with international participation, Kirov, Russia, 16-18 April 2014 / Grodno state medical University; redkol.: Sheshunov I. V. (ed.) [et al.]. – Kirov, 2014. – S. 432-434.

3. The universal Declaration of human rights [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: https://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf. - Date of access: 03.11.2020.

4. On health care: Law of the Republic of Belarus from 18.06.1993 No. 2435-XII (ed. from 21.10.2016) [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: https://kodeksy-by.com/zakon_rb_o_zdravoohranenii/27.htm. - Date of access: 03.11.2020.

5. On the basics of public health protection in the Russian Federation: Federal law of the Russian Federation от 21.11.2011 г. № 323-ФЗ (ed. from 31.07.2020) — Mode of access: https://legalacts.ru/doc/FZ-ob-osnovah-ohrany-zdorovja-grazhdan/. – Date of access: 03.11.2020.

6. Illegal abortion: criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus 275-Z of 09.07.1999 (with changes and additions as of 11.11.2019) [Electronic resource]. - Mode of access: https://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=hk9900275. – Date of access: 03.11.2020.

7. The Right to life and the problem of abortions [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: https://elib.bsu.by/bitstream/123456789/96933/1/119-121.pdf. – Date of asses: 02.11.2020.

STATE BODY ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR CHILDREN OF RETURNING EMIGRANTS FROM MILITARY CONFLICT ZONE

Aleksandra Toguleva
VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

An important principle of international law is the right to return, which provides an opportunity to return to one's homeland. This principle is enshrined in Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is mentioned in a number of other international instruments. At the national level, the right to return may derive from the country's Constitution, immigration law, or exist as a specific law on repatriation. Despite this, the issue of the return of persons, in particular refugees and migrants, to their homeland has not been effectively resolved in any of the modern military conflicts.

The purpose of this study is to characterize the problems of organization and the main directions of activities of state power for the return of children of former citizens left without parental care from zones of military conflicts.

Material and methods. The research is based on the law enforcement practice of specialized state bodies of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on the return of children of emigrants. The main research methods are the methods of comparative legal and specific legal analysis.

Findings and their discussion. Military conflicts can erase cities from the face of the earth, destroy entire States. Against this background, one can imagine how defenseless children are in these conditions, especially those who are faced with this outside the state of origin of their emigrant parents. They are forced to survive in inhuman conditions, often losing their loved ones. A prime

example of this is the Syrian Al-Hol camp, which became a temporary home for tens of thousands of people, mostly women and children, after the liberation of territories from ISIS. According to various estimates, up to 40 thousand children from more than 60 countries live there. Many of them need urgent medical care, as they are quite literally on the verge of death. In just a few days in August 2020, 8 children under the age of 5 died in the camp, mainly due to dehydration, malnutrition and exhaustion. Moreover, the spread of COVID-19 in the camp significantly worsens the situation, so there is a shortage of employees in the camp, which forced the suspension of children's education and the provision of a number of medical services to them [1].

The most important task of the entire world community is to prevent the occurrence of similar situations in the future and to focus their joint efforts on helping people affected by armed conflicts. In particular, a colossal support for the children of migrants is the procedure observed in recent years for the return of children from war zones to the states from which they were taken out, or of which their parents were citizens. Best practices in the search for their minors who find themselves in a difficult situation, as well as in repatriating them, are represented by the activities of state structures in Russia, the United States and Central Asian countries, among which Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are especially active. So, since 2019, Kazakhstan has been conducting operations «Zhusan» and «Rusafa», as a result of which more than a hundred citizens, including children, have already been returned. Thanks to special programs, more than 200 citizens returned from Iraq and Syria to Uzbekistan. More than a hundred children returned to their historical homeland from Iraq to Tajikistan [3]. The first steps in this direction have been taken by Canada, Italy and France.

The Russian Federation serves as a unique example of locating its minor citizens and returning them home. The Children's Ombudsman of the Russian Federation A. Kuznetsova notes that «repatriation is the fulfillment of the state's obligations to protect the rights of children in the framework of international humanitarian law, it is the rescue of children from inhuman conditions and the prevention of radicalization of minors» [2]. On the instructions of the President of the Russian Federation, a Commission was created to facilitate the return of children to their homeland. Since the summer of 2017, 224 children have been returned from Syria and Iraq, 27 of them were delivered by plane of the Russian Ministry of Defense on the night of October 15-16, 2020 [4].

The head of the UN Counter-Terrorism Office V. Voronkov outlined possible scenarios if the work on returning the children had not been started: «Perhaps these children would have become imbued with the ideas of extremism and joined terrorists? Perhaps they would have turned from victims to criminals..., harboring a grudge against their countries? Would they have survived? … We would have to deal with the long-term consequences of this phenomenon» [3].

The complexity of the repatriation process for such children must be taken into account. In many cases, it is not possible to identify their affiliation with any state. Children born in militant camps, as well as refugees, often have no documents. Moreover, the age of many children does not allow them to help provide minimal information, such as who their parents were and where they came from in the war zone. The UN report on Syria mentions more than 3.5 thousand children without a birth certificate [5]. According to the Iraqi authorities, there are more than 800 underage children of various origins among orphans of ISIS, whose identity can't be identified. They also can't obtain Iraqi citizenship, because according to national legislation this can only be done by persons born in a legal marriage with the appropriate certificate.

In this regard, at the expense of public funds, concerned countries conduct genetic testing with the closest relatives in order to transfer the children of former citizens for upbringing in their families and provide them with citizenship and social security in accordance with the legislation of the host country. In addition to identifying the child, transportation to the home country is also a serious problem. Many refugee camps are still under the control of non-governmental organizations, which may not allow the children to be taken away or make certain demands for their release. This is why even minimal security can't be guaranteed for both the children and the persons who carry out their return. Psychological factors such as the fear of a part of the population returning to their parents' country of origin also don't benefit children. This is especially true for children over the age of 12, who are treated as suspected terrorists.

Conclusion. Thus, repatriation is a necessary procedure to save thousands of children, based on the principles of international law. Work in this area is carried out by many states, however, in order to achieve the best result, it is necessary to consolidate their efforts and use the experience of already carried out operations. In our opinion, it is possible to create a specialized coordination center with a unified database on migrant children left without parental care at UNICEF, indicating a description of their appearance, country of emigration, genetic data, etc.

This experience can become the basis for the creation of an international act that enshrines the basic principles and algorithm of work on the repatriation of children left in a difficult situation without parental care, including the prevention of discrimination on the basis of age, which defines the rules for the return of children for both the sending and host countries. For example, the mandatory provision of security on the part of two states; providing professional psychological assistance during the entire return process, as well as for a certain time after the stay in the homeland; cooperation and assistance of states in providing the necessary information, etc. If it is impossible to identify the child and if other "safe" States do not express a desire to host the child, oblige the state in which he arrives to provide him with all the rights and obligations of its citizens, refugee status or citizenship as soon as possible, to provide full support

in the socialization of such children and the most comfortable adaptation in an unfamiliar environment.

1. Syria's al-Hol camp: children die of exhaustion and dehydration // UN news / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://news.un.org/ru/story/2020/08/1383752 – Date of access: 30.10.2020.

2. Kuznetsova shared Russia's experience in returning children from armed conflict zones // Russian newspaper / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://rg.ru/2020/07/09/kuznecova-podelilas-opytom-po-vyvozu-detej-iz-zon-vooruzhennyh-konfliktov.html – Date of access: 31.10.2020.

3. Central Asian countries told about how they return their citizens suspected of terrorism from Iraq and Syria // UN news / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://news.un.org/ru/story/2020/09/1386722 – Date of access: 2.11.2020.

4. The Russian foreign Ministry continues to actively promote the return of Russian minors from Syria // TASS Russian News Agency / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://tass.ru/politika/9740781 – Date of access: 1.11.2020.

5. UN report on Syria: women and children live "in inhumane conditions» // UN news / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://news.un.org/ru/story/2019/09/1362732 – Date of access: 29.10.2020.

6. Russia returns its children from Iraq's prisons: an example for other countries? // TASS Russian News Agency / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://tass.ru/mezhdunarodnaya-panorama/7145851 – Date of access: 27.10.2020.

TO THE QUESTION OF SYSTEMATIZATION OF LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION SECURITY

Vladislav Vikhrov
VSU named after P. M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Information security plays an important role in the national security system of the Republic of Belarus. Resolution of the Security Council of the Republic of Belarus No. 1 of March 18, 2019 approved The concept of information security of the Republic of Belarus (further-the Concept) [1].

According to paragraph 4 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "about normative legal acts" dated July 17, 2018 No. 130-Z (further-the Law) [2], the Concept refers to non-normative legal acts which do not contain legal norms and establish organizational and administrative requirements. The rules of information security are contained in individual areas of law and in regulations.

The purpose of the research is to consider the feasibility of systematization of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of information security.

Material and methods. While making this research, general scientific methods were used, as well as the method of interpretation, structural-legal and formal-legal.

Findings and their discussion. The approved concepts in the field of information security, the concept of information security, the Concept of national security of the Republic of Belarus, approved by decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 575 of November 9, 2010 [3]) do not regulate