

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE WEAPONS LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Ilya Dorozhko

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

Nowadays the world situation proves us that the problem of weapons is widespread and relevant to the whole humanity. It affects not only the usage of the weapons in the military conflicts, but also in the problematic topic of the weapons trafficking around the world. That's why more and more at the national level the issue of storage, carrying, transporting of various types of weapons within a particular country is being surveyed. At the same time, the number of weapons is increasing every day, and these are new opportunities for using weapons, but not always for good purposes. Most states have the tendency to fix the position of weapons in the system. Somewhere this system is represented by a constructional norm, or by a special law, many countries are members of significant international agreements and conventions. However, weapons are constantly updated, it means that there is a need for a concrete, structural streamlining of all measures for the effective operation of weapons legislations of states.

The purpose of this article is to identify the peculiarities of the Belarusian weapons legislation at the present time, to analyze the legal regulation in the field of the using and carrying of weapons by citizens of the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. The scientific and theoretical base is the legislative documents in the field of weapons, namely the Law of the Republic of Belarus «On weapons», the Criminal code and other regulatory legal acts. The method of writing the article is the analysis of the legal framework of the national weapons legislation specification.

Findings and their discussion. The weapons legislation of the Republic of Belarus has material theses on the delimitation of the rights to weapons, which have passed the stage of formation and today are specified by amendments. Ordinary citizens are granted this right upon the receipt of permission and after passing the registration procedure. The basic law in the sphere of weapons is supported by previously adopted international acts, therefore in Belarus this issue is considered both within the legal framework of the state and the international experience.

To begin with, before the appearance of the specialized normative legal act, the weapons legislation of the Republic of Belarus was not promulgated by single laws. However, in 1999 Belarus acceded to the European Convention of the Council of Europe on the control of the acquisition and storage of firearms by individuals [1]. According to the international treaty, the signatory powers establish the required effective measures to suppress the illegal trade, storage and trafficking of firearms among private individuals in the territory of this state. Nevertheless, the act imposed special international obligations on

criminalizing for the operations with illegal weapons and explosive devices. Therefore, two years later the Law «On weapons» of the Republic of Belarus was adopted; it is a key link in the system of the legislation on weapons of our state.

At the present time, the legal framework of Belarus regarding the issue of weapons is represented by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the Law of the Republic of Belarus «On weapons» [2], the Criminal code of the Republic of Belarus [3].

The right to acquire and store weapons in Belarus is regulated by the Law «On weapons». It should be noted that this right spa on self-defense weapons, sports, hunting, signal weapons and ammunition. The provision procedure is defined only for citizens of the Republic of Belarus who have reached the age of majority, who have received special permission from the internal affairs bodies and have a supporting document for paying the state fee for this permission. The right is unsuitable for people who haven't passed the medical commission, who have a criminal record, who was prosecuted, who don't have a permanent residence, which is appropriate for the safe storage of weapons. The internal affairs bodies additionally monitor the passage of a testing of knowledge of the safety rules for handing weapons [2, art. 14].

In addition, the Law reinforces the right to carry, store and use weapons for officials of the state military bodies, such as the Military prosecutor's office, the State inspectorate and other state institutions. The actions with service weapons are applied while the performance of duty or in self-defense [2, art.6].

Turn our attention to the fact, that today the issue of the award weapons is relevant too. In the Republic of Belarus for the storage or carrying of the award weapons it is necessary to obtain permission that is issued by the President of the Republic of Belarus. The storage of the weapons must be accompanied by special documents confirming the rightful ownership of certain types of weapons. This right within the territory of Belarus belongs exclusively to its citizens [2, art. 22].

It is necessary to highlight another regulatory legal act of the weapons legislation. It is the Criminal code of the Republic of Belarus. The implementation of the illegal actions of the storage, transportation and carrying of firearms is punishable by community service, fines, arrests, in some cases imprisonment for up to 12 years. Both firearms and ammunition, explosive devices and substances are subject to strict regulations [3, art.295].

Conclusion. Thus, the essence of the above is that the formation of the republican weapons legislation has passed the historical course. The censorship system of the legal status was established in the 60s of the XX century and was inherited by Belarus practically without changes. At the present stage of the history existing measures have been taken to consolidate the weapons issue in specific legal acts. The person who own the weapons has a huge responsibility. Indeed, punishments have been established for illegal actions in relation to weapons, in some cases even reaching imprisonment. Consequently, the owner

must clearly understand the content of the granted right and act in accordance with the laws. The rightful possession of weapons and other products of this type is your safety, not only security, but also legal.

1. On the control of the acquisition and storage of firearms by individuals: the European Convention of the Council of Europe from 28.06.1978 ETS № 101 / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/901751649> - Date of access: 31.10.2019.
2. The Law «On weapons»: the Law of the Republic of Belarus from 13.11.2001 № 61-3 / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://www.etalonline.by/document/?regnum=h10100061&q_id=1145317 - Date of access: 31.10.2019.
3. The code of the Republic of Belarus: the Criminal code of the Republic of Belarus from 09.07.1999 № 275-3 / [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://www.etalonline.by/document/?regnum=hk9900275&q_id=1145382 - Date of access: 31.10.2019.

LEGAL REGULATION OF THE STATUS OF LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Ulyana Kuznetsova

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

Recently, as a result of the inconsistent government language policy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, there has been a general tendency towards a decrease in the number of linguistic minorities and a violation of their rights.

The purpose of this work is to determine the legal status of the language of national minorities in post-socialist European countries.

Material and methods. The material of this study is the framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the Law "On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language", The law on the Polish language and legal acts. The main research method was the method of comparative legal analysis.

Findings and their discussion. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe have ratified a number of international documents that guarantee the linguistic rights of citizens. These documents are the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Language. The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities states that “every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right freely to choose to be treated or not to be treated as such and no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from the exercise of the rights which are connected to that choice” [1, part 3].