

scientists who interpret this concept broadly, referring to it, in addition to threats, insults, bullying, harassment, blackmail, etc.

The absence of a separate definition of physical and mental violence in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus leads to the fact that a number of researchers believe that the law understands violence only as physical violence, which has a greater degree of public danger than mental. If a comparative analysis of the two types of violence is carried out, then psychological violence differs in the subjective direction of the impact and the consequences that it causes in the object of influence, therefore, due to its “insignificance”, it cannot be absorbed by physical violence.

Conclusion. Thus, based on the analysis of various points of view of scientists, the following author's definition can be formulated: violent crimes are a series of crimes, the commission of which is directly related to the use of physical or psychological violence, which serve as a way to achieve some goal. The significance of this definition lies in the fact that violent crime has recently acquired new features. The commission of violent crimes is becoming more and more difficult in execution, is associated with significant technical equipment and the intellectual level of development of the offender's personality. Physical violence in the commission of illegal acts related to the sphere of violent crime begins to give way to mental violence.

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PARTICULAR QUALITIES OF INTERNATIONAL CARGO TRANSPORTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Keywords: logistics, international cargo transportation, market, transport services.

In market conditions, an important requirement of the consumer of transport services is timely and high-quality cargo delivery. It is possible to fulfil the specified conditions using logistics, i.e. a control algorithm that, using various economic and mathematical methods, allows optimizing the operation of individual elements of the transport process and combining these elements into a single system.

The purpose of the study is to analyse particular qualities of international cargo transportation in the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. Materials: national Internet portals, statistical collections, scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists, regulatory legal acts and laws of the Republic of Belarus. Methods: logical, economic analysis, comparison, modeling, grouping and others.

Findings and their discussion. International transportation is the transportation of goods and passengers from one country to another on mutually agreed or internationally accepted economic and legal conditions.

The international transportation of goods is also understood as the transportation of goods for the needs of industry or trade for a fee or without one in the case when there is at least one crossing of the border between the two countries on the route [2].

International transportation is a combination of solutions for the delivery of cargo from the sender in one country to the recipient from another. The delivery process involves:

1. Transport – road, rail, air, sea, which transports goods.
2. Warehouses where goods are moved for storage or additional processing.
3. Equipment and personnel who perform loading and unloading operations, including when changing vehicles.
4. Employees of the logistics company who organize the documentation of international cargo transportation, coordinate co-executors, control deadlines, and also inform the customer about the movements and changes in the status of the cargo.

The largest share of exports of transport services of the Republic of Belarus falls on road transport, as of 2021 – 39% of the total volume. The importance of road transport in international transportation is due to the possibility of "door-to-door" delivery of cargo to places that do not have railway or pipeline infrastructure. The share of rail transport accounts for about 28.8% of all export traffic. Independence from weather and climatic conditions, as well as the possibility of transporting goods of any name and size, allows rail transport to take second place in the total volume of exports of transport services. The last place in terms of traffic volume in the export structure is occupied by air transport, only 1%. Air transport is the most expensive mode of transport, despite the speed of delivery, cargo transportation by aircraft is unprofitable.

In terms of cargo turnover in international traffic, rail transport ranks first in terms of the volume of transported goods and the distance of shipments. In 2021, the volume of traffic amounted to 45325 t/km, which is 17,7% more than the same period last year. Including rail transit through the territory of the Republic of Belarus accounts for up to 37,5% of all international traffic. The leading positions of railway transport are due to the large carrying capacity of rolling stock and the possibility of sending a wide range of goods [7].

The strategic goal of the Republic of Belarus, fixed in the Concept of Development of the logistics system of the Republic of Belarus until 2030, is integration into the world trade and logistics space. Membership in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) pursues the goals of unification of customs control procedures to simplify the passage of customs borders of the participating countries, as well as other goals aimed at improving existing international relations [6].

The largest share is accounted for by exports to the Russian Federation – 35% of all shipments. Lithuania accounts for a significant volume of export traffic of about 30% and Latvia – about 11%.

As part of the development of trade and economic relations between the Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China, special attention is paid to the international projects "One Belt, One Road" and "Great Stone", which are considered as reference points for the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt. The Belarusian Railway is actively working to create conditions for expanding the flow of goods not only from China to Europe, but also to promote Belarusian export products to the Chinese market, thereby demonstrating the benefits of the overland route.

Results: based on the results of the studied data, possible options for the development of the transport network of the Republic of Belarus, its place and importance in international logistics were identified.

Conclusion. Thus, Belarus, being in a favourable geographical position, has opportunities not only for the development of its transport network, but also for the activation of trade relations with the EAEU member states. The integration of the Republic of Belarus into the international transport space as a full-fledged partner of such giant countries as Russia and China will allow Belarus to take its place in the international arena.

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL ADOPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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National adoption is a priority form of placement of orphans, children left without parental care, for upbringing in a family. If it is impossible to adopt them, they are subject to placement in a guardian or foster family, a family-type orphanage, and in the absence of such an opportunity, in children's boarding institutions. In all these cases,