

izes the financing of terrorism and qualifies planning, supporting and committing terrorist acts as serious criminal offense, but does not define terrorism [6].

The anti-terrorist legislative base in the UK consists of: the anti-terrorist acts adopted to overcome the conflict in Northern Ireland (1974-1989); the Terrorism Act (2000); Prevention of Terrorism Act (2005); Terrorism Act (2006); Counter-Terrorism Act (2008); The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015); and the Counter-Terrorism and Terrorism and Sentencing Act (2021) – each of which supplements the law of 2000, which is considered the main one.

Conclusion. Understanding the danger of terrorism in the world and in the UK, it is necessary to improve the doctrines, legislations and law-enforcement practices of every country in the world. The risks created by terrorism require them to joint efforts of all states of the world. It is necessary to adopt appropriate laws for the prevention and suppression of terrorist acts in the digital society, as well as to improve national and public security issues at the level of the international community, states and civil society.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Evgeniya Dolgaya

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

Keywords: medicine, law, legal regulation, health.

The medical services market is the most dynamic. This is due to constantly changing technology. The topic of health is always relevant. People get sick and need those who can cure them.

In the Republic of Belarus, it is possible to get help on a free and paid basis. Nowadays paid services in medicine are widespread. The relevance of the topic of the research is conditioned by the following: availability of the latest developments, arisen as a result of scientific and technical progress in the field of medicine, and, as a consequence, the need for legal regulation of newly arising relations in this sphere.

A thoroughly developed legal framework is the basis for the effective realization of a citizen's right to medical care.

Materials and methods. Materials for this research were the norms of law of the Republic of Belarus, which regulate the medical sphere. Methods of research: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction and formal-legal method.

Findings and their discussion. The right to free medical care in the Republic of Belarus is regulated by the Constitution: "Citizens of the Republic of Belarus are guaranteed the right to health care, including free treatment in state health care institutions" [1]. According to Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Public Health", citizens of the Republic of Belarus are ensured the right to affordable medical care [2]. It is expressed in the provision of free medical care on the basis of state minimum social standards in the field of health care in public health institutions; providing medical care in state health care organizations, non-state health care organizations and individual entrepreneurs who carry out medical activities in accordance with the procedure established by law at the expense of their own funds, funds of legal entities and other sources not prohibited by law; availability of medicines; the implementation of measures for the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population; the conduct of medical examinations [2].

The health care system in Belarus includes several levels. The first is the provision of care in a polyclinic at the place of residence. [3]. The second level is survey and curing in a district hospital. The third and fourth levels are regional and national health centers [3]. A lot depends on the qualifications of the primary care physician. It is he who decides what treatment should be prescribed and whether there is a need for further examination of the patient at the next level.

The Center for Social Innovation conducted a survey on how aware patients were of their rights in health care. It turned out that the level of awareness in this area is extremely low. Patients' rights are guaranteed by law, but do not have a sufficient level of awareness of the extent of these rights [3].

The medical segment of the economy stopped being a state monopoly many years ago. A large number of normative legal acts adopted in the Republic of Belarus regulates medical relations. International cooperation is carried out today in the field of medicine as well. This happens through the conclusion of international agreements at the bilateral, regional and universal levels, which contributes to the development of a new promising area - international medical tourism, which is becoming more and more popular every year. The possibility to combine recreation with receiving highly qualified assistance in the best medical centers and clinics is what attracts both guests and our citizens.

Pediatrics, cardiology, oncology, and transplantology services are in the highest demand. More than 30 polyclinics and hospitals have been commissioned recently. In the international rating by the level of development of medicine our country occupies the 59th position out of 93 countries [4].

Enhancement of medicine will become an important area of improvement of the healthcare system. The development of this trend is stipulated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "On Approval of the Program of Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025". The unified telecommunications infrastructure for health care will unite all health care organizations, and the latest methods of personalized medicine using information and communication technologies will be mastered in stages. For remote health monitoring, the introduction of an intelligent system (mobile digital trucking with the creation of a unified regional network, telemedicine, robotization of high-tech operations) is envisaged [4].

Conclusion. The pace of development of modern medicine is great: new technologies and equipment are being introduced. Legal relations in the medical sector in the Republic of Belarus are regulated on the basis of the legal framework. The urgent task is to raise the level of legal culture of citizens when they use the available opportunities, to know their rights and obligations when receiving medical care.

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DETERMINANTS OF INCREASING CRIMES IN THE SPHERE OF ILLEGAL USE OF FIREARMS

Ilya Dorozhko

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

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In modern society, the problem of the use of firearms by minors in schools, other educational institutions and public places in many countries is characterized by an unstable and even more frightening situation. Statistics on deaths due