

4. Politics have a significant impact on sports and on the anti-doping system as a whole.

All of the above proves that in today's world there is a need to fight such a problem as doping.

Several options can be formulated to solve the above problems:

The World Anti-Doping Agency mechanisms need to be reformed, because some athletes may meet the requirements of doping controls, but still take drugs that help significantly improve performance and are further recognized as doping. It is obvious that the doping list should be updated faster.

The anti-doping control system also needs to be improved. It is necessary due to of the imperfection of this system, because there are cases when the violation was detected only several years after sample collection.

Measures should be taken to protect athletes' rights. It is often not only the athlete, but also the doctors and coaching staff that are at fault when it comes to doping.

Considering the influence of politics on sports and the anti-doping system, it is difficult to find a solution to the problem at the moment. This problem could be solved in the future by adopting an international act which would guarantee that sport is not political. Unfortunately, the problem cannot be solved by a single international act.

To conclude, there are many problems in the anti-doping system today, some of which will be solved in the coming years, and some of which will probably remain unresolved. However, it is clear that serious conclusions need to be drawn and active steps need to be taken to solve these problems.

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## **MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION OF BELARUS AND RUSSIA**

### **Современные тенденции развития союза Беларуси и России**

The purpose of my work is to study the formation of a single law space of the Union State; the formation of notions about the possibility of further integration of Belarus and Russia.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the states that gained independence began to look for new ways for mutually beneficial cooperation. The Republic of Belarus and the

Russian Federation have decided to fortify and even solidify the centuries-old friendship between fraternal peoples.

The first step in integration was the Agreement on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation. The second is the Accord on the Formation of the Community of Belarus and Russia and the agreement on the formation of the Parliamentary Assembly. On April 2, 1997, the Treaty on the Union of Belarus and Russia was signed. It reveals the fundamental goals of this association: strengthening fraternal and friendly relations, expanding the spheres of cooperation, improving the standard of living, ensuring the safety of the participating States, sustainable socio-economic development. On May 23, 1997, the Charter of the Union of Belarus and Russia was signed. This document provided for the formation of common authorities and the holding of joint referendums. In the period from 1997 to 1999, there was an in-depth integration aimed at creating a Union State.

On December 8, 1999, the Treaty on the Creation of the Union State was signed in Moscow. On the basis of this document, the partnership between the countries is built on the preservation of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, responsible fulfillment by the sides of their mutual obligations. Citizens of the participating States are simultaneously citizens of the Union State. "Citizenship of the Union" recognizes and guarantees the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law. The institutions of the union budget and union property are being developed within the union state. The Union budget funds union programs in various fields (space, information technology, agriculture, medicine, etc.) Also, great attention is paid to the creation of road maps and the program of arrangement of the joint border.

Belarus and Russia are the most important trade and economic partners for each other. Today Belarus accounts for more than 5 % of Russia's foreign trade turnover, and Russia accounts for about 50 % of Belarus' foreign trade turnover. It is important to emphasize that almost 2,500 companies using Russian capital are currently operating in Belarus. Also, productive cooperation within the framework of the Union State is conducted in the field of energy. The implementation of the Belarusian nuclear power plant construction project has become an important step towards the republic's departure from less environmentally friendly fuels.

Research results: the process of integration rapprochement of our countries is in line with global trends, while preserving the full sovereignty of both states. Based on the above, we can conclude that the Union State is a well-established geopolitical project, beneficial not only for Russia, but also for Belarus.