

Article 17.1 highlights the following: «The reaction taken shall always be in proportion not only to the circumstances and the gravity of the offence but also to the circumstances and the needs of the juvenile as well as to the needs of the society» [1].

No sentence of death shall be imposed for any crime committed by a minor (Art. 17.2). Restriction of the personal liberty of a juvenile offender to a minimum (Art. 17.1).

Let us pay attention to Art. 18.1, which gives a list of measures of influence. The Beijing Rules propose 8 groups of measures, defined by their overall objectives: care, guidance and supervision orders; probation; community service orders; financial penalties, compensation and restitution; intermediate treatment and other treatment orders; orders to participate in group counseling and similar activities; orders concerning foster care, living communities or other educational settings; other relevant orders.

The application of the Beijing Rules became part of the so-called Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the VII UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The UN General Assembly approved the Plan by resolutions 40/33 of November 29, 1985, containing the Beijing Rules themselves; 40/35 of December 29, 1985, on the development of standards to prevent juvenile delinquency; 40/36 of November 29, 1985, on domestic violence.

The Beijing Rules initiated the adoption of a number of international legal instruments related to juveniles. For Examples: the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1988), adopted by the Eighth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1990);

Conclusion. Thus, we can conclude that the Beijing Rules are the fundamental international instrument governing the goals and objectives of juvenile justice, as they enshrine: their implementation, the principles of adjudication and choice of measures, and the goals and procedures for the treatment of juveniles in correctional facilities.

1. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules). – Mode of access: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/beijing_rules.shtml. – Date of access: 25.09.2022

2. Court statistics for the first half of 2022 on convicted juveniles [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: https://www.court.gov.by/ru/justice_rb/statistics/children/d3b088b1ba8e437a.html. – Date of access: 01.10.2022

3. Features of juvenile delinquency and ways to prevent it [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://rep.vsu.by/handle/123456789/17221>. – Date of access: 01.11.2022

FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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In the era of a large number of centrifugal tendencies and a high growth of separatist sentiments among ethnic minorities, the Republic of Belarus is an example of a state with a stable and conflict-free society. The preservation of this stability is the result of a successful state policy aimed at integrating non-titular nations into social and

political life in order to avoid disagreements and conflicts on national grounds. The purpose of the work is a constitutional and legal analysis of the peculiarities of the status of interethnic communities in the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. The main material of the study is the constitutional legislation and law enforcement practice of Belarus in the field of legal regulation of the status of ethno-religious minorities. For analysis of the normative material were used formal legal and specific legal methods.

Findings and their discussion. The Republic of Belarus is a polyethnic, polyconfessional and multicultural state. For centuries, Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Jews, Tatars, etc. lived on its territory. The events of World War II served as a cause for the majority of persons belonging to non-titular nations to move to Belarusian lands. At present, according to the 2019 census, national communities account for about 25% of the total population of Belarus and around 130 nationalities, most of them are Russians (700 thousand), Poles (almost 300 thousand), Ukrainians 160 thousand etc. [1].

The national policy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of rights and freedoms of national communities has an international character and meets modern trends of international standards. Thus, the Constitution prohibits any form of discrimination, including nationality. Art. 50 proclaims “the right to preserve nationality and the prohibition of coercion to determine nationality. Insulting national dignity is legally punishable”.

A constitutional prohibition has been established on the creation and activities of political parties and other public associations that promote national hatred (Article 5). The state undertakes to regulate relations between national and other communities on the basis of the principles of equality before the law, respect for their rights and interests (Article 14). The constitutional duty of every person to protect the historical, cultural, spiritual heritage and other national values (Article 54) [2].

In the development of constitutional norms, legislative and other normative acts have been adopted. Among them is the Law “On National Minorities in the Republic of Belarus” of 1992, which creates a legal basis in the field of interethnic relations, guarantees the free development of national minorities in the country on the basic principles of international law in the field of human rights and national minorities [3]. On February 7, 1997, the Republic of Belarus ratified the Agreement on issues related to the restoration of the rights of deported persons, national minorities and peoples, concluded between the CIS member states on October 9, 1992 [4].

One of the most important factors of interethnic stability is the clear and consistent policy of the Belarusian state in this sphere of public life, which is reflected in the national legislation. The Republic of Belarus has acceded to the main international documents related to human rights and is consistently implementing the principles of its democratic national policy aimed at the free development of cultures, languages, traditions of all national communities, full equality, respect and consideration of their rights and interests, as well as support from the state in the implementation of these rights [5].

The legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of guarantees of the rights of persons belonging to interethnic communities, according to the conclusions of authoritative foreign experts, fully complies with international standards. The state structures of Belarus strive to provide optimal conditions for the preservation and development of languages and cultures of all nationalities whose representatives live in Belarus.

In order to exchange the experience of organizations, jointly address issues of ethnocultural development of associations and interaction with government bodies, under the Commissioner for Religious and National Affairs, was created and has been operating for a number of years an Advisory Interethnic Council, at whose meetings discuss the most pressing issues of interethnic relations and statutory activities of associations. One of the functions of the Council is the financial support of projects with the participation of national communities. So, for example, at the expense of the republican budget, only in 2021, within the framework of the "Cultural Heritage" subprogram of the State Program "Culture of Belarus" for 2021-2025, were manufactured and distributed free national stage costumes, musical instruments for creative groups and soloists of the Azerbaijani, Armenian, Afghan, Jewish, Russian, Korean, Ukrainian, Polish, Palestinian, Gypsy and Dagestan national-cultural public associations [6].

Since 1996, the Republican Festival of National Cultures has been held on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, "the main goals of which are to further harmonize interethnic relations and develop centuries-old traditions of national associations of Belarus, popularize the best examples of poetic, musical, choreographic, visual, arts and crafts, national cuisine of ethno-cultural associations" [7].

The Ministry of Information, together with the Commissioner for Nationalities and Religions, has repeatedly held various journalistic competitions on the topics of intercultural dialogue, friendship between peoples, interethnic harmony and spirituality. In addition, this topic was often reflected in the programs of the Belarusian State Television and Radio Company. For example, on Belarusian television, was broadcast a program under the title "Polyphony. The peoples of Belarus: history, culture, way of life", and on the national radio – programs "Supolnasty", "National Palette", "Brotherhood". They told about the traditions, customs, history of the ethnic minorities of Belarus. The topics of interethnic relations, as well as the history and culture of various peoples inhabiting Belarus, were covered in state newspapers, including Respublika, Belarus Segodnya, the magazine Belarusian Historical Chasopis, Contacts and Dialogues and many others. etc. [6]. In 2012, it was announced the creation of an electronic atlas of the peoples of Belarus.

Conclusion. Thus, the cultural representation of ethnic minorities in Belarus largely reflects socio-political trends, as well as the language situation in the country. At the same time, the activities of organizations of national minorities, both at the national and regional levels, are largely related to the cultural sphere. In the conditions of the current socio-political situation in the country, such a concentration of activities in one area seems optimal for the preservation and development of identity. A positive factor in this matter is also the absence of hatred and discrimination on ethnic or religious grounds in the Belarusian society.

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2. The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus in 1994 (with amendments and additions) [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://president.gov.by/ru/gosudarstvo/constitution>. – Date of access: 10.19.2022.

3. On national minorities in the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]: Law of the Republic of Belarus of November 11, 1992 No. 1926-XII (as amended of May 7, 2007 No. 212-Z) // ETALON. Legislation of the Republic / Nat. center of legal information. Rep. Belarus. – Minsk, 2022.

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5. Ivashkevich, E.F. Constitutional and legal regulation of the status of national minorities in the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries as a factor in ensuring the stability of a multicultural civil society / E.F. Ivashkevich // Law. Economy. Psychology. – 2016. – No. 1. – [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://rep.vsu.by/handle/123456789/8587>. – Date of access: 09.10.2022.

6. Commissioner for Religious and National Affairs [electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://belarus21.by/Cat/2>. – Date of access: 10.22.2022.

7. Republican festival of national cultures [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://minsk-region.gov.by/novosti/aktualnaya-informatsiya/khiii-respublikanskiy-festival-natsionalnykh-kultur-proydet-v-grodno-3-5-iyunya/>. – Date of access: 10.26.2022.

CONSTITUTIONAL ENSHRINEMENT OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND OTHER COUNTRIES

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One of the most important debatable problems of modern jurisprudence is to define the concept and essence of somatic rights and their classification. Recently, their list has been constantly replenished with new rights, which are reflected at the highest legal – constitutional level. However, the fundamental personal right, first enshrined in the first constitutional acts, is the right to life.

The aim of this research is to reveal the peculiarities of the constitutional regulation of the right to life in the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries.

Material and methods. National and foreign constitutional laws served as the working material. The main used methods are comparative-legal and concrete legal analysis.

Findings and their discussion. Nowadays scientific-conceptual approaches to the definition of somatic rights are a bit different than a few years ago. Civil society is becoming more tolerant to physiological needs of an individual, to manifestations of freedom in choosing a way of life, their appearance, is not a subject of condemnation in most countries voluntary consent to withdrawal from life, refusal of their natural sexual identity, to continue pregnancy, etc. The state is increasingly interested in the legal resolution of these issues.

The right to life is one of the basic personal human rights protected by international law and the constitutions of most democratic countries. Despite the lack of consolidation of the status of many somatic rights universally recognized, international cooperation in the sphere of social relations, in which the bodily claims of a person are realized, takes place [9]. The content of the right to life is multifaceted and varies from state to state. One of the provisions of the Hungarian Constitution is Part 1 § 54: «In the Republic of Hungary everyone has the inalienable right to life and human dignity, which no one shall be deprived of arbitrarily» [1]. Similar provisions are contained in Article 24 of the