

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

implements the function of the guarantor both in his daily practice and by initiating laws, issuing decrees, decrees aimed at protecting the legal status of every person, including children. The responsibilities of the Government of the Republic of Belarus include taking measures to ensure the rights and freedoms of children, ensuring the implementation of the Constitution, laws and decrees, decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Belarus.

In 1996, in order to implement and improve the state policy to ensure the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of children under the President of the Republic of Belarus, the National Commission on the Rights of the Child was created, which is accountable to the President and annually informs him about the implementation of state programs to support children and families, protect their rights and legal interests, as well as on the work of the commission on the implementation of its tasks. Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus №675 of November 16, 2006 approved a new Regulation on the National Commission on the Rights of the Child and its updated composition.

The main tasks of the National Commission on the Rights of the Child are:

- 1) control over the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of children;
- 2) monitoring and analysis of the situation of children in the Republic of Belarus;
- 3) participation in the development of legislative acts on the implementation of the rights and protection of the legitimate interests of children;
- 4) development of proposals for improving social policy and mechanisms for supporting childhood, strengthening the family;
- 5) taking measures to ensure the well-being of children in the family, increasing the responsibility of parents for raising children;
- 6) approval of national reports that are submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child;
- 7) informing children and the population in the field of children's rights;
- 8) assistance in interaction of state bodies and other organizations with foreign states and international organizations on the implementation of the rights and protection of the legitimate interests of children, and more. Purposefully and specifically at the meeting of the Commission, topical issues of protecting the rights of children, organizing their full-fledged life are discussed.

On November 16, 2006, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus № 675 was adopted, which contributed to the formation of the Commission in each of the regions and the city of Minsk, to ensure enhanced protection of the rights and legitimate interests of children. In accordance with the Regulations on the Child Protection Bodies in the Republic of Belarus, the tasks of the Child Protection Bodies include: ensuring social protection of the rights and legal interests of children; ensuring the implementation of representation for the protection of children's rights; and other tasks stipulated by the family legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

The implementation of the functions of guardianship and guardianship in relation to minors in accordance with the Regulations on the bodies of guardianship and guardianship in the Republic of Belarus, approved by the

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus № 1676 dated 28.10.1999, is entrusted to the departments (departments) of education, and in cases stipulated by legislative acts, - to the commission on juvenile affairs of the district (city) executive committee, local administration, in relation to persons recognized as incompetent, - to health departments (departments), in relation to capable persons in need of guardianship for health reasons, - to departments (departments) for labor, employment and social protection of local executive and administrative bodies in accordance with article 143 of the Marriage and Family Code.

The activities of these bodies are not sufficiently delineated in this area. It can be expressed both in the form of control and in the form of assistance. The general functions of the above-mentioned bodies include deprivation of parental rights, search for guardians, protection of personal property and non-property rights of children. All coordination of child protection activities is carried out through the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus.

In May 2002, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child considered the second periodic report of the Republic of Belarus on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The concluding remarks on the results of its consideration noted the positive efforts of our state to improve the situation of children, bring national legislation in line with the basic norms of the Convention, and ensure the priority of children's interests in the social policy of the state. The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern that, due to certain reasons for the transitional period of socio-economic development, our state did not succeed in ensuring the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and made specific recommendations for its achievement. It is necessary to create in the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with the Paris Principles, an independent and effective instrument for the protection of children's rights. It must be accessible to all children under the age of 18, have the authority to receive and investigate complaints of child rights violations, and have the necessary staff, financial and technical resources.

**Conclusion.** Thus, there is a need to introduce the institution of the ombudsman. This issue has been discussed in the Republic of Belarus since 2002. For several years, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Minsk City Executive Committee and other departments, has been preparing for the creation in the Republic of Belarus of a special institution of the Ombudsman for the Rights of the Child. As a result, a pilot project was approved in agreement with the local authorities, which was agreed with the local authorities, however, at the last moment, for some reason, this project was suspended [1, p.53]. This issue is under discussion in the following direction: determining the structure of the body, the main sources for the Republic of Belarus [1, p.54-55].

In this way, the system of executive authorities is a mechanism for implementing state policy in the field of child protection. Despite the well-developed system of state authorities for the protection of children, we consider it necessary to improve this system by conducting a full examination of the executive authorities in the field of child protection, and clearly identifying and delimiting their functions, which will contribute to the effectiveness of public administration in this area.

1. Starovoitov, O.M. Formation and development of international protection of the rights of the child / O.M. Starovoitov // Belarusian Journal of International Law and International Relations. – 1998. — № 5. – P. 51-58.

## OBSTACLES TO ACCESS LEGAL REMEDIES FOR CORPORATE HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

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The relevance of the study is that protection from human rights violations, related to business activities is directly depend on ensuring access to effective remedies, in particular, judicial mechanisms. As part of its duty, the state must provide a framework for the applicant's ability to seek redress for human rights violations.

The purpose of the research is to analyze the obstacles the applicant faces.

**Material and methods.** To achieve the above goal, annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and European Parliament report were used. The study is based on general scientific methods of analysis, synthesis and formal legal method.

**Findings and their discussion.** At the moment, various obstacles arise at each stage of the legal process.

So in a study conducted by the organization «Amnesty International» three main categories of barriers faced by victims of business-related human rights violations have been identified when applying for remedies [1, p. 5].

The first category includes issues related to the difficulties for applicants in securing legal representation, complexity of corporate structures, difficulties in establishing the responsibility of the parent company and jurisdictional problems. At the moment, the availability of qualified legal aid is severely limited, particularly when it comes to complex transnational cases involving corporate human rights violations, especially since the trial may take more than a decade. The complex corporate structure of multinational companies in many cases does not allow to prove involvement and to prosecute the parent company for the actions of the subsidiary, even if the company is wholly owned by the