

ferring these children to the families of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan permanently residing in the territory of Azerbaijan, or if their relatives, regardless of citizenship or place of residence, refused to adopt them" [9].

Conclusion. Thus, during the study of this topic, it was determined that the fundamental principles of international adoption, enshrined at the national level in the countries of the post-Soviet space, are similar to each other. They also comply with the norms of international law enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of International Adoption.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM: CONCEPT AND CONTENT

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Keywords: law enforcement agencies, law enforcement student, court, prosecutor's office, police, bar.

The functioning of the state is connected with the presence of certain agencies that ensure the vital activity of the population, the protection of public order, the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens provided for by the Constitution. Law enforcement agencies are one of the main institutions of state power that help in achieving such goals. They are an attribute of any state.

The purpose of this article is a theoretical study of the features of the law enforcement system.

Material and methods. The research is based on the normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, international acts, normative legal acts of foreign countries, the work of authors considering the law enforcement system of the Republic of Belarus and the law enforcement system of foreign countries, its features. The following methods were used in the course of the study: analysis, historical method, systematic approach, interpretation, formal legal method and comparative legal method.

Findings and their discussion. Currently, there is no legally fixed definition of law enforcement agencies, which leads to an indistinctly defined list of agencies that can be attributed to law enforcement agencies.

Despite the absence of a definition of law enforcement agencies in the current legislation, this term is widely used in international acts [1]. This is evidenced by Article 37 of the UN Convention against corruption, referred to as cooperation with law enforcement agencies, ratified by the Republic of Belarus in 2004.

Analyzing the works of the authors, the following definition can be distinguished: law enforcement agencies are agencies performing law enforcement functions assigned to them by legislation aimed at combating crime, protecting the state, public order and security, carrying out preliminary investigation, inquiry, supervision of compliance with normative legal acts [2].

Traditionally, the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Belarus include the Prosecutor's Office, the Investigative Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the bar, the notary, the State Control Committee, and the justice authorities. The issue of attributing courts to law enforcement agencies is controversial.

In some acts of title, the status of law enforcement agencies is explicitly indicated. For example, the internal affairs agencies are State law enforcement agencies engaged in combating crime, protecting public order and ensuring public safety in accordance with the tasks assigned to them by Law and other legislative acts. The Investigative Committee is a unified centralized system that includes state law enforcement agencies, which are agencies of preliminary investigation and exercise powers in pre-trial criminal proceedings, and an educational institution. Financial investigation agencies are state law enforcement agencies that ensure economic security of the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the tasks assigned to them by this Law and other legislative acts. At the same time, the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On State Protection" separates judges from other law enforcement agencies. The judiciary is independent in its activities.

In the system of law enforcement agencies of foreign countries, the central place is occupied by the police, which has a multilevel system, and other special services.

USA law enforcement agencies are called as law enforcement departments. In the United States, the primary law enforcement agencies include the prosecutor's office, the bar, and the police. Separately, the courts are. There are no cen-

tral law enforcement departments. It should also be noted that the United States does not have a normative legal act that constitutes the legal basis for the activities and structure of the prosecutor's office. There is no system for building the Bar in the United States. Also, it is not the practice in the United States to separate investigative agencies from inquisitorial agencies. All powers are exercised by the police.

The United Kingdom has a fairly well-developed court system. The function of investigating criminal cases is entrusted to the police. In United Kingdom there is no institution of prosecution, but a very well-developed institution of the bar, consisting of barrister's solicitors. The right to institute criminal proceedings belongs to the bar. Accordingly, in court, attorneys can act both as defenders and as the accused part.

In Germany, the prosecutor's office functions under the courts. Thus, the German prosecutor's office cannot be called an independent agency. The attorney has the right to practice law only in the one court to which he is assigned. The investigating committees in Germany include the public prosecutor's office, the police and the investigating judge. There is also no legally fixed list of law enforcement agencies.

Conclusion. Thus, it can be concluded that the legislative acts of foreign states separate the courts from law enforcement agencies, despite the fact that the courts carry out law enforcement activities. It should be noted that the Republic of Belarus has a more orderly and structured system of law enforcement agencies in comparison with foreign countries. At the same time, there is no clearly defined list of agencies that need to be classified as law enforcement agencies.

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PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Keywords: women's rights, declaration, fixing the rights, equality, Republic of Belarus.

One of the most relevant topics of the 21st century is gender equality. Since ancient times, a woman has been excluded from all processes of government. A woman had no right to enter military service, perform the duties of a priest, be a doctor, lawyer, judge or engage in any other work requiring a university degree.