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OF YOUNG RESEARCHER
“VECTOR 3.0”**

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Dear Young Researchers!

We welcome you to our International Scientific and Practical Conference of Young Researchers "Vector 3.0".

Thank you for your attention, interest and participation in our annual conference. We hope that the experience we have gained will be useful to you in your further research work.

The future of science is linked to young researchers and scientists, among whom interest in scientific research and a desire to develop innovative and unconventional concepts have grown considerably over the last few years. The young generation will implement all future plans for science and should therefore now be one of the defining links in the process.

Three challenges are relevant:

- to engage young people in scientific research;
- to retain the most talented in science;
- to provide them with career opportunities.

Promising developments, which young researchers reflect in their PhD and doctoral theses, should be further developed and commercialized. It is through innovations implemented by talented young people that further growth and development of the Belarusian economy can be guaranteed. We hope that many ideas of young scientists will be implemented and will make a significant contribution to the development of the national and international economy, law and linguistics. The University is sincerely proud of its young intellectual and creative talents. We place great hopes on them and firmly believe that their successes are only the beginning of a long road to research and practice.

Priority tasks of the scientific block of the Vitebsk branch of MITSO International University for the current year

- To support the most significant scientific research in all areas of the university's activities;
- Optimization of the material and diagnostic base;
- Ensuring the interdisciplinary nature of the research;
- Creation of temporary creative research teams, including the involvement of outside specialists;
- development of students' science – involvement of young people in scientific research, active participation of students in the scientific work of the university;
- organization of effective management system and coordination of scientific research.

Today, it is quite obvious that the aim of university development is the high level of university science. Formation of academic unity of science, education and

practice in modern conditions is a necessary condition for maintaining the professional level of teachers, improving the skills of future specialists.

We congratulate the participants of the conference with the "student holiday", we note that here students, undergraduates, postgraduates have a unique opportunity to gain experience in scientific work. The first steps in science are always an overcoming of oneself. It is like a theatre, where a scientist plays not according to someone else's script, but according to his own script, on which he works long and hard.

I would like to note the importance and significance of the annual scientific conference for students and university science. Such events have a positive impact on students and also allow young scientists to use our forum as a platform where they can put their research skills to the test. Young scientists are showing interest in the areas of science that we most need to improve and promote. I would like to thank you for your hard work, and also to thank your mentors for their patience and willingness to share their experience and knowledge.

May our conference in the walls of the Vitebsk branch of "MITSO", which is rightly considered one of the leading universities in the region, be a place for further interesting and fruitful meetings. We are confident that the results of the conference will be useful for all participants, and that the proposed recommendations will be applied in the further practical activity of each university.

We wish all the participants creative and fruitful discussions, enthusiasm, optimism and creation of friendly contacts. We hope that it will be possible to create conditions for a constructive dialogue and exchange of experiences and opinions between scientists from different regions and countries.

We wish all the participants and organisers of the conference every success in their research and practical activities, fruitful work and good health! All the best for you!

I.M. Pryshchepa, Dr. Sc. (Biology), Professor

SECTION 1

LAW SCIENCE AND SOCIO- HUMANITARIAN DISCIPLINES

THE CONTRADICTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE MODERN CONTEXT

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Globalization plays an important role in the development of the modern world, that's why it's crucial to analyze the phenomenon in the social sciences. The diversity of its dimensions, its influence on people's day-to-day life and the development of modern states, the dynamic and chaotic nature, the inconsistency of integration processes in different regions, the complexity of public spheres coverage, the significance for the existence of all mankind, the necessity of the world future prediction only stimulate the scientific interest in this phenomenon. A large number of researchers have been involved in the development of the methodological foundations for studying the problem: W. Beck, F. Braudel, I. Wallerstein, M. Castells, J. Ritzer, R. Robertson, W. Rostow, M. Friedman, S. Huntington, A. Dugin, V. Zhuravlev, V. Inozemtsev, S. Kara-Murza, V. Kashirin, E. Kochetov, A. Melville, N. Moiseev, A. Panarin, A. Utkin, etc. There is a variety of opinions on the phenomenon under consideration, which is caused by the multidimensionality, multilevel nature, mobility of the object of study, differences in research goals, and the authors' ideological guidelines.

The purpose of the thesis is to analyze the essential characteristics, positive aspects and objective risks of the globalized world.

Material and methods. The research material is the results of global integration interactions (technical and economic, political, socio-cultural transformations). General logical and methods of theoretical research are used.

Findings and their discussion. It is obvious that globalization is a natural stage in the development of humankind, due to dynamic changes in the economic, political, socio-cultural, information, scientific and technical spheres.

The proponents of globalism consider it an incentive for rapid economic growth, including developing countries that have a chance to catch up with the leading economies. The consequence of such processes is a number of positive changes in people's life: the growth of material welfare; global availability of goods, services, technologies, labor; intensification of multilateral communication; the emergence of new forms of self-expression and self-fulfillment, etc.

Nevertheless, a significant number of modern philosophers are wary of globalization processes. For instance, some global problems exist out of the concept of national borders: drug trade, terrorism, the trend towards total standardization of society, degradation of the biosphere, etc.

Not only pros, but also cons are “exported”, any occasional regional instability can have a devastating effect on the entire world community, which is caused by the interdependence of states. In economic terms, dividends are distributed unevenly: in fact, rich countries or individuals receive most of the benefits, which gives rise to social and economic inequality of various strata and individual regions. A.S. Panarin pointed out the fact that non-equivalent exchange on a global scale promotes neo-colonialism, the economic robbery of the world periphery, considered as a source of raw materials and energy resources and a landfill for industrial waste. Developing countries are simply unable to protect themselves from the expansion of developed countries, loans, financial and economic crises. The result is the dominance of imported products, the bankruptcy of national industrial enterprises, an increase of the level of unemployment, social tension, people's distrust of the political elite, and migration from backward regions. However, even in developed countries, the problem of unemployment is acute, because enterprises are moved to countries with low wages. As predicted by E. Kish, the future will become a battlefield between barbarism and civilization [1, p. 20].

To justify the new world order within the framework of American and Eurocentrism, a theoretical explanation arose in the form of the ideology of globalism. We emphasize that the concepts of "globalization" and "globalism" are not identical. Globalism is the ideological core, the theoretical platform of the objective processes of globalization. It turns out that “globalization processes also have a subjective component, in many respects they are a man-made, “constructed” reality” [2, p. 273]. It should be noted that globalization has European roots.

Simultaneously with the internationalization of the business sphere, cultural and linguistic types of globalization are taking place in the form of distribution of cultural and ideological values of the “golden billion” countries. It results in the socio-cultural standardization and unification, in the neglect of national values. Liberal-democratic values aimed at protecting human rights are introduced into the daily practice of international relations everywhere, and the traditional system of values is rejected as backward. However, for the majority of Eastern countries, anthropocentrism, individualism, the priority of human rights and freedoms are not fundamental values, which ultimately leads to an existential struggle to maintain their ethnic and cultural identity. The global Internet is a means of manipulating public consciousness, suggesting value surrogates, replacing the cultural baggage of nations with foreign-born samples.

Because of globalization, the functioning of the political sphere is also being radically revised. The role of the state as an independent actor is transformed. The borders of national states are rapidly blurring as a result of the deterritorialization of social and political norms and the increasing role of supranational principles. Globalization challenges national states, forcing them to adapt to the requirements of global markets, industrial relations, the global division of labor, the conjuncture of the global problem field, the functioning of transnational centers (TNCs, concerns,

non-governmental organizations), and increased territorial, spiritual mobility of the population. State sovereignty is minimized in terms of control over the economy, finances, information, spiritual space, rule making because of being delegated to supranational formations.

Conclusion. Thus, the integration of the world community, the awareness of humanity as a single entity has become a stable determinant of the human civilization development. Deep qualitative transformations are manifested in the process of merging national economies into a single, global system, and in the formation of the information society, and in the convergence of highly developed countries with the simultaneous stimulation of secondary modernization in developing countries, and in the transparency of cultural boundaries, and in the fluctuation of state sovereignties in connection with the imposition of common standards in the field of public administration, jurisprudence, production. The features of globalization are planetarity, inclusiveness of public life spheres, different speed of processes in different social systems, plurality of sociocultural hybrids, spontaneity and, at the same time, teleological construction according to Western patterns.

Globalization is a very ambiguous phenomenon, which causes both approval and criticism in the scientific world, the ruling elites, and public opinion. It is like a two-faced Janus: both the unity of humanity into a single organism, being a combination of obvious production, communication benefits and no less obvious political, spiritual, economic risks, which leads to the demonization of globalization and cannot be ignored.

By overcoming spatial isolation, deepening international partnerships, globalization ensures global accessibility of information, communication, raw material markets, services and goods, and advanced technologies. In addition, this affects the increase in labor productivity, improving the quality of life of the population. Nevertheless, a significant number of modern philosophers demonize this megatrend because of its obvious political, spiritual, economic risks, dangerous consequences in the form of general civilizational problems affecting both individual states and humanity as a whole. Globalization actually eliminates the differences between people; reduces linguistic and cultural diversity; causes an uneven distribution of the received material wealth, generates socio-economic inequality not only within a single country, but the world as a whole, which manifests itself in an unequal exchange, economic oppression of the "third world" countries; deprives humanity of the confidence in the future.

Globalization has led to the realization of the compactness of the world and the extreme interdependence of everything and everyone. Nowadays, the autarchy of national states is impossible, therefore, the dialogic way of thinking, the construction of a polycentric world order with respect to the sovereign equality of states, the global coordination of the national policies of individual states to maintain the stability of the global system as a whole, and ensure sustainable development, is becoming more and more relevant.

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DIVORCE OF MARRIAGE AND MEDIATION

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35,144 marriages were dissolved in 2020. In this regard, the issue of divorce occupies an important place both in the theory of family law and in the practice of applying family law. In case of divorce, questions often arise about the division of property, with whom the children will live, their upbringing and provision. Solving these issues in court leads to psychological, time, and financial costs. The effectiveness of the judicial method of resolving family disputes is also not always high. Therefore, the institute of mediation or mediation has been developed.

The purpose of the study is to study the legal regulation of divorce and mediation procedures in the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. The materials of the study were regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Belarus regulating the specifics of the dissolution of marriage in court. Research methods: formal legal, analysis, synthesis.

Findings and their discussion. At the moment, the issue of divorce is of great importance both in the theory of family law and in the practice of applying family law.

For a long period of time, the state has been developing various mechanisms, strategies and approaches to resolving divorce conflicts. To date, the most common and officially sanctioned way to resolve a dispute in the event of a divorce is litigation.

But despite this, in many countries of the world today various models of judicial mediation are being successfully developed and applied, involving the introduction of conciliation procedures directly into civil proceedings. This practice allows diversifying justice, making it more flexible, more focused on eliminating not only the consequences, but also the causes of any litigation [1, p. 8].

So, it is family mediation that is designed to resolve the conflict in the case when family members cannot reach a compromise on their own, but there is a chance to resolve the issue without waiting for a court decision.

In recent years, it is family mediation that has acquired a significant role in resolving conflicts between family members and is enshrined in the legislation of many states.

For Belarusian law, the institution of family mediation can be considered a new area for the settlement of family legal relations, which has arisen as a result of the expansion of forms of pre-trial and out-of-court settlement of conflicts between family members.

Mediation is designed to resolve a family conflict, which led to the raising of the issue of divorce in the event that the parties cannot find a mutually beneficial solution on their own, but there is a chance to resolve the issue without waiting for a court decision with the participation of an intermediary - mediator. Also, mediation can avoid family breakup and divorce, maintain relations with children, since during the conciliation procedures, the parties themselves develop a solution that satisfies them and are interested in its implementation [2, p. 58].

When using mediation conciliation procedures, it is highly likely to prevent the dissolution of the marriage, and if the family has already broken up and the preservation of marital relations is not possible, with the help of mediation it is possible to resolve the marital conflict and resolve issues arising in connection with the dissolution of the marriage in a civilized, conflict-free way, taking into account satisfaction interests of all participants in the divorce proceedings.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus on mediation defines the mediation procedure as negotiations of the parties with the participation of a mediator in order to resolve the dispute (disputes) of the parties by developing a mutually acceptable agreement [3, art. 1].

Also, this Law states that the use of mediation under the conditions established by this Law is allowed for the purpose of reconciliation of spouses upon divorce [3, art. 2].

Note that the Law on Mediation does not contain a list of family law conflicts, the settlement of which is possible and necessary with the participation of an intermediary (mediator). It seems that the dissolution of a marriage is one of such disputes, since there are ample opportunities for “smoothing out” controversial issues relating not only to divorced spouses, but also, for example, children.

In addition, the current family and civil procedural legislation already contains some procedural guarantees for the possible preservation of a marriage, in particular, a conciliation period for spouses. And participation in the divorce procedure of an intermediary-mediator will allow spouses intending to dissolve the marriage to resolve the marital conflict with the least confrontation.

For the Republic of Belarus, unlike European countries, out-of-court settlement of disputes is a relatively new procedure. According to experts, mediation will be able to radically change justice, and may even generally improve the “moral climate” in the country [4, p. 57].

One of the reasons for the effectiveness of mediation in a family dispute is the original property of family legal relations - their personal-confidential nature. It should be noted that many authors spoke about the medialability of disputes in the scientific literature [5, p. 230].

However, family mediation is a relatively new phenomenon in the Republic of Belarus, and many family members who are participants in a family conflict do not

even know that there is an opportunity to peacefully and out of court resolve an existing dispute.

Conclusion. Our society still has more trust in the courts and traditional state institutions, and therefore it is not easy for people to adapt to a new type of dispute resolution. In addition, the lack of confidence in the effectiveness of the procedure, and the uncertainty that the solution reached will suit both parties to the dispute, the possibility of implementing the agreement reached in real life, play a serious role.

To date, the first professional mediators have appeared, who have already completed a training course in various universities of the Republic of Belarus. It seems that our state and family members are fully prepared for the development and application of the family mediation procedure, especially in divorce proceedings.

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SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF CRIME: PATTERNS OF OCCURRENCE, DEVELOPMENT, FUNCTIONING

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The sociological understanding of the offense is distinguished by its multidimensional approach, the expansion of the concept of offense through the inclusion and analysis of such phenomena as shadow crime and actual crimes. The sociological understanding of crime is characterized by a view of crime as a social pain in society and the result of the influence of the environment.

The purpose of the work is to study the process of formation, development, and functioning of sociological theories of crime.

Material and methods. Legal periodicals served as materials for writing theses: articles in the journals *Sociological Research*, *Legal Psychology*, *Judicial Bulletin*. Methods used in the work: the method of comparative legal analysis, generalization.

Findings and their discussion. As long as a person has existed, he is also concerned about the question of why, in the conditions of the existence of alternatives to choice, he often chooses the way to solve problems in a criminal way. Back in the XIX century, biologists, psychologists, cultural scientists, conflictologists, sociologists took up the solution of this problem. Many theories appeared, the authors of which were the founders of the eponymous trends in criminology. Modern sociology of crime creatively comprehends the accumulated experience of studying the phenomenon of crime, predicting and identifying its main trends. At different times, the question of the correlation of biological (anthropological) and social in the interpretation of the causes of crime was solved in different ways. Thus, C. Lambroso pointed to a direct connection between criminal behavior and biological characteristics of a person [1, p. 99]. The American scientist W.H. Sheldon also argued that the constitutional development of a person determines the traits of his character, and in the future, the direction of his personal development [2, p. 73]. At the beginning of the twentieth century, a completely new direction in the study of crime appears. First Z. Freud, and then A. Adler, E. Fromm tried to explain the origins of the formation of a criminal personality by an inferiority complex, which begins to form in infancy [3, p. 12–14]. And if Freud points to the instinct of aggression as determining for individual individuals, then A. Adler points to the superiority complex, which leads to a sense of protest, pushing a person to antisocial destructive actions. Representatives of this direction reached such a borderline emotional state, which they called frustration [4, p. 35]. They gave the following description of frustration – internal psychological stress associated with the inability to realize their desires under the circumstances that are developing for a person. This condition most often leads to a psychological breakdown, leading to unmotivated, senseless crimes, the victims of which are very often random strangers. Even during their lifetime, the authors of these theories were sharply criticized for their limitations and isolation from social factors, for the desire to correlate the internal motivations of criminal behavior only with the features of the individual's inner world or his external biological characteristics. And since the end of the XIX century, a sociological trend has begun to form, the authors of which correlate the emergence and development of crime with the level of functioning of social institutions, with the degree of legal protection of a person in society, the problem of accessibility of cultural goods and other social values, with the presence of social elevators and the degree of socialization and other moments. The beginning of the emergence of this direction was laid by the famous theory of anomie by E. Durkheim and R. Merton. The authors first introduced the term "anomie" into scientific use, meaning by it the socio-economic and socio-psychological aspects of social disorganization. E. Durkheim was a staunch supporter of the fact that crime is an eternal companion of the development of society, since there are always causes and sources that generate crime. Durkheim considered anomie as the result of an unstable, crisis

state of society, in which a regulatory vacuum was formed, when old values and norms no longer correspond to real relations, and new ones have not yet been established. The authors of the new direction are already putting forward new causes of crime, which are explained by the following contradictions: between values and socio-cultural norms prevailing in society; between goals and socially approved means of achieving them, that is, between interests and needs, on the one hand, and the impossibility of their realization in any other way except deviant, on the other hand. The main idea of this approach to understanding crime is that crime is a disease of society, and crimes are symptoms of this disease. The nature and scale of crime do not depend directly on the will of the legislator, on which acts are prohibited under threat of criminal punishment, which are allowed.

R. Merton distinguished the social and socio-psychological aspect of anomie. He considered the differences in access to legal means of achieving cultural goals among different social groups. Against the background of these differences, deviance and delinquency arise [5, p. 23–24].

The strongest motivation for deviant behavior is among representatives of the lower stratum.

He names the reasons:

– firstly, the professional capabilities of the lower stratum are limited mainly by manual labor;

– secondly, it is very difficult for people of unskilled labor to compete "with the power and high incomes of organized evil, racketeering and crime" in order to achieve success standards.

However, poverty and misery are only components of the causes of crime.

Crime in the lower stratum reaches its greatest growth when poverty and misery are combined with a cultural emphasis on monetary success as the dominant goal. Consequently, crime in the lower stratum can arise as a "reaction of normal people to abnormal social conditions.

R. Merton notes that the most common type of crime among white-collar workers is fraud. The prosperity of fraud in an anomalous society is possible due to the sufficient tolerance of citizens, law enforcement agencies, and the judicial system. For the upper strata of society, the relationship of "quite moral business aspirations with their immoral practical implementation" is characteristic.

R. Merton states that the history of large American fortunes is full of very dubious innovations. Crime in this layer is very difficult to uncover. Quite respectable members of society very often escape punishment with the help of false testimony and deception [6, p. 12].

Thus, a differentiated approach to the analysis of crime in various social strata and groups is one of the directions in the study of the sociology of deviant and delinquent behavior.

Conclusion. The specificity of the sociological analysis of crime allows us to distinguish four main aspects: sociology has a multidimensional approach to the study of crime; sociology is interested not only in social danger, but also in the pos-

itive role of crime in public life; sociology of crime studies "actual crimes" as opposed to "legal" crime; sociology of crime studies the subculture of the criminal world.

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PROBLEMS OF DETECTING AND REMOVING SHOE TRACES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES

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When examining the scene of an accident, priority attention is paid to the search for shoe traces (89.6%), while the opinion is expressed that as a result of the use of existing technical and forensic tools and technologies, shoe traces are not always detected (sometimes – 21.6%) [1, p. 114]. The statistics given indicate the importance of shoe marks at the scene of the accident, their value among other traces, as well as the problem of their detection and removal.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the practice of forensic work on the detection and removal of shoe traces in the investigation of crimes and to identify the problems of this work.

Material and methods. The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus regulating the activities of detecting and removing traces of shoes in the investigation of crimes. The main methods were: logical method (when presenting the material, formulating conclusions); system-structural (establishing a system connection of work with shoe tracks when examining the scene of an accident), statistical method.

Findings and their discussion. The signs displayed in the footprints in their entirety make it possible to identify a specific person, and also allow you to collect information that is important for the course of the investigation (determination of: shoe size, gender, age, height and weight; the presence of an anomaly in the functioning of the legs; physical properties, gait features (availability of special sports

training); in which direction and how (walking, running) moved; how long ago the footprints were formed and more. In addition to the identification value, shoe prints contain significant information that is used to search for the criminal, hiding places of the crime tools, stolen items, a corpse, to advance versions, etc. However, as practice analysis shows, there is currently a forensic underestimation of these traces. Thus, in the total volume of all objects seized from the scene of accidents, shoe marks do not exceed 5–6% [1, p. 114]. One of the reasons for the current situation is seen in the fact that many of the forensic recommendations concerning work with shoe traces are focused primarily on the detection and removal of volumetric traces, while techniques for collecting and examining surface shoe traces are left without due attention.

When working with surface traces of shoes formed by particles of dirt, dust, various loose substances (flour, lime, etc.), a fingerprint film (white or black) is used to dig out the trace. Black film, denser, gelatin-based, with a rubber-like copying layer, copies dust traces well shoes on uneven, rough surfaces, its use is also possible to copy the traces left on the fabric surface.

R.A. Deryugin draws attention to the fact that in some cases, a specialist does not always have a piece of fingerprint film of the right size when removing surface traces of shoes found using fingerprint powders. In such cases, the withdrawal can be made on a transparent adhesive tape ("scotch") [2, p. 15].

The work of B. Geller describes the experience of the expert division of the Israeli police, where an experiment was conducted to copy the dust trail of shoes from human skin, as a result of which it was revealed that a trace-copying film with a rubber-like copying layer, due to its elastic structure, showed a better result compared to a white trace-copying film or an electrostatic method [3, p. 121]. In practice, this method can be used to remove shoe marks left by a criminal on a corpse or on the body of victims with serious bodily injuries.

R.V. Pertsev in his work proves that one of the most effective methods of removing dust traces of shoes is electrostatic. Experiments carried out in laboratory conditions show a significant efficiency of removing dust traces of shoes using the electrostatic method compared with traditional methods of single-stage transfer of dust traces to trace-copying films [4].

Dust traces of shoes remain on textile fabrics (for example, furniture upholstery, clothing of the victim), as well as on any other objects with which the sole of the shoe was in contact, covered with a layer of dust-like particles. In such cases, it is recommended to use laser technology to identify areas in which the foot came into contact with the floor covering. S.V. Voronin points to the high resolution of the electrostatic method of detecting and removing dust traces of shoes on the example of the operation of a Russian-made forensic device "POS-T1" [5].

Another advantage of using the electrostatic method may be the search for invisible surface traces, since in closed places (such as an apartment) it can be assumed where the criminal should have walked and left his traces; in these places, a forensic expert using this method can capture a significant part of the surface under study, which will allow removing even invisible traces during visual inspection.

In Israel, 3D scanning technology is used to remove three-dimensional traces on the ground or in the snow. The scanner captures 3D point clouds using a high-resolution digital camera and scans the trail [3, p. 122]. It is necessary to agree with the opinion expressed that this technology allows relatively fast scanning of volumetric shoe tracks both on the ground and on snow, without exposing the footprint to external influences, which further allows the use of additional methods of removal (for example, the production of casts of plaster or wax). Additional advantages of the 3D scanner include its compact size, the ability to work at a large temperature range from -20 to $+55$ °C. The disadvantages are the rather high cost of the scanner.

One of the promising methods for detecting latent shoe traces is the use of holographic photography. A hologram is a process of recording and reproducing the wave field of an object created with a laser.

Conclusion. In order to increase the efficiency of detecting and removing shoe traces, it is possible to recommend an electrostatic method for removing dust traces of shoes, to use such promising areas as 3D scanning technology and the holographic method, which have great prospects for development and, of course, requires additional attention and study.

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THE SYSTEM OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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The Republic of Belarus conducts an active policy to combat corruption on its territory. In accordance with paragraph 27 of the National Security Concept of the Republic of Belarus corruption is one of the main threats to national security, which makes the topic chosen for consideration relevant, because national security is one of the components of the sovereignty of our state.

The purpose of this work is to systematize and analyze the anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. Theoretical basis was formed by normative legal acts containing provisions aimed at combating corruption, as well as the author's works. In preparing the work, the methodological basis was provided by general scientific methods of knowledge (description, analysis, synthesis). Depending on the specific objectives of the study, descriptive-analytical method was used in the work.

Findings and their discussion. Anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Belarus includes many normative legal acts, including various laws, codes, decrees and programs. Thus, the system of anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Belarus consists of: The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Combating Corruption", the Labor Code, the Criminal Code, the Code of Administrative Offences, the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Public Service in the Republic of Belarus", the Law "On Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus", the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the basis of the prevention of offenses", the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On measures to prevent the legalization of illegally obtained income, financing terrorist activities and financing weapons of mass destruction proliferation", the Law on the Prevention of Corruption.

The most important and basic legal act in the fight against corruption is the Law "On Combating Corruption". The law establishes the subjects of offences creating conditions for corruption and corruption offences, which include the following persons: state officials, persons equated to state officials and state officials, persons equated to state officials, foreign officials, persons who bribe state officials or persons equated to them or foreign officials, respectively. The Law also specifies who are the abovementioned subjects. It is worth paying attention to the persons equated to public officials, namely public representatives. Based on the wording in the Law it is not clear who exactly refers to the above persons. The answer to this question can be found in the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court "On Judicial Practice on Cases of Crimes against the Interests of Services" No. 12 of December 16, 2004. Paragraph 4 of the above Resolution states that members of the voluntary brigade, non-staff members of law enforcement bodies, bodies and divisions for

emergency situations, participants of citizens' associations assisting law enforcement bodies in law enforcement, public inspectors and people's assessors are considered to be members of the public.

In addition, the Law enshrines the following most important provisions: the system of anti-corruption measures, state bodies engaged in combating corruption, measures aimed at preventing corruption, issues related to the declaration of income and property, the list of corruption offenses, issues on the elimination of consequences of corruption offenses, and control and supervision of anti-corruption activities.

Moving away from the Law "On Combating Corruption" let us turn to the no less important Law "On the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus", which enshrines the various powers of the Prosecutor's Office in the fight against corruption. The Prosecutor's Office is not only a body that directly carries out the fight against corruption, but also a body with the status of being responsible for the organization of activities aimed at combating corruption. When analyzing the said law, it was possible to distinguish three main functions of the prosecutor's office in the activities aimed at combating corruption:

- 1) Coordinating;
- 2) Supervisory;
- 3) Information [1, p. 108].

The Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus also contributes to the fight against corruption, as well as other normative legal acts, by enshrining certain provisions on the termination of the employment contract in connection with violations of anti-corruption legislation by certain categories of employees, which is in some ways a motivation for the failure to perform such actions. In particular, such provisions are item 5 of article 47 and item 51 of article 47 of the LC of the Republic of Belarus [2, p. 251].

The Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offences establish liability for corruption crimes and offences, which in its own way contributes to the formation of legal culture among citizens and the awareness that all corruption acts are inadmissible.

The Republic of Belarus also implements programs to combat corruption. Currently, the decision of the national coordination meeting on combating crime and corruption

No. 20 of 18.12.2019 approved the program to combat crime and corruption for 2020–2022.

In the anti-corruption system, measures of responsibility for corruption offenses are combined with incentives that encourage a person to lawful behavior and cooperation in the anti-corruption sphere. Incentive measures are the payment of remuneration to an individual who contributes to the detection of corruption.

Conclusion. To summarize the above, we make the following conclusions. Belarus has created and is implementing mechanisms aimed at detecting, combating and preventing corruption, its causes and conditions. The mentioned processes are realized by means of the existing system of anticorruption legislation in the Republic of Belarus, which includes the norms about limitations and prohibitions for state

officials, financial control measures concerning state officials and persons equated to them in order to prevent corrupt practices and their timely revealing, responsibility for corruption offenses, and also by means of state bodies and other organizations, including their interaction with the public.

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DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING NATIONAL CULTURE

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In the conditions of the socio-economic life of modern society, there is an increasing need for independent people who are able to quickly adapt to changing situations and find solutions of problems with a creative approach. In the arsenal of innovative pedagogical tools and methods, the main place is occupied by educational research activities. In the process of learning at school, it is necessary to form in students the ability to actively respond to the novelty and complexity of the changing world, to develop in students an active cognitive attitude to reality.

The purpose of the article is to characterize project activity as a way to develop students' research skills in the process of studying national culture.

The relevance of the theme under consideration also lies in the fact that the level of development of research skills inherent in the school will actively influence subsequent education, because this is how the student will know the process of searching, accumulating and systematizing knowledge in the modern information world.

Material and methods. The materials were domestic and foreign scientific literature on the research theme, legal acts in the field of education, our own research on the study of the level of formation of national self-consciousness among high

school students and ways to improve it [1, p. 132], [2, p. 285]. Methods of the theoretical level that were used: comparative analysis, synthesis and generalization.

Findings and their discussion. Peculiarities of the work on the formation and development of research skills occurs in the works of E.V. Veselovskaya, E.E. Ostanina, A.A. Stolyar, L.M. Fridman etc. Psychologists research of P.Ya. Galperin, L.V. Zankova, A.A. Lyublinskaya, allow us to conclude that the effectiveness of the process of developing research skills of students depends on the method of organizing special developmental work [3]. At the same time, all modern teachers in their research, turn to the experience of teachers and psychologists of the last century: L.S. Vygotsky, D.B. Elkonin, N.N. Podyakov, A.N. Leontiev, R.I. Zhukovskaya and other teachers, who considered research skills very important for the full development of students.

In accordance with the goal of general secondary education, there is a necessity to form the personality of a student as a bearer of the values of national and world culture, a citizen and a patriot, ready for creativity and innovation based on the use of personal and social, accumulation of new experience of cognitive activity, which is reflected in the Educational standard of general secondary education of the Republic of Belarus [4].

In turn, ethnic identity is an awareness of one's identity with an ethnic community, an assessment of the significance of membership in it [5]. In addition, it gives a person the widest opportunities for self-realization, based on emotional ties with the ethnic community and moral obligations towards it. It also means building a system of relations and actions in various interethnic contacts. With its help, a person determines his place in a multi-ethnic society and learns ways of behaving inside and outside his group.

The analysis of identification and identity was carried out in the works of domestic and foreign authors. In the works of I.V. Antonova, T.S. Baranova, M.V. Zakovorotnaya, L.G. Ionin, I.S. Kon, I.V. Leskova, V.A. Yadov, P. Berger, T. Lukman, J. Piaget, J. Turner, G. Tejfel, E. Erickson and others were developed theoretical and methodological approaches to the analysis of the problem of ethnic identity [6]. N.M. Lebedeva, L.M. Drobizhev, G.U. Soldatova, S.V. Ryzhova, Z.V. Sikevich, in studying ethnic identity, focuses on the changes that take place in it in the era of radical social transformations.

One of the ways to form research skills and form ethnic identity is the active involvement of students in project activities. The purpose of the project activity in this direction will be development of the research skills of students in the study of national culture through the implementation of the following tasks: to develop students' skills and abilities of logical and creative thinking; to acquaint students with the methods of scientific search, their application in their own research; develop public speaking skills; contribute to the formation of ethnic identity of students; to form universal and national spiritual and moral values.

The implementation tools are: training seminars for students aimed at developing research skills; interactive conversations, workshops, lectures, preparation of a research project within the thematic field: "National culture of the Republic of Belarus".

The result of the project is the student that:

- able to receive information, including using information and communication technologies, critically perceiving information received from various sources;
- able to manage their educational and cognitive activities;
- showing interest in creative activity, search for non-standard solutions;
- owns the methods of teaching, research and project activities;
- ready to carry out socially significant projects using modern information technologies;
- understanding and accepting universal and national spiritual and moral values;
- aware of their ethnic identity;
- capable of preserving and broadcasting in society the national culture, traditions, history.

Conclusion. Thus, the result of the organization of project activities in the process of the study of national culture is the formation of research skills of students and at the same time their ethnic identity, thereby actualizing its social significance, and innovation can be traced in the synthesis of the tasks set, reflecting two directions: the formation of a research culture of students and the preservation of national culture.

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THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT AS A LEGAL BASIS FOR COMBATING THE GRAVEST CRIME IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND

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Genocide is a problem that covers not only the legal sphere of international relations, but is also one of the most important problems in the history of mankind. The term "genocide" comes from the Greek "γενος" ("tribe", "genus") and the Latin "caedo" ("destroy", "kill"). As a result, it means the destruction of a separate human race. The evolution of humanity is connected with this concept: according to archaeologists and ethnographers, for the first time genocide manifested itself in practice in the confrontation of two of the oldest species of the human race - Cro-Magnons and Neanderthals. This concept is often not distinguished from the deliberate murder of one person or harming him on the basis of religious, racial, national, ethnic enmity or hostility, but the main difference between genocide is the scale and the grave consequences of the crime.

Purpose: to consider the concept of genocide and the specifics of responsibility for it in international and Belarusian law.

Material and methods. A systematic analysis of legal documents and national legislation was used as a basic method.

Findings and their discussion. The concept of genocide first appeared in 1933: it was proposed by a Polish lawyer of Jewish origin, R. Lemkin, who also proposed the first draft convention against genocide. Already in his youth Lemkin posed the question: "How is it that for thousands of years mass murder has never been considered a crime? Entire peoples were deliberately exterminated, deliberately and an masse, and there was no law by which one could be judged for such actions. And how does the world deal with these monstrous crimes? Where, I ask, is the conscience of humanity? Where is the conscience?" [1]. It was possible to implement this proposal only after the end of the Second World War, during which millions of people became victims of genocide.

On December 9, 1948, the UN General Assembly, by Resolution No. 260 (III), adopted and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (hereinafter referred to as the Convention). In art.II contains the following definition: "...Genocide means the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, any national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such: a) killing members of such a group; b) causing serious bodily injury or mental disorder to members of such a group; c) deliberately creating for any group such living conditions that are designed for its complete or partial physical destruction; d) measures, designed to prevent childbearing in the environment of such a group; e) forcible transfer of children from one human group to another" [2]. According to Article III of the Convention, the following acts are

punishable: genocide; b) conspiracy to commit genocide; c) direct and public incitement to commit genocide; d) attempted genocide; e) complicity in genocide. Persons are subject to punishment for crimes of genocide regardless of whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, officials or private persons (art. IV). It follows from the content of this article that responsibility should be borne by individuals. The issue of State responsibility for the crimes of genocide, according to Article IX of the Convention, should be referred to the International Court of Justice of the United Nations. Each State party to the Convention has undertaken to incorporate the norms on genocide into national legislation in accordance with its constitutional procedure (art. V). In accordance with article (VI), persons accused of committing genocide or other criminal acts must be tried by the competent court of the State in whose territory this crime was committed, or by the competent international criminal court, which may have jurisdiction over the parties to the Convention that have recognized the jurisdiction of such a court. An important provision concerning the extradition of persons subject to punishment is contained in Article VII, according to which, when extraditing perpetrators, genocide and other crimes related to it are not considered as political crimes. This clarification is necessary, since in relation to political crimes in most countries there is a ban on the extradition of persons at the request of other States accused of committing them.

The Convention entered into force on January 12, 1951. As of January 2022, 152 States representing the vast majority of sovereign States are parties to the Genocide Convention. Forty-four States have not signed or ratified the Convention. The representative of the BSSR signed the Convention on 12/16/1949, then it was approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the BSSR on May 20, 1954. In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, responsibility for genocide is established in Article 127: Actions committed for the purpose of systematic destruction in whole or in part of any racial, national, ethnic, religious group or group determined on the basis of any other arbitrary criterion by killing members of such a group or causing them grievous bodily harm, or intentionally creating living conditions designed for the complete or partial physical destruction of such a group, or forcibly transferring children from one ethnic group to another, or taking measures to prevent childbearing among such a group (genocide), - are punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to twenty-five years, or life imprisonment, or death penalty."

The issue of genocide remains relevant in the law of the Republic of Belarus, as evidenced by the adoption of the Law on the Genocide of the Belarusian People during the Great Patriotic War [3]. The law provides for the legal recognition of the genocide of the Belarusian people committed by Nazi criminals and their accomplices during the Great Patriotic War and the post-war period.

Conclusion. The 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide established international legal responsibility for the most serious of all crimes known in the human community. Thus, the legal basis for the punishment and prevention of the crime of genocide was created. However, the issue of genocide remains relevant in modern international and national law, since the crimes of genocide are committed in the modern world. And this applies not only to Africa

or Asia, but also to civilized Europe, as evidenced by the decisions of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

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PROPHYLACTIC OBSERVATION AND PREVENTIVE SUPERVISION: EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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The problem of ensuring prophylactic observation and preventive supervision of persons liberated from the seats of imprisonment, in criminal executive law continues to be relevant.

In the criminal executive law legislation of the Republic of Belarus, preventive observation and preventive supervision refer to other measures of criminal liability. In the process of improving this institution in the country, a positive, acceptable experience of other countries is important.

The purpose of the study is a comparative analysis of the organization of preventive supervision in the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries.

Material and methods. The material for the study were the criminal executive legislation of Belarus and foreign countries, publishing on the topic. Research methods: analysis, synthesis, historical and legal, relatively legal.

Findings and their discussion. As the studied materials show, police supervision of the behavior of persons freed from the seats of imprisonment began to be applied in Germany at the end of the 18th century. In 1787 it was reflected in the criminal code of Emperor Joseph II. It was recorded in the Criminal Code of the German Empire of March 15, 1871 [1].

In the Russian Empire, which included Belarusian lands in 1882 Emperor Alexander III approved «Regulations on police supervision, established by order of administrative authorities». After October 1917 during a certain time administrative supervision of persons released from imprisonment places was not established. In

the USSR in the 1950s the activities of the supervisory commissions whose work was suspended in 1930–1940s. The supervision of the police for a certain category of persons liberated from imprisonment places was established in 1966.

We draw attention the according to the Law of the Republic of Latvia «On the State Protection Service» of 2003 the State Protection Service is valid and the procedure for using its base [2, p. 37].

In Estonia since 1998 the procurement services are operating in Tallinn and Tartu and Virgin prisons. They are divided into regional services. In Estonia the probe service (criminal surveillance) is integrated into the judicial system. Obligations of probation (criminal surveillance) operate as part of criminal surveillance departments in almost all vessels the first instance [5, p. 426].

The Law of the Republic of Moldova «On Processing» of 2008 regulates the organization and operation of the testing bodies, the provision of assistance and advising the subjects of testing to reintegrate them into society.

In English, the probation is a measure an alternative deprivation of freedom. In the criminal legislation of the Federation and a number of USA, probation is envisaged as an alternative to imprisonment and is included in the sentences often. The Criminal Code of Sweden refers probation to punishments that are not associated with imprisonment [5, p. 431].

In England the Court may establish in order to improve the responsibility of the convict Additional Requirements: Accommodation on the prescribed territory; visiting special probe centers; passing the corresponding psychiatric recovery; compliance with the full or partial ban on alcohol consumption; Special conditions for juvenile persons [5, p. 433].

When appropriately assigned to the Criminal Code of Sweden, a number of responsibilities are assigned to the convicted person: to inform the observer about the place of residence, work; support regular contacts with him; Remove the damage caused; In general, lead the «good fighting life».

In the USA there is a test with a common supervision and intense. The main difference in intense from conventional probation is that with normal testing the agent simultaneously operates with 100–250 wards and with intense – from 20–50. With intense supervision control is carried out 20 times a month. Intensive supervision implies more stringent requirements for the behavior of the convict. Intensive surveillance probation has a greater degree punitive effect than probe with a common supervision [5, p. 437].

Researcher S.L. Gaikovich believes that the modern criminal executive policy of the countries of the post-Soviet space is haunted by the goal of criminal responsibility and corrected convicts while in Western European it is aimed at resocialization.

Considerable attention to the problem under study is licensed by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As deficiencies in the implementation of post-charged probe in the Republic of Kazakhstan the absence in the list of public and correctional work, arrest. In the publication of A.B. Skakov speaks the high potential of the in-

stitutions of the progressive system, the need to increase the effective role of its institutions, including person after liberation from the seats of imprisonment [4, p. 104–105].

In the Russian Federation the Federal Law «On Administrative Supervision of Persons released from Freedom Places» was adopted in 2011, where administrative supervision is considered as a means of ensuring preventive criminal law.

Represents experience of Russian researchers E.V. Lyadov and S.A. Nosenok. In their opinion the task of an employee of a criminalist inspection is not only the realization of the punishment appointed by the convicted court but also carrying out preventive work. An integral part of this work is to provide condemned diverse assistance that promotes correction and social adaptation [3, p. 16–25].

Undoubtedly any reform for the reorganization of the post-penitentiary system in the country should be accompanied by an analysis of foreign experience as well as financial feasibility.

Conclusion. For the legal field of Belarus the study of the institutions of administrative supervision and probation in foreign countries and their experience of adopting measures to increase the responsibility of persons who left punishment as well as the experience of a system of individual resocialization. Activities are proposals on the creation of procurement centers or centers of resocialization in Belarus.

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THE INFLUENCE OF UPBRINGING STYLE ON THE PERSONALITY OF A CHILD IN THE FAMILY

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Family upbringing of children is a system of upbringing that develops in the conditions of a particular family by the forces of parents and relatives, which is influenced by heredity and the biological health of children and parents, material and economic security, social status, lifestyle and other factors [4]. In modern psychology and pedagogy in the mass media and communication the topic of family education is actively discussed. Despite the general tendency to the humanism of the educational process, different ways, techniques and means of influencing a child in a family environment are introduced in real life. Together they form a certain style of upbringing.

The purpose of this work is to analyze different parenting styles in the family and definition their affect on the personality of the child.

Material and methods. The material for the research was the results of observations and talks that were conducted with children and parents from several families of Vitebsk, and information from social networks and special literature for family education. Methods: observation, talk, analysis, comparison, synthesis and others.

Findings and their discussion. It is customary to identify 6 main styles of family education in psychology: authoritarian, permissive, democratic, chaotic, alienated and hyperprotective. Each of these styles has its own characteristics and affects the psyche and personal development of the child in different ways.

In the authoritarian parenting style, parental behavior is characterized by a high level of control and formal relationships with the child. Parents are closed to constant communication; establish strict requirements and rules, do not allow their discussion; allow children to be only slightly independent of them. Physical punishments are applied against children, insults, reproaches and prohibitions are possible. As a result of this kind of educational influence, children grow up either uncertain, shy, neurotic, unable to protect for themselves, or, conversely, aggressive, cruel [1, p. 222].

In the permissive style of parenting in the family, the way parents act is characterized by an almost complete lack of control over children with good relations with them.

Parents are characterized by an inability or unwillingness to control and correct the child's behavior, as a result child grows up selfish, conflicted, constantly dissatisfied of people around him. For self-affirmation, such children, even as adults, can use whims, demands, demonstrative insults, manipulating and attracting the attention of parents.

In a hyper protective parenting style, parents take away the child of independence in physical, mental, and social development. They are constantly near him, solve his problems for him, live instead of him, take care of him unnecessarily, being afraid and worried about his health. By such behavior, parents inhibit the formation

of various skills and abilities in child, the development of perseverance in achieving goals, diligence. The child grows infantile, insecure, neurotic, anxious, tearful. As a result, he has difficulties in socialization.

With an alienated parenting style in the family, relationships imply a deep indifference of parents to the child's personality. Parents "do not notice" the child, are not interested in his development. Actively avoiding communication with him, they keep children at a distance from themselves.

This style of family education is observed more often in dysfunctional families where one or both parents abuse alcohol or drugs. Such an indifferent attitude of parents makes a child lonely and deeply unhappy, insecure. He loses the desire to communicate, aggressiveness towards people may form.

Some psychologists distinguish a chaotic parenting style characterized by the lack of a unified and consistent approach to child upbringing: there are no specific, definite, clear requirements for the child. This style appears on the basis of disagreements between parents in the choice of means and methods of upbringing.

Conflicts in the family are becoming more frequent, parents are constantly sorting out relationships among themselves and often in the presence of the child, which leads to neurotic reactions in the child. Parents who use different parenting and communication styles take away the child of stability, form an anxious, insecure, impulsive, in some cases aggressive and uncontrollable personality [3].

With a democratic style of family education, parents encourage the initiative and independence of the child, take into account his needs and requirements.

The child is in an active position, which gives him the experience of self-government, increases self-confidence. Parents are caring, attentive, consistent, fair and moderately demanding, understand the age capabilities of their child and do not expect the impossible from him. Such parents are always ready to explain their demands and listen to the arguments of the child. With this style of education, children grow up active, inquisitive, independent, full-fledged personalities [2].

Summing up, it is worth noting that the democratic style is the most effective and productive style of family upbringing. But it demands from parents not only love and patience for their child, but also the high development of their personality, their cultural development and the ability to analyze and plan the educational process, responsible attitude and respect for themselves and all family members.

So, adults should take responsibility for the formation of a family. Their willingness to be parents largely determines their attitude to their children.

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PROBLEMS OF FORENSIC INVESTIGATION OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

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The relevance of the topic of this study lies in the fact that the forensic examination of documents is currently becoming increasingly important for the investigation of crimes. This is due not only to the fact that we constantly encounter documents in our lives, but also to the fact that due to the development of information technologies and their widespread use, documents familiar to everyone have begun to look different. Currently, in the economic activity of society and the state, there is an obvious tendency to switch to paperless technologies based on "electronic document management". The development of information technologies has led to a significant increase in the falsification of electronic documents, as well as to the ability to use a person's personal information against him, and therefore knowledge about the problems of forensic research of such documents is of particular importance and relevance. In addition, comprehensive studies on the chosen topic have not been conducted in the Republic of Belarus. There are also no works of scientists reflecting the methods and methods of studying electronic documents.

The purpose of this article is to explore the possibilities and identify problems of forensic examination of electronic documents.

Material and methods. The methodological basis was the general provisions of the theory of cognition and criminology. Methods of comparison, analysis, generalization, etc. were used. The scientific and theoretical basis is the works of N.N. Shvedova, I.A. Kalinina, I.A. Fedorenko and other scientists who disclose certain issues of forensic research of electronic documents.

Findings and their discussion. One of the first definitions of an electronic document was given by F.S. Vorovsky, and among the entire array of publications we would like to highlight the works of V.N. Ageev, A.B. Antopolsky, O.V. Barysheva, G.A. Vasilenko, V.A. Vulya, R.S. Gilyarevsky, A.I. Zemskov, O.JI. Lavrik, Yu.N. Stolyarova, Ya.L. Shraiberga. It should be noted that there is a wide range of opinions regarding the properties and functions of an electronic document. The main conceptual position expressed in the works of O.V. Barysheva, G.A. Vasilenko, V.A. Vulya, R.S. Gilyarevsky's goal is to identify an e-book only

with a multimedia publication that has a developed system of hyperlinks. This position, as far as we know, has not become the subject of a broad scientific discussion, which negatively affects the dynamics of theoretical developments in the field of electronic document [1, p. 5].

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus, an electronic document must meet the following requirements: be created, processed, transmitted and stored using software and hardware; have the structure established by this Law and contain the details that allow it to be identified; be presented in a form understandable for human perception [2]. The original of an electronic document is a copy that exists only on a machine medium and all its copies recorded on a machine medium and identical in content are also originals and have the same legal force. Currently, an electronic document on a machine medium is equivalent to a paper document and has the same legal force as it. For the safe use of electronic documents, an electronic digital signature can be used, which is also intended to certify the information that makes up the general part of an electronic document.; confirmation of the authenticity and integrity of the electronic document. The owner of the signature verification key can be both a legal entity and an individual [2]. Persons engaged in the creation, processing, transmission and storage of electronic documents must use software and hardware that provide the necessary level of protection of these documents. For example, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities must have appropriate special permits (licenses) to carry out activities for the technical protection of information, including cryptographic methods, including the use of electronic digital signatures. Licensing of technical and (or) cryptographic information protection activities is carried out by the Operational and Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus. Cryptographic information protection is an activity aimed at ensuring confidentiality, monitoring the integrity and authenticity of information using cryptographic information protection tools [2]. To prevent theft, loss, distortion, forgery of electronic documents, and other unauthorized actions with documents, the organization ensures the protection of electronic documents throughout their entire life cycle through the integrated use of software and hardware and organizational measures to protect information.

In an organization using an automated management documentation support system (AM DSS), logging of events occurring when performers work with electronic documents is provided by logging events [3]. Information is recorded in the event log: about all actions performed with electronic documents; about the performer who performed the action; about the date and time of the action; about violations (attempts to violate) the established access procedure. The right to manage the event logging settings is granted to the responsible person (system administrator, employee of a structural unit whose functions include information technology issues) [3]. Backup is also used for greater safety of electronic documents. The key problem of studying forensic documents is that at present, only a highly qualified specialist with knowledge of not only criminology, but also programming can determine that some information has been changed or deleted in the document.

Conclusion. Thus, it can be concluded that from the point of view of regulatory legal acts regulating the safety, order of formation, creation of electronic documents in the Republic of Belarus, as such, there are no gaps in the law. However, the process of document research itself is at an insufficiently high level, due to the lack of a large circle of specialists, as well as special institutions training criminologists with work in the field of this research.

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CRIMINALISTIC FEATURES OF THE METHODOLOGY OF INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL INTEGRITY AND SEXUAL FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL

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The relevance of this study is that the topic of sexual crimes has been and remains one of the most important, since crimes of this kind are among the most dangerous. Their threatening nature is determined by the fact that they entail grave consequences, adversely affect the psyche and health of victims, negatively affect offspring, often lead to the dissolution of marriages, contribute to the spread of debauchery, reduce the cultural level of society. The scientific problem of the study lies in the fact that the current state of the structure and content of forensic methods for investigating crimes against sexual integrity is not complete and it is necessary to identify areas for further improvement, emphasizing the need to take into account a number of significant data about the offender and his victim.

The purpose of this work is to study and highlight the criminalistic features of the methodology for investigating crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the individual, drawing attention to the need to change the content of the

methodology for investigating this group of crimes and to prepare recommendations for eliminating the circumstances that contributed to their commission.

Material and methods. The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, the works of authors who consider issues related to the methods of investigation of crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the individual. The substantiation of the provisions, conclusions and recommendations contained in the work was carried out through the complex application of the following methods of socio-legal research: historical-legal, logical, systemic, structural-functional, statistical.

Findings and their discussion. In accordance with Article 166 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, rape is sexual intercourse against the will of the victim with the use of violence or with the threat of its use to a woman or her relatives or using the helpless state of the victim [1].

There are also different types of rape depending on: 1) aggravating circumstances, 2) the nature of the relationship between the victim and the suspect; 3) the specifics of the method of suppressing the will of the victim [2]. Thus, an act in the form of sexual intercourse is the introduction of a man's sexual organ or any other part of the human body, as well as another object into a woman's genital cavity (vagina), as well as the introduction of a man's sexual organ into another woman's cavity (mouth, anus, etc.) is rape.

Due to the specifics of the initiation of this category of cases, the victim's statement, certain medical documents, as well as the explanations of the perpetrator, if the latter is known to the victim or is detained red-handed, appear as initial data. The nature of the initial information determines the circumstances to be established and proved in this category of cases. These are: 1) on the object of the crime, 2) on the objective side, 3) on the subject of the crime, 4) on the subjective side [3].

Typical versions for this category of cases: 1) the crime really took place under the circumstances indicated by the victim or other circumstances, 2) the crime was staged on the person. The investigative situation in cases of rape is most often predetermined by the information contained in the statement of the victim, her legal representative, other persons about the fact of the criminal assault and the person who committed it [3].

The problems of rape investigation throughout the existence of forensic science, including the period of modernity, have been the object of detailed research by criminologists. Among the factors complicating the process of investigation of this kind of criminal acts, the following are distinguished: 1) the situation of the commission of rape, which can be specially created by the rapist for the realization of the plan, can adapt and change; 2) the age of the victim (minor, juvenile). This is due to the peculiarities of the psyche of children, their tendency to fantasy, suggestibility, lack of sufficient life experience; 3) tricks on the part of the accused; 4) false statements of questioning witnesses; 5) staging of a crime.

It should be noted that in modern conditions, an increase in the public danger of sexual crimes is characteristic. They are committed in a particularly cynical form, demonstrating complete indifference to the fate of the victims, which negatively affects society as a whole. Legal norms, as other regulators of human behavior, act in

combination with psychological ones. Solving complex tasks of solving and investigating rapes, employees of the investigative committee are faced with a variety of manifestations of human beliefs, feelings and motives. Ignoring the psychological aspect or its incompetent accounting reduces the effectiveness of the investigator's actions. The ability to understand the whole range of psychological shades and dependencies of his work characterizes the level of his professionalism. Planning of the initial stage of the investigation usually includes as mandatory actions the interrogation of the victim, her forensic examination; interrogation, examination of clothing, examination of suspects. The subsequent investigative actions in their content also correspond to those carried out in cases of rape [4].

Well-known measures for the prevention of rape include the following: 1) organized work to identify persons with deviations in sexual behavior, 2) work on the moral education of young people, 3) assistance from parents (conversations with minors and young children). However, the prevention of crimes of this kind is more formal than practical, based on the fact that rapists are not stopped by either the age or the physiological characteristics and deviations of the victim, and some of them are "provoking" to commit a crime. Consequently, it is almost impossible to prevent an act of violence.

Conclusion. Thus, from the above it can be concluded that crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom are a socially dangerous phenomenon and represent one of the most dangerous forms of antisocial behavior. The harm caused to the victim as a result of violent crimes leads to deviations in moral and psychophysical development and poses a threat to her future.

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THE CONCEPT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY RISKS

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Any entrepreneurial activity is closely related to the emergence of various adverse situations that negatively affect the work of the company and are called entrepreneurial risks. These threats are an integral part of business activity. There is no legal definition of the term “business activity” in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. This is a relatively new term, the synonym of which in the legislation is “entrepreneurial activity”.

The purpose of this abstract is to identify doctrinal approaches to the definition of the concept of “business activity risks”.

Material and methods. The materials of this study were the norms of civil law and scientific publications on the topic of the study. The research methods are as follows: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, comparative legal method, formal legal method, method of interpretation of legal norms.

Findings and their discussion. Entrepreneurial activity is an independent activity of legal entities and individuals carried out by them in civil circulation on their own behalf, at their own risk and under their property responsibility and aimed at systematic profit from the use of property, sale things produced, processed or purchased by the said persons for sale, as well as from the performance of work or the provision of services, if these works or services are intended for sale to other persons and are not used for their own consumption (Art. 1 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus).

Entrepreneurial activity is defined in a similar way in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Art. 2 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). So, entrepreneurial activity is an independent activity carried out at one's own risk, aimed at systematically obtaining profit from the use of property, the sale of goods, the performance of work or the provision of services. Thus, it turns out that risk is one of the signs of entrepreneurial activity (business activity).

According to the definition of many modern scientists "risk" is one of the most mysterious categories. Risk is considered as a historical, economic and philosophical category, but there is no generally accepted theory of risk [1, p. 244]. Risk was defined as "opportunity", "probability", "danger", "harm", "adverse consequences", "chance", "uncertainty" [2, p. 6]. It is impossible to explain this many-valued phenomenon by any one characteristic.

According to the American economist P. Bernstein, the word "risk" comes from the old Italian *risicare*, meaning "to dare", and "in this sense, risk is more a choice than a lot" [3, p. 26] In ancient history the term "risk" was interpreted as good luck and misfortune, predetermined by fate and fortune, independent of people's behavior, occurring at the will of the gods.

In modern scientific publications entrepreneurial risk is often defined precisely as “probability” or “opportunity”. For example, there are the following definitions of the concept:

- “the possibility of adverse events for the entrepreneur ...” [4, p. 10];
- “the possibility of adverse situations that are caused by the loss of invested funds, or losses associated with the failure to receive probable income” [1, p. 245];
- “the probability of a possible adverse event for the project that may occur and (or) be found in the future: immediately upon completion of the project, as well as at the stage of its operation” [5, p. 126]. In other words, “risk in business activity” can be defined as danger, the likelihood of negative consequences, which can be expressed in property losses - losses (actual damage, lost profits).

At the same time, one should not lose sight of the fact that the consequences of risky actions in business can be not only losses, but also income, or at least a zero result, when everyone “remains on their own”. And in this case, the risk in business activity is the possibility of both a negative and a positive result of entrepreneurial activity. In this regard, it is appropriate to mention the words attributed to Benjamin Franklin, an American scientist and politician: “Any problem is a disguised luck” [6, p. 773].

Thus, it is obvious that risk in business activity is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that includes both objective and subjective elements. The objective factors leading to the emergence of entrepreneurial risks are the economic crisis; inflationary processes; criminalization and corruption; instability of the legislation; administrative barriers; irresponsibility of participants in economic turnover, including unfair competition and etc. Internal risks are associated with inefficient management, inefficient financial risk management and etc.

The subjective elements of risk are manifested in the fact that the risk in business activity is always associated with the choice of certain options, behavioral opportunities and prospects in the face of uncertainty about the future outcome of a business operation. The level of risk is always subjective.

Conclusion. Based on the considered approaches to the definition of the concept of “risk”, as well as taking into account the noted multifaceted nature of the concept under study, the following definition can be given: *risk in business activity is a situation in which a combination of the probability and consequences of an adverse event can be used by an entrepreneur to obtain positive financial result.* In this case, a positive financial result should be understood not only as a profit, but also as the absence or minimization of losses.

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MODERN VIEW ON THE CAUSES OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS OF 1929–1933 IN USA

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Crises in the economy occur quite often, but the global economic crisis, which unfolded in the late 1920s–1930s, was the strongest, most severe and destructive in the history of capitalism, for which reason it was called the "Great Depression. There is a great deal of literature written about the Great Depression and its impact on American lives, but there is still debate about the causes, solutions, and outcomes. Today, with more and more research on the problem, it is clear that the Great Depression must be seen through the prism of multiple causes of the crisis, which alone together can explain what lessons modern economic systems should learn.

The purpose of this study is to identify the most popular causes of the Great Depression in the United States as reflected in the various schools of historiography.

Material and methods. The study extensively used the works of historians and economists, considering this issue from different sides. Among the works: the four-volume "History of the United States", edited by G.N. Sevostyanov, "History of the Modern Times of Europe and America", edited by E.F. Yazkov, representing the position of the Marxist school; monographs by foreign authors M. Rothbard, "America's Great Depression," and B. Folsom, "New Deal or Raw Deal? How FDR's Economic Legacy Has Damaged America", tracing the causes of the crisis through the prism of the Austrian school; the work of economist J. Galbraith "The Great Crash 1929", as well as the fundamental work of monetarists M. Friedman and A. Schwartz "A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960". The main methods used in the study were the method of comparative analysis, the descriptive method and the method of historical retrospection.

Findings and their discussion. Among the various schools of history, which in one way or another consider this issue, there is always mention of one cause, which has become fundamental to the Soviet interpretation of these events, the cause of the Great Depression. Since the 1930s there has been a Marxist understanding of the main cause of the crisis, on the basis of which it is accepted that by its nature and

origin "the world economic crisis of the early 1930s was a cyclical crisis of overproduction" [2, p. 204]. The four-volume "History of the United States", edited by G.N. Sevostyanov, also states that "the economic crisis of 1929–1933 was the «deepest crisis of overproduction in the history of capitalism» [3, p. 151]. Accumulating the main assumptions of Soviet authors, the main idea of this direction is the thesis that the crisis of overproduction is the main reason that is inherent in capitalism in principle. Anyway, no matter how much we indicate this reason as the main one, today it is often criticized, especially in foreign literature. Thus, economist M. Rothbard put forward the thesis that overproduction today can hardly be the only and most correct in the list of reasons that led to the crisis, especially if we are talking about the USA market economy. It is believed that this reason has a dual character, since, in fact, it manifests itself only when the crisis has already occurred, but in itself it is not the initiator of the crisis itself, because, again, we are talking about a free market economy [4, p. 115].

The second reason that led to the crisis was the monetarists' observation of the work, or to be more precise, the monetary policy of the U.S. Federal Reserve System. The most complete chronicle of all events is set out in M. Friedman and A. Schwartz's «A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960». From this paper we can conclude that the sharp decline in the money supply between August 1929 and March 1933 was a giant drag on the economy, and was the result of the incompetence of the Federal Reserve System [6, p. 254].

The popular economist J. Galbraith pointed to the radical liberalism that prevailed in the United States in the 1920s as the cause of the crisis. According to the economist, it led to extreme social polarization. The author argues that in 1929 the highest-income 5% of the population received about a third of total income, which was not the case before [1, p. 234–235]. Here too, however, there are contradictions. As B. Folsom points out, in 1921 5% of the population, which constituted the richest, earned almost as much national income as in 1929. Of course, there was growth, but, in the opinion of the author, it was quite small in order to draw conclusions about the extreme polarization and accumulation of most resources in a small layer of the U.S. population [5, p. 50]. Also, J. Galbraith pointed out that the economy was strongly influenced by the policy of "Affordable Money", which was rapidly accumulating on Wall Street, which is also often highlighted as part of this reason [1, p. 136].

Of course, researchers have not ignored the First World War, which played a significant role in changing the U.S. economy. Among foreign researchers sometimes quite serious emphasis is made on this reason, pointing out that for the U.S. this war was a financial and social catastrophe. According to the author, the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the war, did little to solve and only increased the agony of a ruined Europe. The U.S. national debt increased several times over just three years. At the same time a huge part of this debt was due to loans to the Allies. Throughout 1929–1932, however, almost all of Europe, with the exception of Finland, shirked payments and soon repudiated its debt obligations to the United States. One of the arguments for the refusal was that America imposed high duties [5, p. 45–46].

The next reason, which can also be found quite often in various literature, is the policy of President H. Hoover, during whose presidency the most unpleasant manifestations of this crisis took place. Of course, the emphasis is on specific decisions and not on the entire policy of this president. First, he supported the Smoot-Hawley tariff, which, in a sense, played a key role in the emergence of the crisis. The Smoot-Hawley Customs Tariff Act, which was debated and passed during 1929–1930, established the highest duties in U.S. history and was "the apogee of protectionism" [3, p. 158]. Second, H. Hoover approved the creation of the Federal Farm Bureau, which put the state in an ambiguous position in relation to the farming business. Millions of workers and farmers were given only cash balances in their hands [3, p. 162]. Third, H. Hoover supported the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which spent more than 1.6 billion dollars on loans to struggling banks and industries. It is believed that these decisions were political in nature, because the first in line for taxpayers' money most often turned out to be those who were closer to the Hoover administration. Hoover administration [5, p. 54–55].

Finally, it is very often possible to notice the thesis that the cause of the crisis was unrestrained financial speculation on the New York stock exchange, the irresponsible behavior of both stock market players and the government, which could not tame brokerage games with stock prices in the era of "prosperity". Of course, as a number of historians note, 4 million people who made up the total number of American shareholders in 1929, and only 1.5 million were directly connected with stockbrokers, could not independently decide the economic life of 120 million US residents [6, p. 321]. Anyway, this reason has quite a significant contribution to the origin and power of the Great Depression.

Conclusion. Thus, today in historiography there are many reasons for the global economic crisis in the United States, and each of them has its own rationale. Among the most popular are the following: 1) overproduction; 2) the Fed's monetary policy; 3) social polarization and the "Affordable Money" policy; 4) World War I; 5) H. Hoover's policy; 6) stock market speculation.

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3. History of the USA: in 4 volumes / ch. ed. G.N. Sevostyanov. – M. : Nauka, 1983–1987. – Vol. 3: 1918–1945 / ed. I.V. Galkina. – 1985. – 671 p.

4. Rothbard, M. The Great Depression in America / M. Rothbard. – M. : IRISEN, 2012. – 522 p.

5. Folsom, B. New Deal or Crooked Path? How the economic policy of F. Roosevelt prolonged the Great Depression / B. Folsom. – M. : Thought, 2012. – 352 p.

6. Friedman, M. US Monetary History: 1867–1960 / M. Friedman, A. Schwartz. – Kiev : Vakler, 2007. – 861 p.

REGISTRATION AND TERMINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL LEGAL ENTITIES. LEGAL REGULATION, WAYS TO IMPROVE LEGISLATION

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In all modern states, the role of participation in the civil turnover of legal entities is crucial for the development of national legislation and law enforcement practice. The study of the theoretical foundations of the procedure for the creation, registration and termination of the activities of legal entities in the Republic of Belarus is of great importance in the science of civil and economic law.

The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the fact that currently legal entities make up the main circle of subjects in the field of economic and socio-social activities. For the purposes of the most successful further progress in the development of law, it is necessary to study the relevant legislation and highlight the problems that exist in legal regulation.

The purpose of the work is to identify the differences between the registration and termination of the activities of commercial legal entities and non-commercial legal entities, to propose the necessary amendments to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. In the course of the study, the works on civil law of domestic and foreign authors were analyzed, which relate to the issues of registration and termination of the activities of legal entities. The provisions of the main regulatory legal acts that regulate the establishment and termination of the activities of legal entities in the Republic of Belarus were also analyzed.

Methods of analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, methods of comparative and system analysis, interpretation of law, legal forecasting and legal modeling were used in the work.

Findings and their discussion. In legal science, it is customary to distinguish various ways or procedures for creating legal entities. So, usually in the scientific literature it is possible to distinguish different approaches to determining the methods of registration of legal entities.

V.F. Chigir in the textbook “Civil Law. Volume 1. In 3 volumes” identifies three main methods or procedures for creating legal entities: administrative, permissive and registration. In the Republic of Belarus, most legal entities are registered according to the registration principle [1, p. 146–147].

The registration principle implies a procedure in which it is not required to obtain prior permission from public authorities to create a legal entity. Applicants apply to the registration authority, which has no right to refuse them registration of the created legal entity in the absence of violation of any legal norms on their part [6, p. 196–197].

State registration and termination of the activities of commercial legal entities in the Republic of Belarus is carried out in accordance with the Regulation on State

Registration of Business Entities, which was approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 1 of 16.06.2009 (with amendments and additions) [2].

With all the variety of different forms of commercial legal entities, the procedure for their registration and termination of activities is uniform, the differences are only in some features of registration and termination of activities of certain types of entities, which do not affect the procedure as a whole. The preparatory stage for the registration of each legal entity has its own characteristics, which proceed from the essence of a particular form of a commercial legal entity (constituent documents, the size of the authorized fund, approval of the name).

The procedure for registration, operation and termination of non-commercial organizations in the Republic of Belarus is regulated by means of heterogeneous regulations. For example, the procedure for registration of public associations is established by the Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Public Associations» of October 4, 1994. (with amendments and additions), but at the same time other public associations (trade unions and political parties) are registered and cease their activities in accordance with the norms of special legislation that regulate the procedure for the creation and termination of the activities of trade unions and political parties [3, 4, 5].

Almost all non-commercial organizations are created and cease their activities in accordance with the norms of certain regulatory legal acts. The legislation concerning the establishment of non-commercial organizations is more fragmented compared to the legislation establishing the procedure for the registration of commercial organizations. Registration of non-commercial legal entities is a more complex legal phenomenon than the creation of a commercial legal entity. So, for the registration of a non-commercial legal entity, it is necessary to be guided by various regulatory legal acts, each of which has its own peculiarities of legal regulation.

The procedure for registration of commercial legal entities is established in the Republic of Belarus at a high level of legislative technique. At the same time, the procedure for registration of non-commercial legal entities requires processing.

Conclusion. In order to further improve the legal technique, it is necessary to clarify at the legislative level the only correct concept of a public association and change the definitions of the concepts of «political party» and «trade union», ceasing to identify them with a group of a public association within the framework of the Civil Code.

The legislator needs to issue a single regulatory legal act that would regulate the procedure for registration of all non-commercial legal entities. In our opinion, it is possible to combine the registration procedure of commercial and non-commercial legal entities by issuing a new regulatory legal act in which the registration procedure issues would not affect individual provisions on certain organizational structures of a particular form of legal entity.

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3. About Public Associations: Law of the Republic of Belarus of October 4, 1994, #3254-X. 1994 № 3254-XII (with amendments and additions) // IPS ETALON-ONLINE [Electronic resource] / The National Center of Legal Inform. Belarus. – Minsk, 2022.

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5. About trade unions: Law of the Republic of Belarus of April 22, 1992, #1605-XII (with amendments and additions) // IPS ETALON-ONLINE [Electronic resource] / The National Center of Legal Inform. Belarus. – Minsk, 2022.

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ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE WITH LABOR SAFETY LEGISLATION AT THE ENTERPRISE

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Public control over compliance with labor protection legislation, carried out by a trade union, is an important component of the process of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation. However, the public control exercised by the trade union at a particular enterprise is not always properly established. The purpose of the theses is to train the activists of the trade unions in the organization of public control.

Based on the results of a seminar held in the Administration of the Zheleznodorozhny district of Vitebsk with the chairmen of trade union organizations of the district, an algorithm for organizing public control over compliance with labor legislation "12 steps of public control over labor protection" was developed, which is a step-by-step algorithm for organizing public control over labor protection work in a particular organization.

The purpose of the study is to train trade union activists to organize public control.

Material and methods. The main normative material used in the theses was the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus [1] and the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Trade Unions” [2]. When writing theses, the methods of induction and deduction, as well as special legal research methods, were used.

Findings and their discussion. The algorithm provides for twelve consecutive steps-actions.

Step 1. Development and implementation in the organization: a) Regulations on financial incentives for public labor protection inspectors; b) Regulations on the review-competition on labor protection (Regulations on the competition in the conduct of public control over compliance with labor protection legislation).

Step 2. Elections in the trade union organization (trade union group) of public inspectors for labor protection. In order to carry out public control by trade unions over compliance with labor protection legislation at each workplace, to more fully exercise the rights granted to trade unions, employees of trade union bodies, trade union activists and other members of the trade union are involved in this work on a voluntary basis (hereinafter referred to as the public inspector for labor protection). The public inspector for labor protection is elected by open vote at the general meeting of the trade union group for the term of office of the trade union group from among the members of the trade union who, due to their business qualities, are able to monitor compliance with labor protection legislation. The minutes of the meeting of the trade union group are provided to the chairman of the trade union committee. The chairman of the trade union committee at a meeting of the trade union committee approves the list of public inspectors for labor protection. The list of public labor protection inspectors is transferred to the head.

Step 3. Training of chairmen of trade union committees and public inspectors on labor protection. The exercise by chairmen of trade union committees and public inspectors of public control should, as a rule, be preceded by appropriate training. Training of trade union leaders on issues of public control can be carried out both as part of their training as leaders of trade union bodies, and specifically.

Step 4. Issuance of a certificate of a public inspector for labor protection to the labor protection inspector. The certificate is issued for the period of empowerment of the public inspector for labor protection to exercise control. After the training of the public inspector, a registration card “Indicators of the fulfillment by the public labor protection inspector of the powers to exercise public control over compliance with labor protection legislation” is issued for him.

Step 5. Drawing up a work plan for a public labor protection inspector. To organize the work of the public inspector for labor protection, a plan of his work is drawn up. The work plan of the public inspector can be included, as an integral part, in the work plan of the trade union committee (section "Implementation of public control over labor protection").

Step 6. Implementation of public control. Legal, methodological and other types of assistance to active participants in public control. Personal participation of the trade union leader in certain control measures.

Step 7. Formation and implementation of public control by public commissions for labor protection.

Step 8. Drawing up the necessary documents based on the results of public control. Issuance (direction) of them to the employer's officials. Based on the results of public control in forms not related to inspections, the trade union has the right, in accordance with the procedure established by the republican associations of trade unions, to issue a recommendation to the controlled entity to eliminate the established violations of legislative acts, the collective agreement (agreement). The controlled entity is obliged to consider this recommendation and inform the trade union of the results of its consideration in writing within the period specified in it, but in any case no later than one month from the date of its receipt.

Step 9. Carrying out the following activities once every six months: a) summing up the results of public control with an assessment of the activities of all persons and commissions involved in it; b) encouragement of active members of the trade union; c) providing concrete assistance to those lagging behind; d) submission of reports; e) planning and specification of measures for the next control period.

Step 10. When concluding a collective agreement, the trade union organization provides in it: a) specific measures to improve labor protection conditions at work; b) measures of moral and material incentives for public labor protection inspectors for active and conscientious work; c) the provision on the provision of free time from work for the performance of the duties of a public inspector for labor protection; d) a norm on encouraging public labor protection inspectors at the expense of the trade union organization; e) a norm on encouraging public labor protection inspectors at the expense of the employer.

Step 11. When carrying out certification of workplaces for working conditions, the following is ensured: a) the timeliness of the certification of workplaces for working conditions; b) participation in the commission for attestation of representatives of the trade union; c) the correctness of its implementation and consolidation of the results; d) implementation of activities based on its results.

Step 12. If an accident has occurred in the organization (a case of an occupational disease has been established), then the trade union must: a) report the incident to the higher organization of the trade union; b) ensure the participation of a representative of the trade union in its investigation; c) organize the protection of the rights of the victim and provide him (his family) with the necessary legal and material assistance.

Conclusion. Mandatory conditions for effective public control over compliance with labor protection legislation is its systematic implementation in strict accordance with the requirements of the law.

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THE ROLE OF CONTEXTLESS INFORMATION UNITS IN THE MODERN COMMUNICATION SPACE

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... In the information age, a person consumes huge amounts of content every day, which affect his thinking and activity. This makes it necessary to study non-contextual units of information that are an integral part of the general information array. The problem of their demand among people of different ages, the attitude of society towards them becomes urgent.

The purpose of the work is to study the role of non-contextual information units in the communications of modern society, to identify the degree of their relevance in different age categories of the modern population.

Material and methods. In the age of the information society, communication and information consumption have become available to everyone who has equipment with Internet access. In this regard, the emergence of specific communication tools that are used by people in the process of communication was inevitable.

A context-free unit of information, or "meme", as defined by the Oxford Dictionary of 1988, is "an element of culture or a system of behavior transmitted from one individual to another through imitation or other non-genetic means." The term was first coined by the English biologist Richard Dawkins in his book "The Selfish Gene" (1976) [1]. Dawkins drew an analogy between a gene and a meme, as two units of information, hereditary and cultural, which are united by the ability to "survive". Like strong dominant genes in the process of evolution, the most psychologically attractive units of information are copied by people and become culturally stable.

The distinctive features of a meme, as a unit of information, are its ability to self-replication, viral nature, as well as the lack of binding to a clear context. A meme is a universal communication tool, since it is independent of a specific situation, although it arises as a result of an event. Memes are distributed by self-replication. Copying in our time has become an industrial process, and memes have acquired the status of a cultural infection, the carriers and carriers of which are people. The most stable and popular of them are archetypal and recognizable, and are a network form of modern folklore. T.E. Savitskaya in her work "Internet memes as a phenomenon of mass culture" [2] called them "a powerful, albeit hidden factor in the formation of public opinion and ... modern mentality".

In order to identify the attitude of representatives of different age categories to memes as a communication tool, we conducted a survey study. The sample consisted of forty people, respondents participated in an anonymous questionnaire. Based on the data obtained, general conclusions were formulated about the degree of demand for memes in modern society

Findings and their discussion According to the data we received during the survey, 82.5% of respondents (33 people) use memes in communication, 17.5% (7 people) do not use them. The degree of popularity of non-contextual information units as a communication tool can be traced in Fig.1. Older respondents use memes less in the process of communication, but the general popularity of non-contextual information units among age groups is approximately equivalent.

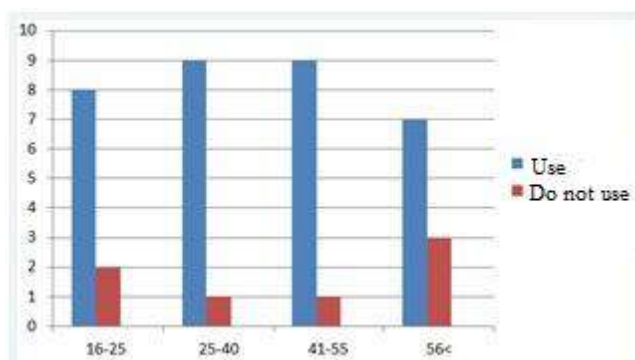


Fig. 1. The use of memes by people of different age categories

The attitude towards non-contextual units of information among different age categories (Fig. 2) shows that young respondents are extremely positive about memes, the average age categories are more neutral. The older category of the population has a mixed attitude, there is an aspect of denial and distrust.

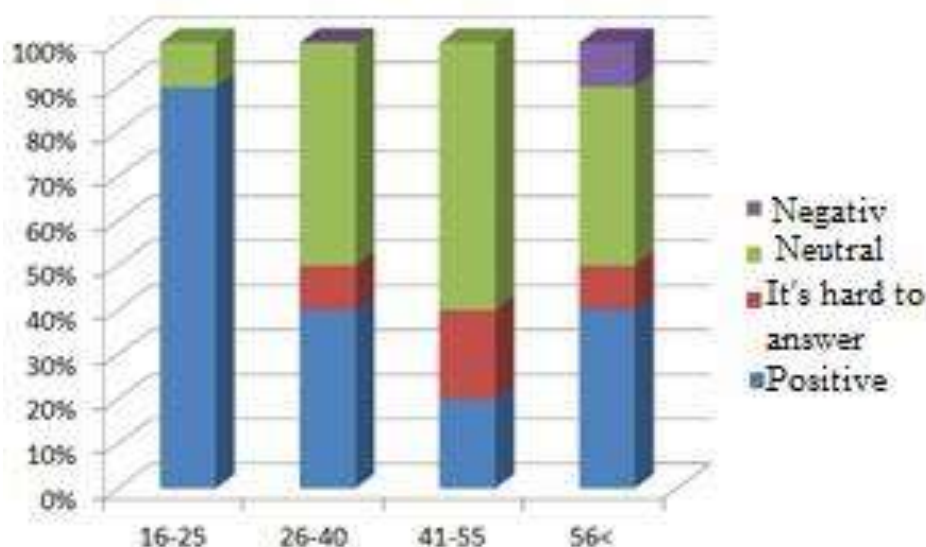


Fig. 2. Attitude to memes of people of different age categories

According to the prevalence of the format of memes used (Fig. 3), visual ones (pictures, demotivators, comics, etc.) are in the lead. They are used by 37.3% of

respondents. By a small margin, they are followed by text memes (slogans, neologisms, catch phrases, etc.). The third place is occupied by memes of mixed format (videos etc.). The least popular are audio memes (songs, sounds, music, etc.).

The survey results also showed that contextless units of information, as a communication tool, are used mainly in an informal setting (Fig. 4). None of the respondents uses memes in formal communication, preference is given to a circle of friends and relatives.

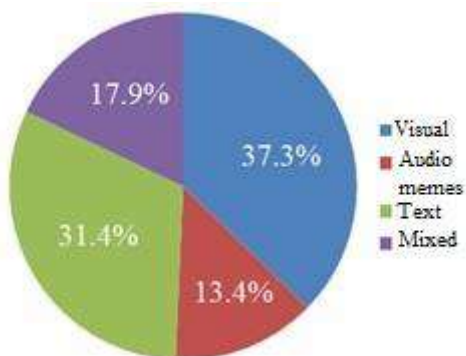


Fig. 3. The prevalence of memes of various formats

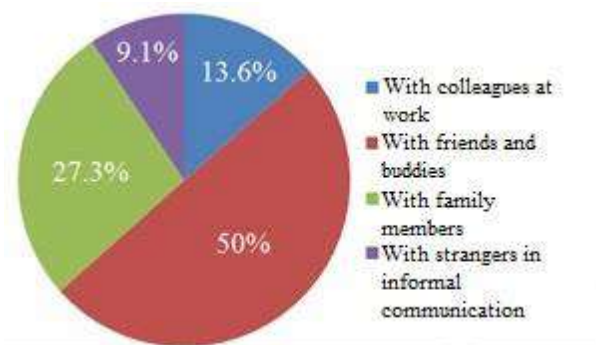


Fig. 4. The use of memes in various social circles

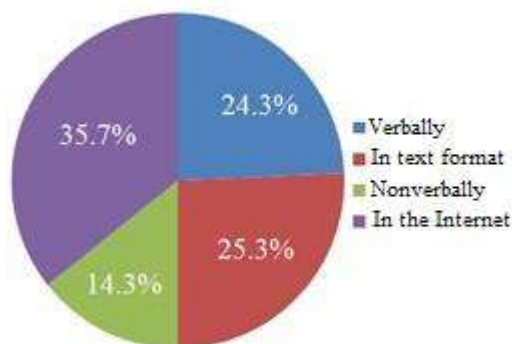


Fig. 5. Forms of communication in which memes are used

The most popular medium for using memes (Fig. 5) remains the Internet, which is the main source of their origin and distribution. Verbal (telephone conversations, radio, communication during face-to-face meetings, etc.) and textual (notes, letters, household notes, etc.) forms of using non-contextual information units are approximately equal in frequency. Memes are most rarely used nonverbally (gestures, imitation of movements/poses, etc.). This allows us to conclude that mostly non-contextual units of information are common in the Internet environment. However, people use them as a tool and in other forms of communication.

Conclusion. In modern society, contextless units of information are a sought-after communication tool. They have received the greatest recognition among young people, the attitude of the older population is more ambiguous. Mostly memes are perceived positively or neutrally, their role is especially high in informal communication.

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TYPES OF DRUGS

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The relevance of this study is that the fight against drug addiction is a global problem, and the types of narcotic drugs are constantly being updated. Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their precursors and analogues constitutes a significant threat to the national security of the Republic of Belarus. Crimes related to drug trafficking encroach on public relations that ensure the safety of public health, the protection of which is guaranteed by Article 45 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus [1, Article 45].

This problem has recently become more and more common and really touches the "living". Nowadays, drugs are becoming more accessible, and the social portrait of the addict is getting younger. Teenagers begin their drug addict journey with pampering and curiosity, and end up with overdoses and suicides. Recently, based on statistics, young people are increasingly being influenced by others, thereby explaining in psychology that in adolescence and youth, young people trust the outside world more than their family, so strangers have more authority than relatives.

The issues of research of narcotic drugs have been considered by scientists from various points of view, however, the emergence of new types of these drugs requires the improvement of the theoretical foundations of both the methodology of research of narcotic drugs and the issues of their classification. Knowledge of these theoretical provisions by practical law enforcement officers will make it possible to better navigate the entire variety of narcotic drugs and the choice of modern technologies for working with them. These circumstances emphasize the theoretical and practical significance of the topic of the work.

The purpose of the work is to specify the types of drugs and identify areas of preventive work with minors to prevent drug use and counter drug trafficking among minors.

Material and methods. The scientific and theoretical basis is the normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus regulating activities related to drugs, as well as statistical information of law enforcement agencies on crimes in the field of illicit drug trafficking. The substantiation of the provisions, conclusions and recommendations contained in the work was carried out through the complex application of the following methods of socio-legal research: historical-legal, logical, systemic, structural-functional, statistical.

Findings and their discussion. According to the data presented in the World Drug Reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, significant changes are taking place in the field of drug use, which is expressed in the transition to new drugs and new markets for their sale. This is manifested in a reduction in the cultivation of narcotic plants and in the stabilization of drug use in developed countries, there is also an increase in drug use in developing countries and an increase in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and prescription drugs worldwide.

The majority of drug users in Belarus use psychoactive substances (surfactants) of homemade manufacture, such as opium, cannabis preparations. To a lesser extent, cases of the use of semi-synthetic and synthetic opioids (methadone, heroin), as well as psychostimulants of the amphetamine group are detected in the regions of Belarus. However, in recent years, cases of registration of persons who use synthetic analogues of known drugs as part of smoking mixtures or mixtures for internal administration have become more frequent in drug treatment institutions.

Thus, according to statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, during 2019, 1,383,987.8 grams of narcotic drugs were seized on the territory of the Republic of Belarus, and 125,468,235 grams of narcotic drugs were seized on the territory of the Vitebsk region [2].

Types of narcotic drugs that were seized by law enforcement agencies of the Vitebsk region in 2019: acetylated opium – 3,604; hashish – 112,361,276; poppy straw – 7,279,100; marijuana – 1,810,451; hashish oil – 12,650; opium, including medical – 0.083; extraction opium – 17,262; heroin – 0.060; cocaine – 3,977,530; methadone – 2,819; fentanyl – 0.000; morphine – 2,000; analogues of narcotic drugs – 0.000. From the above data, we can say that there is a decrease in the seizure and distribution of narcotic drugs compared to 2018.

In 2019, 11 crimes in the field of drug trafficking were committed by minors in the Vitebsk region. The growth was noted in the Railway (from 5 to 6) and Lioznensky (from 0 to 1) districts of the Vitebsk region. In the Railway and Oktyabrsky districts of Vitebsk, committed by groups of persons, with the participation of adults. In the Orsha district, early convicted under Article 328 of the Criminal Code (restriction of freedom without referral to the IUOT) At the same time, there was an increase from 4 to 9 crimes committed for the purpose of sale (Zheleznodorozhny, Oktyabrsky, Orsha districts) [3].

Conclusion. Thus, from the above it can be concluded that juvenile delinquency in the field of illicit drug trafficking is a kind of symptom of the painful state of the vital centers of our social organism: economy, political structures, social mechanisms, culture, legal system, etc. In this sense, the knowledge of crime contributes to the solution of general social problems of the highest level and, thus, goes far beyond purely criminological problems.

It is necessary to focus on the need to improve the fight against juvenile delinquency, and above all its prevention. In recent years, juvenile delinquency has been characterized by a decrease in both the absolute number of crimes and their share of the total number of crimes committed.

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FITNESS AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Considered the importance of fitness as an effective means of physical education, providing a diverse effect on the body contributing to the formation of a sustained interest in the systematic use of physical culture and sports to improve and self-improvement.

The purpose of the work is to substantiate the effectiveness of the integrated effect of fitness technologies on the physical state of the body

Material and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of the school of the educational institution “Secondary school No. 2” in Novopolotsk among students in grades 10–11. The experiment involved 90 students. As a result of a staging experiment with older schoolchildren, a dependence was determined by the Pearson criterion ($n = 90$) between the development of physical qualities and the content of fitness classes. It was determined that there is a close relationship between changes in the development of physical qualities under the influence of classical aerobics classes and the level of development of such physical qualities as endurance ($r = 0.765$), flexibility ($r = 0.892$), coordination ($r = 0.786$), and the effect on CCC ($r = 0,701$) and moderate dependence with ΔC ($r = 0,656$).

Findings and their discussion. The study was conducted on the basis of the school of the educational institution “Secondary school No. 2” in Novopolotsk among students in grades 10–11. The experiment involved 90 students.

Analysis of literary sources on the research topic allowed us to summarize fitness exercises in several groups. From the works of M.V. Anisimova [1], N. ZH Bulgakova., I.A. Vasilyeva [2], V.Yu. Davydova, G.O. Kovalenko, G.O. Krasno-

voy, [3], T.S. Lisitskaya [4], Myakinchenko E.B., Shestakova M.P. [5], we can distinguish traditional types of aerobic orientation, such as: types of walking, jogging, swimming in various ways, cycling and scooter, aerobics, mini-mountaineering, outdoor games of moderate intensity. These are the main mass training tools available to most different categories of the population. These species are effective for general recovery and strengthening of the musculoskeletal system.

Table 1 – Features of the influence of some fitness tools on the physical qualities and functional state of the body involved (n = 90)

Fitness facilities	Strength	Rapidity	Endurance	Flexibility	Respiratory system	SSS	Vestibular apparatus	CNS
Classical aerobics	0,347	0,411	0,765	0,892	0,656	0,701	0,786	0,589
Step aerobics	0,211	0,236	0,278	0,789	0,345	0,455	0,678	0,543
Stretching	0,234	0,238	0,454	0,787	0,345	0,456	0,604	0,0485
Pilates	0,697	0,321	0,432	0,704	0,767	0,656	0,878	0,657
Fitball aerobics	0,234	0,237	0,411	0,765	0,321	0,564	0,845	0,569
Slide aerobics	0,439	0,256	0,698	0,491	0,465	0,651	0,694	0,511
Fitness yoga	0,121	0,241	0,567	0,569	0,786	0,670	0,871	0,690
Shaping	0,327	0,211	0,342	0,456	0,602	0,432	0,564	0,467
Power aerobics	0,907	0,679	0,543	0,234	0,401	0,432	0,305	0,302
Dance aerobics	0,645	0,634	0,708	0,675	0,435	0,583	0,805	0,697
Kickboxing aerobics	0,807	0,603	0,476	0,658	0,342	0,456	0,764	0,567
Aqua aerobics	0,328	0,401	0,561	0,503	0,765	0,670	0,578	0,536
Tai Chi Gymnastics	0,245	0,224	0,645	0,435	0,728	0,634	0,687	0,475
Collanetic	0,621	0,234	0,463	0,721	0,412	0,564	0,492	0,581
Interval aerobics	0,345	0,567	0,398	0,457	0,456	0,601	0,889	0,643

As a result of a staging experiment with older students, the dependence was determined by the Pearson criterion (n = 90) between the development of physical qualities and the content of fitness classes. It was determined that there is a close relationship between changes in the development of physical qualities under the influence of classical aerobics as endurance ($r = 0,765$), flexibility ($r = 0,892$), coordination ($r = 0,786$), as well as the impact on the state of the cardiovascular system ($r = 0,701$) and moderate dependence with DS ($r = 0,656$). Therefore, classical aerobics can be recommended for the development of these qualities and properties of the body of schoolchildren in extracurricular physical education classes (Table 1).

In determining the correlation according to Pearson, a close connection was found between the exercises of step-aerobics and the level of development of such physical qualities as flexibility ($r = 0.789$), coordination ($r = 0.678$), as well as a moderate dependence of the CAS state ($r = 0.455$), DS = 0.345) and central nervous system ($r = 0.543$). Step aerobics exercises can be used to develop flexibility and coordination qualities and to strengthen the musculoskeletal system (Table 1).

The high correlation dependence of the impact of aerobic exercise on endurance ($r = 0.698$) and coordination qualities, especially balance, ($r = 0.694$) and moderate dependence with the development of flexibility ($r = 0.491$). CCC ($r = 0,651$), DS ($r = 0.465$) and central nervous system ($r = 0.511$) (table 1).

The main content of aerobics with a rope is various kinds of jumps, jumps, jumps performed individually, in pairs and groups. The elementary acrobatic elements are also used. The specificity of the exercises is also determined by the use of different lengths of the rope: short, long, two long. Interval aerobics has the greatest impact on coordination qualities ($r = 0.511$) and moderate effects on other qualities that we define (Table 1). Therefore, interval training is healthier rather than training in nature and can be used for outdoor activities.

The revealed correlation dependence showed that aqua aerobics classes have a close relationship with the development of the cardiorespiratory system (DS – $r = 0.765$ and CCC – $r = 0.670$) and the strengthening of the musculoskeletal system, which is expressed in moderate dependence with the development of basic physical qualities (table 1).

Analysis of the impact of athletic gymnastics on the studied indicators of physical fitness and functional state of the body involved showed that there is a close correlation between the workloads performed and the development of physical qualities such as strength ($r = 0.907$) and moderate speed ($r = 0.679$) and endurance ($r = 0.543$). With the correct method of training, they moderately affect the BH ($r = 0.401$) and the CAS ($r = 0.423$) (Table 1).

In Pilates, an unconventional breathing technique is used to promote the development of the respiratory system. All exercises are necessarily combined with breathing, and all of them smoothly pass from one to another [4, 5]. A close connection has been revealed between the exercises in Pilates and the development of physical qualities such as strength ($r = 0.697$), flexibility ($r = 0.704$), the vestibular apparatus ($r = 0.657$), an increase in the state of DS ($r = 0.767$) and moderate correlation with the status of the cardiovascular system ($r = 0,656$), the central nervous system ($r = 0,657$) (table 1).

The correlation analysis made it possible to conclude that Stretching exercises cause positive changes in such physical qualities as flexibility ($r = 0.787$), coordination qualities ($r = 0.604$), and also have a moderate connection with the development of endurance ($r = 0.454$), DS ($r = 0.454$), cardiovascular system ($r = 0.454$) and central nervous system ($r = 0.454$) (table 1).

Fitball aerobics is a type of recreational aerobics that uses a special plastic ball with a diameter of 35 to 75 cm. This brings a certain playing moment to the classes, promotes careful study of individual muscle groups, improves balance, flexibility, improves posture, improves intermuscular coordination. The advantage of this type

of aerobics is a significant reduction of the shock load on the legs and spine. Fit aerobic exercises contribute to the development of flexibility ($r = 0.765$), coordination of movements (balance feelings ($r = 0.845$)). At the same time, there is a moderate dependence of endurance development ($r = 0.411$), CCC ($r = 0.564$), CNS ($r = 0.569$) (table 1).

The focus on the development of physical qualities and their correlation interrelation allow us to conclude that kickboxing aerobics classes are strongly interrelated with the development of strength ($r = 0.807$), moderately fast ($r = 0.603$), flexibility ($r = 0.658$), coordination abilities ($r = 0.764$), Central nervous system ($r = 0.567$), cardiovascular system ($r = 0.456$), endurance ($r = 0.476$) (table 1).

Taichi – aerobics with elements of Chinese respiratory gymnastics wushu. Consists of continuous movements that form the posture and coordination of movements. Exercises of this system have a strong connection with the development of the respiratory system ($r = 0.728$), and a moderate relationship with endurance indicators ($r = 0.645$), flexibility ($r = 0.438$), cardiovascular state ($r = 0.634$), development of the vestibular apparatus ($r = 0.687$), CNS ($r = 0.475$) (table 1).

The correlation analysis revealed that yoga classes contribute to the development of the respiratory system ($r = 0.687$), the vestibular apparatus ($r = 0.687$), the central nervous system ($r = 0.687$), flexibility ($r = 0.687$), and in such indicators as endurance ($r = 0.687$) and the state of the cardiovascular system ($r = 0.687$) there is a moderate dependence (see table 1).

The analysis of literature data on the description of fitness programs and the correlation analysis of their effects on physical qualities and the state of functional systems made it possible to specify the specifics of the content and load of each of them, as well as some aspects of the extracurricular physical education “Hour of Health and Sport” methodology.

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CAUSES OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR OF 1937–1945

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The first hostilities between Japan and China began at the end of the XIX century, when the Qing Empire was defeated during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. Japan was gradually becoming a great power, while China was on the verge of collapse: revolutionary demonstrations were taking place inside the country, and China itself was turning into a semi-colony. As a result, in 1912, as a result of the Xinhai Revolution, the Republic of China was proclaimed, which was as weak as the Qing Empire. The era of militarists began in China – a period during which the country was divided between military rulers. The main external threat to the fragmented Republic of China was Japan.

The purpose of this study is to determine the causes of the second armed conflict between Japan and China.

Material and methods. The main material for the study were the documents located in the work "History of the War in the Pacific" edited by B.V. Pospelov as appendices, as well as the text of the Anti-Comintern Pact. The main methods used in writing the work were the method of comparative analysis, the descriptive method and the method of historical retrospection.

Findings and their discussion. Before the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War, relations between the two countries were not smooth. The government of the Land of the Rising Sun has constantly influenced the political situation in China. At the beginning of 1928, Japan sent 5,000 soldiers to China. The Qingdao-Jiaozhou area was occupied by the Japanese army. In March, two companies of Japanese troops located in Northern China occupied Jinan. By this, Japan demonstrated to the Kuomintang army its firm determination to occupy Northern China [2, p. 111]. This event went down in history as the Jinan Incident.

Three years later, another, more significant incident occurred. On September 18, at 10 p.m., a small explosion occurred in Lyutyaogou, north of Mukden [2, p. 187]. Thus began the occupation of Manchuria by Japan. By 1932, Japan had completely occupied Manchuria and turned it into a raw material base. On March 1, 1932, the independent state of Manchukuo was created, where the supreme power belonged to Emperor Pu Yi.

In the period from January 28 to March 3, 1932, there was another armed confrontation between Japan and China, which ended in defeat for the former. In history, it is known as the Shanghai Incident. Anti-Japanese demonstrations and rallies took place in the city, and under the pretext of protecting Japanese residents, the Japanese army was introduced, which faced strong resistance not only from Chinese troops, but also from the entire Chinese people. The Chinese army was forced to appeal to the League of Nations, and on May 5, the Sino-Japanese agreement on the cessation of hostilities was finally officially signed, and Japanese troops were withdrawn from Shanghai [1].

After the capture of Manchuria, the province of Zhehe on the northern side of the Great Wall of China turned out to be Japan's next target. The invasion of Zhehe began on February 23, 1933, two days later Chaoyang and Kailu were taken. On March 4, the Japanese army occupied the capital of the province of Zhehe-Chengde, and the province itself became part of Manchukuo.

The Kuomintang government continued to pursue a policy of resistance towards Japan, on the one hand, and a policy of negotiations, on the other, and from mid-1934 it began to intensively implement a political course aimed at rapprochement with Japan. However, this "friendly policy" of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs towards the Kuomintang government met with strong resistance in Japan, mainly from the Japanese military, which sharply criticized the Kuomintang government, saying that the members of this government "are not real Japanophiles." In the spring of 1935 The Japanese army once again began aggression against China, but the Kuomintang government did not even try to resist it, but on the contrary brought down repression on all those who opposed Japanese aggression for the salvation of their homeland, it issued orders calling for the establishment of friendly good-neighborly relations with Japan, established control over their implementation, banned the activities of anti-Japanese organizations. The Chinese Communist Party called on "all compatriots to fight against Japan, for the salvation of their homeland" [2, p. 321–324]. Thus, during 1935–1936. Japan was actively strengthening its military and political influence in the North Chinese provinces. From the middle of 1936, she began to prepare military plans for the mastery of inner China [4, p. 89].

On August 7, 1936, the Council of Five Ministers adopted a decision known as the "Basic Principles of National Policy". It was a strategic plan of Japanese aggression that eventually led to the Pacific War. It provided for the seizure of China by Japan, an attack on the Soviet Union, as well as an advance to the south, to the region of the countries of the South Seas [3, p. 59].

On August 25, 1936, the military and officials from the Planning Bureau compiled the so-called "Policy Renewal Program", which testified that Japan had taken the path of militarization and preparation for war [3, p. 60–61].

While actively preparing for the seizure of China, Japanese imperialism was simultaneously preparing for aggression against the Soviet Union. This was reflected, in particular, in the signing of the so-called Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany (November 25, 1936). The Pact provided for mutual information about the activities of the III International, discussion of necessary defensive measures and their implementation with the closest mutual cooperation. A secret agreement was concluded between Japan and Germany simultaneously with the pact, which indicates that the Japanese-German Anti-Comintern Pact considered the Soviet Union to be its alleged opponent and aimed to prepare Japanese and German fascism for war against the USSR. In November 1937, Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact. Thus, the unification of the three countries was achieved, which eventually led to the conclusion of a trilateral military alliance, and subsequently to the emergence of a war in the Pacific [3, p. 72].

So, on one side was the Japanese aggressor, on the other – the forces that opposed him. On July 7, 1937, there was a clash between units of the Japanese and

Chinese armies near Lugouqiao. This clash led to the Sino-Japanese War. The Sino-Japanese war was a direct challenge thrown by Japanese imperialism to the united anti-Japanese front, which united the entire strata, all strata of the Chinese population [3, p. 148].

Conclusion. Thus, the causes of the Sino-Japanese War of 1937–1945 were:

- 1) Japan's interference in China's political situation since 1931;
- 2) Japan's need for new territories, markets, sources of raw materials and labor;
- 3) China's political fragmentation and military weakness;
- 4) the strengthening of anti-Japanese sentiment in China and the creation of a united anti-Japanese front.

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THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF MONOPOLY AND OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES

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The origin of legal regulation of countering monopolistic and offshore activities goes deep into the past. The term "monopoly" and the prohibition of monopolistic activity were used in the legislation of Ancient Rome as early as 483 BC. A classic example of the first use of offshore schemes can be called the "activity" of islands near ancient Athens, which became havens for duty-free and tax-free trade in the VI century BC.

It has been 40 years since President Reagan's inaugural address set the tone for an economic doctrine that prioritized private interests and markets over the state and

society. Having spread all over the world, this doctrine has been enshrined in the policies of States and international organizations, where it retains its adherents [1].

The relevance of the topic is determined by the attention paid to monopolies and offshore companies, both by the media and by researchers, government authorities and international organizations. This is due to the significant influence of monopolies and offshore companies on the global economy.

The purpose of the study: to identify and analyze the main directions in the international regulation of monopoly and offshore activities.

Material and methods. The methodological basis of the research is the general scientific methods of dialectics, formal logic and system analysis. The sources were the reports of UNCTAD, FATF.

Findings and their discussion. In the modern world, monopoly and offshore are interconnected, and their activities are contradictory. Based on the Report "On World Investment, 2020" and the Report "On Trade and Development for 2020" by UNCTAD, it can be concluded that despite the fact that the level of foreign direct investment has decreased to 40%, the level of investments that belong to classic offshore companies has increased [2]. The evaluation of the results of this activity shows that over the past decades, the strengthening of the monopoly position and the liberal attitude towards the activities of offshore companies have led to:

- to increase corporate income;
- towards an increase in non-national capital;
- to reduce the growth of the economy as a whole;
- to the fact that the nature of the processes of correcting the emerging inequality is determined by the power and policy of the monopolist, and not by fair competition;
- to a significant decrease in social security of the population, which is expressed in a decrease in income of the population, an increase in inequality between strata of society, an increase in the unemployment rate, etc.

But the biggest shock was the unpreparedness of States and the world as a whole for the pandemic: investments in healthcare were insufficient. Thus, COVID-19 showed that:

- there is a violation of the balance in the relations between the state and private corporations in the form of a bias of priority towards monopolies;
- you should not prioritize only making a profit. The life of a person (and society as a whole), the quality of this life is what is really important, and the quality of life depends on income [3].

However, theory and practice very often contradict each other. For example, despite the fact that the OECD and UNCTAD talk about fair and fair competition, French President E. Macron at the 2019 G7 summit demanded to abandon the use of the Northern Sea Route, which is an alternative to the Suez Canal [4].

The statement of the representative of the European Commission Eric Momer: "It is necessary to distinguish two things: the approval process so that the manufacturer can offer the drug to the European market ... and the portfolio of vaccines that the EC and the EU member states have chosen and approved" is a recognition of the

artificial preservation of market space for their own pharmaceutical companies. And there is no question of fair competition and concern for citizens [5].

"Green energy" is a modern trend, but today more discussions and conversations are on the topic of trading quotas for industrial emissions (i.e., the profits of individual groups), rather than on the formation and development of an appropriate institutional environment, regulatory framework and new technologies that would help countries achieve the goals of universal employment and environmental protection.

It is clear from what is happening in the world that monopolies, or as it is now customary to say transnational corporations, are in no hurry to give up their positions and want to take advantage of the crisis situation to further strengthen their importance in the global economy.

Conclusion. It can be concluded that monopolies subordinate states and regulate the activities of politicians. And the fact that the activities and incomes of private business are growing, and state budgets are being cut, is another proof of the supremacy of TNCs over the state. Although this is not entirely logical: if an enterprise's profit is growing, then the state in which this enterprise is located and operates, the budget is replenished with taxes from the profits of this enterprise.

We believe that in the current situation there are 2 prospects for development:

1. Monopolies continue their activities with the help of offshore companies and further strengthen their influence on the life of society as a whole.
2. Monopolistic activity and capital flows are regulated by antimonopoly authorities and the state with the help of the law.

If we assume that events will unfold according to the first option, then, most likely, the world expects a general decline. If we assume that the development of events will take place according to the second option, then, perhaps, with the help of the law, it will be possible to regulate relations between private business / monopoly and the state.

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WASHINGTON'S POSITION ON RUSSIA'S ROLE IN POST-SOVIET INTEGRATION: FROM GEORGE H.W. BUSH TO WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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After the end of the Cold War, the territory of the former USSR was declared a zone of «vital» US interests. The Americans did not prevent the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), but the functioning of integration projects in the region had to meet Washington's national interests.

The purpose of the study is to determine the attitude of US political circles to the role of Russia in integration projects in the post-Soviet space in 1991–2001.

Material and methods. The research was carried out on the basis of available sources. The methodological footing of the work is based on the principles of historicism, consistency, objectivity. General scientific and special historical research methods were used.

Findings and their discussion. In the early 1990 s the special attitude of the United States towards Russia, its emphasizing from other former Soviet republics, was objectively, because with its leadership the issues of the collapse of the USSR and the creation of the CIS were discussed and Russia was supposed to become the guarantor of security in the region. But despite the actual approval of Moscow as the center of the CIS, the position of American politicians was cautious about the Commonwealth and its leaders, because there was ambiguity in the essence and content of post-Soviet integration [1, p. 24], and therefore, from Washington's point of view, there was a potential military threat from Russia as the center of the new association.

At the beginning of the first presidential term of William J. Clinton the previous position was maintained: it is necessary to give Moscow a key role in consolidating the post-Soviet space through the Commonwealth, making it the «locomotive» of the democratization of the region. In his speech one of the members of the House of Representatives on September 29, 1993 indicated that the United States, in fact, is ready to accept Russia's leading role in the region if it does not grow into hegemony and meets the American mission of spreading democracy [2, p. 23086].

However, the preservation of Russian troops on the territory of neighboring states, the victory of pro-Russian presidential candidates in the elections in Ukraine and Belarus, the activation of post-Soviet integration was regarded as the organization of Moscow's political control, the restoration of «tsarism» and the Soviet Union [3, p. H3778] and changed the American vision of Russia's role in integration processes in the post-Soviet space.

The second administration of William J. Clinton moved to a more active foreign policy in the post-Soviet region. In the situation of the aggravation of the international atmosphere, including the military strengthening of Russia, the discussion on the expansion of NATO has intensified. The revision of the Russian and Euro-Atlantic spheres of influence has begun. The US Congress adhered to the position of realists

who saw Russia as a threat to the continuity of the Soviet regime, which served as a strong justification for the need to expand NATO to the East [4, p. S1285].

Nevertheless, the United States saw the Russian Federation as a key element in the realization of the American mission of democratization in the post-Soviet region, a figure that affects all post-Soviet states. That is why the formation of relations between Russia and NATO became a specific task of the National Security Strategy of 1997 [5, p. (25)]. Its cooperation with the North Atlantic Alliance controlled by Washington was supposed to bring all the countries of the post-Soviet region into the sphere of influence of the United States.

The appearance of the idea of Eurasianism in the Russian political discourse for Americans meant the desire of the Russian Federation to move away from westernization and the intention to strengthen cooperation with Asian neighbors and countries of the former socialist camp [6, p. 9–10, 13], as well as the deepening of cooperation between Minsk and Moscow caused new criticism of Washington. The US economic interests in the region were affected: Russian-Belarusian integration opened the way for Russia's powerful oil and gas companies to build a pipeline to the West through Belarus, and Asian policy affected the Caspian Sea region («manipulating the Abkhazian conflict») was regarded as a danger to «one of the more promising Caspian oil pipeline routes which might circumvent Russia's own line» [7, p. 4]).

Center for Strategic and International Studies of the USA, seeing economic problems as the reason for post-Soviet integration under the patronage of Russia, in order to hedge American risks proposed allocating more finance to the neighbors of the Russian Federation [7, p. 1]. At the same time, the center's experts were careful in their assessments of Russian policy and declared that it was not clear whether its military intervention to resolve ethnic conflicts in Moldova, Nagorno-Karabakh, Georgia was an attempt to integrate these states into a single space and establish its zone of influence [7, p. 4]. They saw the way out of the situation as stimulating economic «natural integration» as opposed to «political reintegration» into the Soviet Union [7, p. 1]. It was supposed to support the economies of the former Soviet republics so that they would not be dependent on Russian subsidies. And Russia's financial assistance and the control of the United States over the use of these funds for their intended purpose (for market reforms) should have hindered its integration plans for the newly independent states, especially Central Asia. The benefit for the United States in implementing this approach was to be the stabilization of the post-Soviet space and the creation of favorable conditions for international trade [7, p. 6].

Conclusion. Under the administration of George H.W. Bush the leading political forces of the country gave Russia a key role in the consolidation of the post-Soviet space through the CIS, striving to make Moscow the «locomotive» of the democratization of the region. As Russian peacekeeping missions become more active and the country moves away from pro-Western reforms, the position of the leading political forces is changing. The goal of the United States was to reduce the dependence of the newly independent states on Moscow, to prevent its new integration projects, and to withdraw post-Soviet integration from the political plane into the economic sphere that meets American interests.

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THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS COMMITTEES IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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The customs bodies of the Republic of Belarus are those state bodies that represent a single centralized system and regulate legal relations that arise, change and terminate in the field of customs activity. The process of globalization taking place in the world and the growing importance of international trade, the ratio of external and internal factors of influence are essential conditions for changing customs authorities towards external ones, and naturally all this creates serious contradictions in the field of foreign economic activity and customs policy. This is the relevance of our work.

Material and methods. The following methods were used in the research: statistical data, electronic information resources presented by the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus and the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus, a review of scientific journals on the subject. The main research methods: comparison, grouping, analysis of logistic literature on the problem and generalization.

Findings and their discussion. The global customs legislative experience of the Republic of Belarus is implemented in the following areas. As the first direction, we can give an example of customs and legal cooperation of the Republic of Belarus with the countries of the CIS and neighboring countries. Signing by the majority of the CIS countries The signing by the CIS member states in 1994 of the Agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone and the creation of the Customs Union of three countries (Russia, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan) speaks of the concrete practical results of this direction.

The purpose of signing this Agreement is to create conditions for the free movement of goods and services, ensure a balance in mutual trade and stabilize the internal economic situation of the participating states, promote the growth of the economic potential of the participating states based on the development of mutually beneficial cooperative ties and cooperation [1].

On October 10, 2000, the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) was formed. It included the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan.

On May 29, 2014, at the meeting of the EEAEU in Astana, the Presidents of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation signed the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. The agreement entered into force on January 1, 2015 [1]. On January 1, 2018, the new customs code of the Eurasian Economic Union came into force, in connection with this, a number of changes were also made, in particular, the procedure for conducting customs procedures for customs transit. And one more direction is connected with the convergence of the customs business of the Republic of Belarus with generally accepted norms and practices. Every day there is an increase in the importance of the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity (TN VED). This is due, first of all, to the fact that the main criterion for determining the regime and procedure for the release of goods is not the subject of a foreign trade transaction, and the object, i.e. a specific product [2]. The main goal of the customs authorities in the mechanism of state of natural regulation in the Republic of Belarus is to ensure the economic interests of the state, which are achieved through:

- participation in the implementation of trade and political tasks to protect the Belarusian market, stimulate the development of the national economy;
- ensuring the most optimal use of the instruments of customs control and regulation of the exchange of goods on the customs territory of the Republic of Belarus and other tasks of the economic policy of the state;
- stimulating the development of the national economy [3].

We single out the following economic tasks that the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus face: participation in the development of the customs policy of the Republic of Belarus and its implementation; ensuring, within its competence, the economic security of the Republic of Belarus; protection of economic interests of the Republic of Belarus; collection of customs duties and other customs payments, etc. [3]. If he talks about international trade, which is one of the main objects of government regulation, they use such tools and methods of influence as customs tariffs, taxes, restrictive conditions, interstate treaties and agreements, measures to stimulate exports and imports, and others.

Customs authorities participate in any international treaty. As noted above, it is the largest transnational corporations that show great interest in the issue of improving customs regulation – it is they who organize and control the work of international reproduction cycles, within which the customs system has become one of the links hindering the overall reproduction process.

The customs authorities are the most important instrument in fulfilling the economic tasks and functions facing the Republic of Belarus, since it is simply impossible to conduct proper foreign economic activity without the participation of customs authorities.

Conclusion. Thus, given the importance of customs authorities in regulating the foreign economic activity of the state, it is necessary to outline ways to improve them or create the most favorable conditions for the work of customs authorities in the field of foreign economic activity. In addition to the above points, this also includes the computerization of many areas of work of customs authorities, the introduction of innovative technologies that meet international standards. All this will make it possible to improve the quality of the work of the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of regulation of the foreign economic activity of the state.

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DEVELOPMENT OF EMPATHY AS A COMMUNICATIVE ABILITY IN CHILDREN THROUGH PLAY ACTIVITIES

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In the conditions of deficiency of "warmth" of human relations the problem of empathy as ability to sympathy and empathy becomes actual not only in the context of professional training of the psychologist, but also the actual social and psychological problem of our time. [1, p. 3]. The development of empathy is an integral part of the formation of personality, education of the individual's culture of interpersonal relations and the ability to manage his feelings, experiences.

The purpose of this article is to consider the phenomenon of empathy within the framework of theoretical and practical research, as well as to substantiate the significance of empathy development as a communicative ability from childhood through play activity.

Material and methods. The research is based on the scientific substantiation of the empathy phenomenon and its consideration within the framework of development through children's play activity, relies on the works of the American psychologist C. Rogers and the Soviet psychologist D.B. Elkonin. Terminological and descriptive-analytical methods, generalization of the advanced theoretical and practical psychological experience of known scientists were used.

Findings and their discussion. In modern conditions of life identification of features of communicative abilities is of particular importance for the emotional formation of personality, its socialization and obtaining the correct configurations of social behavior.

Empathy implies, for example, according to one of the world authorities in this field, the American psychoanalysts D. Beres and J. Arlow, not only a transient, fleeting identification "with the other", but also the preservation of one's "separateness" from the object. It requires memory, thinking, conceptualization. Empathy is not only an immediate effective response; it involves a significant development of the self. Therefore, there is reason to argue, scientists believe, that an individual's empathic capacity can increase as he or she matures and develops [2, p. 33–34].

C. Rogers speaks about empathy as a basic attitude, a feature of the facilitator. The facilitator, i.e. the one who facilitates the process (of personal growth, training, communication) can be not only a therapist, but also a teacher (tutor) [3, p. 202].

In this connection C. Rogers and his followers conducted large-scale (600 teachers, 10,000 students) studies demonstrating the role of empathy in learning and education. It was found out that students of the facilitators who showed a higher level of empathy, in comparison to the children of "traditional" teachers, had [3, p. 203]: less absences and disciplinary problems; more developed personal auton-

omy and freedom of expression; less physical and verbal aggression; more developed "I-concept" and self-esteem; higher academic achievements and level of thinking; less vandalism; higher IQ; increased creative abilities.

The development of empathy is not only a process of developing emotions and cognitivizing them, but also a process of forming moral motives in favor of the other person. The components of empathy are: 1) a cognitive component in the form of understanding the states of the other without changing one's state; 2) an emotional (affective) component in the form of empathy and sympathy; 3) a behavioral (actional) component in the form of active support of the other and rendering assistance [1, p. 4–5].

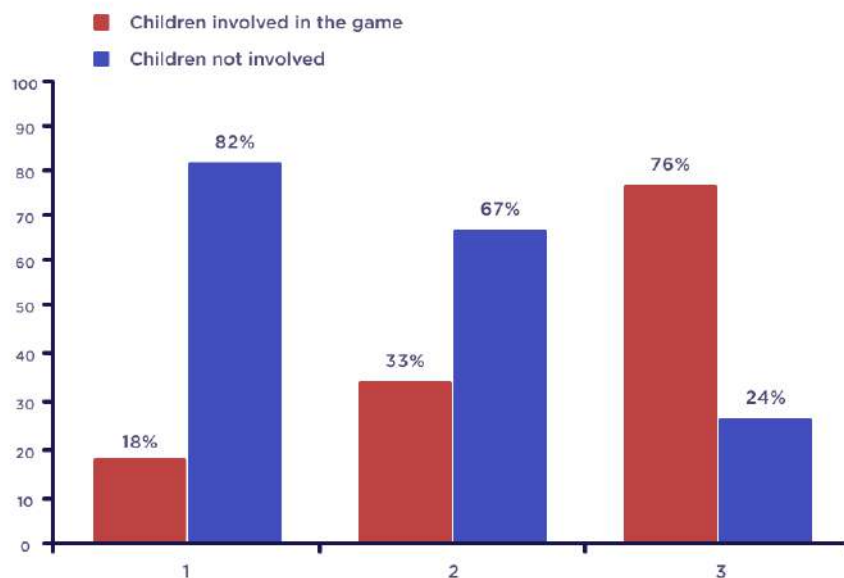
By preschool age, the child's variety of feelings increases, they become deeper, more conscious and definite, there is experience in managing his or her emotional reactions, and entirely new, higher feelings are developed: the child begins to sympathize and empathize with other people. Thanks to sympathy children form moral and psychological qualities that are inextricably linked to the development of a full-fledged personality [4, p. 525].

At an early age, the available type of activity is play, in the course of which there is interaction between children. The developmental value of games has been proven and reviewed in scientific works by outstanding educators and psychologists. For example, the Soviet psychologist D.B. Elkonin considered the game as a means of implementing social relationships. He emphasized that the content of play activity is connected with the relations between people reflected in it [5, p. 69]. Consequently, the most effective means of forming empathy in children is direct play activity.

One of the types of games distinguished by D.B. Elkonin is a creative role-playing game. In it the child enters into real relations with his or her partners in the game, it is there that he or she displays his or her qualities and emotions [6, p. 78]. Consequently, he or she can: aspire to fulfill only leading roles (to command over others), demonstrate aggression or care, be brave or timid, help partners in the game or interfere, share toys or take away all the best ones, try to fulfill the role well or carelessly, etc.

N.Y. Mikhailenko set up a series of experiments which proved the influence of games on the development of empathy in children. Fifty-five children were selected to participate in three experimental situations. In the beginning children were told the plot of the game (feeding a doll and a teddy bear at the table), after that only 18% of the group of children were able to realize the process. Another time using the same verbal form and showing the necessary actions, then the game was correctly understood and accepted by 33% of the group. On the third time the experimenter, while telling the story of the game and showing actions, included the child in the game, emphasizing with gestures, intonation and facial expressions a positive attitude toward the toys and actions with them. According to this method many children were included in the game emotionally and all their actions with toy objects were colored by a positive emotional attitude [6, p. 137]. Children's activity was at an altitude, now they played for a longer time and with obvious pleasure.

It appeared that it was necessary for children to have a concrete emotional attitude to the character represented by the story toy, so that kids would play longer and more interestedly. This situation is especially important because it demonstrates that at the earliest stages of its emergence play activity implicitly contains the emotional attitude to the object of action, thus influencing the development of the empathic ability of the person.



Conclusion. Thus, empathy occupies a key place in interpersonal interaction and the formation of the self, and is one of the most important components of communicative abilities. That is why it is so important to develop the ability to empathy in children from an early age.

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FORMATION OF THE POSITION OF BELARUS IN RELATION TO NATO IN THE MID-1990S.

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In the first half of the 1990s, the main topic for international negotiations was the problem of disarmament. NATO remained the only military-political bloc after the Cold War. Today, Belarus' conflict relations with this alliance are experiencing a stage of aggravation. However, this cannot be called a surprise, since the positions of the parties have been established for a long time.

The purpose of this work is to determine the position of the Republic of Belarus regarding the actions of the North Atlantic Alliance in the mid-1990s.

Material and methods. The main sources were the document "Research on NATO Expansion", located on the official website of the Alliance, and an interview with the President of the Republic of Belarus A.G. Lukashenko. The positions of the parties are revealed through the consideration of the works of Western and domestic scientists. The main research methods were the search method, the method of comparative analysis, the descriptive method and the method of historical retrospection.

Findings and their discussion. The discussion on the expansion of NATO made it possible to resume negotiations on nuclear weapons again. According to the position of the North Atlantic Bloc itself, any state could join the alliance with the consent of at least one participant. In addition, the new republics, especially those located in the Central European region, were considered as potential partners and even members of the alliance. The Clinton administration stated that the most important foreign policy initiative is the inclusion of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic in the alliance, and that such an expansion complies with all international principles. According to Professor J.L. Gaddis of Yale University, most historians agree that such an expansion of NATO was at that time an "ill-conceived, untimely and inappropriate" solution for building relations after the Cold War ("ill-conceived, ill-timed, and above all ill-suited") [1]. The Belarusian government was surprised by the active consent of a number of new republics to military cooperation with NATO. However, the process of disarmament and denuclearization proceeded in accordance with the INF and missile defense treaties, and a number of Central and Eastern European countries began to turn the region into a nuclear-free space. But the discussion on NATO expansion, which unfolded in 1995, interrupted the disarmament process, revealing the desire of some countries to join the alliance.

The reason for the heated debate was the so-called Study on NATO Expansion, published on September 3, 1995. It was presented at a meeting in Brussels on September 28 by the Secretary General of the alliance, V. Klaas. According to him, the East, and Russia in particular, should not have worries about the increase in the territories of the bloc. However, the clear position of the White House confirmed the desire to include countries that were previously in the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union in the alliance as soon as possible. And although this position had

opponents in the state administration itself, at the time of 1995 It was she who served as a cause for concern against the background of the intensification of integration trends in relations with the North Atlantic Bloc [2].

The study presented in detail the principles and goals of the alliance's existence, as well as the responsibilities of the participants to inform potential members of the bloc about them. NATO was still positioned as a defensive alliance, which in the conditions of the end of the cold war looks strange, given the absence of an enemy. It was emphasized that the expansion of NATO will provide new members with the advantages of collective defense, that joining the alliance will ensure the freedom and security of all its members within the existing system of values. The expansion was positioned favorable in the context of "a broad European security architecture" [3]. Further deepening of European integration was to be carried out solely with the aim of encouraging skills of cooperation between democratic states, and to strengthen democracy in the Euro-Atlantic region. Each new member of the alliance had to commit to contribute to the creation of defense to achieve collective security. A separate point was the need to ensure the development of democratic institutions within the participating States. NATO, according to the Study, should have been understood as an essential element of the security architecture, and the idea of "dividing lines" [3] outdated. Regarding the division of territories, it was emphasized that in the new Europe there can be no question of any spheres of influence, and joining the alliance is strictly voluntary and does not interfere with the sovereign development of states. A separate chapter was devoted to relations with Russia, which spoke about the need for constructive dialogue and the establishment of close cooperation in those areas where Russia could make the greatest contribution as the largest nuclear power. The Partnership for Peace program was announced as a link between NATO and countries that do not plan to join the bloc. The PFP programs were supposed to help expand the military and technical potential of States and strengthen democratic control over the armed forces and defense budget planning. "The highest guarantee of security" ("supreme guarantee of the security") [3] should be provided by the nuclear forces of the alliance. The presence of nuclear weapons, according to the Study, is the most important factor in preventing wars, although the deployment of nuclear installations on the territory of Member States remained voluntary. However, it is obvious that there were goals of expansion to the East, and the active positioning of the alliance as a guarantor of security was proof of this. After the defeat of the Soviet Union in the Cold War and its collapse, the bloc actually had no enemies left, but it continued to be positioned as a guarantor of achieving peace and collective security. To close this logical gap, NATO contingents began to be involved as peacekeepers in UN operations to resolve local conflicts.

According to corresponding member of the Academy of Military Sciences of the Russian Federation A.A. Bartosh, the main reason for NATO expansion was the desire to take control of the territories of the post-Soviet space, thereby preventing "the emergence of new states (primarily a renewed and strengthened Russia) capable of posing a threat to the security of the United States and NATO allies" [4].

The intention to expand the alliance to the East was obvious, despite the Study, which caused concern in the post-Soviet space, and primarily in the government of

the Russian Federation. Since 1995, Minsk has joined the concern about this process and called such trends a threat to the security of the region. And since the North Atlantic Bloc officially declared nuclear weapons the decisive peacekeeping force, the expansion of the alliance posed a threat to the creation of a "nuclear-free belt".

According to A.G. Lukashenko, "with regard to NATO expansion, Belarus' position has always been clear and precise: the decision to advance the alliance to the East in the conditions of the self-dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the absence of the threat of military aggression in Europe is a historical mistake" [5, p. 7].

Conclusion. Thus, in 1995, the goals of NATO and the post-Soviet states diverged. Belarus' orientation towards cooperation with Russia has significantly slowed down the processes of establishing partnership relations between our country and the North Atlantic Alliance. The positions of Belarus and NATO regarding nuclear weapons are, in fact, opposite, since the Alliance declares the presence of nuclear weapons as a guarantor of stability and security, and Belarus as a threat to national security. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the bearers of two opposing opinions have a common border. The Republic of Belarus condemns the process of NATO expansion to the East after the collapse of the Warsaw Pact Organization and considers it a historic mistake.

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ABOUT FORENSIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR WORKING WITH TRACES OF GLOVED HANDS AT THE SCENE

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The relevance of the topic of the work lies in the indisputable importance of the traces of the person who committed the crime for solving crimes. Since handprints detected during the inspection of the scene of the incident are most common, and their forensic significance is very large, the theory of criminology has developed methods of detecting them fully enough, which are subsequently widely used in practice.

The purpose of our study is to consider the forensic technologies used when working with traces of gloved hands.

Material and methods. The theoretical basis of the research was the works of such scientists in the field of criminology as N.M. Balashov [1], G.L. Granovsky [2], T.F. Dmitrieva [3], I.F. Krylov [4], B.I. Shevchenko [5], I. Yakimov [6] and others.

In the course of the conducted research were applied such general scientific methods of study as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, the method of a systematic approach and generalization, the descriptive method.

Findings and their discussion. Criminals, afraid to leave their handprints at the crime scene, use gloves. However, in appearance, handprints in gloves resemble fingerprints and can tell a lot about both the actions of the person who left them and about his anatomical and physiological features. As a rule, traces of gloved hands in rooms can be found on door handles, switches, cabinet doors, cutlery, and in car interiors – on internal and external door handles, on windows, ignition key, steering wheel, gear lever handle. At the same time, handprints can be voluminous and superficial, visible, barely visible and invisible, static and dynamic, local and peripheral. If we take into account the material from which gloves were made, worn on the hands of a person who committed a crime, then we can distinguish leather, knitted, cotton, thread, rubber, surgical. Gloves can be sewn or knitted, and with a long period of wearing they may show thinning, scuffing, holes, darning.

Traditionally, when searching for traces of gloves at the scene of an accident, forensic methods are used, similar to those for detecting traces of hands – visual (inspection of an object with the naked eye or through a magnifying glass at different angles of incidence of light), physical (photographing, processing with various powders, staining with flame soot or fumigating with iodine vapors) and chemical (the use of various chemical reagents, which, reacting with the fatty secretions forming a trace, stain the traces). The latter method, it seems to us, is ineffective in detecting traces of hands in gloves, since such studies suggest the presence of dirt, sweat of the criminal's hands in the traces of gloves, that is, gloves should not be new.

Criminalistics, however, involves continuous work to improve the methods and techniques of research used. Recently, the category of "technology" has been

increasingly involved in the scientific turnover of criminology, which, in our opinion, can be defined as a system of practical actions and procedures consistently implemented in the process of criminalistic activity [7].

Thus, not only new technical and forensic tools are used in the investigation of crimes, but also the technical means already available in the arsenal of law enforcement agencies are being modernized. For example, scanners are currently installed on laptops, mice, keyboards, flash drives. These fingerprint readers also help to detect traces of gloved hands. Computers also speed up the search for fingerprints in the database for similarities with those obtained at the crime scene.

It is possible to carry out search actions in automated systems if they contain a database with samples of gloves, different in material of manufacture, with examples of defects of industrial origin. This will help to determine at which factory these gloves were sewn, in which stores they were sold, which means that it will give a chance to find a criminal. The work of a criminologist will also be facilitated by a mobile forensic laboratory designed to go to the scene of an accident in order to identify, fix, remove and preliminary study of physical evidence, including traces of gloved hands.

Conclusion. Accordingly, the traces of gloved hands, along with other mechanogomic traces found at the scene, are successfully used by criminologists to search for and expose criminals [8]. And they can be detected by both traditional and innovative methods.

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THE SUBJECT OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS UNDER ACCELERATED PROCEDURES

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Accelerated proceedings in the modern criminal process of the Republic of Belarus, is one of the youngest procedural forms of realization of pre-trial proceedings. Possibly, due to insignificant period of its existence there are gaps in the norms of law regulating its procedure, which may affect significantly the legality of procedural decisions.

Material and methods. The sources used were the Criminal Procedure Law of the Republic of Belarus, as well as the opinion of a number of scientists and researchers in this respect. In the process of research methods of induction, deduction, method of formal legal analysis, method of legal norms interpretation were used.

Findings and their discussion. Accelerated proceedings – a special procedure for investigation of criminal cases, which is directly enshrined in the Criminal Procedure Law (hereinafter – CPC) of the country. Thus, the legislator in paragraph 4 of article 6 of the CPC refers the accelerated proceedings to an independent element of pre-trial proceedings, while according to paragraph 26 of the same article it is not a part of preliminary investigation elements of which are preliminary enquiry and inquest on cases. In view of the above, a reasonable question arises: who is the person who is entitled to carry out the investigation of a criminal case under the in the analysed procedure? Identification of the competent and authorised subject who is entitled to carry out accelerated proceedings - compliance with the jurisdiction is one of the most important tasks of compliance with the criminal procedure form of this element of the domestic process. Failure to do so constitutes a substantial breach of the law of criminal procedure and entails the recognition of the evidence obtained as inadmissible [1, p. 420].

Turning to part 1 of article 36 of the CPC we see that the investigator is an official of the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Belarus, state security bodies, carrying out within its competence as provided by this Code, preliminary investigation [2, p. 35]. It is logical to assume that enquiries in criminal cases are carried out by bodies of enquiry, which is enshrined in the provisions of Articles 37 and 38 of the CPC. It follows from the above data that there is no indication in the law of an official who is entitled to carry out accelerated proceedings? This is not entirely true: referring to Chapter 47 of the CPC, which regulates the procedure for accelerated proceedings in criminal proceedings, we find that the legislator defined the procedure for accelerated proceedings in accordance with the general rules of the CPC, subject to the exceptions set out in the above chapter. Article 454 of the CPC expressly refers to the obligation of the investigator, having found the materials collected sufficient for accelerated proceedings, to institute criminal proceedings and to carry out a series of procedural and investigative steps aimed at completing the

proceedings, within the time limit prescribed by law, the special procedure of investigation.

Thus, we see that the special rule of law, however, determines the authorized person to carry out expedited proceedings in criminal proceedings, thus closing a gap in the general rule of law.

At the same time, concerning the powers of the head of the investigative unit during the investigation of cases in the order of accelerated proceedings, based on the analysis of the law, we must note the fact of their unregulated and actually "powerless" position of the head of the investigative unit. Chapter 47 of the CPC does not mention this subject of the criminal process at all, while Article 35 of the same code delegates to the head of the investigative unit, among other powers, the right to assign the preliminary investigation to the investigator, while there is no mention of another form of pre-trial proceedings – accelerated proceedings. That is, the right to entrust the investigator to carry out accelerated proceedings on the application (report) of a crime is deprived by the head of the investigative unit [3, p. 38].

At the same time, this does not correspond to the state of affairs in practice, when the heads of departments of the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Belarus, on the grounds provided by law, instruct investigators to carry out accelerated proceedings, and in some cases on already initiated criminal proceedings, which due to various circumstances must be transferred from one investigator to another - also instructed to conduct accelerated proceedings on cases, which also does not correspond to the letter of the law and may lead to the occurrence of unpleasant consequences.

Conclusion. Based on the results of the study, in our opinion, in order to accurately comply with the requirements of the procedural form of pre-trial proceedings, to eliminate the above gaps in the law, we believe it is advisable to amend the current CPC.

Thus, in our opinion, part 2 of paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the CPC, which regulates certain powers of the head of the investigative unit, should be amended to read as follows:

2) to instruct the investigator to carry out a preliminary investigation or to carry out accelerated proceedings.

In our view, Article 36 of the CPC, which regulates the powers of the investigator at the pre-trial stage, should also be amended. In this regard, it is proposed that Part 1 of the above-mentioned Article should read as follows:

1. An investigator is an official of the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Belarus, state security bodies, which carries out, within its competence as provided by this Code, a preliminary investigation, or accelerated proceedings.

We believe that these amendments will promote compliance with the rule of law in carrying out accelerated proceedings, as to definition of the subject having the right to carry out such investigation, as well as the head of the investigative unit, as another participant in this form of criminal procedure.

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THE FUTURE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION AND THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

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Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) - a regional international organization whose declared goals are "strengthening peace, international and regional security and stability, protecting on a collective basis the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, the priority in achieving which the Member States give to political means." Currently, all members of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as Tajikistan, are CSTO member states. The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is an international organizational association of five countries created with the aim of consolidating the economies of its member states. In addition to internal integration, the development of economic relations with third countries plays an important role. [1, p. 25]

In connection with recent events and the situation in the world community, the relationship between the development of economic integration of the approaching countries and the provision of security in the context of the growing threat of terrorism common to these countries, the action of which is currently the main task of the CSTO, is becoming more and more obvious.

Thus, the purpose of our study is to analyze and identify the prospects for cooperation between the EAEU and the CSTO.

Material and methods. The material of the work was the special scientific literature and the regulatory framework of the EAEU and the CSTO. The implementation of research tasks was achieved on the basis of an analysis of the areas of cooperation between the EAEU and the CSTO.

Findings and their discussion. The EAEU was created on the basis of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space and has been in operation since January 1, 2015. The members of the Union are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and Kyrgyzstan. The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) includes Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan.

Today, the CSTO has chosen two ways to develop cooperation – countering traditional external military threats (drug proliferation, international terrorism, illegal migration) and combating new challenges and threats (cybercrime, inciting information wars). Every year, the amount of funding, the direction of military formations and the use of more and more political means is becoming more and more. [2, p. 110]

The Collective Security Treaty Organization, being the guarantor of the interests of the States existing in the post-Soviet space, can and should become one of the key elements in ensuring regional security. In the conditions of ongoing conflicts, the transition of many countries into the form of open confrontation, numerous terrorist acts, the CSTO should become a real instrument of influence in Europe. [3, p. 196]

If we talk about the coexistence of the EAEU and the CSTO, then there are two possible models of work in this direction. The first model that is used today, following the example of the interaction between NATO and the European Union: no country is accepted into the European Union until it joins the North Atlantic Alliance. There are still no clear criteria for joining the EAEU (like the Copenhagen criteria in the EU), therefore, at the present stage of the existence of the EAEU, it is not mandatory to be a member of the CSTO when joining the EAEU.

NATO deals with security, the European Union deals with politics, economics and cooperation in the socio-cultural sphere. The same scheme of interaction is used at this stage of the development of interaction and in the relations of the Eurasian Economic Union and the CSTO. That is, the union solves economic issues, and the CSTO solves politics and security. [4, p. 113]

At the same time, the possibility is not excluded that at some stage, when the CSTO and the Eurasian Economic Union become more perfect organizations in terms of internal relations of the participating countries, when all mechanisms of interaction are debugged, as well as integration issues are settled, there may be a need for their merger.

Thus, the second model of interaction is complete consolidation with unification into a single organization.

However, due to a number of factors, we believe that it would be impractical to unite two structures into one union, at least in the near future, because this union will become cumbersome and, accordingly, difficult to manage. It would be better if the two organizations interacted, clearly defining the areas of competence and delineating powers. The separation of powers and spheres of influence has a positive effect on the existence and productive work of the CSTO and the EAEU. [5, p. 62]

The next stumbling block of the second model can be the motivation of new participating countries who wish to become a member of one of the organizations.

For example, Tajikistan is not a member of the EAEU, but it is a member of the CSTO. According to a number of factors, this state benefits from cooperation in the field of collective security, but integration in economic terms is not the goal.

A single organization that will regulate a vast field of activity and unite the powers and competencies of two different organizations may alienate potential members who would like to interact only in terms of security and stability.

Conclusion. Based on the analysis carried out within the framework of this study, we can conclude that the development of relations between the EAEU and the CSTO proceeds towards the rapprochement of the two organizations, but their unification into a single structure can negatively affect the productive existence of each of them. The EAEU and the CSTO are strengthening relations within the framework of joint cooperation. Each of the organizations effectively exists within its scope. The CSTO is a powerful regulator of regional security on the Eurasian continent, the EAEU, in turn, is a workable union of economic integration.

The development of relations between the two organizations will definitely give positive results.

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OBJECTIVES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STAGE OF INITIATING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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The initiation of a criminal case is a mandatory and initial stage of the criminal process, in which the criminal prosecution bodies carry out activities in connection with the information received about committed or upcoming crimes and take one of the decisions provided for by the criminal procedural legislation.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that at the stage of initiating a criminal case, an unreasonable and untimely study of the circumstances of the commission of a crime usually leads to a direct violation of the law, which is unacceptable, therefore, the study of this stage of the criminal process serves as a guarantee against violations by officials and bodies.

The purpose of the article is to study and determine the tasks and significance of the stage of initiating a criminal case.

Material and methods. The materials for the publication were the norms of criminal and criminal procedure legislation, educational materials on the criminal process. Research methods: general logical methods of analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, formal legal and comparative legal methods.

Findings and their discussion. The concept of "initiation of a criminal case" has several meanings:

a) a criminal procedural institute, which is a set of criminal procedural norms that regulate legal relations when receiving, registering, considering and resolving a report on a crime;

b) a decision made in the form of a ruling that completes the consideration of a report of a crime and acts as a legal fact to start an investigation of a crime;

c) the initial stage of criminal proceedings, characterized by the independence of tasks, the range of participants in legal relations or the content of the subject of legal relations, procedural means, deadlines, decisions.

The initiation of a criminal case is the beginning of criminal proceedings, which in the literature are often called preliminary verification of statements about a crime, pre-investigation verification.

The independent tasks of the stage of initiating a criminal case include:

1. Determining the legal grounds for initiating a criminal case.

2. Ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of the applicant, the person in respect of whom the crime report is being verified.

3. Prevention of the investigation of facts that do not contain signs of a crime, the solution of which contributes to saving the forces and means of law enforcement agencies and protecting the individual from unreasonable criminal prosecution.

Having considered the main tasks of the stage of initiating a criminal case, it is necessary to pay special attention to its significance.

The procedural significance of the stage of initiating a criminal case lies in the fact that, according to Article 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the act of initiating a criminal case entitles the relevant body of inquiry, investigator, prosecutor to conduct a preliminary investigation [1].

A preliminary investigation is carried out only after the initiation of a criminal case, this is emphasized in Article 183 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [1]. This means that only after a criminal case has been initiated can investigative actions be carried out: interrogation, search, and so on. This provision was introduced in order to protect the rights of citizens, since each investigative action (interrogation, search) to a certain extent affects the rights and interests of citizens.

The significance of this stage lies in the fact that it provides a fairly quick response of state bodies to a crime, lays the groundwork for the implementation of the principle of the inevitability of criminal liability, helps to exclude unreasonable criminal prosecution of persons not involved in the commission of a crime, and creates conditions for the subsequent application of procedural measures of coercion.

To do this, at the stage of initiating a criminal case, state bodies, officials authorized to carry out criminal prosecution, are obliged, within their competence, to take the necessary measures to:

- detection and identification of persons who committed a crime;
- initiation of a criminal case;
- prevention or suppression of a crime;
- fixing the traces of the crime;
- bringing the perpetrators to justice under the law and creating conditions for the court to issue a legal, reasonable and fair sentence.

At the stage of initiating a criminal case, the body of inquiry, investigator, prosecutor exercise their powers independently of any authorities and officials in strict accordance with the requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Belarus.

The beginning of the stage of initiating a criminal case is considered the moment of receipt of information about the crime. This stage ends with the adoption of the appropriate decision.

Upon the receipt of an application or report on a crime, or upon direct detection of signs of a crime, the body of inquiry, the head of the investigative unit, the investigator or the prosecutor take one of the following decisions:

- a) initiation of a criminal case;
- b) on refusal to initiate a criminal case;
- c) on the transfer of an application, message on jurisdiction, competence;
- d) on termination of the check and explanation to the applicant of the right to initiate in court in accordance with Article 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Belarus [1].

The significance of the stage of initiating a criminal case is as follows:

- ensuring a timely response to all facts of committed, ongoing or preparing socially dangerous acts provided for by criminal law, for which relevant information is available;
- creation of conditions for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals who have suffered harm from a crime or a socially dangerous act of an insane person;
- creation of the necessary conditions for initiating a criminal case in the presence of signs of a crime or evidence that the disappeared person could become a victim, and further proceedings on him;
- creation of the necessary prerequisites for bringing to justice those who have committed a crime;
- contributing to the exclusion of cases of unreasonable initiation of criminal cases and groundless proceedings on them.

Conclusion. The significance of the stage of initiating a criminal case lies in checking the existence of grounds for its initiation, timely response to crimes and preventing their commission. The stage of initiating a criminal case is the first and very significant stage of the criminal process. It is there that the foundation of the future criminal case is laid and the evidence base of the prosecution is formed.

The procedure for initiating a criminal case guarantees the exercise of the rights of all participants in the criminal process at this stage, including the suspect, and does not allow outsiders and interested parties to interfere in the course of the investigation of a criminal case.

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INSTITUTE OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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The theme of the marriage contract is relevant. The prenuptial agreement allows us to minimize the risks associated with the dissolution of marriage, to avoid disputes during the division of property. Despite the possibility of concluding a marriage contract, this legal instrument is very rarely used in the Republic of Belarus when entering into marriage. In our opinion, this is due to ignorance of family law, as well as understanding of the marriage contract as a means of infringing on the rights of one of the spouses.

The purpose of the study is to consider the essence of the marriage contract and its possibilities in resolving the relationship between spouses.

Material and methods. The materials of the study were the normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, regulating the features of the conclusion of a marriage contract. Research methods: formal-legal, analysis, synthesis.

Findings and their discussion. At the moment, the legislation provides for two legal structures that allow spouses to change the regime of jointly acquired property during the marriage: the Agreement on the division of property that is the common joint property of the spouses (hereinafter referred to as the Division Agreement) and the Marriage Agreement. In this paper, we will analyze the Marriage Agreement in more detail.

In Art. 13 of the Marriage and Family Codex of the Republic of Belarus (onwards – Codex) defines that a marriage contract is an agreement of persons entering into marriage, or spouses on the definition of their personal non-property and (or) property rights and obligations, as during marriage, and after its termination [1]. It should be noted that the Codex itself contains not only a definition, but also regulates in great detail what may and may not be the subject of a marriage contract. To some

extent, the parties are free to conclude a marriage contract, but still there are some restrictions.

We can say that the marriage contract itself is considered a relative novelty of the family legislation of the Republic of Belarus, it has not yet found its wide application among the Belarusian people, as in other countries, and therefore needs to be more fully regulated. Today, there are active discussions whether a marriage contract is needed for people who are just creating or have already created a family, and whether it will not be a barrier to maintaining trusting relationships in a couple. Identification of the features of the institution of the Marriage Contract will make it possible to make assumptions about its further development in modern Belarusian society.

Mistakes in concluding a marriage contract: general and legal. As practice shows, an offer from one of the marriage partners to conclude a marriage contract is usually made without certain motives for its conclusion and conditions. This is the first and main mistake, which often causes a conflict, a quarrel, and often anxiety and irritation of another partner. We believe that the first step towards effective cooperation of the parties in marriage in the process of joint work and discussion of the contract is a written proposal to conclude a marriage contract, taking into account all the wording and conditions, suggesting the structure of such an agreement [2, p. 70].

Our analysis of the materials gives us reason to assert that the audit of assets and liabilities on them before the conclusion of the Marriage Agreement, in particular, is carried out formally and superficially, and often such an audit is not carried out at all. In such a situation, a number of assets of the jointly acquired property of the spouses are not taken into account or are not taken into account entirely incorrectly. This can lead to the fact that in the future the family property will be divided according to the law, and not according to the contract, and the marriage contract itself can be challenged in court.

Often, a prenuptial agreement is drawn up according to a template, without understanding by the parties to the transaction of the nuances provided for by law, without the involvement of specialists. For example, not everyone knows that property acquired before marriage can also be divided after a divorce, and this is possible if there were "necessary improvements" in such property, which were paid from the income of the spouses. And this is just one of the examples.

If earlier in the Republic of Belarus only those couples who got married and registered their relationship in the registry office could conclude a marriage contract, now we, like in the Russian Federation, have the opportunity to conclude a marriage contract before registering a marriage. But it should be noted that it begins to act only from the moment of marriage registration.

In the marriage contract, in addition to property issues, it is possible to provide for material obligations in relation to the spouses to each other in the event of divorce, agree on who will be responsible for raising children, where they will live, determine the amount of alimony for them, the procedure for communicating with the children of a separately living parent, as well as other issues of maintenance and upbringing of children. And at the same time, it must be remembered that, despite

the apparent freedom of expression, the marriage contract should not contain provisions that contradict the law.

In practice, despite the fact that a considerable amount of time has passed since the adoption of the Codex, which regulated the issues of concluding a marriage contract, there are still not many marriage contracts, although their number is increasing every year. As a rule, citizens apply to a notary's office either to change the legal regime of individual property (houses, apartments), or before dissolving a marriage. In the end, it turns out that in practice the marriage contract not only helps to strengthen the family, for which it was actually needed, but rather establishes the procedure for dividing property. That is, people most often come to the notary's office before the dissolution of the marriage, and while there is still at least some mutual understanding, they want to agree on the division of property, so as not to submit these issues to the court [3, p. 37].

The legal side of the matter: ease of execution, predictability of the result, the absence of quarrels and tears, as well as the emotional preparedness of the parties.

First of all, in the United States, marriage contracts deal with the issues of "indecent behavior" of the second party and further punishment, and not always of a property nature. Is it possible in Belarus to include conditions relating to the intimate aspects of life in the contract? The issue is quite controversial. More often they stop at property compensation. More intimate obligations in the marriage contract do not dare to stipulate.

In the marriage contract, the spouses have the right to determine their rights and obligations in terms of mutual maintenance, the procedure for dividing money from entrepreneurial activities, ways of participating in each other's income, the procedure for each of them to bear family expenses, and indicate the property that will be transferred to each other in the event of divorce. Also, spouses can change the regime of common joint property by a marriage contract [2, p. 70].

And yet, there are points that cannot be included in the prenuptial agreement. A marriage contract cannot restrict the right of spouses to apply to the court for the protection of their rights, their legal capacity and legal capacity. Should not contain conditions that put one of the spouses in an extremely disadvantageous position or contradict the basics of family law.

Conclusion. Thus, in the Republic of Belarus, the issues related to the conclusion of a marriage contract are fully regulated in the regulatory plan.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE LAW IN THE PRE-WAR PERIOD IN BSSR

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In Belarusian as in Russian legislation the problem of the development of private law has become urgent. As a rule the branches that make up private law include civil, marital, labor and some other branches of law that are directly related to the personal rights of a citizen.

The purpose of the study is the process of creation and formation of the content of regulatory legal acts of the branches that make up private law in the pre-war period.

Material and methods. The materials for the study were the content of normative legal acts on civil, marital, family and labor law of the pre-war period in the USSR and the BSSR. Research methods are analysis, synthesis, historical-legal, comparative-legal.

Findings and their discussion. The development of private law in the pre-war period in the Belarusian lands (Western region as part of the Soviet Russia) can be calculated from the decrees of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (SNK of the RSFSR) of December 18, 1917 «On civil marriage, on children and on the maintenance of civil status books» and of December 19, 1917 «On the dissolution of marriage». On their basis in September 16, 1918, the session of the Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR of the V convocation adopted the Code of Laws on Acts of Civil Status, Marriage, Family and Guardianship Law of the RSFSR. The Code became the first Soviet family code and the first Russian law of its kind. It was also the first attempt of the Soviet government to codify legal norms [4].

These decrees were quite progressive at that time they affected only some aspects of family relations. The «Code of Laws on Acts of Civil Status, marriage, Family and Guardianship law» aspects of family relations were regulated almost completely.

The Code consisted of 4 sections: acts of civil status, marriage law, family law and guardianship law. The main provisions of the Code were that: church marriage does not give rise to any legal consequences; the rights of men and women were equalized; the principle of community of property of spouses was abolished; the principle of separation of property of parents and children was established; adoption was prohibited; the upbringing of children was considered as a social duty of parents.

The basic principles of Soviet family law were enshrined in the Code. Only a civil (secular) marriage was recognized registered in the Department of Civil Status Records which gave rise to the rights and obligations of spouses. Marriages were performed publicly in the local civil registry offices or in the notary offices of local

councils replacing them. Those who were getting married announced this or submitted a written application to the local civil registry office at their place of living [4].

The age of marriage was 16 and 18 years for women and men, respectively. Marriage could be refused to mentally abnormal persons who are in a registered marriage and relatives in a direct ascending and descending line, brothers and sisters as well as in the absence of mutual consent of the persons entering into marriage.

Cases on the recognition of marriages as invalid were considered by local courts. The reasons for declaring the marriage invalid could also be facts of violation of the conditions of validity of the marriage.

The marriage was terminated by the death of one of the spouses (as well as the recognition by the court of his deceased) or divorce. The grounds for divorce could be both the mutual consent of both spouses and the desire of one of them to divorce. Divorce cases in the courts were heard publicly and dealt with by the judge alone. The decisions of the local judge on the dissolution of marriage could be appealed in cassation and general procedure [4].

The basis for the regulation of property relations between spouses was the principle of separate property of spouses: everything that belonged to the spouse before marriage, exactly like everything that was acquired by each of them during marriage, was considered the personal property of each spouse. All this was done in order to overcome the actual inequality of women.

No distinction was made between extramarital and marital kinship. The father and mother of the child were considered to be the persons recorded by the parents in the birth register.

Parental rights were exercised exclusively in the interests of children. In case of their unlawful exercise the court was granted the right to deprive parents of these rights. Parents were obliged to take care of the identity of minor children, their upbringing and preparation for useful activities [4].

The Code of the 1918 abolished the institution of adoption which was due to the fear of exploitation of child labor under the guise of adoption. The Code obliged relatives to take custody of minor children. This obligation was a disadvantage of family legislation since this rule deprived citizens of the opportunity to choose and did not contribute to the proper performance of their duties as guardians [2, p. 27].

The legislation of the BSSR developed directly under the influence of the legislation of the RSFSR. But by the end of the 1920s the BSSR had acquired its own legislative experience. The Republic adopted the Code of Laws on Marriage, Family, Guardianship (1927) [8], the Labor Code (1929) [7], etc. Civil and Civil Procedure law of the 1920s was primarily aimed at strengthening state property. The Civil and Civil Procedure Codes were put into effect in Belarus on September 1, 1923.

During the formation of the Soviet civil law the nationalization of land, subsoil, forests, water, industrial enterprises, transport and finance, and housing took place. The state protected the property of citizens based on personal labor. During the period of the new economic policy the conclusion of contracts with private individuals for the lease of enterprises and for the performance of contract work has expanded. The property rights of citizens were gradually expanded; amendments were made to the Civil Code of the BSSR: in 1926, the restriction on the size of

property that passed in the order of inheritance or donation was abolished; in 1929, adopted children were included in the number of heirs by law. Citizens could bequeath property to state institutions and enterprises [3, p. 100].

Amendments were made to the Civil Code by the resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the SNK of the BSSR of February 2, 1929, according to which deviations from the principle of publicity were allowed. Labor law was separated from civil law and became an independent branch. The first Labor Code of the RSFSR was adopted in December 1918. The following workers rights were declared: the right to work; remuneration for work; receiving remuneration for work at least once every two weeks; the possibility of dismissal at will; the duration of normal working hours no more than 8 days or 7 nights a day, reduced working hours for persons under 18 years of age; reduced working hours for heavy and harmful work; lunch break; annual leave; cash allowance and free medical assistance in case of illness, pregnancy and childbirth; unemployment benefits according to its tariff, group and category [5].

4 years later, on November 9, 1922, the code was revised. In comparison with the previous code new concepts as collective agreement, employment contract, pay book, severance pay were introduced. The Labor Code of the RSFSR of 1922 established an 8-hour working day, continuous rest, lasting at least 42 hours, and an annual regular paid 2-week vacation. The exploitation of child labor (under 16 years of age) was prohibited. For women exemption from work was provided for the time before and after childbirth. The Code established a list of public holidays introduced the concept of professions of «office and intellectual work». There was no old-age pension instead there was a «right to social security in case of disability» [6]. With some amendments the code was in effect for almost half a century.

Conclusion. The legislation of the BSSR and the RSFSR (then USSR) of the pre-war period was closely related. This legislation filled in the gaps in the legislation of the previous historical period, contained democratic and progressive principles for its time. At the same time its tightening took place in the late 1920s – 1930s. In this form Soviet legislation was preserved until the period of the Great Patriotic War.

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THE ROLE OF THE UNION STATE OF BELARUS AND RUSSIA IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORICAL MEMORY OF THE GREATER PATRIOTIC WAR

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An important activity of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and Russia is the formation of patriotic feelings in young people, the preservation of the historical memory of the feat of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War.

The purpose of this publication is to show the joint activities of the state and public structures of Belarus and Russia, aimed at maintaining the modern generation of memory of the Great Patriotic War.

Material and methods. Material for this study served periodic stamp of the Union State of Belarus and Russia. Research methods: analysis, synthesis, descriptive, retrospective, historical and legal.

Findings and their discussion. The key event of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was the discovery in 2020 by the Rzhev Memorial to the Soviet soldier. This is one of the largest monuments in modern Russia. It has already been visited by more than 2.5 million people. A copy of the sculpture was created in 3D format, it was posted at the Rzhev Memorial Museum in 2021. On the television channel of the Union State «BelRoss» in 2021, the premiere of the documentary film «Rzhev. 500 days on fire». The film contains unique personnel of military chronicles, interviews with experts, comments by specialists, memories of participants in the battle [1].

Undoubtedly, the defense of the Brest Fortress became the symbol of the courage and perseverance of fighters. In 2021 it noted two anniversary: the 50th anniversary of the opening of the memorial and the 65th anniversary of the creation of the Museum of Defense. The restoration of the Brest Fortress from the budget of the Union State allocated more than 319 million Russian rubles. Much has already been done. The objects of the complex overhaul repaired, new exposures have been created, modern exhibition spaces are opened [2].

The meeting of the Commission of the Parliamentary Assembly on Social and Youth Policy, Science, Culture and Youth Affairs took place at the end of 2021 in Brest. The main question of the meeting is to continue the reconstruction of the Brest Fortress at the expense of the of the Union of Belarus and Russia. According to the previous three-year program, 16 objects are updated. The Brest Fortress is considered as the legacy of the Union State, important for historical memory, the patriotic education of young people. The «Thirst» monument will be updated in the Brest Fortress. A project for the overhaul of the «Courage» monument and the central entrance of the «Star» was also prepared. It is supposed to create a memorial group «Grief» in the ruins of the 44th rifle regiment. It will be a thematic sculptural composition in the image of a woman who did not wait for their loved ones from the war. The premises of the southern barracks at the Northern Gate, the outer shaft of the Eastern Fort, the powder cellar will be reconstructed. A total of 12 other objects in the amount of 500 million Russian rubles are reconstructed. Work will begin in 2023 [3].

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus started a memory project in social networks, where each wishes can share touching excerpts from military letters of their relatives.

In June 2021 the book «The feat of the Soviet people» was presented in the Brest Fortress». On the pages of colorful edition you can learn about the new expositions of the Brest Fortress-Hero and the Victory Museum on Poklonnaya Mountain in Moscow. The book issued Parliamentary committee of the Union State.

Young people actively participate in the preservation of memory of war. For example, the Digital Star project works on the digitization of military monuments in Russia and Belarus. The new format has already translated more than one and a half thousand memorable places.

A logical continuation of the patriotic events of the Union State under the sign of the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War was the Cadet change «For the honor of the debris» of Russian and Belarusian schoolchildren in the legendary «Zubrenok». In 2021 500 cadets visited the Belarusian Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War. In the Brest Fortress they held a solemn march-parade and laid flowers to the eternal flame.

Participants in the international campaign «Garden of Memory» landed 27 million trees in memory of those killed during the Great Patriotic War. The start of the share is given in Sevastopol, and completed in Brest. As a result, the «Gardens of memory» bloomed from Vladivostok to the Crimea. The Belarusian and Russian youth laid a coniferous alley next to the Brest Fortress-Hero [2].

The unique Mobile Museum «Victory Train» in 2021 continued the journey through the Union State. He first went from the Belarusian station of Moscow on October 23, 2020. The train visited St. Petersburg, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Smolensk, Kursk, Rzhev. Then his path passed through Belarus, and the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War «Victory Train» met in Brest.

In recent years, scientists in the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus published scientific collections «Country in fire. Liberation. Essays», «Country in

fire. Liberation. Documents and materials», «The contribution of the Belarusian people in victory in the Great Patriotic War», «Liberation of Belarus. 1943–1944», monograph «Minsk: summer 1941 – summer 1944», «Hard way to victory». The fourth volume of the «History of Belarusian state» is devoted to the war and the post-war decades.

In the Russian Federation the fundamental work was published «The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945» in 12 volumes. The book «Operation «Bagration», prepared with the participation of the military-historical society of the Russian Federation, the monograph «Operation «Bagration». Hacking the «Belarusian balcony», other works.

These are the works and Belarusian, and Russian scientists, because the Great Victory was common. In the practice of cooperation between scientists of two countries – both international conferences and multimedia video systems devoted to the commemorative dates of the Great Patriotic War.

Universities, schools and gymnasiums cooperate on the problem of patriotic education of young people. In our countries educational institutions are given the names of heroes. The year 2022 has been declared the Year of Historical Memory in Belarus. Opportunities for mutual cooperation between states linked by a common history will expand. It is planned that schoolchildren will actively visit memorial complexes dedicated to the Great Patriotic War, places of military memory.

Conclusion. These materials studied confirm that Belarus and Russia, united in the Union State, largely have a general mentality formed by the generality of historical destinies. And, undoubtedly, it is pronounced in relation to historical memory, the events of the Great Patriotic War. Active activity aimed at maintaining the modern generation of memory of the Great Patriotic War is carried out by state bodies of the Union State of Belarus and Russia, public and scientific circles, the media.

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SECTION 2

ECONOMICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

FACTORS REDUCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE YOUTH CAREER GUIDANCE SYSTEM AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

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No commercial activity of an economic entity is possible without the availability of an appropriate number of qualified working personnel. However, in various regions, the problem of employment is very acute, so on the one hand, employers cannot in most cases offer decent competitive remuneration to job seekers, and those in turn sometimes do not have the necessary amount of skills and experience that is required for employment, etc. Also, the able-bodied population is not always actively involved in the process of career guidance, which reduces the effectiveness of social adaptation of the unemployed. However, it is worth noting that there are a lot of negative factors that reduce the effectiveness of implemented programs in the field of career guidance [1, c. 23].

The purpose of this publication is to analysis factors affecting on the youth career guidance system at the regional level.

Material and methods. There is not a single region in the Russian Federation that could boast of the absence of problems with the employment of the population. The system of vocational guidance of the population has long been formed and implemented in the practice of various local authorities represented by ministries of social development and other structures, the main purpose of which is to ensure the social needs of residents of municipalities, as well as to promote their employment.

However, in each region, to reduce the effectiveness of this system of vocational guidance of able-bodied and potentially able-bodied population. So in the Saratov region, for example, based on the analysis for the period from 2018–2019, there is an imbalance of supply and demand for vacancies. Thus, according to Saratovstat, according to the results of 2019, more than 25% of graduates of higher educational institutions of the Saratov region and 20% of graduates of educational institutions of secondary vocational education, in the first 3 months after graduation, could not find a job. In this case, the analysis was carried out in all areas of training and specialties.

Findings and their discussion. In our opinion, it is worth investigating and analyzing the activities of each of the existing entities that form a career guidance

system in the labor market of the Saratov region. For the purposes of obtaining the results, both closed and open questionnaires were used, as well as an analysis of the implementation of career guidance programs of higher educational institutions, secondary vocational education institutions, as well as large business entities, leading large employers, among them LLC RN-Accounting, IDGC of Volga, LLC Trading House Solar Products, CJSC Yantarnoye, Gazprom Mezhrefiongaz Saratov, GC Belaya Dolina, OJSC Kurnikov, etc. As it has been repeatedly noted in the works of prominent Russian and domestic scientists who study the problems of the effectiveness of the system of vocational guidance of the population, that each of the components of this system has its own impact on the overall level of its functioning.

Thus, after analyzing the career guidance activity of the population of the Saratov region in the context of youth, it can be concluded that this category of the able-bodied population receives information about available vacancies and employment prospects from the media and the Internet (about 75%), at events held by the state employment service of the Saratov region (job fairs) (about 20%), etc.

It is worth noting that in the last two years, young people have begun to show significant interest in engineering and technical professions, in professions related to construction and transport.

Fewer young people are ready to receive secondary vocational education with the prospect of obtaining higher education in the future in case of preliminary successful employment. So according to surveys, among graduates of educational institutions of secondary vocational education, about 90% of graduates are ready for employment in their specialty if it provides them with real earnings [2, c. 18].

It is also worth noting that youth representatives began to more objectively assess the difficulties of employment in the field of law and finance, taking into account the overabundance of graduates of relevant specialties, as well as the reduction of enterprises and the deterioration of the investment climate in the Saratov region, which led to an increase in interest in obtaining additional education and retraining in other areas.

Also, do not underestimate the impact on the system of career guidance of young people from the family. Often, the choice of a future profession is undoubtedly influenced by the opinion and experience of the closest relatives. Professional dynasties of doctors or lawyers are not uncommon today, and in the field of, for example, working specialties, this trend, unfortunately, is declining.

The analysis of the proposed vacancies showed that the salary of a gas welder with secondary vocational education without work experience is 25,000 rubles in 2020 at Saratov enterprises, and with experience from 1 to 3 years, it increases to 40,000 rubles. At the same time, a lawyer with a higher education without experience can count on a salary of 13,000 rubles, and with experience from 1 to 3 years, it will amount to 20,000 rubles.

We think that the income figures clearly illustrate everything, and it is also worth paying attention to the fact that according to the Saratov employment service, 45% of the registered unemployed are ready to retrain for working specialties in order to further successful employment.

Conclusion. Institutions of higher and secondary vocational education regularly carry out activities aimed at career guidance for both applicants and already students. At the same time, professional schools are organized on the basis of graduate departments to facilitate the choice of a future profession for schoolchildren.

So, for example, the school of a young banker operates at SSTU, where you can get acquainted with the practical side of the work of a specialist in the field of credit and finance, as well as many departments of this educational institution have signed contracts for the organization of support departments on the territory of large enterprises in order to obtain practical skills for students in their future specialty, which gives them a real opportunity to assess their prospects in it in the future and make their final choice.

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ANALYSIS OF RESERVES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE COMPANY ACTIVITIES

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The production and economic activity of any organization and its development prospects depend on what changes are taking place in the national economy. The effectiveness of the functioning of each organization is very important at the present time, since its goal is to ensure the growth of the final results of activities – the volume of production, income and profit, comprehensive improvement of economic indicators – labor productivity growth, return on funds and profitability, reduction of cost and capital intensity. This creates conditions for further industrial and social development of the organization and the economy of the country as a whole [2, p. 34].

The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that in modern conditions of the difficult economic situation prevailing in the world and the measures taken to

counteract the coronavirus, improving the efficiency of enterprises is the subject of close attention of economists and managers.

The analysis of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise allows you to determine the effectiveness of the business, that is, it makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of the functioning of this organization. It allows you to determine how attractive the financial results are, how they stabilize the current and prospective financial position of the organization [1, p. 24].

To this end, an assessment of the effectiveness of the organization's activities was carried out and reserves for its improvement were determined.

Material and methods. The materials used for the research were enterprise activity data and performance indicators, electronic information resources. In the course of the study, the methods of grouping and comparison and the analytical method were used.

Findings and their discussion. JSC "Vitebsk Broiler Poultry Farm" is the largest producer of poultry meat on an industrial basis in the Republic of Belarus with a general closed production cycle from receiving hatching eggs and raising young animals to the complete processing of poultry meat into ready-made semi-finished products, smoked meats, sausage products and before unloading finished products to the points of its sale.

The factory employs more than 4,3 thousand people. The company has been operating efficiently for many years. It is constantly striving to increase the volume of gross output, which in 2020 amounted to 103,5 percent.

One of the main directions of increasing the efficiency of functioning for the enterprise under study is the implementation of technical re-equipment. Therefore, for stable effective development, the company implements investment projects, as a result of which the existing facilities are being re-equipped and new production facilities are being commissioned. They have modern technological equipment of the world's leading manufacturers available. Almost all of it corresponds to the latest energy-saving technologies. The introduction of new production facilities will increase the production of competitive products and create new jobs.

So, in January 2022, the broiler shop № 3 and the slaughter and processing area of cattle meat were inaugurated. The workshop makes it possible to grow 672 thousand heads of poultry. This will allow the company to increase the production of poultry meat in live weight by more than 12 thousand tons per year.

As a result of this project, a wide range of both chilled and frozen beef meat products, in-depth processing, will be produced. New product lines of beef steaks have already been developed here for the 2022 grill season: Rib Eye steak, Filet Mignon steak, Pikanya steak and others [4].

An important reserve for improving the efficiency of the organization is the competitiveness of products, one of the important indicators of which is its quality. The qualitative characteristics of the products contribute to the creation of its superiority over the competitor goods of the buyer. Therefore, poultry farm products are made only from high-quality, selected raw materials.

The guarantee of the production of high-quality products is its compliance with the requirements of the TNPA in all indicators. At the same time, quality control

methods are carried out at all stages of the product life cycle, as well as during laboratory tests.

The evidence of the high quality of the products is the receipt of certificates № NP.BY 436 until 30.12.2017 for the right of marking with the sign "Natural product" for chilled poultry meat, which is manufactured according to STB 1945–2010.

The received certificate № HP.BY 0.41/2021 to 3.05.2022 for the right to label with the "Halal" sign for 20 items of products manufactured by the enterprise, allows for successful sales of products in Asian and European countries [3].

Currently, the company's poultry meat products comply with the requirements and technical regulations and regulations of the Republic of Belarus and the Customs Union.

The stability of the work of this organization is greatly influenced by a wide range of products, which amounts to more than 230 items of high-quality poultry meat products of the «Ganna» trademark.

A wide range of products of this enterprise has proven itself in retail chains not only in the country, but also in other countries, including near and far abroad. In turn, this helps to consolidate positions in previously mastered sales markets and allows you to enter new markets, which leads to an increase in exports of finished products. As a result, the export of products under the «Ganna» brand in 2020 amounted to \$ 15,6 million.

To determine the effectiveness of the organization's activities, we will analyze the changes in revenue from sales of products over the past five years, shown in the figure 1.

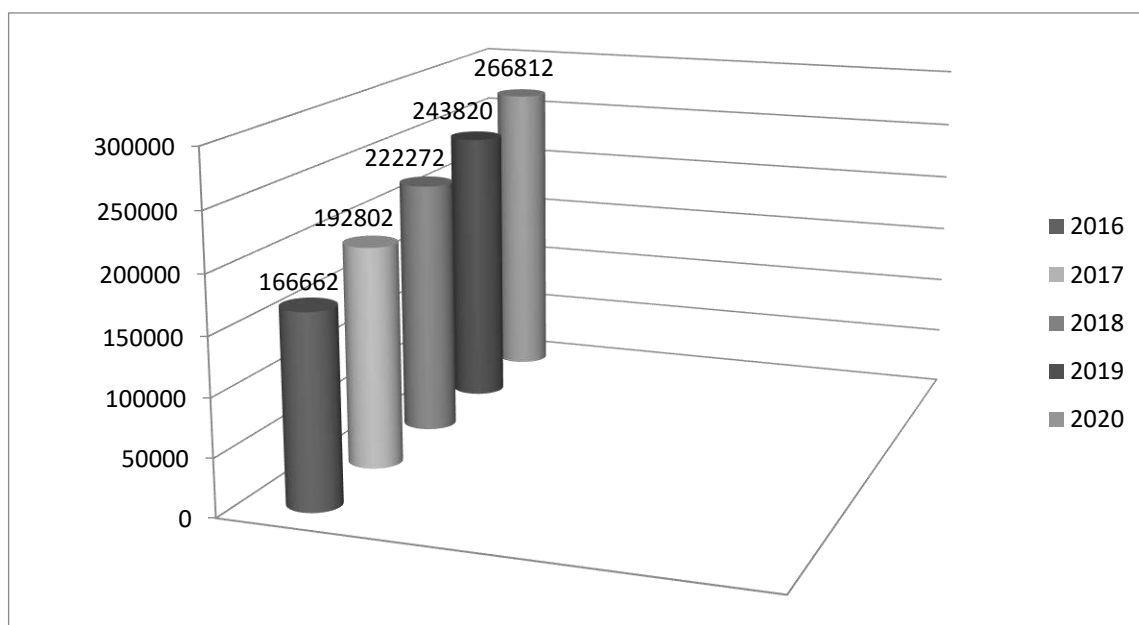


Figure 1 – Changes in revenue from the sale of the company's products over the past five years, thousand rubles

It follows from the information provided that the indicators of revenue from the sale of products in the organization are increasing every year. If in 2016 the revenue from the sale of products amounted to 166662 thousand rubles, then in 2020 its indicator increased by 100150 thousand rubles or by 62,5%. This confirms the effectiveness of the company's activities.

Conclusion. When studying the efficiency of the enterprise, it was found that the reserves for its improvement are the use of investment projects and the competitiveness of products.

The commissioning of the new production facility will provide the company with an increase in the production of poultry meat in live weight by more than 12 thousand tons per year.

The competitiveness of products leads to an increase in revenue from the sale of products and the efficiency of the organization.

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THE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING STUDENTS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTY

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It can't be argued that augmented reality applications offer new interactions between humans and the environment using mobile devices. The ubiquity of information systems blurs the boundaries of electronic and non-electronic devices and environments. The era of the information society requires the processing, transmission and storage of more data and information in an increasing trend.

QR codes are actively used in banking, trade, education, museums and the tourism business. For example, in the Republic of Belarus QR codes are placed in public transport and minibuses, restaurant menus, and at many tourist sites. This allows an individual tourist to easily navigate the city.

If we consider healthcare, then in China, the authorities began using QR codes as a tool for tracking and monitoring the movements and infectious status of millions of residents in early 2020. This system, which requires citizens going outside to scan a QR code at the entrance and exit of the room, as well as to measure the temperature, was first introduced in Wuhan, and then adopted in more than 100 cities in China and many other states around the world.

In that or this form, students pass through a significant amount of data every day. They search, process, accumulate, transmit information, transfer it from one form to another. Information processing with the help of special services, on the one hand, will help teachers in fulfilling their duties, and on the other hand, it will attract the attention of students, will increase the greater interest in classes in general and in the subjects studied in particular compared to the traditional form of education, which will increase their motivation.

It has been proved that the use of QR codes in textbooks can increase the attractiveness, provide visualization of printed materials. In practice, mobile devices and applications are easily integrated into the learning process and make it more efficient. With the help of QR codes, a certain amount of information is encrypted, and the reverse conversion can be completely done using mobile phones, which greatly simplifies the work in the classroom, where there is only one computer or there is none at all [1].

Messengers provide special opportunities for the implementation of mobile learning – specialized programs, mobile applications or web services for instant messaging, for example Viber, WhatsApp, Telegram, Skype, Instagram, etc. Modern messengers also allow voice and video communication, file sharing and even web conferences. The development of mobile systems and the Internet has given more opportunities to develop in areas related to these technologies. One of the directions was Mobile Learning.

The purpose of the work is to summarize the experience of using information technology to teach students of the pharmaceutical faculty.

Material and methods. The material was the analysis of data on the use of QR-code technology in educational institutions of developed countries and the author's long-term experience in using QR-code in teaching students of VSMU. To achieve this goal, the following methods were used: pedagogical observation, descriptive-analytical and comparative-contrastive methods.

Findings and their discussion. The use of direct access to information services can provide significant assistance to students of the pharmaceutical faculty in mastering analytical chemistry. Scanning the QR code will provide a direct link to the desired site, eliminating the need of carefully typing a lot of signs in the browser's address bar. For this reason, QR codes acquire unique functions, due to the student's quick access to the database of additional materials related to the educational process.

The user can choose and install any scanner on his mobile phone at his discretion. If the gadget is based on the Android operating system, type "QR scanner" in the search engine of the Play Market application. Dozens of different scanners will be offered, which, after selection, can be installed on your device. It is up to you

which of the scanners you will use. The authors recommend the QR& Barcode Scanner and QR Code Generator, they are free, easy to use, there are functions for creating and scanning QR codes.

For instant assessment of student responses and knowledge control, we recommend the *Plickers* application. Teachers often have to conduct various kinds of oral questioning for understanding the material in the classroom, and a lot of them still use print-outs for this, and then suffer with checking.

Plickers is an opportunity to conduct a questioning in just a couple of seconds, of course, preliminary preparation will be required. For example: sign up on the website, print out certain cards and install the application on your phone. The Plickers application is based on a card with a QR code, which the teacher scans and immediately receives feedback, sees who of the students answered the question right or wrong.

Mobile learning is most closely connected with the organization of the educational process, i.e. with the forms and methods of teaching. The advantages of mobile devices include:

- their compactness and popularity in the modern youth environment;
- the ability of students to communicate and exchange information using a wireless network;
- the possibility of supplementing the necessary educational and methodological support on a paper basis (textbooks, problem books, reference books) with appropriate electronic analogues;
- availability anywhere and anytime, etc.

Analytical chemistry is a science based on theoretical concepts, quantitative patterns and experimental facts. Therefore, considering messengers as a means of mobile learning of analytical chemistry, it is necessary to focus on the possibilities of their use in the study of theoretical issues, quantitative calculations and virtual chemical experiment. When studying theoretical issues of analytical chemistry, messengers can be used as a means of creating and transmitting training materials containing definitions of the concepts and terms used, the most important characteristics of the composition and structure of substances, information about the unique properties of substances and patterns of chemical reactions, information from the history of analytical chemistry, material about outstanding chemists.

Conclusion. Thus, QR codes are a modern information tool that can be effectively used in the educational process and helps to solve the following tasks:

- strengthening the motivation of students to self-study;
- adding other ways of obtaining information from cognitive resources to the educational process;
- the use of new types of tasks in teaching in order to generalize and systematize the knowledge of students, thanks to which their learning activity will increase.

Mobile training with the use of a variety of QR-code technology services in analytical chemistry will allow you to diversify classes of the pharmaceutical faculty, find non-standard approaches to solving educational problems, and capture the attention of the group during training.

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IMPROVING THE AUDIT OF BORROWED RESOURCES

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In the modern world, the role of loans and credits is increasing significantly every year. With the help of borrowing, the problems facing the organization are solved: credit accelerates the process of monetary circulation and plays an important role in the regulation and development of market relations.

Organizations of all forms of ownership increasingly need to attract borrowed funds to carry out their activities, their development and, as a result, increase profits. The most common forms of borrowing are obtaining a bank loan under a loan agreement or obtaining a loan from third-party organizations under a loan agreement.

Material and methods. For the successful operation of any organization, a well-established management mechanism is necessary, the most important element of which is daily on-farm control, which allows achieving the goals set by the head with minimal costs.

Based on a study of literary sources and practical activities of economic entities of the Republic of Belarus, the management of the organization for accounting for basic and short-term loans and loans determines and determines directions in case of detection of an audit of borrowed resources.

The purpose of on-farm control of settlements on loans and borrowings is to confirm the feasibility of obtaining and the effectiveness of the use of loans and loans received.

Internal audit is a system of control organized in the interests of the owners and regulated by the internal documents of the audited entity over compliance with the established accounting procedure and the reliability of the functioning of the internal control system. It can be organized in the form of internal auditors or their groups. The role and functions of internal audit are determined by the management of the organization in accordance with its development goals.

In the implementation of preliminary control over credit transactions, an important role belongs to the head and chief accountant. It is they who are obliged to comprehensively consider the necessity and validity of attracting a bank loan or loan.

In the process of attracting a bank loan or loan, the current control over their use is assigned directly to the chief accountant of the enterprise, who is obliged to systematically monitor the timeliness of receipt and use of borrowed funds.

Subsequent control is carried out both in the form of documentary audits and periodic inspections, including control inspections of servicing banks.

During the verification, the sources of information are:

- 1) accounting statements: balance sheet, profit and loss statement, cash flow statement, notes to the statements;
- 2) tax reporting: value added tax declaration (calculation), income tax declaration (calculation);

3) statistical reporting: Report on debt financial indicators form 1-f (ofp), Report on debt form 12-f (calculations);

4) accounting registers;

5) primary accounting documents: commodity and shipping invoices, electronic VAT invoices, etc.;

6) other documents: loan agreements and loan agreements, business plans, customs declarations, accounting policy, certificate of acceptance and transfer of property, etc.

Findings and their discussion. Despite the apparent simplicity of accounting for the organization of loans and loans received, audits reveal a fairly large number of errors and violations.

Ways to improve the audit of settlements on loans and borrowings are determined based on typical mistakes made by organizations. These include:

1) absence of documents formalizing, supplementing or changing credit relations;

2) violation of the formation of expenses on loans and borrowings received;

3) erroneous calculation of interest on loans and borrowings that relate to expenses taken into account in taxation;

4) non-compliance by organizations with the principles of lending [1, p. 194].

Based on these errors, in the process of internal audit (inspections) are carried out:

1) analysis of the inventory of balances on loans and borrowings received;

2) analysis of contracts for lending and obtaining loans in order to establish compliance with legal requirements in form and content;

3) checking the accounting records of transactions on loans and borrowings received;

4) verification of compliance with deadlines, reliability and completeness of accrual and payment of interest on loans and borrowings;

5) verification of compliance with the terms of repayment of loans and loans;

6) verification of the targeted nature of the use of loans and borrowings;

7) verification of the correctness and validity of the inclusion of expenses related to servicing loans and loans by sources of their coverage;

8) compliance of analytical accounting data with synthetic data and disclosure in accounting statements [1].

Analyzing the contracts, the auditor determines whether they provide for: the amount of the loan or loan with an indication of the currency, the purpose of lending or obtaining a loan, the terms, procedure and conditions for issuing and repayment, the method of ensuring the fulfillment of obligations under the contract, interest rates, the procedure and timing of interest payments, obligations, rights and responsibilities of the parties to issue and repay the loan or loan.

During the audit, the presence of overdue loans and loans is established, the causes of its occurrence and the amount of losses due to the payment of increased interest are established. The periodicity of the inventory of settlements on loans and

borrowings is checked; the timeliness of repayment of debts on loans and borrowings received, the correctness of analytical accounting and classification of loans and borrowings, the correctness of accounting for calculated and paid interest.

Further, the correctness and validity of the inclusion of expenses related to the servicing of loans and borrowings is checked by the sources of their coverage and reflection on the relevant accounting accounts.

The auditor determines the completeness and timeliness of repayment of loans based on bank statements, while it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

- are there any overdue loans;
- reasons for late repayment of the loan and what measures are being taken to repay them.

At the same time, if there is overdue debt on bank loans, it is necessary to determine how interest rates have increased, since this has a negative impact on the organization's income.

At the end of the audit, the effectiveness of the use of loans and loans received is determined. In addition, the impact of obtaining borrowed funds on the provision of additional services and obtaining additional profit is revealed.

Conclusion. Thus, the above recommendations will be important for ensuring the economic security of organizations and improving the audit of settlements on loans and borrowings. Legislative and regulatory resolution of the problems posed, elimination of the noted shortcomings will contribute to improving the quality of accounting and auditing of loans and loans, and as a result, more efficient use of borrowed funds.

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OFFSHORE ZONES AS A FACTOR OF THE MONETARY SYSTEM

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Currently the problem of stability and improvement of the monetary system of states continues to be relevant in the world.

The purpose of the study is to determine the relationship of financial resources with offshore zones.

Material and methods. The materials for the study were reference economic literature, publications on the topic. Research methods: analysis, synthesis, systemic.

Findings and their discussion. First of all we turn to the definition of such concepts as money circulation, money and the value of money. Money circulation is

the movement of money in cash and cashless form, serving payments and calculations in the economy [1, p.76]. Money is a special type of product, spontaneously allocated from the commodity world which serves as a universal equivalent and is a crystallization of exchange value. Money performs the functions of the cost, means of circulation, payment, world money [2, c. 50]. The cash is a peculiar force that helps to lobby the interests of various subjects from individuals and legal entities to individual states and economic and political blocs in a particular development area. That is the circulation of money is of great importance in the global community.

Under the closer attention of economists since 2000 is offshore zones. Offshore is the name of financial centers that attract foreign capital by providing companies with special tax and other benefits [1, p. 255]. A significant event in their development was the meeting of the leaders of the world's largest states G20 actually the club of governments and central banks of economically developed and developing states. Today in the world there are about 1.4 million offshore companies that are concentrated in the zones of preferential taxation: the Caribbean, the Asia-Pacific District and Western Europe. Examples of offshore centers are mainly island territories are Bahamas, Antilles, Virgin, Bermuda, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Jersey and Guernsey, Malta, Cyprus, Madeira, Western Samoa, Hong Kong, Ireland, Lebanon, Liberia, Panama, Liechtenstein, Singapore and many others. About 65% of all offshore centers are located in developing states, the rest are located in developed countries [3, p. 627].

Such zones are a kind of economic phenomenon, a battery of money masses as they provide low interest rates. With their help many legal (including transnational companies) and individuals can maintain their assets without fear of tax deductions or using tax breaks. Offshore give flexibility to financial and investment policies, create conditions for business activities, facilitate foreign economic operations. A significant minus of the existence of offshore zones is the legalization of illegal activities. This is a seriously controlled area in economic space.

As for the Republic of Belarus the users of the offshore zones are guided by Article 262 of the special part of the Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus which says: «The payers of the offshore collection recognize Belarusian organizations and Belarusian individual entrepreneurs (hereinafter in the present chapter – residents of the Republic of Belarus)» [4]. In terms of article 263 the special part of the Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus says: «1. Taxation objects offshore fee are:

1.1. The transfer of funds by the resident of the Republic of Belarus to the non-resident of the Republic of Belarus, registered in the offshore zone, another person under the obligation to this non-resident or to the account, open in the offshore zone, unless otherwise established by this article;

1.2. The fulfillment of the obligation in the non-monetary form in front of the non-resident of the Republic of Belarus, registered in the offshore zone, except for the cases of the non-resident of the Republic of Belarus of the Council of Communications by transferring funds to the resident of the Republic of Belarus;

1.3. The transition in accordance with the legislation of property rights and (or) duties in connection with the variability of persons in the obligation, the parties to which the resident of the Republic of Belarus and the non-resident of the Republic

of Belarus, registered in the offshore zone, are located» [4]. The offshore bid on the territory of the Republic of Belarus is 15%.

The legislation of the republic ensures the legal right of physical and legal entities registering foreign companies in any jurisdiction. However, replenishment of the state budget and capital repatriation are essential economic factors directly affecting the development and stability of the country. Therefore, similar to other countries, Belarus has developed the so-called anti-physical legislation with a legitimate financial instrument called an offshore collection.

Undoubtedly important component in the circulation of all types of resources in the global economy is the free economic zones of the world. This is the territory on which preferential taxes, customs, investment and other conditions of economic activity for foreign and domestic enterprises [5, p. 336].

Investors from Russia are held first place for direct foreign investment in Belarus.

Researchers in the post-Soviet space study the processes of the emergence and development of offshore zones are analyzed by their functioning. K.A. Nematulin determines offshore zones as a specific free economic zone. N.P. Zarubina and A.E. Kosenko consider offshore zones as a legal form of attracting investments. A.V. Palaces considers them a threat to the economic security of countries. N.Y. Natanova and Z.H. Tlyashonok believes that the anti-Physic policy of various states is caused by analyzing the deficiencies of offshore zones.

Conclusion. World monetary turnover is a complex process that has its own structure, a system for regulating control and balance, development laws. It is of interest to a deeper study of the activities of offshore zones, their influence on the country's economy, risks and prospects in order to preserve the financial sustainability of Belarus. It is advisable to develop the scope of the application of the right, regulating hereditary relations in the offshore zone, insurance sphere, tax jurisdiction, mechanisms for foreign economic entrepreneurial activities.

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THE USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN CUSTOMER SERVICE

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Technology has fundamentally changed the way people buy goods and services, from restaurants and retailers to manufacturers and service organizations. With the creation of marketplaces (marketplace – an e-commerce platform, an online e-commerce store that provides information about a third-party product or service), consumers began to expect similar purchases regardless of what and where they buy. We have reached a fork in the road where some customers value the overall experience, while others are more focused on convenience. It is the organizations that are able to provide both through an optimized presence in e-commerce that will achieve the greatest success.

Today, companies in all industries have the opportunity to develop closer relationships with customers using digital technologies. To realize the benefits of these technologies, it is necessary for companies to understand how to choose the right solution and how to adapt programs to the specific requirements and preferences of customers. To use technology effectively to improve customer service, you need to consider how innovation can improve your sales in two key areas: developing existing customer relationships and attracting new customers.

The main purpose of developing customer service rules is their direct integration into the elements of marketing communications.

Material and methods. Companies must use different digital technologies that are integrated across staff, processes and functions to achieve an important, increase operational efficiency, and improve service and quality of customer service [1, p. 113].

Regardless of whether you sell goods and services in a business-to-business (B2B) or business-to-consumer (B2C) environment, digital solutions provide organizations with the opportunity to find loyal customers, providing an optimized and purposeful experience. For example, one of our clients is a contract manufacturer who also produces products under his own brand, creating separate B2B and B2C channels with different technological requirements. From a B2B perspective, the company has implemented predictive analytics technology to remain flexible and forecast appropriate inventory levels throughout the year to better meet the needs of its contract manufacturing customers. However, with its own B2C brand, the development and maintenance of communication with customers takes on a different meaning. By selling its branded product through other channels, the company still has to protect its brand even without a direct consumer channel. Therefore, the company implemented social media tracking initiatives to monitor and increase consumer engagement and trust in social networks, which allowed the business to collect valuable data, which is then integrated into its CRM systems to understand customer preferences and more actively solve potential problems.

Findings and their discussion. A key factor in improving the quality of service to new customers is the increased use of data analytics. Companies collect data from customers and must use this information to develop the right product mix and sales strategies. Today we seem to have endless amounts of data to decipher patterns and preferences. However, you can further improve your understanding of how to attract your customers by using technologies such as CRM applications and marketing automation tools. Digital transformation research shows that CRM and marketing automation are the two most important components of digital strategies, and both are mentioned by 95% of the CFO of medium-sized businesses. CRM platforms are especially useful for developing relationships with new customers. Effective use of these systems can show how users interacted with your company, for example, read an article or visited a certain page on your website. These ideas can help you tailor your sales or product offerings to a potential buyer at the right time.

The new wave of technology challenges the traditional trading structure and creates more opportunities to increase profitability. One example is the increased support of sellers by retailers and the use of technology to create a more integrated customer interaction that attracts people to their product. Many companies have created interactive displays to be deployed in retail stores and have taken responsibility for these investments, rather than the retailers themselves. Companies that are at the forefront are implementing this approach to partnership because they have used technology and data to better understand the consumer. In addition, using digital marketing applications such as social media, mobile apps, and email apps provides creative ways to introduce you to new customers and gauge their interest. In many ways, these apps open up new opportunities to introduce people to your products and encourage them to try your products or services. The use of social media is already widespread in the middle market, but there may still be room for improvement. The RSM study showed that 89% of financial directors of medium-sized businesses consider digital and social networks extremely or very important. Social networks with their direct understanding and access to customer behavior and preferences should become a key strategy for all organizations.

Another way that companies are using technology to improve the customer experience is augmented reality technology and beacons. For example, eyewear retailers have developed augmented reality solutions that allow shoppers to see how they look in different frames without visiting a physical location. Both augmented reality and beacon technology are not necessarily new, but it takes time for the consumer to embrace innovation. Time is everything when implementing technologies to get the optimal return on investment. Technology can also help reduce the impact of brand risks that have intensified in today's digital age. Thanks to social networks and increased connectivity, news about quality issues, cybersecurity risks, or any other issues spread quickly. Your company can use several technological solutions to implement controls to reduce risks and create a plan to generate notifications to affected consumers, usually using the same communication channels for a quick response. Problems may never be completely eliminated, but developing an effective and efficient remediation strategy can reduce customer anxiety and help reduce impact.

Conclusion. Often companies don't want to introduce new technologies because they don't know where to start. However, without effective technological applications and capabilities, customers may feel frustrated with digital technologies and then switch to another option that is simpler and provides a better shopping experience. In this very common scenario, companies that lack innovation may face an uphill battle to retain market share and may struggle to grow their business. Nevertheless, investments in technology should be considered, and implementation should be thorough. Organizations often end up chasing good money with technological solutions that are never made because internal resources don't understand how solutions will contribute to success. However, an experienced consultant can help in discussing and managing internal changes. Investing in the right technologies makes a huge difference to your customers and can ensure the sustainable success of your organization.

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APPROACHES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE

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Intellectual capital is the most important source of income for an organization and is a combination of the intellectual potential of the company and the organization of processes during which this potential is revealed and realized in the form of objects of a certain form (intellectual property, databases, instructions, innovative products, etc.), allowing the company to compete in the market and extract additional income. A correct assessment of its components will not only improve the image and increase profits, but also understand in which direction you need to improve. Its structure changes qualitatively and quantitatively depending on the type of activity of the organization and subsequently determines the options for evaluating the elements included in it.

The purpose of this study is to identify the most significant elements in the structure of intellectual capital based on the work of domestic and foreign scientists in order to further evaluate them in organizations.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of data from scientific papers of researchers, as well as reports of enterprises. Methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, as well as structuring and description were used.

Findings and their discussion. It is believed that the Swedish scientists L. Edvinson and M. Mellone (1997) [1] were the first to systematize the composition of intellectual capital. They identified two categories in its structure: "human" and "structural" capital. The first was defined as a set of knowledge, practical skills and creative abilities of employees of the company, its moral values of the company, work culture and general approach to business, the second - as software, organizational structure, patents for inventions, etc., which helps employees realize their production potential, as well as relationships with customers. But the structures of intellectual capital proposed by E. Brooking [2] and T. Stewart [3] have become the most widespread and are considered classical. According to E. Brooking, intellectual capital is divided into four elements: market assets, human assets, intellectual property and infrastructure assets. The author attributed the portfolio of orders, customer loyalty, distribution channels, image and brand to market assets; to human assets - the experience, skills and knowledge of the company's personnel; to intellectual property - copyrights of the organization, franchises, patents, licenses, etc.; to infrastructure assets – all assets with which communications and management are carried out within the company (corporate culture, databases, network). The structure of intellectual capital proposed by T. Stewart consists of three elements: human, structural and consumer (relational) capital. Human and structural capital correspond to the human and structural assets proposed by E. Brooking, and consumer capital represents the relationship between an organization, consumers, suppliers, creditors, owners.

It should also be noted that researcher N. Alekseeva in her work [4] clarified the structure of intellectual capital based on the analysis of the definitions of "relational capital", "consumer capital" and "client capital". She suggests to abandon the use of the term "consumer capital", and "client capital" (customer relations and loyalty) to be considered as part of the "relational", which also includes the general relational capital (brand, image, business reputation, advertising) and stakeholder (relations with stakeholders and their loyalty).

Conclusion. As can be seen from the study, the main features of these approaches are:

1. The allocation of such elements in the structure of intellectual capital as human (resources, competencies, assets), organizational (structural, process, infrastructure assets) and client (consumer, relational, relational, market) capital, which indicates the unity of approaches with different interpretations.

2. Some scientists single out intellectual property as a separate element (assets, innovation capital, R&D), while most researchers attribute it to organizational capital.

3. In the last decade, with the development of social networks, specialized and related network platforms in the structure of intellectual capital, scientists began to allocate social capital (N. Zaruchnikova, V. Glukhov, T. Aleksashina), which is characterized by a focus on the formation of qualitative and quantitative social interaction of the organization in society through social networks and other online platforms.

4. Absolutely all researchers note that intellectual capital is considered not as a set of individual elements, but as a result of their interaction.

Thus, intellectual capital is a combination of the capitalized potential of an organization, intellectual property and forms of information interconnection in order to improve the image and competitiveness of an institution, search and attract new customers, partners and employees who, by interacting with each other, increase its value and profitability of services provided or products, create a knowledge base for subsequent growth and development. From the point of view of economic feasibility, only that part of the intellectual potential of the organization that will bring long-term economic benefits should be taken into account.

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INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The influence of intellectual capital on GDP growth has been proven by various researchers. The indicators in the structure of intellectual capital that are used to assess its impact on the economic growth of a country may be different depending on what the researcher focuses on.

The purpose of this study is to identify specific indicators that will most accurately help to identify this relationship in the Republic of Belarus.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on the basis of the published statistical data, reports of enterprises and data from scientific papers of researchers. Methods of analysis and synthesis, structuring and description were used.

Findings and their discussion. Many scientists have been studying the relationship between intellectual capital and changes in the country's macro-economic indicators. In the work of E.E. Golovchanskaya, E.I. Strelchenya and

E.S. Petrenko, the influence of intellectual resource on economic growth is investigated [1], D.H. Vakhobova - assessment of intellectual capital on GDP growth [2], E.R. Bayburina - non-financial assessment of intellectual capital in a cumulative way, which is the compilation of the index of disclosure of information about intellectual capital [3], A. Suleymankadieva and R.V. Klyarovskaya - the influence of individual components on intellectual capital as a whole [4, 9, 10], F. Musayeva, M. Gulalieva and Ch. Alysheva – the impact of spending on the increase of human capital, on the reduction of poverty. In their works, as variables affecting the growth of the intellectual potential of the country, they consider such indicators as the costs of scientific research and development, the share of the number of organizations engaged in scientific research in the total number of enterprises and organizations of the country, the number of personnel engaged in scientific research, spending on education, health care, etc. social spheres, the share of the private sector in the financing of applied research, the number of universities [5]. V. Levchenko and O.A. Karpenko in their research highlight the horizontal (intellectual capital of the population of the state) and vertical (intellectual capital of its management staff) the influence of intellectual capital as the main driving mechanism of macroeconomical relations [6]. S. Kudryavtseva draws attention to the indicators of the quality of state institutions as the basis for the formation of a new intellectual level that affects the growth of the country's economy [7]. I. Pashkevich, for the analysis of research potential, takes as a basis such indicators as the number of researchers per 1 million people in the country, graduates of postgraduate studies aged 25–34 years per 1000 people of the population, the science intensity of GDP, the publication activity of scientists, the dynamics of the number of new publications of Belarusian scientists in publications indexed in the international database Scopus and analyzes by types of disciplines [8].

The developed Development Strategy "Science and Technology: 2018–2040" sets the task of forming the intellectual economy of Belarus. This implies the intensification of the processes of generating ideas, the development and implementation of innovative and venture projects, the protection of intellectual property objects, the commercialization of research, the increase in trade in intellectual property objects in foreign markets. In combination with the development of human capital, this approach is able to stimulate the qualitative economic growth of the Republic of Belarus.

Conclusion. Intellectual capital is a combination of the capitalized potential of an organization, intellectual property and forms of information interconnection in order to improve the image and competitiveness of an institution, search and attract new customers, partners and employees who, by interacting with each other, increase its value and profitability of services provided or products, create a knowledge base for subsequent growth and development. From the point of view of economic feasibility, only that part of the intellectual potential of the organization that will bring long-term economic benefits should be taken into account.

Based on the research of the above and other authors and official statistical data, indicators have been selected to assess the intellectual capital of the Republic

of Belarus and their impact on GDP growth. These include the volume of GDP, the amount of research costs, the number of employees engaged in R&D (including the number of settled researchers), the number of organizations engaged in R&D, the number of universities and patents (issued and active).

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BASIC RULES OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING FOR CALCULATIONS ON SOCIAL INSURANCE AND SECURITY AND COMPULSORY INSURANCE AGAINST INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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In the Republic of Belarus, State social insurance is a system of pensions, allowances and other payments to its citizens at the expense of the state extra-budgetary social insurance fund in cases provided for by law.

At the present stage of the socially-oriented market economy of the Republic of Belarus, it is necessary to create an effective mechanism for the formation of the Social Protection Fund of the Population, which will enable the employees of the organization to be financially secured in case of unforeseen situations.

All this determines the relevance of the study of accounting for social insurance and security payments, as well as compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The purpose of the study is to study the accounting procedure for social insurance and security payments and compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Material and methods. The methodology of the study was made up of methods of analysis, comparison and generalization.

Findings and their discussion. In the course of the study, the accounting of financial accounting of calculations for social insurance and social security and compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases was studied and the following conclusions were made.

1. Insurance – relations for the protection of property interests of citizens of the Republic of Belarus, foreign citizens, stateless persons, organizations, including foreign and international, as well as the Republic of Belarus and its administrative-territorial units, foreign states upon the occurrence of certain events (insured events) at the expense of insurance reserves formed by insurers in accordance with the established procedure.

2. The economic essence of insurance is to ensure a continuous and uninterrupted process of production, performance of works and provision of services.

3. Insurance classification is a system of dividing insurance into branches, types, varieties, forms, systems of insurance relations. This division is based on differences in the objects of insurance, categories of policyholders, the amount of insurance liability and the form of insurance.

4. Compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases provides financial protection to insured persons in case of loss of their health, professional ability to work or in case of their death as a result of industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

5. The implementation of insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases is entrusted to the Belarusian Republican Unitary Insurance Company «Belgosstrakh».

6. The Social Protection Fund of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus is a state management body of state social insurance funds in the structure of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection [1].

7. Accounting for calculations on social insurance and security and compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases is regulated by a number of regulatory documents.

8. The payers of compulsory insurance contributions to the Social Protection Fund of the Population and «Belgosstrakh» are employers, working citizens, as well as individuals who independently pay insurance premiums.

9. The objects for calculating mandatory contributions to the Social Protection Fund of the Population, as well as «Belgosstrakh» for employers and working citizens are payments of all types in monetary or in kind.

10. A separate regulatory document approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated January, 25, 1999, № 115 (amendments and additions dated August 29, 2019, № 575) approved the List of payments for which state social insurance contributions are not accrued.

11. The amount of insurance premiums for working citizens is 1 %, for employers — 34 %. The payment of mandatory insurance premiums by the organization is made in a single payment and is 35 %. The amount of insurance premiums in «Belgosstrakh» is 0,6%.

12. Payments on state social insurance are made to persons covered by state social insurance.

13. Benefits are paid from the funds of the Social Protection Fund of the Population: for temporary disability (with the exception of temporary disability benefits due to accidents at work and occupational diseases); for pregnancy and childbirth; for women registered in healthcare organizations before the 12-week gestation period; in connection with the birth of a child; for caring for a child under the age of 3; for burial.

14. The account 69 «Calculations on social insurance and security» is intended to summarize information on calculations on social insurance and security of employees.

15. The accounting register for social insurance and security calculations is the current account balance sheet 69 and the account card 69.

16. To reflect information on calculations for compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, a sub-account 76-2 «Calculations for property and personal insurance» is provided.

17. Analytical accounting of calculations on social insurance and security, insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases on the basis of primary documents on the accrual of benefits (disability sheets) and other payments.

18. The statistical reporting form «Report on the budget funds of the State Extra-budgetary Fund for Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Bela-

rus» (report on form 4-fund) is submitted no later than the 20th day after the reporting period in the form of an electronic document using the corporate portal of the Federal Health Service. If there are errors, the report of Form 4-fund is not accepted.

19. Insurers are required to submit a form of reporting on the means of compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases annually by January, 25.

20. Currently, it is proposed to develop programs for convenient personalized accounting by transferring data to the corporate portal of the Social Protection Fund, as well as carrying out software and technical re-equipment of the Fund's bodies and modernization of data processing centers.

Conclusion. Thus, the correctness of financial accounting calculations for social insurance and security and compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases will contribute to the efficiency, reliability, timeliness, comparability, compliance with strictly established rules of financial accounting in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THE SIZE OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE IN SETTLEMENTS WITH BUYERS AND CUSTOMERS

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In the process of carrying out financial and economic activities, all business entities enter into relationships with other organizations as a result of the sale of inventory, work performed, services rendered and in other cases.

Currently, the topic of this study is relevant for a number of reasons. Firstly, accounting for settlements with customers has a permanent place in the life of any organization, and secondly, the correctness of the organization of this type of calculations is of great importance for the formation of the financial results of the organization. Accounting for settlements with buyers and customers is an important element in the accounting system.

Buyers are individuals and legal entities who pay with money and purchase manufactured products, goods, and other valuables, consume the services provided to them and the work performed.

Customers are a legal entity or an individual who has applied with an order to another person – a manufacturer, seller, supplier of goods and services. The government, state bodies, organizations, enterprises, citizens can act as a customer. The article deals with issues related to the presence of accounts receivable and accounts payable at the enterprise.

The main purpose of the work is to study the state of accounting for settlements with buyers and customers and to search for ways to improve it based on theoretical and practical data.

Material and methods. The normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, instructional and methodological materials, registers of analytical and synthetic accounting, annual reports, primary documents and special literature served as the information base for writing the work.

The research methods include: description, classification, analytical method, regulatory and legal.

Findings and their discussion. To identify ways to improve accounting for settlements with customers and customers, it is necessary first to identify a number of typical problems for the company [1]. So, the main problems in accounting for settlements with buyers and customers are:

- insufficient monitoring of compliance with contractual obligations;
- lack of operational diagnostics of accounts receivable and control over its timely repayment;
- incorrect documentation of settlements with buyers and customers;
- lack of a document flow schedule in the organization, etc.

To improve the accounting of settlements with buyers and customers, first of all, it is recommended to introduce mandatory internal verification of documents in the organization, which will increase the reliability of the compiled documentation for customers, as well as reduce the time to eliminate errors in them.

To improve the settlement and payment discipline of buyers and customers in the organization, you can introduce a system of discounts for early repayment of debts or for prepayment. This will encourage customers to pay in advance for the goods provided to them, the work performed and the services rendered, reduce losses from inflation and save money. An organization can introduce a system of penalties for violation of payment deadlines or attract «third parties» to collect debts [2, p. 227].

Improvement of accounting for settlements with buyers and customers will be facilitated by the development of a Settlement Inventory Plan, which will allow timely and correct inventory of settlements to identify negative changes in the debt of buyers and customers. Also, for the efficiency of accounting for settlements with buyers and customers, it is advisable to conduct a monthly reconciliation of the debts of buyers and customers, which is formalized by an act.

Constant monitoring of the dynamics of accounts receivable will eliminate the delay in its repayment, as well as help to identify and eliminate negative trends in a timely manner and continuously monitor the status of settlements with buyers and customers on overdue accounts receivable.

To systematically monitor the status of settlements with buyers and customers, you can create a commission to work with accounts receivable. Her duties will include regular reconciliation of settlements with buyers and customers, timely filing of claims and maintaining a file of remind «debtors».

The promptness of debt repayment by buyers will allow enterprises to increase the turnover of accounts receivable and improve the financial condition of companies.

Modern developing firms often have problems with cash due to large accounts receivable and overdue repayment by buyers and customers. The solution to this problem will be the creation of a reserve for doubtful debts.

The use of modern computer programs such as Microsoft Excel and electronic document management systems contributes to the operational accounting and reflection of revenue received from buyers and customers. For the same purposes, it is recommended to introduce the latest 1C: Enterprise configurations into the organization system, for example, 1C: Accounting 8.3.

For the efficiency of accounting for settlements with buyers and customers, it is proposed to introduce special «calculators» into the websites of organizations. For the company, this service will allow you to determine in advance the amount of possible revenue in the context of counterparties.

Conclusion. Therefore, by applying the above methods of improving accounting for settlements with customers and customers, the organization will be able to ensure a stable cash turnover, as well as strengthen the contractual and settlement discipline of its counterparties.

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THE ROLE OF THE SALES POLICY OF A MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE BASED ON LOGISTICS

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At present, the main means that determines the effectiveness and performance of any enterprise is an effective system of marketing activities, which includes both the main interacting elements and the methods on the basis of which the enterprise seeks to promote its products on the market.

Given the rapid changes taking place in a market economy, enterprises are forced to create and apply new tools for promoting products. Thus, it can be noted that the marketing activity of any enterprise changes under the influence of structural changes in the market, and is also the final "stage" of the process of the enterprise's functioning. The success of the enterprise development in the future depends on how effectively this activity is organized.

Sales is the activity of selling products and / or services by manufacturers to industrial customers or end consumers through intermediaries or direct marketing [2, p. 67].

The main goal of enterprises in a market economy is to ensure the competitiveness of goods and services. Practice shows that this goal is most often achieved by enterprises with a higher competitive potential, that is, the ability to develop, produce, promote and sell competitive products.

Increasing the volume of production and sales of products is a topical issue for Belarusian organizations, which is largely due to the problems of selling products, finding markets and improving the marketing policy of a manufacturing enterprise based on logistics.

The main objective of the study is to analyze the economic condition and efficiency of the marketing activities of manufacturing enterprises and to identify the main problems of marketing activities.

Material and methods. In determining the essence of marketing, scientists distinguish between a narrow and a broad understanding. In the broad sense of the word, the marketing operation begins its action from the moment the goods left the production and ends as soon as this very goods is transferred to the buyer [4, p.94]. This interpretation means the sale of products that have already been produced, or, more precisely, the process of selling itself in order to convert the product into a monetary value and satisfy the needs of customers.

With regard to the narrow understanding of the term under consideration, marketing is only the last phase of the movement of goods, namely, the transfer of goods from the seller to the buyer. However, in this case, the buyer can be not only the end user, but also the consumer who purchases the product for resale.

Inefficiently organized sales of products lead to a slowdown in the turnover of working capital, penalties for non-fulfillment of contractual obligations to customers, increases the cost of storing inventories and worsens the financial condition of the organization.

One of the advantages of building a competent sales system and its control is the ability to ensure the competitiveness of the organization. Despite the fact that sales is the final stage of economic activity, in market conditions, sales planning precedes the production stage. Planning is based on studying market conditions and the ability of the organization to produce products that will subsequently be in demand, as well as on the formation of a supply and production plan based on a previously compiled sales plan.

Findings and their discussion. As of January 2017, the organizations of the system of the Ministry of Industry have 2,488 entities of the commodity distribution network abroad in the form of trading houses (40), assembly plants (50), service

technical centers (1228), dealers and distributors (1170). In order to increase the volume of exports and diversify it, work is currently underway to create 19 new marketing entities in 13 countries [3].

For the enterprises of the Vitebsk region, the improvement of the marketing policy is important, since it will allow expanding sales markets and increasing exports. The best exporter of goods among the residents of the free economic zone "Vitebsk" in 2016 was recognized as JSC "Vitebsk Carpets". The work of the marketing and sales department was aimed at increasing the export potential of the enterprise.

Currently JSC "Vitebsk Carpets" sells its products in the markets of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Moldova, Romania, and the Baltic countries. Deliveries to Armenia and Iran have also begun. Last year, the volume of production and sales of carpet products amounted to 18.9 million square meters. Of these, 17.7 million went for export - in the amount of more than 40 million US dollars. In addition, there was an increase in deliveries abroad compared to the same period of the previous year, as well as a positive balance of foreign trade operations.

Conclusion. Thus, sales management is one of the most important business processes of an enterprise. In order for the outcome of this process to be effective and have a positive impact on the financial results of the organization, it is necessary to follow certain stages in the formation of sales activities: determining the goals of sales activities, analyzing factors affecting the sales system, choosing sales channels, determining strategies, choosing commercial intermediaries, establishing relationships in distribution channels and motivation of participants, development of a system for monitoring sales activities.

The main approaches to improving the marketing activities of the organization lie in the plane of various areas of logistics: inventory management, transportation, warehousing and distribution. To improve the efficiency of marketing activities, these methods are recommended to be used in a complex, in the structure of a single mechanism that can at some point determine and mobilize the available efficiency reserves in each selected functional area of logistics, based on deviations in the system of indicators for each logistics subsystem.

A detailed marketing policy becomes an effective tool for preliminary, current and subsequent control over the marketing activities of the organization and its position in the market. Reasonable formation and effective control of the marketing policy by the management of the organization ensure the competitiveness of the organization and, consequently, its very existence in today's tough conditions of competition.

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METHODOLOGY FOR AUDITING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR ACCOUNTING PURPOSES (INCOME AND EXPENSES)

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In accordance with Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Accounting and Reporting» № 57-Z dated 12.07.2013, the accounting policy is a set of methods for organizing and maintaining accounting adopted by the organization [1].

Accounting in organizations should be carried out according to certain rules within the framework of general principles approved by legislative acts [2]. The selected rules and principles of the organization's accounting should be documented, i.e. through registration of accounting policies. However, regulatory documents do not always contain a complete description of how to keep records of various assets, liabilities and business transactions, so the order on accounting policy should contain accurate and reasonable information on the following groups of issues:

- the choice of accounting methods provided for in various options in the regulatory documents on accounting;
- description of accounting methods not provided for in accounting regulations;
- accounting methods determined by the structure of the organization, the number of personnel and industry affiliation.

The accounting methods chosen by the organization when drawing up the accounting policy are applied consistently from one period to another, starting from January, 1.

The main task of accounting policy is to reflect the company's activities as objectively as possible, to form complete and reliable information about it in order to effectively manage the company's work.

Material and methods. When checking the compliance of the developed accounting policy provisions with the current legislation, it is necessary to consider the following main issues.

The study of accounting of income and expenses to improve the accounting policy of the organization.

1. Compliance of the accounting policy with the Accounting Chart of Accounts and accounting rules set out in the Law «On Accounting and Reporting» and in National Accounting Standards.

2. Availability and content of the order on approval of the accounting policy regulations.

3. Ensuring the implementation of the principal provisions of the organization of accounting in the enterprise.

4. The expediency and legality of the application of accounting methods adopted by the accounting policy.

5. The sequence of the company's implementation of the provisions of the accounting policy.

6. Compliance of accounting policies with the conditions of economic activity and the transactions performed by the enterprise.

The subject of this study is an audit of the accounting policy of the Branch of the DEU-60 RUE «Minskavtodor-Center».

Accounting in the Branch of the DEU-60 RUE «Minskavtodor-Center» is carried out in an automated form. As accounting registers, reports generated in the accounting program based on accounting data are used; turnover balance sheet, turnover balance sheet on the account, account turnover, account analysis, account card, sub-account analysis, turnover between sub-accounts, sub-account card, transaction reports, general ledger, etc.

Findings and their discussion. In the section «Accounting of income and expenses for current activities» it is determined that revenue from the sale of products, goods, works, services, and other income for accounting and tax purposes are recognized in accounting on the accrual basis. Income and expenses related to the sale and other disposal of stocks (materials) are included in other income and expenses for current activities accounted for in account 90 «Income and expenses for current activities» (sub-accounts 90.7 «Other income from current activities», 90.10 «Other expenses for current activities»).

Proceeds from the sale of products, goods, works, services and other income are accounted for under the credit of account 90 on the corresponding subaccounts. The amounts in the Balance sheet for the account 90 and the analysis of the account 90 are identical to the amounts in the reverse chess sheet.

Direct costs of auxiliary production are reflected by debit of account 23 and credit of accounts 10, 60, 70, 69 and other accounts. In June 2021, all the costs of auxiliary production were written off to the main production in the amount of 15,525.99 rubles.

In the accounting policy section of the DEU-60 RUE «Minskavtodor-Center» «General economic costs in the implementation of construction works by economic

means» it is indicated that conditionally fixed indirect costs associated with the management of the organization, taken into account on account 26 «General economic costs» are written off in full when determining financial results in the debit of account 90 «Income and expenses for current activities» (sub-account 90-5 «Management expenses»).

In June 2021, management expenses in the amount of 21 271,14 rubles were written off in the DEU-60 in accordance with the turnover balance sheet on account 26 and account 90. General economic expenses were written off in the amount of 22 812,05 rubles. The amounts of the balance sheets on accounts 26 and 90, the amounts of the analysis of account 26, as well as the reverse chess sheet are identical.

The section «General economic costs in the implementation of construction works by contract» indicates that the accounting of production costs and the calculation of the actual cost of products (works, services) is carried out by the order method. Analytical accounting for the account 20 «Main production» is conducted in the context of types of repairs, facilities, services provided. Evaluation of work-in-progress is carried out by direct cost items. Accounting of general economic expenses is carried out on account 26 «General economic expenses» and at the end of the month is debited to account 90 «Income and expenses for current activities» (sub-account 90.5 «Management expenses»). The costs of managing auxiliary production facilities and their maintenance are indirect and are accounted for on a separate sub-account to account 23 «Auxiliary production» (indirect costs). At the end of the month, the costs reflected in this sub-account are distributed and written off for costs between types of auxiliary productions (types of products, works, services) in proportion to material costs. The costs of repairing fixed assets used in business activities are reflected in the accounting in the reporting period in which they are made.

Conclusion. The accounting and methodological aspect of the accounting policy of the Branch of the DEU-60 RUE «Minskavtodor-Center» fully and comprehensively covers the entire accounting methodology in accordance with the specifics of the organization's activities, these accounting methods are appropriate and correspond to the scale of the organization's activities.

Thus, during the verification of compliance of business transactions with the provisions of accounting policy in the DEU-60 RUE «Minskavtodor-Center», it can be noted that all business transactions that were selected for verification are reliably reflected in accounting, the amounts indicated in various accounting registers are correct, there are no arithmetic errors, accounting is conducted correctly, complies with the provisions of accounting policy, these methods are appropriate.

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THE NEED TO APPLY THE BUSINESS ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

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Financial analysis as a way of managing the efficiency of an agricultural enterprise is of paramount importance. The financial analysis of the agricultural enterprise helps to assess all the main financial indicators of the enterprise and consists of an analysis of the liquidity of the balance sheet, an analysis of financial stability, an analysis of business activity by profitability indicators, an analysis of the business activity of the organization by turnover indicators, diagnostics of insolvency (bankruptcy) to determine the financial condition of the enterprise, the market situation, detection of symptoms of causes and the main factors contributing to the development of a crisis situation at the enterprise. The most accurate way to analyze and diagnose the financial condition of an enterprise, taking into account its industry orientation, is to identify industry factors that affect the definition of a system of absolute and relative indicators used to assess the financial condition of individual business entities [1, c. 23].

The purpose of the article – to study the need to apply the business analysis methodology.

Material and methods. The research materials were articles by Russian authors on relevant topics. In article were used the following methods: analysis, generalization, classification.

Findings and their discussion. The sectoral features of agricultural production can be divided into two large groups:

- Objective, i.e. factors related to the specifics of the industry and inherent in agriculture;
- Market-conjunctural, characteristic of the Russian economy, caused by the current conjuncture of market relations and the economic state of the country as a whole.

Objective factors include the following: biological factors, climatic conditions, land as the main means of production and seasonality of production. The agricultural sector has a long technological cycle, which leads to the fact that many indicators cannot be analyzed in the current financial year. This has a significant impact when analyzing the indicators of the financial condition of the enterprise, because the enterprise incurs costs in the current year, and receives profit in the following reporting periods. An enterprise may experience a shortage of its own financial resources and the need for state support. Another factor that must be taken into account when analyzing agricultural enterprises is the seasonality of production, which entails uneven use of resources and profit.

Agricultural production is also influenced by market-conjuncture factors that influence the development of the enterprise [2, c. 18].

The regional features that affect the functioning of agricultural enterprises include the taxation system, geographical location, economic conditions, the presence

of institutional facilities in the region, and the investment attractiveness of the region. The existence of a high share of imports in the agricultural products market and the development of individual subsidiary farms has a negative impact on the development of agricultural enterprises. In addition, large holdings create high competition for small and medium-sized enterprises, which is why they face the lack of permanent sales channels and a large number of intermediaries who appropriate a high share of profits. The low development of the social infrastructure of villages and difficulties in attracting qualified personnel also complicate the work of agricultural enterprises. Let's study the influence of industry factors on financial indicators on the example of the agricultural enterprise JSC "Breeding Plant "Meliorator".

One of the features of the agricultural industry is the low level of profitability of products associated with the inequality of prices for material and technical resources and products. Due to the low growth rates of profit and revenue, the "golden rule of economics" will not always be fulfilled, therefore, the analysis of business activity should be carried out through the analysis of asset turnover. Let's analyze the business activity of JSC "Breeding Plant "Meliorator". The first indicator, the turnover rate of working capital, shows the turnover rate of materials, raw materials, finished products and work in progress at the enterprise. The dairy cattle industry is fund-intensive and requires a large amount of equipment, specialized equipment.

Also, the specifics of this industry is a long period of growth of animals, which leads to the immobilization of funds spent on feed. However, this enterprise has a fairly high coefficient of turnover of material and working capital 1.69 last year, which indicates a high level of profitability of the enterprise for this industry. The indicator of the turnover rate of accounts receivable directly depends on the duration of the production cycle of the enterprise.

At dairy cattle enterprises, accounts receivable turn around faster than at meat cattle or pig breeding enterprises. The number of revolutions of the total capital of the enterprise for the year shows the asset turnover ratio. On average, JSC "Breeding Plant "Meliorator" has a full turnover of assets for 2 years at the enterprise. This value can be considered normal, because the company has a lot of non-current assets for carrying out activities.

Agricultural enterprises are high-risk and strongly depend on natural, climatic and biological factors. To support this industry, the state provides subsidies to support agriculture. Profitability is the result of a complex strategic decision.

Profitability reflects the impact of liquidity indicators, asset management and debt regulation on the company's performance. To assess the overall effectiveness of investing in an enterprise, economists use profitability indicators. The return on sales indicator does not have a criterion value, but since the agricultural industry is associated with obtaining a minimum profit, the indicator will be lower than in other industries and the value of the indicator 0.18 at the enterprise of JSC "Breeding Plant "Meliorator" is normal for this branch of production.

Conclusion. Thus, by analyzing the economic activity of agricultural enterprises, the influence of various factors on the activities of agricultural enterprises is studied, various management decisions are made, and the results of economic activity are evaluated.

The peculiarities of analysis in agriculture include the need for analysis in dynamics for at least 3–5 years, which is associated with the influence of natural and climatic factors on the result of activity, the duration of the production cycle, the use of land as a means of production, as well as the use of own-made products for the implementation of current activities.

One of the problems in the analysis of agricultural enterprises is the lack of fixed normative values of indicators, taking into account the specifics of the industry. Therefore, we can conclude that agricultural enterprises need to obtain valuable management information, which is obtained during business analysis, because this will help these economic entities to plan their production and financial activities most effectively.

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SETTLEMENTS WITH SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS: WE CONDUCT AN AUDIT TO AVOID ERRORS IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

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Accounting for settlements with suppliers and contractors is an integral part of the accounting of any economic entity. Regardless of the type of activity, companies regularly make utility payments, use the services of transport, law firms, and therefore interact with such type of contractors as suppliers and contractors. Competent accounting, in accordance with the norms of current legislation, allows internal reporting users to evaluate the effectiveness of settlements with suppliers and contractors, identify ways to improve the management of accounts receivable and accounts payable, and helps external users to use such information in order to make a decision on cooperation with the company. Hence, there is a need for proper accounting of settlements with suppliers and contractors.

Calculations are understood as a system of public relations aimed at fulfilling monetary obligations. Calculations provide the processes of exchange of goods and

services, distribution and redistribution of created values (income) and are one of the most important elements of market management. The financial and economic situation of both individual business entities and the country as a whole depends crucially on the clarity and reliability of the functioning of the settlement mechanism.

The development of market relations in the Republic of Belarus increases the responsibility and independence of enterprises in the development and adoption of management decisions to ensure the effectiveness of settlements with debtors and creditors. Therefore, accounting for settlements with suppliers and contractors is important for any enterprise actively operating in a market economy.

One of the leading tasks of accounting for settlements between suppliers and contractors is the correctness, expediency and timeliness of settlements with suppliers and contractors, which will ensure the correct use and safety of funds for the organization, as well as preventing the appearance of unjustified receivables and payables.

In this regard, careful monitoring of settlement transactions is necessary both on the part of the state in order to control the entire settlement discipline in the republic, and on the part of the firms themselves by involving auditors in order to confirm the reliability of accounting and registration of documents related to settlement transactions.

In this regard, the relevance of the chosen topic lies in the fact that the correct organization of settlement operations ensures the stability of the turnover of the organization's funds, the strengthening of contractual and settlement discipline in it and the improvement of its financial condition. In addition, the rational organization of calculations, the correctness of their accounting prevent negative consequences for these operations.

Material and methods. The purpose of this work is to study the methodology of accounting and auditing settlements with suppliers and contractors based on practical materials of organizations of the Republic of Belarus, to consider the problems of this topic and to develop recommendations.

Research methods – analytical research, comparison, synthesis, analysis, induction, systematic approach, inference by analogy, selective method of documentary control, arithmetic verification, assessment of legality and validity of business transactions according to correspondence of accounting accounts.

Findings and their discussion. Before starting the audit, it is necessary to outline an action plan and determine the order of its stages. To determine the list of tasks, the auditor consults with the management of the enterprise and its chief accountant.

It's advisable to audit settlements with suppliers and contractors in stages [1]:

- 1) audit of purchase and sale agreements;
- 2) audit of the documentary reflection of the receipt of goods (works, services);
- 3) audit reflection in accounting of settlements with suppliers and contractors.

For transactions related to the purchase of works, services, material assets, etc., account 60 «Settlements with suppliers and suppliers» is used. During the audit, the auditor must verify the correctness of the comparison of accounts receivable and

accounts payable on the accounting accounts. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that the economic part is reflected correctly in the accounting system.

To improve audit settlements with counterparties at enterprises of the Republic of Belarus, it is necessary to improve not only theoretical developments in the accounting system, but also practical implementation:

- 1) it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring of the supply of goods and materials, works and services;
- 2) create a scheme for documenting payments between suppliers and customers depending on the terms and payment methods;
- 3) ensure control over filling in all the details of the exculpatory documents, as well as the procedure for writing off the costs of processing these documents;
- 4) check the correctness of VAT calculation for each supplier and contractor;
- 5) ensure systematic training among accountants.

Conclusion. Summing up, it should be said that the purpose of the audit of settlements with suppliers and contractors is to confirm the completeness, truthfulness and timeliness of information about settlements with suppliers and contractors, which is reflected in the accounting of the enterprise.

The most significant proposals for improving the accounting and auditing of settlements with suppliers and contractors include quarterly reconciliation of settlements, timely paperwork, careful selection and analysis of the risk of insolvency of buyers, the use of the statement of control of settlements with suppliers on January 1 and structuring account 60 «Settlements with suppliers and contractors» on sub-accounts in the context of types of debts.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that for any enterprise, ensuring competent accounting of settlements with suppliers and contractors allows you to monitor the availability of accounts payable and receivables in a timely manner. The analysis of these components helps to build relationships with counterparties in such a way that the company does not experience threats to the financial stability of the business. Timely and regular audits will make it possible to identify existing shortcomings in the organization in accounting for settlements with suppliers and contractors, eliminate them and avoid them in the future. Based on the recommendations of the auditors, the accountant has the opportunity to make corrections to the accounting registers and avoid financial sanctions when checking by regulatory authorities.

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EFFICIENCY AUDIT – THE WAY OF STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

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A lot of state programs and projects have been implemented in the Russian Federation on an ongoing basis, among which there are projects related specifically to the socio-cultural development of territories and regions. Among the most well-known are projects for the resettlement of residents of the regions from dilapidated housing, gasification of settlements, creation of equal conditions for access of the population with disabilities to sanatorium treatment, to medical services, to education, to social services of sports, educational and cultural centers and institutions. However, it is worth noting that it is impossible to verify the effectiveness of the implementation of these programs without conducting such a procedure as an audit of the effectiveness of the implementation of various projects and programs. It is the results of this event that give the leadership of the region information about the effectiveness of public funds spent and the social result achieved.

The purpose of our article was to analyze the effectiveness of the audit.

Material and methods. The research materials were articles by Russian authors on relevant topics. In article were used the following methods: analysis, generalization, classification.

Findings and their discussion. For the majority of citizens of the Russian Federation, it is no secret that the Government and other authorities are constantly implementing state projects and national priority projects in various fields. The implementation of the budget reform contributed to the development of new principles for ensuring the implementation of state priority and national programs with the necessary amount of budget funds [1, c. 49]. Over the past decade, during the implementation of the budget reform, several thousand state programs have been implemented in various socially important areas, starting with culture and education and ending with health care, etc.

Thus, in the Saratov region, budget recipients are implementing the following projects:

- in the field of tourism development – the program "Development of physical culture, sports, tourism and youth policy for 2014–2020", as well as the subprograms "Tourism" and "Youth Policy" [2, c. 376];

- in the field of education – the program "Development of education in the Saratov region until 2020", as well as the subprograms "Support for gifted children of the Saratov region" and "Development of financial literacy of the population of the region";

- in the field of healthcare – the program "Development of healthcare in the Saratov region until 2020", as well as the subprograms "Prevention of diseases and formation of a healthy lifestyle. Development of primary health care" and "Development of informatization in healthcare" [3, c. 220];

– in the field of construction development – the program "Providing the population with affordable housing and the development of housing and communal infrastructure until 2020", as well as the subprograms "Integrated development and development of territories for housing construction" and "Development of mortgage housing lending";

– in the field of social development – the program "Promotion of employment, improvement of social and labor relations and regulation of labor migration in the Saratov region until 2020", as well as the subprograms "Promotion of employment and social support for unemployed citizens" and "Regulation of labor migration" [4, c. 207].

The process of obtaining the appropriate amounts of budget funds, in the opinion of citizens, is not related to the effectiveness of implemented state projects and programs.

But this situation needs to be changed: to carry out explanatory work and to acquaint citizens and specialists in the field of socio-economic development of society in order to explain the need to implement a particular program or subprogram in order to avoid the growth of social tension and discontent of the population with inefficient spending of public funds.

For these purposes, it is necessary to use information about the results of such a control event as an efficiency audit. The effectiveness of the use of public funds is monitored and subjected to analytical study during the performance audit by the Accounting Chamber of the Russian Federation.

Efficiency audit is a form of checking budget spending, which is already widely used in developed countries. The main task of the efficiency audit is to determine the social result of budget investments and prepare recommendations aimed at improving the activities of government structures, budget policy and its regulatory legal norms.

During the performance audit, the following indicators presented in the table are checked. However, it is worth noting that an efficiency audit is not carried out every year, and it is necessary to constantly monitor the process of implementation and effectiveness of priority programs and projects being implemented. Unfortunately, in the health care institutions themselves, an efficiency audit as an internal control procedure is not provided for by any of the regulatory or regulatory acts in the field of budget accounting and the implementation of financial and economic activities of the relevant organization [5, c. 90]. However, the management of a healthcare institution may make changes to the internal control system in order to increase its effectiveness and, accordingly, obtain valuable management information in order to develop measures to correct distortions and inaccuracies. However, in accordance with the requirements of current legislation, the internal control system of a healthcare institution includes only activities that are related to the organization of budget accounting.

But it is worth noting that either within the framework of the internal control system, or within the framework of the internal efficiency audit system being created, it

will be possible to obtain relevant valuable management information, etc. For the purpose of auditing the effectiveness of the use of public funds to provide free medical care to citizens of the Russian Federation, i.e. compulsory medical insurance.

Conclusion. In our opinion, the results of the efficiency audit should be communicated to the heads of healthcare institutions not only in terms of the identified errors and distortions in the expenditure of funds, but also in terms of the effectiveness and efficiency of these expenses. This will allow us to quickly adjust the process of implementing programs, increase the number and improve the quality of services provided by healthcare institutions, as well as increase the degree of satisfaction of citizens of the Russian Federation with the volume of medical treatment procedures being implemented.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE COMPANY'S INTERACTION WITH PARTNERS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

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The interaction of enterprises with partners is the basis of the successful work of the company nowadays. The right choice of partners of enterprises and effective cooperation with them ensure the development of production, minimize possible risks for business.

In the course of entrepreneurial activity of commercial organizations (enterprises), certain financial, material and informational relations arise related to the organization of production and sale of products, provision of services and performance of works, formation of own financial resources and attraction of external sources of financing, their distribution and use.

The purpose of this work is to study the interaction of enterprises with partners in the supply chain.

Material and methods. While category management is all about the price of a product or service, SRM is about working more effectively with suppliers to deliver benefits. It recognizes that both parties need to achieve their goals. Today, SRM is instead often little more than the sum of all category management activities and infrequent executive-level meetings and hoping for the best [1, p. 5].

Choosing a supplier is one of the priority tasks of the manager. Interaction with suppliers of raw materials and products affects the company's costs of purchasing production resources, including their transportation, and also ensures the stability of supplies, minimizes possible downtime of equipment and workers due to the fault of partners.

The most common division of suppliers is the classification by functionality (participation in production): manufacturers and intermediaries.

The supply chain is a flow-related structure of business units, united by the "supplier – focus company – consumer" relationship in the process of creating and selling goods and services of value to the end consumer, in accordance with market requirements.

Findings and their discussion. There are 3 levels of complexity of supply chains:

1. Direct supply chain.
2. Extended supply chain.
3. Maximum supply chain.

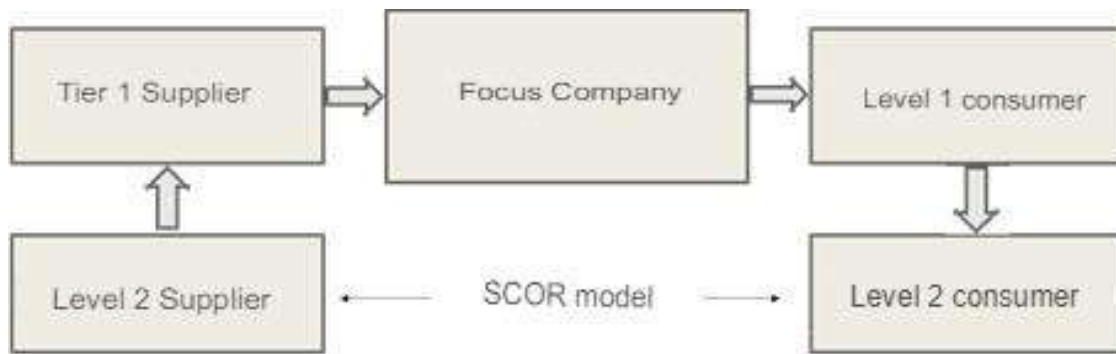
Levels of complexity of supply chains: direct supply chain.



The focus company defines the structure of the supply chain and relationship management with business counterparties. The focus company, supplier and consumer are the main (direct) counterparties of the supply chain.

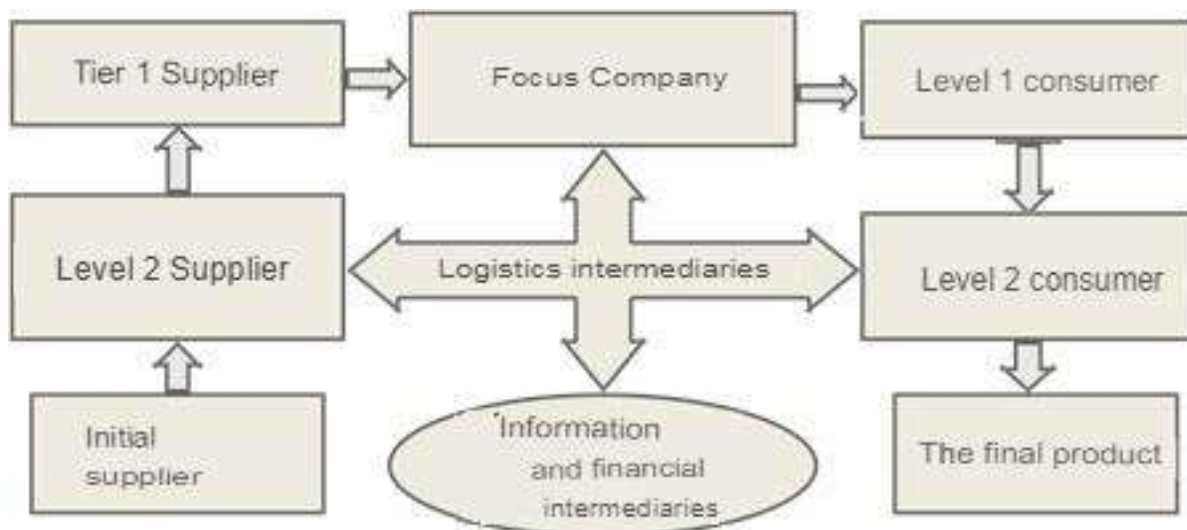
To ensure their activities, enterprises form a complex structure that includes, in addition to suppliers and buyers, a large number of counterparties.

Levels of complexity of supply chains: extended supply chain.



The extended supply chain is the basis for building a reference model of operations in supply chains, since such a basic one is common in business.

Levels of complexity of supply chains: maximum supply chain.



Conclusion. Thus, all successful companies plan long-term relationships with their suppliers, building a bridge between their organization and the seller of external resources. The SRM (Supplier Relationship Management) concept in this regard represents the management of supplier resources on a global scale using advanced tools and information technologies.

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DISILLUSIONMENT WITH STRONG BRANDS: REASONS WHY EMPLOYEES “ESCAPE” FROM LARGE COMPANIES

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The habitual associations that arise at the mention of large brands are no longer consistent with reality. High salaries, opportunities to move up the career ladder and growth to a professional - well-known companies can no longer boast of these characteristics, and stereotypes are gradually being destroyed.

Corporations are no longer desirable and good places to work, as they offer below-market salaries, offer career advancement that is next to impossible, and bureaucratic structure encourages the spread of toxic relationships within the workforce.

Nowadays, both applicants and employers know their pros and cons. Firms that have a good reputation, recognition and a long time on the market are convinced that they will easily attract a new employee to the company, but it is not always possible to keep him for a long time. Specialists, especially beginners, understand that when choosing a first job, it is better to go to a large and well-known company in order to get a highly paid position in a smaller company after two or three years of work [1].

The purpose of this article is to study the reasons for the departure of specialists from large companies and to analyze the decline in the attractiveness of strong brands.

Material and methods. Usually, representing large companies, associations with high salaries come. Comparing the results of a study by a team from Stanford, UC Berkeley, and the Social Security Administration, we can see that there is a declining correlation between employee income and firm size. Corporations such as Amazon, Kroger, Home Depot and McDonald's represent a huge service industry at the expense of a low-paid workforce. Of course, the largest companies have not always been able to boast of low wages, but we can see a shift in the economy that has had many consequences. Previously, in industrial centers such as General Motors, U.S. Steel (X), General Electric (GE) and Chrysler, workers received middle-class wages, but in the last 40 years that link has been broken. A huge number of workers are currently moving from production to the low-paid range of services [2].

The study showed that monopsony contributes to a decrease in the income of workers. Large companies have monopoly power in the market and instead of raising prices for their products and services to consumers, they reduce the wages of their employees.

Findings and their discussions. Each employee may have their own reasons for leaving or pushing factors.

The first and main factor in the departure of employees from companies is the reduction in wages. Consider the reasons for the decline. First, there is outsourcing. Large professional employers outsource many of their operational functions, such

as security, cafeteria staff, and janitors. Second, shareholders are pushing for a reduction in the share of operating budgets devoted to wages. Thirdly, it may be the fact that when the firm expands to a large size, workers will have less opportunity to switch sides and people will be less likely to negotiate high wages.

The lack of career growth is the second factor in the departure of specialists. Almost every employer promises career growth, but in practice everything is much more complicated. Most companies do not have a formalized development system, and because of this, employees do not have an understanding and idea of how to get a promotion and whether there is career growth in the company. It can also exacerbate the situation if managers are not interested in the growth of their subordinates, since they may have a fear of either losing a valuable team member or growing a competitor for themselves.

The third reason why an employee may leave the company is the impossibility of self-realization. A person is considered not as a specialist, but primarily as a function.

Most often, the relationship with the leader is the decisive factor in the departure of the subordinate. If a person does not feel needed in a team, he does not have good colleagues in this team, normal communication, an adequate leader who can help in difficult moments, support and provide an opportunity for self-realization - such teams and leaders very often leave [3].

Consequently, the main reasons for the departure of a specialist from the company are lower wages, lack of career growth, the impossibility of self-realization and toxic relationships in the team. The presence of these factors reduces the attractiveness of the brand in the eyes of employers and contributes to employee turnover.

Conclusion. Candidates these days need to understand that the size and brand of a company should not be the most important criteria when applying for a job if the place does not match their criteria and interests. There should be a few more important criteria that will help determine the pros and cons of joining a company, such as income, learning opportunities, social package and the like.

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RISK ASSESSMENT OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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In the modern world, when the innovative development of industry has an impact on the competitiveness and economic growth of the country, the issue of effective implementation of ideas and minimizing risks is acute. According to the trends of innovative development in the conditions of «Industry 4.0», on average, only four out of ten innovative projects end successfully, the remaining six are obviously doomed to failure.

Therefore, the topic is about the study of the innovation risk of industrial enterprises and the directions of its minimization.

Material and methods. A significant contribution to the development of theoretical foundations that reveal the essence of innovation risk was made by I.V. Molodan, V.N. Nemtsev, A.A. Kozlov, O.V. Konovalova. Modern approaches to the choice of methods for minimizing innovation risks in entrepreneurial activity are considered in the works of Yu.M. Mahdieva, M.V. Romanovsky, M.V. Puchkova.

Methods used in the work: analysis and processing of scientific literature, description, analysis and synthesis, mathematical methods of data processing.

Findings and their discussion. The very concept of «risk» has many different definitions, but in almost all sources it means a negative process associated with the probability, uncertainty and randomness of a future event or its outcome.

One of the signs of innovativeness is uniqueness, due to which the essence of the risks of innovation activity lies in the uncertainty of future events, as well as in the lack of information to predict the result.

In order to reduce the impact of risks inherent in innovation, the assessment for forecasting further development should cover external and internal factors affecting enterprises and take into account the trends of the «Fourth Industrial Revolution», which is the integration of the links of the industrial production chain with the use of the latest electronic, information and innovative technologies [1].

The National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus annually conducts a study of the factors hindering the development of innovations. The study of these factors will allow us to assess what risks may be the reason for the slow development of innovative activities of industrial enterprises.

The results of the study are presented in Table 1.

Conclusion. By the end of 2020, 1,649 industrial organizations participated in the study. The table shows three groups of factors, for each sub-item it was necessary to determine the degree of influence on innovation activity: the main, significant, and insignificant factor.

The result of the survey showed that in the «main factor» category, the largest number chose the economic factor – the lack of their own funds (38,8 %). In the

category of «significant factors» the following are noted: excessive cost of innovation (44,4 %), high economic risk (47,5 %), long payback periods of innovation (48,8 %).

Table 1 – Factors constraining the innovative development of industry

Name of the factor	The most number of votes in the factor category		
	main	significant	insignificant
Economic:			
- lack of own funds	640	569	440
	38,8%	34,5%	26,7%
- lack of financial support from the state	256	586	807
	15,5%	35,5%	45,5%
- low effective demand for new products	255	644	750
	15,5%	39,1%	45,5%
- excessive cost of innovations	510	732	407
	30,9%	44,4%	24,7%
- high economic risk	406	783	460
	24,6%	47,5%	27,9%
- long payback periods for innovations	384	804	461
	23,3%	48,8%	28,0%
Production:			
- low innovation potential of the organization	248	507	894
	15,0%	30,7%	54,2%
- lack of qualified personnel	180	463	1006
	10,9%	28,1%	61,0%
- lack of information about innovative technologies	107	418	1124
	6,5%	25,3%	68,2%
- lack of information about sales markets	128	445	1076
	7,8%	27,0%	65,3%
- the organization's insensitivity to innovations	111	286	1252
	6,7%	17,3%	75,9%
- lack of opportunities for cooperation	116	382	1151
	7,0%	23,2%	69,8%
Other factors:			
- low demand for innovative products (works, services)	187	573	889
	11,3%	34,7%	53,9%
- imperfection of legislation on regulation and stimulation of innovation activity	148	403	1098
	9,0%	24,4%	66,6%
- uncertainty of the timing of the innovation process	185	542	922
	11,2%	32,9%	55,9%
- underdevelopment of innovation infrastructure	142	528	979
	8,6%	32,0%	59,4%
- underdevelopment of the technology market	168	530	951
	10,2%	32,1%	57,7%

Remark – Source: [2].

The main risk of innovation activity is related to financing since there is a possibility of shortfall in projected revenues because of innovation. The risk may also be associated with choosing the wrong source of financing or insufficient funds raised at the stages of the innovation lifecycle.

Related risks, which may also relate to the causes of the factors described above: risks of supplying the necessary resources (supply problems, changes in resource prices, non-fulfillment of agreements) and marketing risks (erroneous choice of sales strategy, advertising inefficiency, lack of market information).

It is worth noting that factors such as production (internal factors of the enterprise that characterize the production capabilities of innovations) and factors that characterize the external environment: legislation, market situation, awareness of innovations and consumer demand have the largest number of responses from the category of «insignificant factor».

Thus, to manage the risk of financing innovative activities, it is necessary to: determine the cause of the risk, assess the probability and extent of damage, develop measures to prevent and reduce negative consequences, take insurance measures when implementing innovative projects.

However, it should be borne in mind that, despite the presence of risk, innovative activities, including research and development costs, are profitable investments in the future development of enterprises.

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JUSTIFICATION OF THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE ORGANIZATION THROUGH THE USE OF CLOUD SERVICES

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Recently, an increasing number of organizations are seeking to use information technology in their work. The importance of their use is dictated by the need to follow the latest technological patterns. In particular, much attention is paid to the use of cloud services for the work of the organization. Often, companies do not see the benefits that they can get using cloud technologies. However, organizations should

pay attention to the use of these services to optimize business processes. The purpose of this work is to substantiate the directions of using cloud services to gain competitive advantages by the organization.

Material and methods. The work uses Internet sources, as well as the following methods: analysis, generalization, classification.

Findings and their discussion. Some provisions of the article were discussed at various republican and international scientific conferences.

Cloud technologies are infrastructure solutions offered by IT companies for organizations related to the provision of a certain range of services hosted on a separate server on a remote basis. Thus, a cloud service is a set of specific server properties that is allocated on a separate disk space of an IT company's computer to optimize the work of the organization [1].

Before proceeding to the justification of obtaining competitive advantages through the use of cloud services, it is necessary to determine the meaning and specifics of the cloud services provided. The most common services are: SaaS (software as a service), PaaS (platform as a service), IaaS (infrastructure as a service).

SaaS (Software-as-a-service) – this is a cloud solution for individuals and legal entities, which means the provision of a software product for temporary use on a separate server. For example, for the convenience of accounting, there is the use of the 1C-accounting application, which is located on a remote server and which can be used regardless of the user's location. So, the main advantage of this service is remote access to a specific application.

PaaS (Platform-as-a-service) It is a cloud solution that aims to provide an information environment for temporary use, which is designed for the organization of individual processes, with the presence of specialized applications. For example, a cloud service offers other IT companies a ready-made platform for application development, on which the necessary software is located. This type of service is the least common among other cloud services. The main advantage is the full administration by the IT company of the platform.

IaaS (Infrastructure-as-a-service) – this is a special type of service that involves providing a separate server for the use of an organization with the possibility of independent administration. For example, some organizations need their own information system that will correspond to business processes, but the company does not have the necessary capacities. The company can install any applications, operating system, etc. on a dedicated server. The main advantage of this service is the ability to independently administer an information system without having its own computer facilities.

Thus, it can be concluded that cloud solutions allow companies to adapt to changing environmental conditions, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, when organizations were forced to switch to a remote work format.

The main advantages of using cloud computing are as follows:

- 1 There is no need for companies to have expensive equipment to host their own resources. An IT company provides access to disk space on a separate machine, for the rental of which you need to pay a certain amount.

2 Due to the fact that the servers of computing systems are interconnected by routers, there is a possibility of server scalability. If necessary, companies can purchase disk space.

3 Due to the routing of the server, if one of them fails, data on certain routes will be transferred to other capacities, thereby maintaining operability and not creating inconvenience for organizations.

4 Remote work. To access applications or the system, you only need an Internet connection and a personal computer. In this regard, there is an opportunity to save on renting an office or purchasing a PC for employees.

5 All information is stored in one place. So, if an employee of the organization works on one computer in the office, all information is stored on cloud platforms, with which he can work on another device. Thus, if the computer is lost or broken, the risk of losing the necessary information becomes minimal. Increases the security of confidential information.

6 Openness of information for employees connected to cloud resources and its closeness from outsiders. Thus, increased data storage security is provided. There is also the possibility of simultaneous work in one document by several users to minimize time losses and complicate document flow.

7 Increasing competitiveness due to the intellectual component of the business, which is understood as the company's compliance with technological progress, the use of the latest technologies.

8 Environmental friendliness of the business, which is characterized by savings in electricity and emissions, due to fluctuations in demand for computing resources and the non-use of excess capacity.

9 The ability to strengthen relationships with suppliers and partners by using the multi-cloud concept to achieve maximum benefits. This creates a unified interaction platform that contains common applications and standards, thereby obtaining certain benefits for a more «collective» approach to solving emerging problems [2].

Thus, the advantages of using cloud services were given.

Conclusion. The paper defines cloud services and analyzes the main prospects for use, as well as possible competitive advantages of companies from their use. Based on a comprehensive analysis of cloud computing, the main competitive advantages from the use of cloud resources have been formed, which can be significant for organizations.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM OF NOMAND LLC ON THE BASIS OF THE LOGISTICS APPROACH

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Possessing a colossal strategic resource, transport today performs a basic function in streaming processes and the tasks of increasing traffic volumes, improving the economic efficiency of numerous domestic freight and passenger carriers and forwarders are currently relevant. Therefore, the use of the achievements of the transport logistics system is the key to increasing the efficiency of the transport complex. The logistical approach to the organization of road transportation determines a new methodological content, which consists in the fact that the main component of transportation should be the design of an optimal (rational) transportation process [1]. This means the search for the best organizational and technically possible solutions that ensure maximum efficiency in the transportation of goods from the place of their production to the place of consumption. One of the most promising ways to improve the efficiency of cargo transportation is the introduction of transport management information systems [2].

The purpose of the study, some of the results of which are reflected in this work, was to analyze ways to improve the logistics system of a modern enterprise based on a logistics approach using the example of «Nomand» LLC.

Material and methods. We will consider the effectiveness of the studied method for improving the logistics system of an enterprise using the example of «Nomand» LLC. Company provides delivery of special cargo vehicles for rent and freight transportation. Cargo transportation is carried out in the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and European countries. The following types of vehicles are used to carry out activities: trucks, cars, trucks, special-purpose vehicles.

Findings and their discussion. An analysis of the effectiveness of the functioning of LLC «Nomand» showed that the main shortcomings of the transport logistics system of the organization are: poor use of information systems in transport management, the inability to identify the fact that the driver made a trip for personal needs or along a route not registered in the waybill; accurate determination of the real mileage of transport and the amount of fuel consumed, poor information service for the transport process, long-term planning and the process of choosing the best route.

Accordingly, to improve the organization's transport logistics system, it seems promising to introduce a transport management system. Table 1 presents a comparative description of transport management systems available on the software market.

Table 1 – Comparative characteristics of transport management information systems

Indicators	ABM Rinkai TMS	Wombat	Department of Logistics	Ant Logistics"
Positioning	Medium, small, large companies	Small companies	Medium business	Small and medium business
Mobile applications	+	–	+	+
Integration with corporate systems	+	–	+	+
Using GPS trackers	Not necessary	+	Not necessary	Not necessary
Price, rub/month	100	150	200	215

Table 1 shows that the ABM Rinkai TMS transport management system [3] is optimal for «Nomand» LLC in terms of its characteristics and price. For LLC «Nomand» (with the given parameters – trucks in the amount of 25 units, the number of working days per week 7, the average vehicle mileage per day – 60), based on the data of the system website, the experience of users of this system, the economic effect for LLC «Nomand» will be: a reduction in vehicles by 12%, a decrease in the mileage of cars by 15%, a reduction in transport costs by reducing the cost of fuel by 25%. Let us calculate the economic effect of the implemented measure in value terms. Annual effect of reducing transportation costs due to lower fuel costs:

$$E_y^f = T \times 0,25,$$

where E_y^f is the annual fuel cost savings; T is the cost of fuel before the implementation of the measure per year; 0.25 is the estimated percentage of reduction in the cost of fuel resources.

The annual effect from the reduction of transportation costs by reducing the cost of fuel in «Nomand» LLC will be:

$$E_y^f = 66,2 \times 0,25 = 16,55 \text{ (ths. rub.)}$$

Let's calculate the effect of the reduction in the fleet of vehicles in «Nomand» LLC. During the event, it is proposed to sell the GAZ-3302 car. The profit that «Nomand» LLC will receive as a result of the sale of the GAZ-3302 car can be determined by the following formula:

$$PF = P - VAT - RVV$$

where PF - profit from the sale of a vehicle; P - the selling price of the vehicle; VAT - value added tax; RVV - the residual value of the vehicle.

The profit that Nomand LLC will receive as a result of the sale of the GAZ-3302 car:

$$PF = 870,00 - (870,00 \times 20 / 100) - 0 = 696,00 \text{ (ths. rub.)}$$

Next, we calculate the costs of implementing an information system. According to the developers, the cost of operating this system is 0.1 thousand rubles. per month. Then, for the year, the cost of using the system for LLC Nomand will amount to 1.20 thousand rubles.

Next, we calculate the annual economic effect:

$$E_Y = (E_y^f + PF) - Z,$$

where E_Y is the total annual savings from the implementation of the activity, and Z is the cost of implementing the activity. Let's calculate:

$$E_Y = (16,55 + 696,00) - 1,20 = 711,35 \text{ (тыс. руб.)}$$

Conclusion. Having calculated the impact of the introduction of the information system «ABM Rinkai TMS» on the main technical and economic indicators of the organization, we see that it will lead to a decrease in the cost of goods sold, works, services of «Nomand» LLC by 15.35 thousand rubles. As a result, the costs per 1 ruble of sold products will decrease by 0.088 rubles. Accordingly, it is expected to increase the profitability of sold products, works, services by 12.62 percentage points, and the profitability of sales by 8.77 percentage points. In addition, the introduction of this system will lead to an improvement in the working conditions of the organization's employees by reducing the laboriousness of route planning and reporting processes.

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MANAGERIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATIONS AS A DRIVER OF RUSSIAN ECONOMY

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The Russian Federation, as a socially oriented state with market economy, needs an effective scientifically based innovative model of management and organizational activity that combines information and communication technologies with effective management.

Economic growth largely depends on the institutional organization of the national economy. Unfortunately, most studies indicate only the role of an organizational resource in the development of an innovative economy, and the essence, mechanisms of formation and implementation have not been disclosed enough yet. However, as the experience of the leading countries of the world shows, the main condition for the implementation of scientific, technological and innovation policy is the development of a clear organizational mechanism and measures to ensure synergy of political efforts and organizational resources of all participants in the process; achieving the effectiveness of the use of organizational resources for the innovative development of the economy becomes possible due to the coordinated interaction of elements of the innovation system within and between its main blocks – education, research and development sector, business innovations as well as subsystems of their provision and instruments of state and regional innovation policy.

Innovative determinism in the conditions of probabilistic development of society determines its strategic and tactical direction. The organizational and managerial phenomenon needs to be studied and regulated. The methods of its research have not yet been clearly defined. Obviously, in addition to quantitative indicators, it is necessary to pay special attention to qualitative, practice-oriented ones related to efficiency and acceptability. The complexity of the problem lies in the fact that it combines objective reality, the interests and needs of society with the possibility of creativity, foresight, intuition, and discovery. The latter require favorable conditions for an intellectual leap. Organizational and managerial innovations are an important prerequisite for the transition of Russian economy from “catch up” to advanced, high-tech. Approaches to its study and solution should be futuristic, realistic, interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary. They should be within the legal framework, take into account the traditions and mentality of the people. Even the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius said that the main quality of a leader is realism.

The purpose of the study. Determination of the main directions of managerial and organizational innovations in the development of Russian economy and conditions for their implementation.

Material and methods. The research materials include statistical observations, the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the “Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2017–2030”, doctrinal views of authoritative experts. The object of the work is consumer-demanded innovations. The subject of research is their organizational and managerial implementation in the aspect of doctrinal, legislative and applied commercial solutions.

Within the framework of the convergent methodology, the following methods were used: dialectical-materialistic, analysis, synthesis, system-structural, statistical, modeling.

Findings and their discussion. The collapse of the world economy during the COVID–19 pandemic, a 20–25% decrease in world production in 2020, and a one-third decrease in consumer spending, a significant decrease in natural resources, raises the question of humanity’s survival through the use of innovative technologies [1, p. 54]. The panel acts as a catalyst for digital transformation, a “life jacket” as-

sociated with the deepening of virtual communication, the improvement of electronic document management systems and online services (including telemedicine), virtualization of education, culture, sports, leisure, changes in the labor market (distant, remote employment), development of e-commerce, virtualization of political life, etc. [2, pp. 96–97].

The introduction of innovative technologies is possible only with the use of new organizational and management solutions linking artificial intelligence (AI) with highly developed professionally trained human capital. An innovative product can be created only at a new level of scientific and technological mentality, logical creative mindset, mathematical accuracy, economic calculation, management, planning, motivation, stimulating behavioral activity. Rene Descartes said that it is not enough to have a good mind, the main thing is to use it well. Innovation is used for civilian purposes or for the needs of new or improved technologies, new services, new organizational and technical solutions for industrial, administrative, commercial or other nature [3, p. 7].

Economic feasibility under unprecedented pressure from the West and the United States, the policy of sanctions, restrictions, threats of war forces make the Russian Federation seek new markets, investment, trade in the East – in China, India, BRICS, the SCO to strengthen cooperation in the framework of the EAEU, and active use of innovative breakthrough technology.

The most developed countries in terms of innovative development factors are Switzerland, the USA, Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, Britain, Singapore. Among the “catching up” are the countries of the post-Soviet camp, including the Russian Federation, which, having made a breakthrough in military production, has not yet managed to use it fully in civilian economy.

Innovations require investments in priority areas that ensure the change of generations of equipment and technologies, the development of inventions, innovations, research results in order to optimize production, reduce risks and costs, and accelerate the processes of profit.

Among the various types of social, political, electoral, scientific, technical, technological, environmental, legal innovations, organizational and managerial innovations occupy a special place. The latter, as a rule, are the determining factors that have the greatest impact on economic success, since they primarily ensure the materialization of technical discoveries, their promotion, accompaniment and implementation. They affect planning, motivation, control, improvement of activities and achievement of the organization’s goals.

A special intersectoral discipline, innovation studies the process of forming ideas, their spread, implementation, explores the patterns of innovative manifestations at macro and micro levels, develops scientific, methodological, production, marketing foundations of innovation. It affects the economic, social, psychological effectiveness of innovative projects, their opportunities, prospects, managerial and organizational mechanism of their implementation.

This mechanism includes system, process, situational approaches to innovation management, organization and delegation of authority, centralization and decentralization of the process, program-targeted management, planning, use of motives

and incentives, control, information support of organizational and managerial activities, involvement of communication technologies, personnel, managerial culture, conflict and stress management [4, pp. 3–6].

According to the Global Innovation Index (GII, Global Innovation Index), Russia out of 131 countries is in the middle, ranked 47th in 2020. China, India, the Philippines, and Vietnam show the greatest progress in the ranking. The drivers of growth are investment policy, quality of government regulation, business climate, involvement of small and medium-sized businesses.

The effective introduction of new technologies into the activities of business entities will give results if proven scientific organizational and managerial management is provided.

According to Article 8 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the unity of the economic space, free movement of goods, services and financial resources, support for competition, and freedom of economic activity are guaranteed in the Russian Federation.

Priority areas of development are artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, BigData, neural networks, the Internet of things, blockchain, information and control systems, aerospace and geoinformation technologies, intelligent systems of design and technological design and production preparation, automation and robotization of production processes, the concept of industrialization 4.0, 5.0.

5 G (from the English - *fifth generation*) is the fifth generation of mobile communications, which provides high bandwidth, greater availability of broadband mobile communications, the use of direct connection modes between subscribers, higher Internet speed (1–2 Gbit /s), lower battery consumption compared to 4G and equipment.

New generation 5G networks are used in the implementation of hardware and software solutions for the Internet of things, industrial Internet, cloud technologies, intelligent electronic terms. Automatization of business processes of processing technological data by conducting a comprehensive digital transformation of cities and scaling high-tech platform solutions will allow the implementation of smart concepts: home, city, region, state. The formation of an intelligent transport logic system will allow automating the monitoring and management of the state of transport infrastructure and traffic, logistics, as well as implementing the concept of “digital transport corridors”. Technologies of mathematical modeling of systems in engineering, biology and sociology will reduce the time and cost of developing new samples of equipment, chemicals, medicines, predict the development of viral infections, socio-economic processes.

Information technologies in the field of air traffic control, unmanned aircraft and technical operation of ground-based complexes will provide comprehensive processing of Earth remote sensing data, monitoring of the state of environmental objects, and the development of space industry. Works in the field of physics of fundamental interactions of the micro- and macrocosm make it possible to form a scientific and technical base for the creation of promising domestic innovative productions based on emerging quantum and optical technologies, human-machine interfaces (including neurocognitive and implantable).

According to a PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) study, by 2030, the introduction of AI (artificial intelligence) will provide an increase in the global economy by \$16 trillion. Given the pace and current development trends, it can be predicted that China and the United States will receive up to 70% of the total profit from the introduction of innovative technologies in the next 10–12 years.

The Russian Federation has adopted the “Strategy for the Development of Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2017–2030” (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 09.05.2017 No. 203.2), which defines the main directions for the development of information and communication technologies:

- a) convergence of network communications and the creation of new generation communication networks;
- b) processing large amounts of data;
- c) artificial intelligence;
- d) reliable technologies of electronic identification and authentication, including in the credit and financial sphere;
- e) cloud and fog computing;
- f) Internet of things and industrial Internet;
- g) robotics and biotechnology;
- h) radio engineering and electronic component base;
- i) information security [5].

According to the e-government Development Index (EG), the Russian Federation ranked 36th out of 193 states in 2019. It is necessary to note the growth of public services in the Russian Federation during the pandemic. Thus, in 2020, 12 fully digital services were launched in Russia, for which 50 million electronic applications were submitted [2, p. 99].

The key direction is the development of science, technology, technology, innovation, stimulation of Russian organizations, transfer of foreign technologies and the use of the best foreign experience, expansion of cooperation.

The process of managing the innovative development of the economy is possible when there is a creative mindset of employees, generating new ideas, techniques, methods, forms of activity, production, distribution and consumption. The main task of using innovations in organizational and managerial activities is to create comfortable and favorable conditions for the production of high-quality goods and services in demand, effective and long-term development of economic entities.

These changes often require from management personnel not only pragmatism, managerial rationalism, economic logic, but also economic initiative, entrepreneurship, ingenuity, the ability to take risks, willingness to transform the production and economic cycle, the profile of the enterprise, the business plan.

The key direction here is the development of science, equipment, technology, innovation, stimulation of Russian organizations, transfer of foreign technologies and application of the best foreign experience, expansion of cooperation, implementation of state regulation, creation of business models and technology platforms [6].

Ensuring Russia’s digital sovereignty is possible within the framework of a digital economy and a developed IT sector. In July 2017, the Government adopted the Digital Economy program in the country, designed until 2024. In the meantime,

only 3 to 4% of the workforce is employed in the IT sector, which includes software development, computer technology services, data processing, and information placement [7, p. 15].

Organizational and managerial innovations (OMI) are the basis for the introduction of new technological capabilities, scientific organization of labor. Here we are talking about effective, optimal, “smart regulation”, including better (optimal) regulation, reduced regulation, self-regulation, co-regulation.

“Smart regulation” is aimed at introducing flexible management structures and technologies, saving money, attracting additional (subsidiary) subjects of economic activity and management, planning and systematizing the interaction of all participants (participatory management), using proven combinations of various regulatory tools, reducing implementation time, improving communication and flexibility of application, determining state influence, promoting initiative, entrepreneurship and reasonable risk.

The aim of the OMI is qualitative changes in the management system, its structure through new technologies, techniques, methods, tools aimed at improving organizational and managerial activities in the economic, financial, technological, logistics, marketing spheres.

Only the dialectical unity of new technologies and OMI is the engine and locomotive of progress, development, increased competitiveness, profitability and survival in conditions of acute competitive struggle, falling business activity and economic growth during the COVID-19 pandemic, reorientation of markets.

A natural stage in the development of highly developed economies is their clustering, aimed at combining new knowledge, technologies and innovations. In some countries, up to 30% of the employed work in clusters where labor productivity is 40% higher. The innovation cluster includes a concentrated group of organizations specializing in generation and commercialization, development and manufacturing companies operating around research institutes, universities, technology parks, business incubators [8, p. 7, 136].

The study showed that organizational and managerial innovations are the driver of the economy of the Russian Federation, ensuring the selection, verification, evaluation, implementation, commercialization of technical discoveries. It is the innovative determinism associated with the stimulation of scientific and technical activities, developing high-tech sectors of the economy, increasing knowledge-intensive production, aimed at priority financing of breakthrough industries, stimulating innovative entrepreneurship, creative business models that creates favorable conditions for a competitive market economy. To do this, it is necessary to develop common priority areas of scientific, scientific-technological and innovative activities at the state level, expand international cooperation, including within the framework of the Union State, increase exports of high-tech and knowledge-intensive products. Organizational and managerial innovations will have an economic effect provided there is introduction of new computer programs and management decision support systems; use of new technological tools in management; changes in the structure and content of information flows; introduction of electronic document management; changes in

the organizational structure of management; introduction of new methods of motivation and stimulation of labor; improvement of the order of selection, training and advanced training; making managerial decisions in conditions of force majeure; changes in the system of purpose, mission, policy, strategy of economic entities.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into account social challenges, risks of the digital economy associated with changes in the employment structure, labor market transformation, the emergence of a “qualification pit”, the disappearance of the most popular professions, unemployment, falling incomes, the exclusion of almost half of Russians (34 million) from the economy, etc. [7, pp. 15–20].

Conclusion. The foundation of managerial innovations is built up by modern knowledge, competencies, skills and abilities that create effective algorithms of actions in non-standard situations. Management is a flexible institutional system designed to solve permanent and perspective tasks.

The use of flexible methodologies, organizational and managerial innovations in the activities of business entities needs a scientifically developed concept, normative expression and a proven implementation mechanism that synthesizes knowledge of economics, jurisprudence, psychology and social forecasting.

Innovation policy needs a new management of the introduction of innovative and organizational technologies for the development of the venture ecosystem (high-tech, clusters, incubators, accelerators, startups, funds), the construction of import-substituting innovative industries, the improvement of the mechanism for the implementation of public procurement procedures, the development of additional mechanisms for tax, customs, financial and targeted, investment incentives, the implementation of innovative projects in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic. This requires conceptual, legislative and law enforcement consolidation within the framework of the state program of innovative development. Science, innovation, production, market carried out by a “smart organizational and management resource” will have a positive effect.

Managerial culture is a set of intellectual, socio-psychological, organizational and technical conditions, values and traditions of management, its professional, educational and moral appearance. It is an integral part of organizational, economic and general culture. It includes the culture of appearance, communication, planning and use of working time, work with documentation, workplace, speech, business receptions, health, etc. It occupies a special place in translation, a place in providing technological solutions in manufacturing, services and business. It requires monitoring, accounting and control of managerial decisions, effective motivation of scientific, managerial and executive work, maintenance of communication relations, coordination of resource flows, ensuring sustainable development [4, pp. 210-221].

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OF THE POPULATION OF THE REGIONS

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The globalization of the economy, the diversification of the regional economy, the tightening of economic sanctions by European countries, the restrictions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the low economic mobility of the Russian working-age population has led to a decrease in employment, to massive layoffs and layoffs, to a significant reduction in the supply of vacant places to residents with wages above the minimum wage. This leads to the need to revise the approach to career guidance of the population, taking into account the regional characteristics of the economy [1, c. 440].

The purpose of the article is to determine the need to apply the methodology of business analysis.

Material and methods. The material of the study was regional statistical data. In article were used the following methods: analysis, generalization, classification.

Findings and their discussion. There is not a single region in the Russian Federation that could boast of the absence of problems with the employment of the population. Whether it's a small village in the center of Siberia or large megacities

such as St. Petersburg or Moscow. Each region has its own problems that lead to a decrease in the volume of vacancies offered, as well as to a decrease in the amount of wages offered, an increase in the requirements for qualifications and skills of applicants. Many mistakenly believe that only specialists in the field of trade and computer technology are most in demand in the labor market. However, after conducting a small analysis of the vacancies offered, it can be concluded that the number of offers from employees of agricultural and processing enterprises in the field of food production has increased.

Of course, there are regional peculiarities of the labor market and employers' preferences, so in Moscow and St. Petersburg, almost 50 percent of employers offering vacancies in the field of finance and accounting put forward requirements for Russian citizenship, as well as for the presence of a residence permit or temporary registration on the territory of these regional entities. However, it is worth paying attention to the problems of organizing an effective system of vocational guidance for the population on the example of regions other than the two "Russian capitals", because conditions in other regions of the Russian Federation are somewhat different and are subject to greater negative influence of factors of limited development of the regional economy.

Let's consider this problem on the example of the Saratov region. This region cannot be classified as prosperous, in terms of the level of economic development and the growth of the well-being of the able-bodied population. So, despite the data from Saratovstat that in 2020 the average salary is 30200 rubles, an analysis of vacancies offered in 2020 and in the first quarter of 2021 showed that the real amount of wages offered by employers ranges from 15,000 rubles to 23,000 rubles on average. The issue of career guidance for the unemployed and the so-called "pre-retirees" is also acute. The Saratov region is now one of the leaders in natural population decline, as well as in active labor migration of residents of the region to other more promising cities of the Russian Federation. This is due to the growing trends in the decline of industrial production in the region, as well as the inefficient use of public funds, which should be directed to support local producers and businessmen. To date, the Saratov region ranks 66th in terms of wages. However, there are regions with a more difficult economic situation and with a large number of negative factors. For example, with such negative factors as negative natural conditions that make it difficult to do business in the field, for example, agriculture or tourism, or the development of the economy of a municipality under the "mono-city-forming enterprise" system, in this case we are talking about small medium-sized cities whose able-bodied population works at one large enterprise, and in case of deterioration of its financial situation, a large number of residents risk a decrease in their well-being and undoubtedly, there will be an increase in social tension. An example is, for example, G. Petrovsk, located in the Saratov region, the city-forming enterprises on its territory are CJSC «PETROVSKY AUTO PARTS PLANT AMO ZIL», which is currently in bankruptcy. In 2020, the number of employees is 17 people, and three years ago the staff of employees was more than 600 people with a total population of 30,000 people in the city.

The government of the Saratov Region is actively developing career guidance programs for the population of the Saratov region, along with actively implemented

training and retraining programs for the unemployed, joint projects with the Saratov Business Incubator are also being carried out. Career guidance programs are aimed not only at the able-bodied population, but also at schoolchildren and students. Saratov is called the "city of students", this is due to the large number of educational institutions of higher and secondary vocational education in its territory in various directions, from engineering and economics to philological and medical.

When choosing the direction and profile of training in the relevant educational institutions, students and students are invited to pay attention to existing enterprises in the Saratov region, as well as to investment projects planned for implementation. And also take into account the ratio of average wages offered by employers and housing prices and the level of the consumer basket. Unfortunately, it is not always the level of "capital" salaries that allows a person to provide decent living conditions (expensive rent and high cost of purchasing residential real estate) and the necessary mode of work and rest (a long road to work, sometimes from another city).

Conclusion. So, considering that oil and gas production and processing is actively carried out in the Saratov region, future specialists are recommended to pay attention to the completion of training or retraining programs in the chemical and oil and gas industries, as well as in the field of industrial construction. For example, such programs are carried out not only by state educational institutions, but also by centers attached to industrial enterprises.

Several large and medium-sized greenhouses have been actively operating and developing in the Saratov region for more than 50 years, which are engaged in year-round cultivation of vegetables, herbs, as well as flowers, ornamental domestic plants and vegetable seedlings. These enterprises are constantly introducing new types of products and they constantly need employees, both in the field of agriculture and in the field of finance and investment and resource conservation. So the employees of the greenhouse "Spring" on a regular basis conduct excursions for students and schoolchildren on the territory of the enterprise, show technological processes, etc. in order to attract future specialists.

Also, together with a number of large agricultural enterprises of the Saratov region, Saratov State Agrarian University named after N. I. Vavilov organized the Agricultural Center "Korolkov Garden", where students practice on training fields and in processing workshops. This makes it possible to increase the interest of future specialists in obtaining appropriate practical skills to ensure an increase in the able-bodied population in the territory of this municipality.

Thus, managers of enterprises facing an acute problem of attracting labor should not only wait for help from state authorities, but also look for opportunities to cooperate with educational institutions and centers to solve this problem with the help of vocational guidance programs for the population.

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IMPROVING THE LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE

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The issues of improving logistics activities are of particular importance in operations related to import and export. Along with traditional issues, differences in the conditions of economic activity in different countries begin to play a significant role here. As a result, if in one country some factors affect logistics, then in another it can be completely different factors.

The goal of a modern logistics system is the timely delivery at the lowest cost of finished products, fruits and components in accordance with the designation of enterprises, organizations and the population.

The enterprise logistics system is one of the most complex and at the same time well-functioning mechanisms that combine various elements. The operation of this mechanism without interruption is largely determined by the precisely measured performance of each of its constituent elements, the key to which is the impeccability of the methods and technologies used, which therefore determines the need to study the logistics mechanism and system in each enterprise. Thus, logistics in the activities of the enterprise allows you to optimize the commodity, financial and information flows in the enterprise [1, p. 121].

The goal of the work is to form measures for its improvement based on the study of the theoretical aspects of logistics activities.

Material and methods. For the successful functioning of the logistics system, it is necessary to analyze the actual existing operations and, based on the changed requirements, define new ones. Then, existing tasks and activities of personnel should be analyzed and new requirements for them for new operations should be formulated. This will assess the possibility of adapting the existing management structure to new business processes.

The main approaches to improving the logistics activities of the enterprise:

1) increasing the level of interaction between various functional units;

The essence of this approach is to improve the interaction between departments through the use of certain economic mechanisms. As a result, the activities of various functional areas within the enterprise are coordinated, which leads to an improvement in its activities as a whole.

2) optimization of all types of costs associated with the material flow;

Within the framework of this approach, it is assumed that not only direct costs, but also indirect ones are subject to optimization.

3) achievement of the required level of coordination through organizational transformations in the enterprise management structure.

A feature of this approach is a change in attitude to the coordination of activities, taking into account the need to improve the efficiency of logistics activities. With the traditional organization of management at the enterprise, special units are allocated that deal with a specific type of logistics activity. Logistics management in this case becomes

fragmented, which gives rise to many problems. Each division in the enterprise has its own goals, objectively determined by the specifics and priorities of its specific activities. For example, the purchasing department is looking for reliable suppliers, the transportation department is looking for a full load of vehicles, the sales department is interested in quickly responding to demand, the production department is interested in uninterrupted operation, the warehousing department is trying to reduce inventory. The application of this approach allows you to combine previously fragmented goals within a single system of goals based on improving the efficiency of the logistics system [1, p. 153].

Findings and their discussion. Based on the results of the study, we can say that the need to improve the efficiency of the logistics activities of enterprises is usually determined by the conditions of competition, and not only due to internal factors, but also external ones. At the same time, the activity of our country in an open economy leads to the need to organize logistics systems at a level corresponding to the average level of organization of such systems in other countries. And the assessment of logistics activities is carried out on the basis of a system of indicators, the formation of which is carried out based on the specifics of the organization's activities.

The formation of directions for improving the logistics activities of enterprises is based on identifying factors of the external and internal environment that reduce their competitiveness. At the same time, the formation of measures can be carried out both for individual logistics systems and for the enterprise as a whole. At the same time, important aspects here are the presence of a logistics activity management model, through which specific activities are formed, as well as the requirement to take into account the time factor, as a key factor in the activity of the logistics system.

The main principles that must be observed by logistics systems in the course of their functioning are specialization, parallelism, continuity, proportionality, directness, rhythm, integrativity and flexibility. According to these criteria, it is possible to give a qualitative assessment of the state of the enterprise's logistics activities.

The modern concept of the activity of industrial enterprises requires the active implementation of the principles, methods, methods of logistics management. The advantages of logistics management are to ensure integrity, consistency, integrated management of resource and information flows, which ensures the synchronization of business processes and management models (planning, organization, motivation, control, coordination), creates new opportunities for added value growth. and ensuring the competitiveness of the enterprise.

Conclusion. Against this background, we can conclude that the improvement of logistics activities involves the use of both approaches focused on increasing the level of interaction, coordination and cost reduction, as well as the introduction of new management methods in relation to individual logistics subsystems and areas, which makes it possible to increase the efficiency of their functioning. Important aspects of increasing the efficiency management of enterprise-level logistics systems are the management of the time factor, as well as the availability of an effective logistics management model.

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SECTION 3

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

INNOVATION IN TEACHER-MANAGER ACTIVITIES

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The advent of information society and knowledge-based economy demand at the present stage new ways of organizing learning activities, which should be effectively implemented in information environment. The search for innovative ideas in the educational process makes the research paper **relevant**.

Modern society, production, the market for goods, services and labor are characterized by a high degree of uncertainty and rapid pace of change. These fundamentally new conditions put forward different requirements for the training of specialists at all levels of vocational education. A real reform in the education system requires competitive training.

The aim of the research is to present certain innovative solutions that have emerged in educational management in recent years.

Material and methods. The research material is represented by works of Cyert, March, Argyris, Schon, Snell, Chak, Trott, Durna, Koc, Ceylan etc., which contain the description of innovations in educational management. The following research methods have been used: descriptive method, analytical method, scientific and pedagogical literature analysis.

Findings and their discussion. At present, we should state the onset of the stage of realizing the possibilities of open educational systems based on the free access of the teacher and student to the distributed information resource of educational purpose.

The management of these processes should be purposeful and systemic, which cannot be solved without a planned integrated information system adequate to the new pedagogical goals of students' subject training.

The tendencies towards personality-oriented education, wide informatization, deep penetration of telecommunication technologies into the educational process gave rise to a variety of approaches to organizing student education at a university.

However, the management potential of this technology has not been fully revealed. Rating systems typically represent learning outcomes. Not enough attention has been paid to the issues of using them as a means of managing the educational process.

At the same time, a contradiction is revealed between the traditional use of modular-rating technology in the organization of the educational process and its undisclosed control potential in the information and educational environment.

This fact actualizes the research problem associated with the need to create a management system for the educational and cognitive activity of students in the process of subject training in an information and educational environment using a modular rating system.

Organizational Learning Mechanisms at Schools Organizational learning, which was introduced by Cyert and March (1963) in the 1960s, has been discussed variously and put under the spotlight of management and organizational science studies. Many new models were created, and organizational learning was discussed from different viewpoints after Argyris and Schon Introduced the first organizational learning model in 1978. In the literature, the term is defined as: determining mistakes and correcting them [1].

Past experiences and their efficacy and insight, knowledge, and relationships with future experiences [6]; continuously enhancing required skills in order to reach desired results [4]; and reacting against the uncertainty and complexity of the environment to enhance the idea of making a difference in organizational functions [3].

Although there have been many ideas on how organizational learning is practiced, most of them have emerged from Argyris and Schon's [11] single loop and double loop learning method. Single loop learning is defined as learning to adapt or lower the learning level [1; 6].

What differentiates double loop learning from single loop learning is that double loop learning changes the mental models, policies, and assumptions underlying daily routines and actions [2]. After comparing double loop learning with mistakes, Argyris [1] defined double loop learning as changing the underlying program, which blames others.

Contrary to the two learning types, triple loop learning helps the organization learn how to learn, and it enables the organization structure to become ready for learning. Snell and Chak defined triple loop learning as organization members becoming aware of structures (which were present before them and which prevented or supported learning) and eventually creating new structures and strategies.

Organizational learning mechanisms – which are referred to as the institutional structures and procedural arrangements that enable organizations to directly gain knowledge by allowing members to collect, analyze, store, and systematically disseminate information related to them and their performance—are abstract and observable systems operated by organization members.

The knowledge being analyzed and shared by organization members through shared learning forums that enable distribution (which can make a change in routines and processes); meetings, reviews, and comparison teams are examples of these mechanisms. These mechanisms also form the basis that allows the disseminated knowledge to become a property of the organization.

In order for current school systems to provide a true educational service for students and parents, they should be transformed into learning organizations that utilize collective knowledge [4].

Innovation indicates a positive and intentional change. When considered as an organizational concept, innovation is the promotion of new ideas and developments by the people within the organizational structure [3]. By considering innovation as managing all the processes related to new ideas, technological development, and creating and marketing new or renovated products/services, focuses on successfully applying new ideas within the organization.

Innovation in organizations is not a process that gives results in a single step. Instead, it requires proper planning and management, begins by creating and selecting ideas, and embodies them into concrete changes. Innovation is an organizational process based on research and the desire to make change, which includes inter- and intra-organizational relationships and which leads to product and process changes [1].

In the Oslo Manual (2005), innovation is classified into product, process, marketing, and organizational innovations. Trott (2005) defined it as management, production, and service innovations; and Durna (2002) classified it into product process innovation, radical and slow innovations, and operational innovations.

Along with the classifications, organizations have strategy, research and technology, and marketing functions throughout the innovation management process. These functions interact with the internal and external elements of the organization. The information collected from these interactions contributes to the organization's knowledge store and enable developing new products/services and processes.

There is a two-way interaction between education and innovation: while schools reshape themselves according to social changes, they also pioneer social innovation (Ozdemir).

Schools have to function with their features that are open to change and to society's and students' emotional side, that recognize social diversity, are highly sensitive to technology, protect moral values by enhancing them, cooperate with the workers, teach democracy and practice democracy, prepare for the competitive environment, resist external threats without drifting away from the facts of life, and question themselves while promoting these. Educational systems, which have expanded due to student diversity, not only face economic competition and demands regarding social cohesion, but also face increasing economic limitations, which have caused an increase in the search for innovation. Organizational learning supports knowledge management, helps enhance creative skills throughout the innovation process, creates a shared intelligence for workers, and serves as a resource for innovations.

The organizational learning process, which begins by acquiring knowledge, continues as the knowledge is distributed to and interpreted by groups and as a shared understanding is created and passed on to the organizational memory. A shared understanding and organization memory gained from organizational learning serve as the resources for new ideas. Koc and Ceylan [3] underline that new ideas and suggestions carry the value of being the starting point of innovation. The feedback that is gained through innovative ideas resulting from organizational memory enables the organization to enter a new learning. Accordingly, it can be said that organizational learning and innovation are facts that support and guide each other.

While learning increases new ideas and the creative skills of the school and its staff, innovation provides a competitive advantage for the organization through these skills. Therefore, organizational learning is one of the pioneers of innovation.

With respect to learning organizations, teacher opinions of organizational learning mechanisms in high schools are at the medium level. But in knowledge based society, the role of the education system is to raise learning individuals, and the role of the education administration is to make the school a learning school. Other studies of the Turkish education system support this finding.

The final important result was a high level, positive, significant relationship for teacher opinions of the innovation management skills of administrators and organizational learning mechanisms at high schools. There are many studies in the literature that support this finding.

Conclusion. Like the other studies in the literature, this study states that there is a positive connection between organizational learning and innovation management, and one of the crucial components of organizational learning is innovation management. Therefore, a learning school is a school open to innovation and that innovates itself. Innovation encourages learning in order to carry out personal and occupational development, information sharing, and cooperation.

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THE VERLIBRE HERITAGE OF MAXIM BOGDANOVICH IN THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN LITERARY CRITICS

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Maxim Bogdanovich is the founder of the poetic experiment, namely the creation of vers libre in the Belarusian literature of the twentieth century. His first vers libre «You sat at the table for a long time...» was published in the newspaper «Nasha

Niva» in 1914. Most of the poet's vers libres are devoted to intimate lyrics, in particular to the acquaintance Anna Kakuyeva, and are unfinished fragments. In the poetic heritage of the lyricist, there are also vers libres of a philosophical and aesthetic-meditative nature. Thus, M. Bogdanovich's free poems marked the beginning of the formation and development of a new poetic form in Belarusian literature, which originated in Western European poetry of the XIX century and became especially widespread in world literature of the XX century.

The purpose of the work is to study the works of Belarusian literary critics dedicated to the vers libres of M. Bogdanovich.

Material and methods. The scientific study is based on the descriptive and conceptual analysis works of researchers of vers libre poetry by M. Bogdanovich.

Findings and their discussion. M. Bogdanovich's vers libre was studied by such domestic literary critics as G. Berezkin («A man in early spring: a story about Maxim Bogdanovich», 1986), A. Kabakovich («Belarusian free verse», 1984), U. Verina («Vers libre of the Silver Age (A. Blok and M. Bogdanovich)», 2012), N. Grinchik («Ways of Belarusian versification», 1973), V. Ragoisha («At the crossroads of Slavic traditions: A Poem by Maxim Bogdanovich », 2011), I. Ralko («Belarusian verse. Pages of history and theory», 1969). In books devoted to the life and creative path of M. Bogdanovich, the poet's free verse is analyzed by such scientists as O. Loiko («Maxim Bogdanovich», 1966), I. Naumenko («Maxim Bogdanovich», 1997), M. Barstock («Maxim Bogdanovich: an essay on life and creativity», 1961), A. Bachilo («Roads of Maxim Bogdanovich», 1983), N. Vatatsi («She is an invention of my head...», 1986), V. Leshuk («Studying the creativity of Maxim Bogdanovich at school: a manual for teachers», 2008), V. Gnilomedov («From antiquity to modernity: An essay of Belarusian poetry», 2001), V. Konon («Maxim Bogdanovich. The singer of pure beauty: memoirs, articles, dedications», 2011), L. Tarasyuk («Under the star of Venus: The lyrics of love in the poetry of Maxim Bogdanovich», 1994), I. Zaprudsky («So I would say...»: Comprehension of Maxim Bogdanovich's creativity», 2004), etc.

The researcher of the Belarusian free verse A. Kabakovich claims that thanks to the creative talent of M. Bogdanovich, the vers libre acquired an expressive aesthetic halo in the national literature. The poet's creativity is characterized by innovation [1, p. 13]. Strict realism of facts, prosaic, figurative conciseness, colloquial language are the characteristic features that A. Kabakovich highlights in the vers libre «You sat at the table for a long time...».

V. Gnilomedov emphasizes that the whole poetry of M. Bogdanovich is imbued with the pathos of humanism, the desire to harmonize life. The researcher connects the process of intellectualization of Belarusian poetry, the development of its culture, the balance of feeling and thought in the lyrics with M. Bogdanovich's vers libres [2, p. 78].

The structural similarity of the vers libres of A. Blok and M. Bogdanovich is considered by U. Verina in the article «Vers libre of the Silver Age (A. Blok and M. Bogdanovich) ». In it, the literary critic expresses the opinion that M. Bogdanovich, composing free poems, focused on the poetry of A. Blok, and not on the work of V. Bryusov, who is called the literary teacher of M. Bogdanovich. U. Verina

highlights in the vers libres of the Belarusian poet the desire for substantive detail and simplicity, the absence of complex metaphors, the play of meanings and images, biographical parallels. All this is characteristic of the poetry of A. Blok. Philosophical simplicity is the aesthetic principle of the first Belarusian free verse [3, p. 23].

A detailed analysis of M. Bogdanovich's creativity in the context of versification is done by I. Ralko and V. Ragoisha. The latter distinguishes three systems of poetry that M. Bogdanovich addressed: tonic, syllabic-tonic, and vers libretic. Ragoisha claims that the first examples of the development of free verse in Belarusian poetry, which was just beginning to be used in Russian and Western European poetry of that time, are connected with M. Bogdanovich [4, p. 268].

The influence of F. Nietzsche's ideas on M. Bogdanovich's poetry is analyzed by I. Zaprudsky on the example of the free verse of the Belarusian lyricist «I would like to meet you on the street...». The poem reveals the similarity of the poet and the German philosopher in the sense of unity of personal fate with the fate of all mankind. In addition, I. Zaprudsky gives seven additional lines of the poem, which were preserved only in the draft version of the Belarusian poet. Thus, the researcher claims that the vers libre «I would like to meet you on the street...» is an example of not only philosophical but above all intimate lyrics.

Conclusion. Thus, vers libre in Belarusian poetry has become an innovative genre form thanks, first of all, to the creative achievements of M. Bogdanovich. When analyzing his vers libres, Belarusian literary critics (A. Kabakovich, V. Gnilomedov, U. Verina, V. Ragoisha) note their figurative conciseness, colloquial intonation, the poet's material and objective perception of the world. The classic of Belarusian literature brought new content, his original poetics to the national poetry, expanded the genre boundaries of literature.

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DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF CHINESE COMMERCIAL ERGONYMS

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The term ergonym is used in onomastics to denote the proper names of all objects and products of labor created by man, as well as the proper name of an organization, corporation or enterprise. For the names of trademarks, a narrower term, commercial ergonyms, is used. Among English-speaking authors, this phenomenon is referred to as *trade name*. In everyday speech, the term *brand* is used, and the word *branding* is used for the naming process of commercial products.

The emergence of foreign products in the Chinese market has led to the problem of translation of product brand names. Foreign brands, no matter how popular they are around the world, may be rejected in the Chinese market if they do not have an adapted translation and positive meaning appealing to the consumer [1, 3].

In this regard, studies related to the analysis of brand names actively used by foreign manufacturers become relevant [2, 6, 7]. However, this issue of proper names has not been fully studied [8].

The purpose of the article is to conduct a structural and semantic analysis of Chinese ergonyms.

Material and methods. The material for the study was obtained by a continuous sampling method from the contemporary Chinese press, which resulted in the study of more than 150 lexical units, representing both translations of world brands and Chinese own brands. The research study involved systematization and analysis of the titles and the use of statistical methods. The analysis carried out included three stages: 1) peculiarities of Chinese translation of global brands; 2) identification of the most preferred characters for Chinese translation of original names; 3) use of numerals in Chinese ergonyms' names.

Findings and their discussion. We have studied 150 most popular global product brands in China and their translations into Chinese.

In the first stage, our analysis of the linguistic material showed that brands are translated into Chinese in three ways: tracing, transliteration and adaptation. However, Japanese and Korean brands are usually translated by transliteration, while the translation of European and American company names tends to shift from semantic tracing to transcription and semantic-phonetic adaptation [4].

In the second stage of the study, we identified the preferred characters for translating original names into Chinese. The most frequent are lexical units, the semantics of which is associated with positive emotions, social status, financial activities [5]. For the Chinese, the meaning embedded in such a brand is very important, it can enhance the social status of a person, to instill in them that they use a brand that really carries the meaning and charge that has been put into its translation.

In addition, when developing a Chinese brand name, it is important to keep in mind the cultural characteristics and traditions of the country. In particular, the semantic place of numbers in Chinese culture. Numerology is taken very seriously in

China. The main meanings of numbers in China are: 0 – "you", 1 – "want", 2 – "love", 3 – "extra", 4 – "dead", 5 – "I", 6 – "career, salary", 7 – "eat", 8 – "to become rich", 9 – "long time". Among these, the Chinese have lucky and unlucky numbers.

The luckiness of a number is determined by its consonance with a word. The six, eight and nine, which have the meanings of luck, wealth and longevity, are considered to be the most lucky and favorite numbers among the Chinese.

At the top of the list of lucky numbers in China is number eight, which is a symbol of wealth and prosperity. The reason is that the pronunciation of number 8 is similar to the pronunciation of the word, which together with the word "wealth" means "to get rich".

Another "auspicious" number is 6, which means "salary, wish for career advancement". 9 is a homophone for "long, eternal", so it is considered to be a good symbol that can be used in business negotiations. Some examples of the successful use of numerals in the logos of Chinese brands.

Abbreviation for First Automobile Work – First Automobile Corporation of China. In accordance with the owners' concept, the logo should embody the corporation, like an eagle spreading its wings and conquering the space. As a result, the emblem features a unit with wings drawn schematically and the name of the brand.



The logo of a bar in the city of Wuhan, based on a play on words and numbers. The word "bar" and the word 98 are pronounced the same - as jiǔbā.



The number 4 on the contrary avoided to use, because the character 四[sì] - "four" is consonant with the character [sǐ] 死-"death", and differs from it only hieroglyph tone. And accordingly, an advertisement, slogan or brand containing the number four in its name builds a negative semantic series from the point of view of the Chinese, making the product unattractive to the consumer. From the array of logos of Chinese brands reviewed, the number four was not encountered even once.

Conclusion. Thus, the use in Chinese names of ergonyms of characters and numbers that evoke positive emotions and the associations associated with them evoke not only positive emotions, but also a strong connection with tradition, which is very important for this country. However, this technique, too, has its weaknesses, namely monotony and stereotypicality. There are plenty of advertisements featuring the above-mentioned characters and numbers, which means that a consumer who will be faced with a product choice is more likely to choose something different from the masses than to try and select from brands with almost identical names. Consequently, by using these characters in the name, a company can both benefit from it and get lost among brands with similar names.

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SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE CONCEPT “LAMP” IN BIBLICAL TEXTS

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The multifaceted concept sphere of the biblical text complements, develops, changes the religious and artistic thinking of mankind. Biblical concepts enrich science, literature, painting and other types of art. The Bible presents vital cherished meanings, reflects the moral and religious norms of society in the form of concepts – “multidimensional mental national-specific formations” [3, p. 56–57]. Bible texts differ from others written by man because they are a word from God. That is why the study of the concept sphere of the Bible text, its richness and multifaceted nature is relevant and necessary for understanding the picture of the world of Christian people.

The purpose of our research is to identify the semantic features of the concept of "lamp" in Bible texts.

Material and methods. The material of this survey are the texts of the Old and New Testaments, the Brockhaus Bible Encyclopedia, the Interpretive Dictionary of the Russian Language by S.I. Ozhegov. The main methods of descriptive-analytical, contextual analysis and etymological analysis techniques have been used.

Findings and their discussion. We share the opinion of linguists and psychologists that the concept is inherent in human consciousness; it is a unit of mental activity. "Language is one of the means of access to human consciousness, its conceptual sphere, to the content and structure of concepts as units of thinking. Through the language, we can know and explicate a significant part of the conceptual content of consciousness" [5, p. 14].

In most cases, Biblical concepts are verbalized using figurative and symbolic vocabulary, which is understandable to readers and helps them interpret the meaning of statements. The word "lamp" in Russian has two main meanings: «1. Lighting device, lamp. 2. In the old days: icon lamp, a bowl with burning oil, where oil is poured and a wick is inserted" [4, p. 702].

In the Brockhaus Bible Encyclopedia, a **lamp** is defined as a torch or "a bundle of twigs wrapped in tow or rags soaked in fat or resin" [1, p. 863].

In the texts of the Old and New Testaments, the concept of a lamp is presented in direct and figurative meanings. With the help of a torch-lamp during wars, especially during sieges, the camps and cities of the enemy were set on fire [2, Judges 15: 4]. Gideon's warriors hid burning torches in clay jars so that the light would not betray their presence [2, Judges 7: 16, 20]. In addition, the Hebrew people used shallow bowls as a lamp [2, Jeremiah 25: 10], narrowed in one or more places so that the wick (tourniquet) would hold better. This lamp is mentioned in the parable of the ten virgins [2, Matthew 25: 1–13].

However, in addition to the direct meaning, the concept of the lamp in the biblical texts conveys extensive and deep figurative meanings filled with positive images: *the perfection and holiness of God* [2, 1Kings. 3: 3], *parental guidance* [2, Pr. 6: 23], *the spirit of man* [2, Pr. 20: 27], *good deeds of the righteousness* [2, Matthew 5: 15–16], *the temple of God* [2, Revelation.1:20], *life, prosperity and blessing* [2, Job 29: 2–3], *the name of God* [2, 2Kings. 22:29], *the word of God* [2, Pet. 1:19]. God is compared to a lamp, because the Lord is the light that enlightens everyone: “For you are my lamp, O Lord, and the Lord will illuminate my darkness!” [2, 2 Kings 22:29]. The Lamp (the Spirit of God) shines for those who act righteously, godly [2, Job 29:1-3]. In the book of the prophet Zechariah, the interpretation of the meaning of the word "lamp" as the Spirit of God is verbalized [2, Zechariah 4:1–6].

Psalm 131 speaks of a Messiah from the family of David, who will be a lamp of God and will radiate the light of God, because He is holy and immaculate, the anointed of God is the king of Israel (his crown will shine on him) [2, Psalm 131:17, 18]. The book of "Revelation" also tells about the New Jerusalem, in which Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, will be the lamp [2, Revelation 21:23].

In other contexts, the great prophets of God, for example, St. John the Baptist, are also called lamps [2, St. John 5:33-35]. In the New Testament, special attention is paid to the purpose of Christians – to be a light for this world, to live according to the commandments of God. In this context, the word *lamp* is used simultaneously in two meanings: as a characteristic of a disciple of Christ and as a human eye, which is a lamp for the body [2, Psalm 100:3]. It is obvious that the popular saying "The eyes are the mirror of the soul" has a biblical origin, like many others.

Conclusion. In the course of our research, we came to the conclusion that the concept of a lamp plays an important role in the majestic conceptual sphere of the Holy Scriptures. It is verbalized using the lexemes *candlestick*, *lamp* and *torch* in different contexts and plays a big role in creating the meaning of the text. The meaning of the lamp concept in different contexts is interpreted as: 1) a candlestick for the tabernacle; 2) a home candlestick; 3) a symbol of the temple of God; 4) the perfection and holiness of God; 5) parental guidance; 6) the conscience and spirit of man; 7) good deeds of the righteous; 8) the name, commandments and word of God; 9) characteristics of the disciple of Jesus Christ; 10) the prophet of God; 11) the eye of man, which is a lamp for the body.

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CARACTÉRISTIQUES GASTRONOMIQUES DE LA REPRÉSENTATION DU CONCEPT «PATRIE» DANS LA VERSION FRANÇAISE DU RÉSEAU SOCIAL «INSTAGRAM»

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L'activité cognitive d'une personne est réalisée non seulement sous forme alphanumérique, mais elle permet également de faire appel à des représentations figuratives sous la forme d'images, de cadres, de modèles, etc. Bien sûr, pour le processus de communication directe, ces Catégories sont peu utiles, car elles sont très individuelles, c'est-à-dire qu'elles peuvent provoquer des réactions associatives complètement différentes chez le destinataire. Des exemples de cette forme de communication non verbale peuvent être considérés comme différents types de messagers ayant des fonctions de transmission d'images photographiques, de messages gif, de réseaux sociaux spéciaux. Однако и их использование чаще всего сопровождается словесными комментариями. Un tel système d'échange d'informations semble intéressant pour l'étude des représentations conceptuelles figuratives. En adoptant cette approche comme fondamentale, dans la présente étude, nous nous fixons l'objectif d'étudier la composante figurative gastronomique du concept de «patrie».

Matériel et techniques. Le matériel de l'étude a servi des images gastronomiques de la version française du réseau social «Instagram» avec le Tag «patrie». Nous avons échantillonné 232 images entre le 01.01.2022 et le 14.01.2022 nous avons utilisé des méthodes statistiques et une méthode d'analyse comparative pour interpréter les résultats.

Les résultats et leur discussion. La Linguistique moderne connaît de nombreux concepts qui définissent l'essence du concept. Parmi les plus courantes définitions le concept semble comme cellule de base de la culture dans le mental monde de l'homme (Y.S. Stepanov), un élément de la conscience (G.G. Slichkin), le quantum de connaissances, reflétant le contenu de l'ensemble de l'activité humaine (V.A. Maslova), la connaissance est structurée dans un cadre (V.N. Telya), abstrait scientifique de la notion formulée sur la base spécifique du monde de la notion de

(A. Solomonik), la vue sur une partie du monde (M.V. Pimenova), le maximum de абстрагированная l'idée de «culturel de la matière» (E.S. Kybryakova) et autre. Cependant, malgré les différences, la plupart des chercheurs conviennent que 1) les représentations conceptuelles sont basées sur l'expérience communicative de la personnalité Linguistique; 2) la nature du concept est immatérielle; 3) la composante figurative du concept est individuelle; 4) les concepts sont objectivés dans la langue.

Étant donné que l'aspect clé de notre étude est l'étude des caractéristiques de la perception du concept par les utilisateurs du réseau social mentionné ci-dessus, nous nous concentrerons brièvement sur l'interprétation des caractéristiques psycholinguistiques du concept. En d'autres termes, considérons la spécificité significative du concept, incluse dans la zone d'interprétation de sa connotation. À cet égard, il ne sera pas superflu de citer A.A. Zalevskaya indiquant la nature dynamique du concept et sa compatibilité avec les régularités de la vie mentale d'une personne, car il accumule en lui-même de nombreuses caractéristiques associatives conceptuelles et figuratives [1, p. 16–17].

Le fonctionnement du concept dans le réseau social est à bien des égards similaire à celui des médias, car les deux sont limités à l'environnement communicatif, qui «agit comme un facteur externe principal dans le processus pluriannuel d'accumulation de connotations culturelles significatives par le concept» [2, p. 281]. En d'autres termes, c'est cet environnement communicatif qui permet au concept d'acquérir une image particulière. Cela reflète le matériel pratique de notre étude, ce qui permet d'évaluer la composante gastronomique du concept «patrie».

L'interprétation des indicateurs quantitatifs du matériel pratique recueilli a permis de le systématiser en groupes:

1. Les plus nombreuses sont les photos de nourriture à l'intérieur des lieux publics de restauration (76 unités). On pense que la raison de la domination d'une telle caractéristique gastronomique de la patrie est liée aux caractéristiques nationales du réseau social francophone «Instagram». Dans la culture française, la gastronomie est un symbole particulier, un indicateur de l'identité nationale.

2. Un autre groupe de fréquence d'utilisation (53 unités) comprenait des images de produits de boulangerie, parmi lesquels se distinguent des photos de croissants salés (21), des baguettes (12), des gâteaux (9). Les plats de dessert de restaurant sont également assez fréquents.

3. Le groupe d'images suivant comprend des photos montrant le processus de cuisson. Le plus souvent, les photos (42) sont prises dans les cuisines à domicile.

4. Le quatrième groupe est moins nombreux (31 noms). Il est composé d'images de boissons, le plus souvent alcoolisées (vin, champagne)/

5. Un petit groupe (21 photos) forment des images de plats nationaux français (les noms de nombreux plats ne peuvent être trouvés que par des balises supplémentaires ou dans les commentaires: kaurma, kuyrdak, shalpa, Lagman, conjugenina, etc.).

6. Séparément, nous avons regroupé les photos (9 unités) qui nous sont présentées comme des unités. Parmi eux, il y a une image de la table servie, de la restauration rapide, du repas lui-même, etc.

Conclusions. Ainsi, on peut conclure que la composante gastronomique de l'image du concept «patrie» est assez significative pour les utilisateurs francophones du réseau social «Instagram» et est représentée par plusieurs composantes, parmi lesquelles dominent les images de la nourriture à l'intérieur des restaurants, cafés (32,8%). Il convient également de reconnaître les photos reflétant les produits de boulangerie (22,8%) et le processus de cuisson des aliments (18,1%). À la périphérie de la composante figurative gastronomique du concept en question sont des images de plats nationaux (9,1), des boissons (13,4%).

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ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE SIMILES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF LINGUISTICS OF UNIVERSALS

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The study of phraseological units of different languages in order to conduct a dialogue of cultures stimulates the emergence and development of new areas in linguistics, such as linguaculturology, cognitive linguistics, intercultural communication, studying the cultural realities of various ethnic groups, their mentality, value systems.

Recently, the interest of scientists in phraseology has been growing from the standpoint of typology and linguistics of universals. These directions in linguistics consider phraseology as a lexical subsystem that obeys general structural and semantic laws [1, p. 153]. Thanks to this approach, linguistics moves from a stating to an explanatory discipline.

The purpose of this work is to identify general and specific adjectival similes (AS) for Russian, Belarusian and English as a confirmation of the existence of frequentals in the phraseology of the studied language systems.

Material and methods. The material for this study was the adjective similes (stable comparisons) of the Russian, Belarusian and English languages obtained by the method of continuous sampling from lexicographic sources. We used comparative and descriptive methods for the analysis of phraseological units.

Findings and their discussion. At present, morphological, phonological and syntactic typologies, in contrast to lexical ones, have been developed in some detail, which is justified by the huge material for comparison, as well as by the fact that a number of languages have already disappeared, and a number are on the verge of extinction. For this reason, comparative linguists try to involve as many languages as possible in their research.

Depending on the object of typological research, the typology of the word, the typology of word formation, the typology of borrowings, the typology of onomastics, and so on are distinguished. Since the object of this work is adjective similes, our study rightfully belongs to the typology of phraseology. Based on the goals of our work, we identify both the general and the specific in phraseological units, so we can classify the work as both typological and universalistic, since these disciplines complement each other, since they are sides of the same process.

Revealing the structural-semantic correspondences of the AS is necessary to determine the general, universal and specific, nationally marked phraseological units. The first step was to look for matches in all three languages, then any two. By simple calculations, one can assert the theoretical existence of four chains of AS: Russian – Belarusian – English, Russian – Belarusian, Russian – English, Belarusian – English. In the course of the work, all possible combinations of languages were identified.

The analysis of AS led us to the assumption of the existence of lexical-meaningful typological regularities: the standards are called animals, plants, artifacts, people, natural phenomena, abstract concepts, and AS themselves characterize, first of all, a person, and then objects, nature and abstract concepts.

As has been repeatedly mentioned, phraseological units are anthropocentric, and the vast majority of the available factual material characterizes a person from all sides.

A dark-skinned person among three peoples is compared with coal: Russ. *черный как уголь* – Bel. *чорны як вугаль* – Eng. *as black as coal* and Russ. *черный как сажа* – Bel. *чорны як сажа* – Eng. *as black as soot*, which is justified by the colour of these substances. It can be assumed that in our days the use of such phraseological units is inappropriate because of the politically incorrect word black for non-white people, which is the basis of comparison.

The standards of fullness / thinness also coincide in some comparisons of the studied languages: Russ. *толстый как бочка* – Bel. *тоўсты як бочка* – Eng. *as round as a barrel*; Russ. *худой как щетка* – Bel. *худы як шчэпачка* – Eng. *as thin as a lath*; Russ. *плоская как доска* – Bel. *плоскі як дошка* – Eng. *as flat as a board*. Both excess weight and excessive thinness adversely affect the health of any person, so these characteristics have attracted special attention and are fixed in the language. The choice of the barrel as a figurative base is obvious, since its rounded shape is associated with a fat figure. In addition, this vessel was very common in everyday life, since both liquids and bulk substances were stored in it. The importance of the barrel is evidenced by the fact of the liquid measure of the same name in Russia, and today the unit for measuring the volume of oil in the world stock markets is the barrel.

Conclusion. An attempt to consider Russian, Belarusian and English adjective similes from the standpoint of the linguistics of universals showed that in some cases there is a complete, in some cases a partial coincidence of figurative foundations that do not violate semantic unity. This fact can be explained by several reasons: independent occurrence or borrowing during contact. We can only assume that the cognitive activity inherent in man as a species prevails in the creation of comparisons that describe the surrounding world. In general AS, the standards are well-known phenomena inherent in the areas where ethnic groups live and have specific properties, for example, coal is objectively black, a barrel is round, and a board is flat. Why exactly these words were fixed in the language as figurative bases is a question open for study by psycholinguists.

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INSTAGRAM AS A METHOD OF TEACHING ENGLISH

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The old approaches to foreign language learning are becoming less relevant every year. The various Internet services displace methods and techniques that used to be quite relevant. Students spend most of their free (and not only) time on the Internet. For example, many of the teachers of foreign languages often notice that students in classes look at photos in the application «Instagram». This, of course, leads to the negative idea that students are more interested in being in this app than in class. In a way, they're right. In this article we will review popular youth service Instagram, suggest some ways to use it in English lessons. The relevance of this topic stems from the frequent use of the Instagram social network by teenagers and young people without a specific purpose, while learners could spend their free time with the benefit of practicing a foreign language.

The goal of the research is to develop ways to apply Instagram social network to students' foreign language learning.

Material and methods. Education plays an enormous role in the life of every child, as well as being the only human development option. Teaching goes hand in hand with personal development, enriching individuals with new knowledge, skills and skills. It is impossible to imagine life without the Internet and social networks. Almost everyone has an account on one or more social networks. However, social media can be used not only for entertainment but also for self-education. The task

of the educator is to enable learners to use the time of communication in social networks in a useful way. Today, we can speak of the enormous potential of social networks in the field of language teaching, which can stimulate cognitive interest and personal motivation for educational activities. Social media networks have been studied by researchers such as S. Strogach, J. Barnes, D. Watts, R. Solomonoff, A. Renyi, P. Erdos and others. Tak. The advantages of social services are:

1. Popularity.
2. Storage of vast amounts of information.
3. Ability to select existing network information and add its.
4. Multifunctionality.
5. Relevance.
6. Accessibility through any devices.
7. Possibility to work online.
8. Interactivity.
9. Enhancing the authority of the teacher.
10. Possibility to organize groups, different communities [1, p. 208].

In addition, with regard to the teaching of a foreign language, social networks have made it possible to: speed up the teaching process; improve the quality of learning; to increase the interest of pupils in a foreign language; avoid subjectivity of assessment; individualize the language learning process; To develop reading skills; Use materials of different complexity; Improve audition skills based on sound files and multimedia; Improve monological or dialogue writing skills; Add up to date English vocabulary; use authentic material.

Findings and their discussion. First of all we will consider such techniques as subscriptions to hashtags, subscriptions to popular bloggers, and author blogs dedicated to learning English. First of all «Instagram» service itself has given us a beautiful function, which we will actively use – subscription to hash tags. This happened literally in the second half of 2017, so the technology is innovative. The application «Instagram» is one big news tape where new photos from accounts subscribed to by users are constantly posted. For example, the user subscribes to an actor, musician, or ordinary person who tells about his or her life – he will receive their news updates, usually photos with signatures explaining what is going on. Subscription to the hashtag has radically changed the situation – now we don't have to subscribe to famous photographers to enjoy the scenery, just enter the hashtag #landscape in the search and subscribe to this hashtag. From this moment, any user of «Instagram» in any part of the world, as soon as he puts this hashtag under his photo, it will immediately appear in our news feed.

Consider how this can be used in teaching English. As a rule, people are always interested in travelling, seeing and learning new things. The same applies to English. Every student can make a list of hashtags of interest only to him and subscribe to them. For example, sights in England, Wales or Scotland. In this case, we suggest that such students sign up for the hashtag #Scotland (for example) and follow all kinds of images, photos, news, follow their signatures, and discuss them.

Moreover, it is necessary to request that comments be tracked under each specific news and reported separately. As a rule, comments are a living example of

spoken language and active vocabulary. The compulsory rule in such classes is the strict recording and learning of new words not previously encountered. In modern higher education, this is a serious problem: students stop improving their vocabulary and fall seriously behind in the formation of a modern, active vocabulary.

The next, no less fascinating way to learn a foreign language is to subscribe to Instagram bloggers who do short thematic videos: explain new words, phrase verbs, the subtleties of grammar. It's usually a very creative, informative micro-exercise. The blogger @emschoolofenglish directly in Instagram offers different versions of different phrases on different topics. The most valuable, in our opinion, are the lessons of a blogger for students with a high level of language proficiency. In such a course the articles from authentic sources (usually news) are analyzed, so it is possible to add to vocabulary, to learn modern most frequently used words. The advantage of such blogs is that in our case the blogger is a native speaker. They're very good for extracurricular activities. In class, we ask questions about recently released videos, discuss them. Of course, it will be very convenient for the teacher to make a unique selection of bloggers for different groups of students: by interest, by intensity, by language proficiency.

The subscription to the Instagram account of any interesting public person, traveler, photographer, famous person etc. Generally popular bloggers have a multilingual audience and maintain their photo and video blogs in English. Students can provide us with information about a blogger themselves: they have already had interests, and they tend to actively follow the activities of particular authors. All this helps in practice to make the lessons richer and more interesting for the current generation of students.

Conclusion. We have come to the conclusion that Instagram can and should be used as a means of teaching a foreign language. Due to its diverse functions (to make descriptions to images, sharing their emotions and thoughts; to post photos in real time and shoot short videos for 15 seconds using stories; live broadcasts Follow the lives and news of interesting people; communicate via personal Direct messages and comments under publications; to conduct polls, quizzes, votes in stories, and to ask and answer questions) it became the ideal tool for the teacher.

All of these functions can be used successfully in teaching English using a creative approach.

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CHINESE THANGKA TECHNIQUE AS A SUBJECT OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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We see that in the context of time, national traditional cultures show beautiful things to the world. China has different styles of fifty-six ethnic groups. Many minority cultures are on the verge of extinction and can no longer be seen, only in museums. This shows that we must pay attention to the development of basic arts and ethnic cultures, which can give new vitality to society and at the same time create new ideas. This is one of the most important reasons why this article is written. Tibetans live in my hometown, and I know something about their culture. There are very few thangka majors in schools, but only in ethnic colleges and universities. At present, the issues of inheritance and development of national minorities in our country need further improvement. The purpose of the study is to teach the thangka technique to students, which can effectively increase their artistic literacy and artistic ability, and at the same time improve their understanding and knowledge of thangka art. The study of the problem requires the solution of several problems. 1. Technological and methodological basis of research. 2. Thangka in the fine art of Tibet. 3. Teaching the basic of thangka painting to art specialties' students.

Material and methods. In this article, we will present the SWOT-analysis we conducted, which we used as a research method. Based on the method of observation, the method of peer review and pedagogical experience, we performed the analysis procedure. We took the thangka technique as the subject of analysis. *S* (strengths): space for progress in building the thangka discipline, increased socio-economic demand and high cultural demand; *W* (disadvantages): no complete production chain in thangka technique, but more relying on the most traditional hand-painting techniques with a high degree of completion, but a long time [1]; *O* (Opportunity): it is an opportunity to realize thangka as a specialty in teaching, interest in thangka in the modern world, increasing interest and understanding among students and everyone else; *T* (Threat): Greater reliance on simple means of communication and the ease and speed of choosing chemical pigments - instead of naturally occurring mineral pigments that can be used for painting and trade.

Findings and their discussion. From a brief analysis of the thangka art, it becomes clear that its advantage lies in the fact that the content of the thangka expression is multifaceted, and it is based on Tibetan religious stories, social history. On the other hand, to describe history is to describe reality. Nowadays the subject chosen for thangkas is more religious knowledge. The disadvantages of thangka include the fact that it is presented as a scroll so that it is easy to carry around. It has no frame and is therefore less protected. After being hung or used for a long time, the scroll is likely to be damaged and dusty, and there will be no methods or means to store it.

From the economic direction, 1. many unique painting techniques and technologies are on the verge of being lost or have been lost; 2. the original paintings of thangkas

are first bought by merchants at a large price, and then copied in large quantities into the original works, which greatly reduces the production cost, and finally makes the real historical heritage fall into overseas.

From a pedagogical point of view, teachers choose one material in the process of transferring knowledge, and a single choice of religious examples can create a feeling of visual and psychological boredom in students. Secondly, in the educational process there is very little communication between students of senior and junior classes. Thangka as an artistic means of communication should be a process of constant ejection of ideas, their absorption and improvement.

Conclusion. In this situation, the first thing to pay attention to is the care, protection and recognition of the art of thangka by society. In the educational process, it is necessary not only to promote more exhibitions of historical thangka and organize visits for students, but also to make the thangka a part of the life of the general public. Secondly, the educational process should add appropriate academic disciplines to advance to the art of thangka. It can be combined with modern technology and modern life, creating new and old ideas, introducing new ideas, and getting closer to people's daily life, so that thangka can acquire a new luster. It can also increase students' interest in learning thangka. Finally, in the face of the lost painting methods and techniques, organize teachers to give lectures at colleges and universities so that more students can understand and master this technique, and organize experts to participate in the work related to the restoration of the tank painting technique.

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