

Conclusion. Thus, in order to possibly improve the efficiency of the organization of work, it seems appropriate to make the following changes in the Criminal Executive Code of the Republic of Belarus: provide for the conclusion of an employment contract with convicts, who is involved in compulsory labour in the correctional institutions; reduce the amount of work without payment to 6 hours a week for convicts, who have worked a monthly standard of working time and have fulfilled the standard of production established for them; develop the direction of public-private partnership to expand the types of work and pay sufficient salary; implement gender-oriented professional programs in order to resocialize women-prisoners.

The implementation of these proposals will allow the convicts to form an adequate attitude to work that will allow them to get a job after release. Having a stable income will have a positive impact on the resocialization process, that will help prevent the repeating offending in the country.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE OVERALL ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF AN ORGANIZATION

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At present, the issues of sustainability of development of organizations are of paramount importance. At the same time, there is no consensus regarding the components of the overall economic stability and their impact on the results of the business entity. This commercial organization singles out the main goal of its functioning to make a profit through the production and sale of products demanded by the market, it is obvious that commercial sustainability in overall sustainability is essential.

Material and methods. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is the works of domestic and foreign scientists, materials of scientific and scientific-practical conferences.

Findings and their discussion. In the conditions of the functioning of a market economy, all business entities are under the influence of negative environmental factors caused both by the situation within the country or the region in which the business operates, and by external economic factors. As a result of the influence of these factors, the main indicators of the production and economic activities of organizations can either deteriorate, or the organization can leave the market altogether.

In these conditions, the issues of reducing the impact of negatively influencing factors of the external environment of the firm's functioning are of paramount importance. That is, the organization must have the necessary level of resilience in order to be able to withstand these phenomena.

The issues of ensuring the sustainability of the organization have become especially important in recent years due to the emerging global economic crises, the negative impact of which is often felt even years after their end.

In view of these circumstances, issues related to the study of the sustainability of the development of organizations are widely and actively considered by a large number of economists and occupy a central place in scientific discussions.

At the same time, despite the presence of a large number of classifications of types of economic sustainability, highlighted relationships between its individual components, today there is no single point of view accepted by all scientists regarding the number of sustainability components and the degree of their impact on the final results of the organization. At the same time, most of them agree that an organization must have a high level of financial stability in order to ensure competitive advantages in the market.

According to the majority of leading economists, it is the presence of financial stability that should provide an organization with the ability to withstand the negative factors of the external environment [1,2,3,4].

A prerequisite for the formation of a high level of financial stability of the organization is a well-organized commercial activity capable of providing the required level of production and, as a result, a uniform and timely flow of funds. Thus, the guarantee of ensuring the required level of financial stability of the organization can be a sufficient level of its commercial stability [1,3].

If we consider the financial stability of an organization as its kind of foundation on which other components of the organization's stability can be built, then commercial stability can be considered as a necessary platform for building a sustainable foundation.

Further in the course of the work, various definitions of the category "commercial sustainability" were considered [1,2]. As a result of the study, it was found that most authors consider it from the standpoint of commercial

activity, which is understood as the activity of an organization in the market of goods and services aimed at making a profit. Based on this, it follows that the main content of commercial activity as a process is reduced to the activity of acquiring material resources and selling products made from them, subject to maximizing the organization's profit. That is, the activities of each individual organization in the field of supply and sales, bypassing the production process.

So, we can conclude that a properly organized activity of a business entity in the supply and sale of products will contribute to ensuring the rhythm of the production process, optimal loading of production facilities, timely shipment of finished products, which will lead to a balance of cash flows and, as a result, to an increase in the level of financial stability of the organization.

Thus, the financial stability of a business entity is based on the correct organization of not only production processes, but also the sale of products, which necessitates the allocation of a block of commercial stability in the overall economic stability of the organization.

At the same time, today among the leading economists there is no consensus regarding the interpretation of this category, there is no clearly formulated categorical apparatus and the main indicators have not been identified, through which it is possible to determine its level [2,4].

As a result of the work, the existing approaches to assessing the level of commercial sustainability of an industrial organization were structured and summarized, the commercial sustainability of an industrial organization was defined, and the main criteria for assessing commercial sustainability were identified.

Conclusion. Having determined the significance of the proposed category of commercial sustainability, we can conclude that the search for ways to achieve it is the primary task facing the economic services of organizations. In addition, in order to ensure financial stability during the conduct of economic activities in the future, it is necessary to determine the actual level of commercial stability and give it a quantitative assessment.

Also of great importance is the definition of the "necessary level" of commercial stability, and a number of factors that affect its stable state, especially in a crisis period in the economy. Therefore, each organization should determine this level, taking into account the activities carried out and their inherent characteristics. A low level of commercial stability of a business entity will undoubtedly lead to its insolvency and impossibility to make investments, while a high level will contribute to the creation of "excess" stocks and reserves, in connection with which the costs of their maintenance increase, there is a shortfall in profit and a slowdown economical growth of the organization.

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ON THE ROLE OF LEGAL POSITIONS STATED BY THE COURTS AND THEIR CASE LAW IMPACT IN MODERN CONTEXT

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The purpose of the article is to consider the legal nature of the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Belarus and their importance in law enforcement practice. The methodological basis of the research includes the dialectical method of research, general scientific and private scientific methods (systemic, historical, formal legal, and comparative legal methods). As a result of the research, a conclusion was drawn on the classification of the legal positions of constitutional justice bodies as judicial law-making. Social consequences: a scientific study of the legal positions of the Constitutional Court is designed to help improve the legal regulation of public relations.

Findings and their discussion. The issues of case law and legal positions stated by the courts, both national and international courts, either ordinary (general jurisdiction) or constitutional courts and equivalent bodies, are of particular importance nowadays. They have been traditionally addressed in the light of judicial lawmaking and in the context of the sources of law systems.

Legal globalisation in conditions of information society contributes to the development of different universal rules. As it has been rightly noted in the legal literature, “the growing impact of international law should be regarded as one of the important trends in modern lawmaking when the contours of national normativity are being directly shaped by the rules of international public law through the states’ interaction, regulations of international interstate and non-governmental organisations, both universal and regional, providing for comprehensive normative standards in the specific area (health care, intellectual property, etc.), supra-national norms of different interstate integration formations” [1, p. 177].

The historical and legal analysis of the establishment and development of case law (in post-soviet countries within the Romano-Germanic legal family) as well as its current state show that legal practice and legal positions stated by both international and national courts, and by constitutional review bodies play an increasingly important role in the mechanism of modern legal regulation.