

Conclusion. Thus, the relationship between state, law and economy is characterized by the inextricable connection of these three integral components of human life. When it comes to the relationship of law-economy or state-law, the presence of the third component of the connection is always implied, that is, the state-law-economy.

1. On the interaction of law and economics in historical terms, see: Problems of the theory of state and law: textbook. manual / ed. M.N. Marchenko. M., 2005, P. 263-272.

2. Problems of the theory of state and law: textbook. manual / ed. M.N. Marchenko. M., 2005, P. 272 – 283.

3. The ratio of law and economics (general theoretical aspects): abstract of thesis. dis./ cand. jurid. sciences. Orekhova T.R. M., 2000. - 13 p.

THE STATE AS A SPECIAL SUBJECT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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Participants (or subjects) of foreign economic activity, along with the main subjects, which in international relations are states, and secondary - international organizations, are legal entities and individuals (national and foreign). The fundamental functions for the implementation of foreign economic activity lie with the state, which is directly involved, and also regulates this activity.

One of the main properties of the state, as a participant in foreign economic relations, is the legal capacity for independent international action, the independent exercise of rights and obligations. The fundamental rights of the state, as a subject of international economic relations, are, in particular, the maintenance and strengthening of relations with other subjects.

Material and methods. The study of the state as a special subject of foreign economic activity is carried out. Such methods of scientific knowledge as logical, systemic analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction are used.

Findings and their discussion. The main duty of the state is the conscientious observance of the principles and norms of international law. The peculiarity of the legal personality of the state as a subject of international relations lies in its right to participate in the so-called “diagonal” relations, in which, on the one hand, the state acts, and on the other hand, foreign legal entities and individuals.

The state, as a subject of foreign economic activity:

- develops foreign economic policy (including currency and credit, quotas and licensing of foreign economic activity), and also implements it;

- establishes the legislative basis for international economic relations in economic activity;

- in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law, concludes and implements contracts in the field of foreign economic activity;
- establishes the procedure for the creation and registration of joint ventures, international associations, associations of enterprises and organizations engaged in foreign economic activity;
- takes part in ensuring the protection of the economic interests of both the state as a whole and objects of foreign economic activity, as well as citizens of citizens outside the state;
- establishes the size and rates of taxes, fees, mandatory payments to various budgets from the income of participants in foreign economic activity;
- defines free economic zones for entrepreneurship;
- establishes legal protection for foreign investors;
- participates in the creation and activities of international economic and scientific-technical organizations, as well as intergovernmental committees for trade and economic cooperation and other international economic bodies [2, p. 398].

The state strengthens its status guided by international norms and principles, forms favorable conditions for integration into the world economic system protects the domestic market and domestic producers, deepens cooperation with international economic financial organizations.

For all the multi-vector foreign policy, the state determines its territorial-country priorities, since cooperation with all countries should be based on a mutually beneficial basis. Technological and industrial cooperation, entry into free trade associations, customs and economic unions, as well as other forms of integration are carried out only if this does not contradict the national interests and security of the state. The state can act as a participant in legal relations regarding state loans, guarantees for loans of the subjects of this state, investment contracts and contracts of sale.

The state becomes a participant in foreign economic transactions in cases of concluding transactions on its behalf in the manner prescribed by Art. 125 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus, that is, when on its behalf such transactions are made by the relevant body, within its competence, or using the institution of specially authorized persons. Therefore, when making a foreign economic transaction, for example, by a state enterprise, the Republic of Belarus does not become a participant in foreign economic turnover [3, p. 77].

Various bodies can act on behalf of the state in foreign trade. As a rule, on behalf of the state in foreign economic activity, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and trade missions of the Republic of Belarus subordinate to it, located abroad, act.

The principles of foreign economic activity of the state are:

- the unity of the customs territory and foreign economic policy, which is an integral part of the state's foreign policy;
- insensitivity and reciprocity of foreign states in the implementation of foreign economic relations;

- complete unity of the system of state regulation and control over foreign economic activity;
- priority of economic measures of state regulation of foreign economic activity;
- exclusion of unjustified state interference in foreign economic activity;
- the unity of currency regulation and currency control; stimulation and support by the state of foreign economic activity;
- protection by the state of the rights and legitimate interests of participants in foreign economic activity.

A state (or a group of states) enters into contractual relations with another state. When negotiating with each other, or with a group of other states on accepting certain obligations, their essence is reflected in the form of certain documents (treaties). State regulation of foreign trade is carried out through customs and tariff regulation; non-tariff regulation; bans and restrictions on foreign trade in services and intellectual property; measures of an economic and administrative nature, promoting the development of foreign trade activities.

The state, represented by the Government of the Republic of Belarus, takes measures to promote the development of foreign trade activities, including:

- development of programs for the development of foreign trade activities;
- taking measures to ensure crediting of participants in foreign trade activities;
- ensuring the functioning of systems of guarantees and insurance of risks associated with the implementation of foreign trade activities;
- organization of trade exhibitions and fairs, specialized symposia and conferences and participation in them;
- organization of advertising campaigns and campaigns for the development of foreign trade in goods, services and intellectual property;
- creation and development of a system of foreign trade information and information and consulting services;
- maintaining the state system of product cataloging;
- implementation of various forms of stimulation and encouragement of foreign trade activities [1, p.1].

Derivative or secondary subjects in international law are international organizations. The role of international economic organizations in foreign economic activity, as a rule, is determined by their constituent documents, by virtue of which they are obliged to provide member states with assistance in solving problems of an economic nature or to organize their cooperation in solving such problems.

The expansion of areas of economic cooperation between states has led to the formation of numerous sectorial international economic organizations in the areas of international trade, monetary and financial, transport and protection of intellectual property.

Conclusion. With the development and complication of international economic relations, the role of the state in the management of economic processes is

strengthening, and at the same time, the direct participation of the state in private law relations increases. The state, as a subject of such relations, uses a special legal regime, according to which the states, its property, transactions with its participation are not subject to the authority of another foreign state, i.e. its jurisdiction.

The peculiarity of the legal regime of the state as a participant in foreign economic activity lies in its immunity from foreign jurisdiction. State immunity is its right arising from sovereignty, but not an obligation. Therefore, the state has the right to waive immunity, both in general and from any of its elements. And states often do this to facilitate their cooperation with foreign citizens and legal entities.

1. On state regulation of foreign trade: Law of the Republic of Belarus of November 25, 2004 N 347-3.
2. Kovshar, E.A. Fundamentals of foreign economic activity / E. A. Kovshar. Minsk, 2010. – 398 p.
3. The Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus of December 7, 1998 No. 218-3c subsequent betrayals, and additionally.) // Consultant Plus: Belarus [Electron. resource] / LLC "YurSpektr", Nat. Legal Information Center Rep. Belarus. - Minsk, 2010.

THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE

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In most countries of the post-Soviet space, one of the most important demographic problems is the trend of population aging. In this regard, in order to improve the demographic situation, countries at the legislative level pay special attention to the adoption policy both within their territory and at the international level. The purpose of this publication is to study the problems of legal regulation of international adoption in the post-Soviet space.

Material and methods. The research is based on the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of International Adoption, Code of the Republic of Belarus on marriage and family, the Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus and the Commission on International Adoption under the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic on the adoption of minor citizens of the Republic of Belarus by citizens of the Italian Republic, Council Regulation ministers on some issues of adoption, the establishment of custody, guardianship over children, etc. Formal legal and comparative legal research methods were used for the analysis of the normative material.

Findings and their discussion. International adoption is carried out in the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in the Field of Interstate Adoption, adopted in The Hague on 05.29.1993. In the Republic of Belarus, it entered into force in 2003. According to the Convention, «the member states recognize that a child must