

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

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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].

Countries that have adopted these documents are required to adhere to their implementation on their territories. However, law enforcement practice in some countries does not always comply with the regulations established in constitutional law. Thus, analyzing the legal regulation of the status of the Russian language in Ukraine, it should be noted that the 1996 Constitution in accordance with European standards guarantees “free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine” [2, art.10]. However, considering the language issue, you can be certain that the situation of solving the problem of the Russian language in Ukraine is not developing for the better. In 2019, the Law “On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state language” enters into force in Ukraine, which confers the exclusive rights on the Ukrainian language compared with other languages in the multinational country [3]. According to the law, the Ukrainian language is to be used in the state and municipal sectors, in the mass media, in the medical and transport spheres, in art and education, in goods and service labeling. Thus, the Russian language in Ukraine finally loses its status of a language for international communication. In accordance with the law, the communication functions belong exclusively to the Ukrainian language. Since that time, speaking Ukrainian has become the responsibility of every citizen of Ukraine, including individuals who wish to obtain Ukrainian citizenship. The Russian language is reduced to the status of other languages of national minorities of Ukraine. The Ukrainian language has become the only official language in publishing, the circulation in other languages can't outnumber the circulations in Ukrainian. All Internet sites have to provide their Ukrainian versions. All cultural events are to be held in the official language. Theatre performances in other languages are to be accompanied by subtitles in Ukrainian. In the scientific research field, scientific articles and theses are allowed in the Ukrainian language or in the languages of the EU countries, which the Russian language and most languages of national minorities are not. The Ukrainian language is becoming mandatory in the sphere of education. In primary school education is allowed in Russian and other languages of national minorities. But higher educational establishments only carry out education in Ukrainian. The law separately establishes fines for non-use of Ukrainian, but they will be applied in three years. Certainly, the difficult political situation in the country and the desire of the authorities to carry out Ukrainization affects the decision on the adoption of this law. Without considering the advantages and disadvantages of this decision, it should be noted that the development of language legislation should take into account the interests of all language groups.

Let's pay attention to the language policy of Poland. The most important legal act in the language policy is the Law on the Polish Language of October 7, 1999, which implements the protection of the Polish language, its use in the public sphere, as well as in the trade and other public relations [4, para. 1]. The

law includes the requirement for the mandatory translation of international agreements into the state language, the placement of inscriptions and information in offices and municipal organizations in it, as well as training in Polish at educational institutions at all educational levels. At the same time, the law emphasizes the right of citizens belonging to national and ethnic minorities to “preserve and develop their own language, preserve their customs and traditions and develop their own culture” [4, para. 35]. The Law on National and Ethnic Minorities and the Regional Language of 6.01.2005 not only confirmed the right of citizens to freely use the minority language in private, public life, to place private information in it, but also consolidates the possibility of using the minority language as an auxiliary language in gmines (the smallest administrative unit of Poland) if “the number of residents of a minority whose language is to be used as an auxiliary language is at least 20% of the total population of the gmine ” [5, para.9]. Minorities have the right to freely unite to protect ethnic self-identification. According to the Law on Public Associations of April 7, 1989, it abolished the actual “monopoly”, according to which only one organization could represent the interests of the national minority in Poland [6]. An opportunity for cultural and ethnic pluralism has appeared. There are special state bodies responsible for ensuring legislation regarding the rights of national-linguistic social communities. School authorities have to ensure the right of minorities to get education in their native language, both in specialized schools and in schools with additional education in the native language. The Ministry of Culture maintains regular working contacts with the main public associations of these minorities, systematically provides financial support for cultural events and the press published by minorities.

Conclusion. Thus, if we compare the legislation of Ukraine and Poland regarding the status of linguistic minorities, we can conclude that in both countries there are laws aimed at supporting and developing their native language. However, in Ukraine, due to the current political situation, the role of the Russian language is being diminished and the rights of national minorities are fading into the background. In this case, Poland can set an example of the government paying special attention to ensuring the rights of linguistic minorities, creating conditions for the full realization of their individual and collective rights.

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2. The Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996 // Internet library of constitutions of Roman Pashkov [Electronic resource] - Access mode <http://worldconstitutions.ru/> - Access date 11/01/2019.
3. On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state // Law of Ukraine of May 16, 2019 No. 5670-d // On ensuring the functioning of the Ukrainian language as the state [Electronic resource] - Access mode <http://www.golos.com.ua/> - Access date 11/02/2019.

4. Law on the Polish language // Law of the Republic of Poland of October 7, 1999 [Electronic resource] - Access mode <https://udsc.gov.pl/ru/> - Access date 11/03/2019
5. Law on National and Ethnic Minorities and the Regional Language // Law of the Republic of Poland of January 6, 2005 [Electronic resource] - Access mode <https://udsc.gov.pl/ru/> - Access date 03.11.2019
6. Law on public associations // Law of the Republic of Poland of April 7, 1989 [Electronic resource]: Access mode <https://udsc.gov.pl/ru/> - Access date 11/05/2019

LEGAL REGULATION OF MEDICAL SECRECY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES: COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS

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The problem of medical secrecy is one of the most pressing. This is due to the fact that ensuring privacy is one of the significant factors for a full and convenient citizen's existence in society. However, the legal regulation of system that protects the privacy of citizens from outside interference is complicated by the fact that each person determines for himself which aspects of his life constitute a personal secrecy. The need for protection personal information, in particular information about health, from disclosure is universally recognized. Among these, first of all, it is necessary to name the information constituting a medical secrecy.

The aim of this work is an objective and comprehensive study of the characteristics of the institution of medical confidentiality in the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries. A research of the legislation of several countries will allow a deeper study of the issue, find possible solutions to existing problems, and eliminate gaps in the legislation.

Material and methods. When studying this issue, the following sources were of particular importance: The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Health Care", Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 of the USA, Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act of 2000 of Canada, etc. Formal legal and comparative methods were used in the writing of the work.

Finding sand their discussion. The legislative basis of medical secrecy comes from Art. 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, which states: "everyone has the right to protection against unlawful interference in his personal life" [1]. It should be noted that information about the health of a citizen is of a personal nature, and therefore medical confidentiality should be identified as an primary part of personal secrecy – information concerning only one person and kept from other people, except the person's public and service activities. On the basis of which, a special procedure for its disclosure and use is established [2].

The main legal act in Belarus establishing the protection of medical confidentiality is the Law "On Health Care": Art. 46 determines what information relates to medical secrecy, subjects of medical secrecy, their rights and obligations,