

deviant behavior of people, and to prevent cases of arbitrariness and violence against a person [5, p. 52-55].

The process of legal upbringing should continue uninterrupted, starting from school and throughout life. It is necessary to legislatively consolidate the participation of each social institution (family, educational institutions, public authorities, law enforcement agencies, etc.) in the formation of the legal culture of citizens. To increase the level of legal culture, it is necessary to improve the current legislation and the process of its implementation; review of personnel policy of the state; strengthening the discipline of civil servants; legal education of all categories of citizens; outreach of law.

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RELEVANT PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING INFORMATION RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET

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The virtual space of the Internet presents new opportunities for the realization of information rights of the human and citizen. The development of the information society is creating new information rights, one of which is the right to be forgotten.

The aim of the study is to identify and analyze the problems of implementing information rights on the Internet.

Material and methods. The study was based on the norms of international and national information legislation, scientific publications, Internet information legal resources. The study used scientific methods of analysis, specification, analogy, comparative-legal and formal-legal methods.

Findings and their discussion. Virtual life of society, as well as real life, needs legal regulation. The Internet creates a virtual information environment in which different social relations arise, change and stop and it was therefore important to ensure the information rights of citizens in the context of the formation of an information society.

Human information rights can be defined as a set of human and citizen's rights in the search, receipt and dissemination of information.

At present, there is a tendency to form new information rights, characteristic exclusively of the online environment which connected with the right on information and also informational safety.

The global Internet is becoming a place for human rights such as the right to access, search, receive and disseminate information, freedom of expression, the right to protect personal data, the right to protect dignity and reputation, and the human right to be forgotten by others.

The right to protect dignity and reputation is most often violated on social media. The mechanism for deleting this information because of defamatory nature and inaccuracy should be improved. The right to be forgotten is the right of a person to demand the removal of irrelevant and inaccurate information about himself.

Posting this information can seriously damage a person's reputation, career and family life.

The right to oblivion is enshrined in the legislation of the Russian Federation (The Law "On amendments into the Federal law " On information, information technologies and protection of information " and articles 29 and 402 of the Civil procedure code of the Russian Federation"). According to the provisions of this law, a citizen of the Russian Federation may apply to the owner of the search engine and request the removal of links to its pages from the search. However, the law does not apply to internal search on social networks [1].

The law provides for the possibility of deleting irrelevant information regardless of whether it harms the honor and dignity of the applicant. Irrelevant information is information that has become irrelevant due to subsequent actions of the applicant or events. In this case, such action can be a change of place of work. As a result, information about previous work in the business directory is no longer relevant.

Citizen of the Republic of Belarus according to paragraph 6. article 153 of the Civil code of the Republic of Belarus has the right to appeal to the court with an application for recognition of the information spread about him as untrue, discrediting his honor, dignity or his business reputation [2]. Then, on the basis

of a court decision, to demand the removal of information from the source of such information – an Internet resource. However, this provision is only a prerequisite for securing the right to oblivion in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

In the legal regulation of relations arising in the information space, it is necessary, first of all, to take into account the fundamental human rights enshrined in the universal Declaration of human rights and the European Convention on human rights. The right to access the Internet is fundamental, because without it a person cannot become a subject of these public relations, and therefore does not have the opportunity to exercise their rights and freedoms in the information space.

To date, human rights in the information space have been legislated in the resolution of the UN General Assembly of 18 December 2013, which proclaimed that a person, being in the online space, has the same amount of rights as in real life, including the right to privacy [3].

Conclusion. Thus, the development of the information society changes the content of some rights and freedoms, including information. The author defines human information rights as the totality of human and civil rights in the search, receipt and dissemination of information. The virtual space needs legal regulation both at the national and international levels. It is necessary to consolidate new information rights in the national legislation of the Republic of Belarus. We propose to consolidate the right to oblivion in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus on the basis of the experience of the Russian Federation.

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EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION. INTERACTION AND PROSPECTS FOR RELATIONS

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The European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union are impressive political and economic associations in the space of Eurasia. Relations between the two unions are extremely important in the framework of the globalization process. However, at present there is no integration and effective cooperation between the EU and the EAEU.