested on the test site, but also the developers of complex AR/VR products that close our needs».*

One more feature present in texts of official-business style in this sphere is usage of the following lexical means: 1) clichés (in order to, whenever, because, once, while, as of, as soon as); 2) officialese (herein, described above, to provide); 3) abbreviations (AR, VR, BIM, STI, ECG).

Usage of specific terminology belonging to the sphere of economic informatics is also not insignificant, e.g. operational core, life cycle, community channel, asset package, business processes, tools, networked, digital platforms, scoring models, administrative costs, reserves, outsourcing, transparency.

In spite of the fact that PR texts are official-business documents with the elements of implied advertisement, this genre has features of scientific style [2]. General scientific lexis is used in PR as well as in texts of scientific style, e.g. data, field of application, uncertainty, value, manipulation, enhance, sum, to calculate, implementation, to define, result.

Since PR texts serve communication including the sphere of virtual communication they are peculiar of terms-neologisms in technology VR, e.g. crowdsale, digital token, smart contract, asymmetric data encryption, peer-to-peer encryption model, token creation, decentralized database, API logic, forking. Occurrence of terms and/or terms-neologisms is a linguistic feature of texts of scientific style.

It is important to note that PR texts possess operating force. Let us consider specific linguistic features that confirm this statement. PR texts are peculiar of lexical units with positive semantics: to open new opportunities, a fully transparent system, to guarantee, ambitious goal, creating income, advantage, revolutionary, overhaul, one of the largest deals, redefine, reimagine, many years of experience, to build a global community.

Besides symbolic PR units are used in such texts. Usage of symbols implies non-natural memorability of PR idea of the project. Such word combinations as *one-stop solution*, *peer-to-peer* and *blockchain* are symbolic lexical units in the text. The expression *one-stop solution* is used only as PR symbol: *One of these challenges is the absence of a one-stop-solution that would bring the existing services together into a single user-friendly 'VRsystem'.* However to name the project in technical sections of the text neutral units *platform* or *exchange* can be introduced: *This platform comprises an exchange, rankings, merchant tools, a marketplace and a venue for social networking, but of course is not limited to these functions only.*

It is of importance that only because of the presence of symbolic units a brand, project or product remains memorable popularizing it that way.

What concerns syntactic peculiarities of the text the major part of project documents consists of simple reasonably extended sentences including not more than 17-20 words, e.g. *One of the frequent management decisions that comes before the head of an organization, department or project is to produce a product internally or outsource it to a third party firm.*

The part of the text, particularly relevant to technical specificity of VR/AR and functioning of the product, consists of long sentences: *A virtual enterprise or member of a VO in such a network can be characterized as follows: it is a narrowly directed small or medium enterprise or a single professional who provides part of or gives away all of his or her infrastructure to ensure the process of creating value for the end user within the framework of product or service production.* This is due to the fact that target audience of the text can be ranked from an average recipient to readers-specialists in the sphere of VR.

**Conclusion.** For purpose of analysis it was identified that such PR texts are characterized by mixture of scientific and official-business styles, advertising elements, such lexical units as terms-neologisms, long-present terms, abbreviations, shortenings, creolized elements, clichés, officialese, general scientific lexis, lexical units with positive semantics, lexical PR symbols, names of companies, surnames, names and slogans. Undoubtedly it is important to take into account correct translation and preservation of the elements mentioned.

## **PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH MEANING OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A PERSON IN RUSSIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES AT THE BEGINNING OF XX AND XXI CENTURIES**

*N.O. Viazhevich*

*Research supervisor: A.A. Lavitski, PhD in Philology sciences*

*Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"*

*Vitebsk, Belarus*

Phraseology appears to be a reflection and instrument of embodiment of culture uniqueness, nation's outlook, its disposition, appreciation of other cultures and ethnoses and themselves as well. Research of language's phraseological structure, composition and semantics of phraseology represents the way of mentality cognition of one or another nation, its psychology, trajectory of its historical, spiritual and social development and mythological outlook through reconstruction of its philosophical system. There's important fact that phraseology in modern linguistics is accepted to be the most archaic layer of language's lexical composition. One of aspects that proves it is phraseologies's static state. However, our observations shows that such statements are partly groundless. For verification of that hypothesis we need to appeal to the research of lexicographical sources of phraseology's fixation, so that determined *the aim of that research – to reveal the dynamics of quantitative*

*changes of phraseological lexicon in the Russian-English dictionaries in the beginnings of XX and XXI centuries.*

**Material and methods.** Phraseological units with meaning of personal description of a man that were selected using method of dense selection from the following dictionaries appears to be an actual material of the research. These dictionaries are: «Full Russian-English dictionary» composed by A.Alexandrov (1929) and «New Russian-English dictionary» (composer V.K. Muller, 2008). The general count of analysed vocabulary articles is 122. Besides, methodological base of research activity was composed using methods of comparative and body analysis.

**Results and its discussion.** Quantitative analyse of practical material's body evidences that both of dictionaries' representativeness of considered group of phraseological units is approximately equal: 60 units in A. Alexandrov's «Full Russian-English dictionary» and 62 units in V.K. Muller's «New Russian-English dictionary». The qualitative analyse of selected phraseological units allowed to divide picked idioms on two main groups:

*-Phraseological units, represented in both dictionaries*

*-Phraseological units, represented in one of these dictionaries.*

*Following pairs of idioms can be ascribed to the first group:*

*Волос долог, да ум короток – long hair and short wit;*

*У бабы волос долог, да ум короток – a woman's hair is long, but her wit is short;*

*Старого воробья на мякине не проведёшь – an old bird is not caught with chaff;*

*Старого воробья на мякине не обманеешь – there is no catching old birds with chaff;*

*У него горячая голова – he is hot-headed;*

*У него горячая голова – he is hot-headed.*

This idiom group is represented in a body of tactical material with 40 pairs of phraseological units which composed 66% from the general count of analysed examples.

Idioms that were represented only in one from analysed consultative editions and that were absent in another were referred to the group of phraseological units, that didn't agree in considered dictionaries. The following phraseological units from considered group can act as examples:

a.) in A. Alexandrov's «Full Russian-English dictionary» the following idioms are absent:

*Ангел во плоти – an absolute angel;*

*Стреляный воробей – old bird (stager);*

*Гадкий утенок – ugly duckling;*

*Старая гвардия – the old guard;*

*Добрый гений – good genius;*

*Он не робкого десятка – he is no coward;*

*Длинный язык – long tongue;*

*Маг и волшебник – wonder;*  
*Продувная бестия – rogue;*  
*Ранняя птичка – early bird;*  
*Собака на сене – dog in the manger;*  
*Сидит как сыч – he is like an owl in an ivy-bush, he looks gloomy.*  
*22 units were attributed to this group.*

b.) following idioms are presented in A. Alexandrov's «Full Russian-English dictionary», but absent in V.K. Muller's «New Russian-English dictionary»:

*Блудлив как кошка, труслив как заяц – thievish as a cat and timid as a hare;*

*Ему сам черт не брат – he will set the devil at defiance;*

*Мягкий человек – a mild man;*

*Мягко стелет, да жестко спать – sweet as honey and bitter as gall, honey tongue, heart of gall;*

*Он с душком – he is freakish;*

*Это золотой человек – worth his weight in gold;*

*Гром не грянет, мужик не перекрестится – without a warning a peasant will not be careful;*

*Кривая душа – a person without conscience.*

*This group of phraseological units is presented with 20 examples*

The group of phraseological units, that didn't concur in analysed pair of dictionaries consists of 42 idioms, that composed 34% from general count of analysed examples.

In quantitative relation representativeness of selected as a result of comparative analysis of Russian-English dictionaries in the beginning of XX and XXI centuries of groups of phraseological units with characteristics of a man can be presented as a following table. (Table)

**Table. – Representativeness of PU with the meaning of characteristics of a man in dictionaries**

Group	Count.	%
phraseological units, presented in both of dictionaries	80	66%
phraseological units presented only in one of dictionaries, including:	42	34%
- Only in V.K. Muller's «New Russian-English dictionary»	22	
Only in A. Alexandrov's «Full Russian-English dictionary»	20	

**Conclusion.** Thus, quantitative analysis of representativeness of phraseological units that represent personal characteristics of a man in Russian-English dictionaries in the beginning of XX and XXI centuries evidences about relative stableness of phraseological structure of lexicon. Quantitative data shows that during century approximately 1/3 of phraseological units have disappeared from active paremiological fund of language and displayed examples shows us some movements in their lexical structure.



## LE NIHILISME JURIDIQUE DES PEUPLES SLAVES: UN ASPECT LINGUOCULTUROLOGIQUE

M. Villem

Conseiller scientifique: A.A. Lavitsky, PhD aux sciences philologiques  
l'Université internationale "MITSO"

Vitebsk, Belarus

La catégorie du droit est l'un des concepts fondamentaux et est cultivée comme base de l'être, fondement de tout système scientifique, activité humaine. Il est évident que c'était la loi, en tant que force régulant certains rapports sociaux, qui était la force organisationnelle de la société. Ce fait détermine notre intérêt scientifique pour la question de la perception cognitive du droit et prédétermine le but de l'étude – révéler les caractéristiques linguoculturelles de l'attitude des peuples slaves à l'égard du concept de loi.

**Matériel et méthodes.** Le matériel de la recherche était les proverbes slaves et les dictons concernant les idées mentales sur la loi. La méthodologie du travail scientifique a été faite par une méthode comparative et une analyse linguoculturelle.

**Résultats et discussion.** Dans la philosophie chrétienne, il y a une loi - la loi de Dieu, incarnée dans sa volonté. La loi est la parole de Dieu, universelle et adressée à chaque personne [1, p. 86]. En ce sens, la nature métaphorique du concept de «loi de la nature» est évidemment prouvable: pour un athée, ce ne sont que les lois du monde réel, pour un croyant, c'est la Providence du Créateur. Poète et prose V.A. Soloukhin a souligné très subtilement à cet égard que s'il y a une loi, alors il faut aussi chercher un législateur. Selon Thomas d'Aquin, les «naturelles leges» sont des tendances à tendre vers un but précis, fixé par Dieu dans les choses. Autrement dit, la loi, même si elle est incarnée dans le matériel, s'adresse aux relations humaines immatérielles, au principe spirituel de la personne. C'est pourquoi la philosophie chrétienne considère la loi non comme une connexion nécessaire entre les phénomènes du monde matériel, mais comme une manifestation de la volonté divine [2, p. 134]. Ainsi, la base de la compréhension de la loi par les peuples chrétiens est basée sur les principes de l'Église de la règle de la loi de Dieu et sur la nature secondaire des règles séculières.

Certains courants du christianisme ont cependant reproché les cas de violation de ce dernier, puisque, selon la compréhension des prédicateurs, ils étaient aussi donnés de Dieu. Ainsi, dans les pays d'Europe occidentale, une image mentale légèrement différente du droit s'est développée [3, p. 287], reflétée dans la question linguistique. Comparons l'ordre allemand c'est l'ordre, le latin Où la loi est accomplie, il y a la justice, la volonté italienne du monarque est la plus haute loi, le finnois où la loi est impuissante, il y a un chagrin tout-puissant et le biélorusse bulgare Seule la conscience est une vraie loi, Tchèque Par la loi, vivre, c'est condamner la conscience. Le fondement parémiologique des langues non chrétiennes indique également l'état de droit: s'il y a une loi, vous pouvez faire face à l'hérésie, si vous avez raison, vous pouvez battre le maître (chinois),

sans la loi, il n'y a pas de khan (Mongol), Sans la loi, il n'y a pas de loi dans la tête et dans l'âme (indienne).

En toute honnêteté, il convient de noter que les connotations négatives de la loi se sont également ancrées dans la compréhension de divers peuples (qui a la loi - qui offense (les Français), la Loi pour ceux qui les écrivent (les Brésiliens), la loi est de devenir esclave (Turcs), la Loi de la vie non mesurable (Hongrois)), ainsi que les populations à la suprématie des traditions et coutumes, des convictions internes (La coutume est plus forte que la loi (Italiens), la coutume fait la loi (Espagnols), Loi de la sagesse populaire (Polonais), Juge - si consciencieusement (les Russes), Comme l'âme l'exige, le juge décide (Biélorusses), La coutume éloignée est la même que la loi (Suédois), La coutume régit la loi (Anglais)).

Les proverbes et dictons affectant l'attitude envers la loi, la juste interaction dans la société sont présentés assez systématiquement, mais, malheureusement, ils ne sont pas profondément compris d'un point de vue mental et sémantique, dans les éditions "Proverbes et dictons juridiques du peuple russe" de I.I. Illustrova, "Proverbes et dictons juridiques des peuples du monde" G.P. Luparev. Bien que ce dernier note que l'évaluation de la compréhension de la société des relations juridiques a un plan d'application pratique: «La recherche de formes et de méthodes plus efficaces de régulation juridique des relations sociales nécessite l'étude de l'héritage spirituel de tout pays, traditions séculaires et les coutumes qui sous-tendent le droit coutumier et la conscience juridique quotidienne des peuples »[4, p. 37]. Dans ce cas, les parémies sont une assez bonne source qui permet d'appréhender profondément le modèle national d'attitudes à l'égard d'un phénomène particulier – ce que M. Gorky a appelé «la plénitude instructive de la pensée des masses» [5, p. 230]. Même V.I. Dahl, dans la préface de son recueil de Proverbes du peuple russe, notait: «Ce qui n'atteignait pas les gens, ne concernait pas leur vie et leur être, ne bougeait ni leur esprit ni leur cœur, et cela n'est pas dans les proverbes; ce qui est enchevêtré de bien ou d'élan dans sa vie, vous le trouverez dans les proverbes »[6, p. 17].

Malgré le fait que presque tous les peuples du monde dans leurs proverbes et dictons caractérisent la sphère juridique de deux manières (à la fois positivement et négativement), la domination d'une attitude plus négative à l'égard du droit est enregistrée dans la langue russe, comme en témoigne non uniquement par les données des collections susmentionnées «Proverbes et dictons juridiques du peuple russe», «Proverbes et dictons juridiques des peuples du monde», mais aussi d'autres textes. V.V. Kolesov a soutenu que c'est l'une des caractéristiques clés de la mentalité russe, qui «évite le paysan moyen-moyen comme un« lieu vide », préférant dans tous les cas les extrêmes [6, p. 85].

**Conclusion.** Les peuples slaves ont une approche unique pour comprendre le fondement de la loi. La loi est la vérité, et toute vérité n'est connue que de Dieu. Cette opposition est une autre opposition de la base mentale du nihilisme juridique des Slaves aux idées sur l'état de droit des peuples d'Europe occidentale. Le chef des slavophiles K.S. Aksakov affirmait dogmatiquement:

«L'Occident a développé la légalité parce qu'il ressentait un manque de vérité en soi» [7, p. 93].

Ainsi, le concept de loi historiquement formé parmi les peuples slaves en tant que parole de Dieu n'est pas seulement la base de la vie spirituelle, mais le noyau mental autour duquel se forme le nihilisme juridique moderne.

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## SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE COMPONENTS OF ADJECTIVE SIMILES

*P.A. Yachnik*

*Research supervisor: I.A. Muzheiko, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The main means of transmitting ethno cultural information is language, and the phraseological composition of the language is its most distinctive phenomenon. This identity is primarily because similes or stable comparisons arise because of a figurative representation of reality, reflecting the historical and spiritual experience of a language collective associated with its cultural traditions.

Recently, there has been an increasing interest of linguists in identifying certain languages in phraseology as universal phenomena in common with other cognate and non cognate languages, and nationally-specific elements of the figurative structure of phraseological units. According to V.N. Teliya, "One of the sources of the national and cultural specifics of the phraseology of any language is a system of images-standards, captured in stable comparisons such as *as silly as a sheep*, *as slender as a withy*, etc.» [1, c. 241-242].

**Material and methods.** The material for this study was the adjective similes (stable comparisons) of the Russian, Belarusian and English languages

obtained by the method of continuous sampling from lexicographic sources. We used structural and descriptive methods for the analysis of phraseological units.

**Findings and their discussion.** Similes possess characteristic structural, semantic and vivid expressive properties; it occupies a special place in the phraseological fund of any language. A simile is understood as a relatively stable, reproducible, expressive phrase that has comparative semantics and, as a rule, a complete or partially metaphorical meaning.

The syntactic construction of comparison is considered to be one of the syntactic universals [2, p. 307]. Thus, stable comparisons consist of a word denoting a feature on the basis of which comparisons are made – the basis of comparison (the first component) and a word or a combination of words denoting what is being compared – a figurative basis, a standard, (the second component).

It is obvious that adjective similes (AS) are two-component. The first lexical components are mostly used in their literal meanings; they determine the meaning of the entire comparative turnover, which is reinforced by the second components, which characterize the intensity of the manifestation of the trait expressed by the first lexical component.

Stable comparisons serve as a means of mastering the empirically known reality and evaluating it in images-standards that are directly related to the living conditions of native speakers of a given language, to their culture, customs and traditions. Comparisons are based on comparisons with animals, plants, things, natural phenomena, etc. Each nation, in addition to standards common with other nations (such as *dumb as a fish*, *hungry as a wolf*), has its own special idea of the "commensurability" of man and animals, man and plants, man and things, etc. And these standard comparisons, which are reproduced from generation to generation, seem to "set" samples of health, beauty, stupidity, etc. However, the ratio of general and national-specific images-standards of a particular people can be accurately and objectively established only after comparing the phraseological compositions of a given language and as many cognate and non cognate languages as possible. Similes are used to characterize, first of all, the activity and behavior of a person, his physical and mental state, his appearance and mental abilities, socio-economic status and lifestyle of a person, etc.

The analysis of the lexical meanings of the first components of Russian, Belorussian and English comparative phrases allows us to distribute all stable comparisons on a thematic basis. This approach to the organization of language units allows us to see the anthropocentric principle in all manifestations of human understanding of the world around us and of ourselves in it. So, for example, the following similes characterize the appearance of a person: rus. *худой как щепка* – bel. *худы як шчэпачка* – eng. *as thin as a lath*, rus. *толстый как бочка* – bel. *тоўсты як бочка* – eng. *as round as a barrel*, rus. *мокрый как мыш* – bel. *мокрая як мыш* – eng. *as wet as a drowned rat*; character traits, moral and business qualities: rus. *трусливый как заяц* – bel. *палахлівы як заяц* – eng. *as timid as a hare*, mental abilities, intellectual

activity: rus. *хитрый как лиса* – bel. *хітры як ліса* – eng. *as cunning as a fox*, behavior, the ability to behave in society: rus. *скользкий как угорь* – bel. *слізкі што уюн* – eng. *as slippery as an eel*.

In the works on this topic, the types of comparisons based on the thematic principle are distinguished. So, the standards can be *people*: rus. *заботливая, ласковая, добрая как мать*; bel. *дзікі як фашыст*; eng. *as drunk as a fiddler*;

*parts of the body*: rus. *голая, гладкая как ладонь*; bel. *лыса як калена* (о голове); eng. *as bare as a bone*;

*physical condition of a person*: rus. *бледный как смерть*; bel. *белы як смерць*; eng. *as still as death*;

*abstract and philosophical concepts*: rus. *злая как мегера*; bel. *багаты як чорт рагаты*; eng. *as sure as fate*;

*nature, environment, element*: rus. *голубые, ясные, светлые как небо*; bel. *чорны як ноч*; eng. *as white as snow*;

*minerals, metals, natural resources*: rus. *черный как агат*; bel. *жоўты як бруштын*; eng. *as black as coal*;

*plants*: rus. *большие, огромные как лопухи*; bel. *жоўты як рамонак*; eng. *as poor as wood*;

*wild animals, birds and fish*: rus. *гибкий, юркий как ящерица*; bel. *вясёлы як ластаўка*; eng. *as cunning as a fox*;

*pets*: rus. *ласковый, добрый как теленок*; bel. *задзірлівы як певень*; eng. *as pleased as a dog with two tails*;

*insects*: rus. *торчащие как у таракана* (об усах); bel. *куслівы як сляпень*; eng. *as busy as a bee*;

*fabrics*: rus. *легкий как кисея*; bel. *белы як палатно*; eng. *as fine as silk*;

*foodstuffs*: rus. *белый, бледный как мука*; bel. *вялы як студзень*; eng. *as bald as an egg*;

*houseware*: rus. *маленький как булавочная головка*; bel. *востры як каса*; eng. *as sharp as a razor*.

**Conclusion.** These traditional, i.e. reproduced from generation to generation, reference comparisons also not only reflect the worldview, but – more importantly – they are also connected with the worldview, since they are the result of the actual human commensuration of its inherent properties with "non-human" properties, the carriers of which are perceived as standards of human properties. Standards become what they figuratively "measure" the properties of a person (cf. in this regard, a plot from a well-known cartoon, where animals decide to measure a boa constrictor "in parrots" and where a parrot performs the function of not a standard, but the usual measurement scale) [1, p. 242].

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## CORONEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

*L.D. Yakovlev*

*Research supervisor: Yu.N. Pasyutina, PhD in Philology sciences  
Vitebsk Branch of the International University "MITSO"  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Language, like any creature, evolves continuously, enriching itself with a variety of linguistic means. As we know, the lexical system of a language, which changes dynamically and continuously with the development of a linguistic community, reflecting changes in society and modern trends is the most flexible. Due to the Covid-19 epidemic, a large number of neologisms appeared in English. Some words and phrases are completely new to the native speaker, others have existed before, but have received new insights, and others, formerly narrowly specialized, have expanded the scope of usage for everyday use. The aim of our research is to identify the data of neologisms as well as their values. The work is relevant because the world is not standing still, and many new words and concepts need to be explained.

**Material and methods.** First of all it is necessary to dwell in more detail on the concept of «neologism». Systematic study of neologisms started relatively recently. The most active new words are researched in Russian linguistics since the 1960s of XX century, as illustrated by monographs, dissertation studies, numerous articles, in which neologisms are considered in various aspects: colloquial, lexical, sociolinguistic, normative and stylistic (Zemskaya, Lopatina, Likova, Kotelov, Krisina, Uluhanova works) [1]. =

So, what is neologism? Neologisms are new words or combinations of words that have appeared in a given period of time in a language, the freshness and uniqueness of which are clearly felt by the speakers of that language. For example, the Collins Dictionary defines: «A neologism is a new word or expression in a language, or a new meaning for an existing word or expression» [2]. According to N. M. Shanski, neologisms are «new lexical formations which arise due to public need for the designation of a new subject or phenomenon, retain a sense of novelty for speakers of the language and which have not yet entered or were not part of the general written literary language» [3, p. 10]. The word is neologism as long as it feels fresh and common.

There is a large number of neologisms. It is because of the high derivation of the term. However, the emergence of neologisms can be accompanied by one of two processes of their creation: lexical and semantic. It is lexical and semantic ways of forming neologisms that are the key to classifying neologisms by the way they are created. Lexical method of creation is noteworthy for being involved in the emergence of new words that represent completely new concepts, phenomena and events occurring in society. The semantic method is characterized by a situation where words that already exist in the language acquire a completely new meaning.

**Findings and their Discussion.** 2020 gave us many neologisms related to a well-known disease. Thus, English has been enriched with words and phrases such as: «above-the-mask», «half-tourist», «schoolcation», «revenge travel», «chat-bench», «social recession», «vaccine stamp», «Blursday», «V-Day», «microwedding», «doomscrolling», «superspreader», «zoombombing», «mask-shaming», «lockdown», «social distancing», «workation», «covidiot» and others.

The lexical form of neologism includes such words as: «coveideoparty» (sharing movies with the help of platforms for online conferences), «covidiot» (quarantine breaker), «locktail» (drinks consumed during quarantine), «corona bond» (certificate of eligibility for subsidies from the Government to cover economic losses caused by quarantine), «doomscrolling» (finding and revealing bad news), «Blursday» (a word for any day of the week that feels not much different from the one before during a corona lockdown), «above-the-mask» (describes a beauty treatment or product that is used on an area of the face above where a mask is worn, such as the eyes or forehead), «half-tourist» ( a person who travels to a different country and spends part of the time working remotely), «schoolcation» (a family holiday during which the children receive online schooling), «revenge travel» (the type of travel you do after getting fed-up with the lockdown) , «chat-bench» (a long seat in a public place for people who feel isolated in their daily lives, the benches are an opportunity to make a connection with someone new), «V-Day» (the day when the vaccination programme against the covid-19 virus was launched in the UK), «mask-shaming» ( in case a person doesn't wear a mask), «workation» (work+vacation), «microwedding» (minimonies, not many guests at the party), «zoombombing» (or zoom raiding – the unwanted disruptive intrusion) and others.

The semantic method of formation was used when such words appeared: «social distance», «physical distancing», «to be on the lockdown», «face mask», «superspreader». This group of neologisms was used in speech before the period of events described. However, in the course of the pandemic, such words have greatly increased in use and their semantic properties. For example, the phrase «social distance» was used exclusively in the scientific environment before the pandemic to refer to different positions of social groups. Now «social distance» in English describes the distance between people necessary for prevention of coronavirus. «To be on lockdown» and «super spreader» have increased significantly in use. Besides, not having previously been objects for jokes and sayings, «to be on lockdown» and «super spreader» have become more frequent in unusual contexts for these phrases.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, language processes are rapid compared to past periods, with as many new words appearing in a few days as they have appeared in other times over several years. And if language is a reflection of the life of a people, and the vocabulary is a kind of litmus paper for social and cultural change, one can assume that new words, however strange and ridiculous they

may seem to most of society at first, appear and become popular not at random. Their emergence is natural, as they bring with them new ideas and values.

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## **PHENOMENA OF DIVERGENCE IN "ANAMNESIS MORBI" SPEECH FORMULAS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

*A.V. Zharkova*

*Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masharov  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

The Republic of Belarus has long taken steady position in the world market of educational services. The education obtained here is relevant for applicants from both near and far-abroad countries.

The medical education having gained popularity far beyond the borders of our country is a vivid example. Education in both Russian and English languages is offered to foreign students. Simultaneous compulsory study of the Russian language depends not only on the needs of social life, but also by the specificity of the educational process. It should be noted that foreign students improve their practical skills in local healthcare establishments. This makes the study of the Russian language a strategically important aspect in a medical university, since it is the Russian language which is a link between the doctor and the patient, and complete clear understanding each other will depend on choosing the correct medical care, assistance, and treatment strategy in the future.

**Material and methods.** The material for writing the article were "Anamnesis morbi" speech formulas used in teaching the Russian language to 2-3 year students of the faculty of overseas students training of Vitebsk State Order of Peoples' Friendship Medical University. The "Russian-English medical phrasebook" was also used to collect the material [1]. The applying of the contrastive analysis method of the research was reasonable in writing this article.

**Findings and their discussion.** The so-called "Anamnesis morbi" speech formulas are the key lexical base in teaching foreign students to the professional medical language. "Anamnesis morbi" (anamnesis of the disease) refers to the totality of information obtained during a medical examination by interviewing the patient and/or those who know him. The information obtained will be the basis for making further diagnosis and prescribing treatment methods.



Words, phrases, phrase combinations characterizing the health state, well-being, and serving to express complaints and to describe symptoms are grammatical and syntactic constructions from a linguistic point of view built on principles of the Russian language and requiring an authentic translation.

Due to all the national and multilingual heterogeneity of the student audience, the English language is generally available at the medical school. It is quite obvious that in this situation it can play a role as an intermediary between the student's native language and the newly studied Russian language and be considered as a language of comparison.

Significance of this article is due to the need to analyze the similarities and differences in the lexical and grammatical features in using the studied vocabulary based on examples of "Anamnesis morbi" speech formulas in Russian and English to further implement the results obtained in the educational process.

The purpose of survey is to identify convergence and divergence areas in compared languages using the lexical base of a given topic.

The analysis of the speech material of the indicated topics allowed a number of aspects of inconsistency in the construction of certain syntactic structures to be identified, to find cases of grammatical inconsistencies, as well as discrepancies in their semantic content. In this article, we will focus on some of them.

So, a typical phenomenon when comparing Russian expressions and their English equivalents is the discrepancy in using prepositions and, as a result, a different way of case government.

*Бороться с болезнью – to fight against a disease*

*Невосприимчивость к болезни – immunity against disease*

*Лечиться от болезни – to be treated for a disease*

*Лечить кого-нибудь по поводу болезни – to treat somebody for a disease*

*Операция по поводу болезни - operation for a disease*

*На что вы жалуетесь? – What are you complain about?*

*Стонать от боли – to moan in pain*

*При вдохе – on inhalation*

*При выдохе – on exhalation*

*Кричать от боли – to cry with pain*

*Боли при мочеиспускании – pains on urination*

Such a phenomenon as concretization - the replacement of a word or phrase that has a broader meaning in one language with a word or phrase with a narrower meaning of another language - requires the attention of the Russian language teacher. It is widely known that the lexemes of the Russian language are more specific than the corresponding lexical units of the English language. For example, the sentence "Я сделаю вам анестезию" corresponds to "I will give you anesthesia". As you can see, in English, instead of the Russian verb "делать", the verb "дать" is used ("I'll give you anesthesia"). Similarly: "Я

сделаю вам укол" - 'I will give you an injection'. Here are some more examples illustrating this linguistic phenomenon:

*Переносить болезнь – to have an illness*

*Приостановить развитие болезни – to check a disease*

*Течение болезни обострилось – the disease has worsened*

*Болезнь находится в активной фазе – the disease is an active phase*

*Отек не выражен явно – edema is not apparent*

*Этот диагноз исключается – this diagnosis is ruled out*

*Собирание анамнеза – history taking*

*Тщательно составленная история болезни – careful history*

*Выписать рецепт - write a prescription*

*Желтушность кожных покровов – yellowness of the skin*

*Бледность кожных покровов – pallor of the skin*

*Синюшность кожных покровов - cyanosis of the skin*

*Заболевание в запущенной стадии – advanced case*

*Заболевание в начальной стадии – early case*

As you can see from these examples, this phenomenon mostly refers to English verbs (*to have, to be, to check, to write, to make, to take*), in addition, some English nouns have more detailed Russian equivalents (skin, medical history, disease is in progress).

**Conclusion.** Taking into account the fact that the languages, which lexical units were analyzed, are not closely related, the typical manifestations of divergence in construction of certain syntactic constructions are obvious. This linguistic phenomenon should be fully described in the educational, methodological and reference literature, ensuring the studying process of Russian as a foreign language in medical universities, in the system of tasks and exercises offered to medical students during classes.

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