

6. Стрельба в казанской школе: что заставило студента колледжа открыть огонь по детям? / [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://lenta.ru/articles/2021/05/12/kazantireur/>. – Дата доступа: 04.11.2021.
7. Путин поручил ужесточить правила владения оружием после стрельбы в Казани / [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://ria.ru/20210511/putin-1731758518.html>. – Дата доступа: 04.11.2021.
8. «Любимчик семьи»: что известно о массовом убийстве в Перми / [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://ria.ru/20210920/strelba-1750998946.html>. – Дата доступа: 05.11.2021.
9. В Пермском крае ученик открыл в школе стрельбу / [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.belta.by/world/view/v-permskom-krae-uchenik-otkryl-v-shkole-strelbu-4649252021/> – Дата доступа: 06.11.2021.

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS AND PERSONS WITHOUT CITIZENSHIP

Diana Gaidukova

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

Keywords: legislation, human rights and freedoms, legal status, Constitution, international treaties.

The problems of regulating the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons are becoming more and more urgent. Especially considering the facts that at the end of the XX century the newly formed independent states acquired the status of foreign for each other, and their citizens became foreigners; that now the processes of globalization are progressively gaining momentum, the flows of population migration are increasing, and marriages between persons of different nationalities are gaining popularity.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons.

Material and methods. The material is the laws and the Constitution of Belarus, as well as the laws of Russia. To achieve this goal, general scientific methods were used (analysis, synthesis, deduction, logical, generalization).

Findings and their discussion. The legal status of an individual is a legally fixed position of an individual in the state and society, which is part of the social status and refers to the qualities of a person and a citizen [3]. Foreigners are persons who are not citizens of the state in which they live [3]. The difference between foreigners and stateless persons mainly lies in the fact that foreigners have a legal connection with the domestic state and this state bears some responsibility for its citizen and is obliged to come to his aid if necessary. As for stateless persons, the only defender of their rights and freedoms is the state of their place of residence.

In Belarus, according to Art. 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus "foreign citizens and stateless persons on the territory of Belarus enjoy rights and freedoms and perform duties on an equal basis with citizens of the Republic

of Belarus, unless otherwise specified by the Constitution, laws and international treaties" [5]. So, on an equal basis with citizens, they are guaranteed the inviolability of their person and housing, they have the right to receive education in the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus; and other personal rights and freedoms. The legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons in our country is limited and regulated by four normative documents: the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, international treaties, laws of the Republic of Belarus [2], rules for the stay of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Republic of Belarus. But their status is still different. For example: they cannot elect and be elected to the elective state bodies of the Republic of Belarus, as well as take part in referenda; cannot hold positions, the appointment to which, in accordance with the legislation, is associated with belonging to the citizenship of the Republic of Belarus; do not belong to the number of persons with compulsory military service. Restrictions on the rights and freedoms of foreign citizens and stateless persons may be established only in cases where it is necessary to protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens of the Republic of Belarus, ensure state security, protect public order and public.

If we consider the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Russian Federation, in accordance with Article 4 of the Federal Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens: foreign citizens enjoy the rights and bear obligations on an equal basis with the citizens of the country, we understand that there are no significant differences with the Belarusian law [4]. Along with citizens, they have the right to life, liberty and security of person, to personal and family secrets, to privacy of correspondence, to inviolability of private life and home. But stateless persons and foreign citizens do not have the right to vote, the right to serve in state and municipal bodies, and they may also have the right to choose their place of stay and residence.

Conclusion. Having studied different directions for establishing the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons, we can say that most countries have maximally equalized the rights of these individuals and their citizens (which is very reasonable and which confirms the importance of human rights and freedoms in the 11th century). Summing up, I also assume that it is possible to improve the Belarusian laws on the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons using the German ones. For example: we could introduce certain conditions under which these persons could receive a residence permit or a temporary visa (possession of knowledge about the legal system, knowledge of the laws of the Republic of Belarus, knowledge of their rights and freedoms on the territory of the country, etc.) or to establish a certain number of foreign citizens per year who could move to live in Belarus.

1. National legal Internet portal of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: https://kodeksyby.com/zakon_rb_o_pravovom_polozhenii_inostrannyh_grazhdan_i_lits_bez_grazhdanstva.htm - Access date: 12.09.2021.

2. Legal Internet portal of BSEU [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://www.bseu.by/russian/international/law_int.htm - Access date: 09/12/2021.
3. Free encyclopedia – Wikipedia [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_status_personality - Access date: 09/12/2021.
4. Electronic fund of current legal and normative-technical documents Law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation as amended. and add. 2021 [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://docs.cntd.ru/document/901823501>– Access date: 12.09.2021.
5. Constitution of the Republic of Belarus 1994 (as amended and supplemented by the republican referendums on November 24, 1996 and October 17, 2004) . – Minsk: National Center for Legal Information of the Republic of Belarus, 2020-art.

RELEVANT PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN THE BALTIC REPUBLICS

Daria Khrenkova

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

Keywords: Baltic States, linguistic minorities, discrimination, USSR, national minorities.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia's relations with the Baltic republics developed very difficult. The Baltic countries were among the first to withdraw from its membership, as there were a lot of complaints, misunderstandings and resentments. Several tens of millions of people who belonged to the "non-titular" nationalities of the former Soviet republics that became independent states found themselves in the position of diasporas. This hindered the development of normal relations in various spheres (cultural, political, social). The purpose of the study is to analyze the problems of linguistic minorities in the Baltic republics.

Material and methods. The formal legal method and specific legal analysis were used in the analysis of normative material. The main materials of the work were the Constitutions of the Baltic Republics, international legal documents, legislative acts of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, etc.

Findings and their discussion. In 1991, the authorities of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia actually divided the population of their countries into people of the first and second grades. The latter are called "non-citizens". They differ from stateless persons by belonging to a certain country, but they do not enjoy full political, economic and social rights.

Holders of the legal status of a non-citizen cannot run or vote in municipal and national elections, be in the civil service, work as notaries, lawyers, carry out land transactions, etc. In total, human rights defenders in Latvia record about 80 bans on professions and differences in rights between citizens and "non-citizens", in Estonia there are 23 such bans.

The rules for calculating pensions also differ: non-citizens do not take into account the experience accumulated in Soviet times outside the Latvian SSR