

Thus, the main disadvantage of training sessions with the use of information technologies, students identify technical difficulties – 67.4%. This problem is quite common at the art and graphics faculty, since students do not always have the opportunity to use information technologies when necessary in classroom settings. Students of the design specialty need Internet access when working in specialized programs, to search for and select textures, samples for modeling, etc.

The problem of insufficient involvement of the teacher in the educational process (37.2%) may arise due to the lack of explanatory comments accompanying the visual material. Overload with visual information and difficulty in its perception (27.9%) occur when demonstrating a poorly composed presentation that contains an overabundance of text or visual information. The problem of insufficient computer literacy of teachers (23.3%) is typical for older teachers.

**Conclusion.** In general, the impact of information technology on the learning process has positive and negative sides. The research showed that the use of information technologies plays an important role in both classroom study and self-study of students of the art and graphic faculty. In particular, this is due to the specifics of subjects and the need to use computer technologies and specialized programs.

1. Zabrodina, N. A. The role of computer graphics in teaching students in the field of art specialties / N. A. Zabrodina. – Text: direct // Young scientist. – 2017. – № 5 (139). – P. 489-492 [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://moluch.ru/archive/139/38130/>. – Date of access: 26.10.2020.

### LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN LEGAL ENTITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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According to Art. 1113 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus, foreign legal entities carry out entrepreneurial and other activities in the Republic of Belarus regulated by civil legislation in accordance with the rules established by this legislation for such activities of legal entities in the Republic of Belarus, if the legislation of the Republic of Belarus does not provide for foreign legal entities other [1].

Foreign legal entities in the Republic of Belarus are legal entities organized in accordance with foreign legislation and having their location on the territory of a foreign state.

The relevance of the study is due to the presence of a wide range of organizational and legal forms of foreign legal entities and the personal law of

each of them, recognizing the corresponding organizational and legal form as a subject of law.

The purpose of the research is to analyze the legal regime of the activities of foreign legal entities in the Republic of Belarus.

**Material and methods.** The research material is the study and use of the regulatory legal base that regulates the legal status of foreign legal entities in the Republic of Belarus.

When writing the work, such methods were used as: formal legal, analytical and generalization method.

**Findings and their discussion.** The national legislation of the Republic of Belarus, as well as international treaties to which Belarus is a party (in particular, numerous agreements on the promotion and mutual protection of investments) provide foreign legal entities with a national legal regime, which implies the right of foreign legal entities on the territory of the Republic of Belarus in the implementation of entrepreneurial and other economic (economic) activities not prohibited by law, enjoy the rights and bear obligations on an equal basis with legal entities of the Republic of Belarus, with the exceptions determined by national law or relevant international documents.

According to Art. 1112 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus, the civil legal capacity of a foreign legal entity is determined by the law of the country where the legal entity is established. A foreign legal entity cannot refer to the restriction of the powers of its body or representative to conclude a transaction, which is not known to the law of the country in which the body or representative of the foreign legal entity made the transaction [1].

A foreign legal entity carries out entrepreneurial and other activities in the Republic of Belarus regulated by civil legislation, in accordance with the rules established by this legislation for such activities of legal entities of the Republic of Belarus, unless otherwise provided for by Belarusian legislation for foreign legal entities.

The guarantees of the Republic of Belarus in respect of foreign legal entities are legally formalized by international treaties and national legal norms of the Republic of Belarus. The Republic of Belarus provides on its territory the following guarantees to foreign legal entities:

- Guarantee no less favorable conditions for the activities of foreign legal entities and enterprises created with their participation than for legal entities and individuals of the Republic of Belarus;
- Guarantee the preservation of the legislation in force on the day of registration of the enterprise of a foreign legal entity for 5 years, if the acts of legislation of the Republic of Belarus adopted after the registration of this enterprise worsen the situation and conditions for the activities of foreign legal entities and the enterprises created by it. An exception is the change in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of defense capabilities, environmental safety and public health protection;

- Guarantee the observance of the legal rights and interests of foreign legal entities and enterprises created with their participation. Foreign investments in the territory of the Republic of Belarus may not be nationalized, withdrawn, seized, forcibly bought or subjected to other equivalent in consequences and leading to the deprivation of a foreign investor of his ownership or control or a significant advantage of his investments, except by a sentence or a court decision, and for reasons of public necessity, subject to the conditions and procedures specified by law, with timely and complete (adequate and effective) compensation for the value of the alienated property;

- Guarantee the timeliness, adequacy, effectiveness of compensation in the currency in which the initial investments were made in the case of compulsory alienation of foreign investments in the territory of the Republic of Belarus for reasons of social necessity;

- Guarantees protection from illegal actions of state bodies and their officials. Interference in the economic and other activities of an enterprise with foreign investments by state bodies and their officials is not allowed, except for the cases when the duties of state bodies and their officials for control and supervision over the activities of the enterprise provided for by the current legislation are carried out;

- Guarantees compensation for losses by a court decision to foreign investors in case of unlawful interference or improper performance of duties by state bodies of the Republic of Belarus and their officials in relation to the investor or enterprise;

- Guarantees freedom of use of income from investment activities (after taxes and fees) to foreign investors in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus;

- Guarantee the application of the provisions of an international treaty in which the Republic of Belarus participates;

- Guarantee competent consideration of disputes between foreign legal entities and other legal entities and individuals.

Foreign legal entities have the right to judicial protection of their rights. As stated in Art. 541 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus, foreign legal entities have the right to apply to the courts of the Republic of Belarus and enjoy civil procedural rights equally with legal entities of the Republic of Belarus, unless otherwise provided by legislative acts, international treaties of the Republic of Belarus and agreements of the parties [2].

**Conclusion.** Thus, having studied the material on the problem of the legal status of foreign legal entities in the Republic of Belarus, it is possible to come to the following conclusions: compliance with the legal status of foreign legal entities in the Republic of Belarus corresponds to the documents of the CIS member states: Convention of the Commonwealth of Independent States on human rights and fundamental freedoms: international human rights standards in the publication of legal norms and their implementation on the territory of the

Republic of Belarus; the legal status of foreign legal entities on the territory of the Republic of Belarus does not contradict international documents in the field of human rights (Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.); the legal status of foreign legal entities on the territory of the Republic of Belarus contributes to the development of economic and political ties.

1. Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]: 7 December. 1998, No. 218-3: adopted by the House of Representatives on October 28. 1998; approved by the Council of the Rep. 19 nov. 1998: as amended by Law Resp. Belarus from 18 Dec. 2019 No. 277-3 // STANDARD. Legislation of the Republic of Belarus / Nat. center of legal inform. Rep. Belarus. - Minsk, 2020. [Rus]

2. Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]: January 11. 1999, No. 238-3: adopted by the House of Representatives on December 10. 1998; approved by the Council of Rep. Dec 19. 1998: as amended by Law Resp. Belarus of July 17, 2020 No. 45-3 // STANDARD. Legislation of the Republic of Belarus / Nat. center of legal inform. Rep. Belarus. - Minsk, 2020. [Rus]

3. Leanovich, EB International private law: textbook. a guide for educational institutions in legal specialties / EB Leanovich. - Minsk: ITC of the Ministry of Finance, 2008. - 360 p. [Rus]

## THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES ON CHILD PROTECTION

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The chosen topic is very relevant, it is the younger generation that is the guarantor of the continuation of the existing society, the guarantee of its prosperous future development. The protection of children's rights in the Republic of Belarus is the most important political, social and economic task. To create favorable conditions for the life and development of children, the efforts of the republican government bodies, local executive and administrative bodies, and public associations have been consolidated.

The purpose of this article is to define the system of executive bodies dealing with the problems of child protection and protection.

**Material and methods.** The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal acts, the works of the authors, in particular Starovoitov O.M., considering the issues of studying the activities of executive bodies for the protection of children. When writing the article, the methods of comparison, generalization and synthesis were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** The system of protecting the rights of the child in the Republic of Belarus, according to the Constitution, is headed by the President of the country. Part I of Article 79 reads: «The President of the Republic of Belarus is the Head of State, the guarantor of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, human and civil rights and freedoms». The President