

•Abundant rhetorical devices used in this speech are: *metaphor* – reference to one thing by mentioning another thing. He used «an ordeal of the most grievous kind» instead of fascism ideology or Hitler. *Anaphora* – the repetition of words or phrases at the start of a succession of clauses. «It is victory. Victory at all costs – Victory in spite of all terrors – Victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival». *Epizeuxis* or emphatic repetition. «We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering».

With Churchill as Prime Minister Britain alone, amongst the large states of Europe, suffered neither fascism nor enemy occupation and with «Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat» gained victory over the Nazis. Possibly, that was an achievement of the highest order.

This research reveals useful language techniques and gives examples of some interesting rhetorical devices that will be useful for all, who want to improve quality of their language skills and become a good speaker.

Литература

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INTERAGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR 2016-2019. MAIN CLAUSES

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On 24 October 2016 the Interagency Action Plan for 2016-2019 on implementing the accepted recommendation from the Second Universal Periodic Review and from the Human Rights Treaty Bodies by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, a.k.a. National Human rights action plan, was approved.

Suffice it to say, National Human rights action plan is a programmatic document designed to facilitate the compliance of the Republic of Belarus with its international obligations in the area of human rights, including improving the legal framework and enforcement practices.

What is more, this document serves to further strengthen nation capacity in implementing the international obligations of the Republic of Belarus in the field of human rights and what is highly important is claimed to be the first act of national legislation that appeared in the light of the United Nations Human rights procedures and that actually covers all significant aspects of human rights protection and development in Belarusian realities.

It is important to state, the Interagency Action Plan is a long-term document aimed achieving the following objectives: 1) building national capacity to effectively meet international obligations of the Republic of Belarus in line with international human rights treaties; 2) identifying human rights challenges and developing appropriate legislative and institutional responses; 3) effectively applying international best practices to improve national human rights policies; 4) building capacity of the state institutions in the area of human rights; 5) improving the state institutions in the area of human rights; 6) supporting the most vulnerable groups and the like.

Unless other responses to recommendations from the Second Universal Periodic Review and from the Human Rights Treaty Bodies the Interagency plan allocate effective measures of realization of international obligations embodied in list of activities taking by different State government bodies, ministries, public authorities and civil society. The activities list represented in the Annex to National human rights action plan and consists of 100 articles setting up goals and efforts taking to improve general capacity and to eradicate existing defects in mostly essential spheres of human rights.

At this stage of research it is important to notice what the procedure of Universal periodic review presents itself. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfill their human rights obligations. As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed.

Activities within the frame of National human rights plan establish provisions aimed at complying with international obligations, improving the institutional and human rights infrastructure and policies, deals with areas of cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, issues of non-discrimination and equality, the rights to life, liberty and security, the right to privacy, family, marriage, and the rights of children, the right to freedom of speech, the right to work, the right to social security and an adequate standard of living, the right to health, education, the rights of migrants and refugees, and touches upon obligations in justice, including ensuring the rule of law.

As is seen from the text of the document, the field of human rights, on the regulation of which it is aimed, are priority and promising both for the Republic of Belarus and for the entire international community.

In particular, efforts and measures setting up in the activities list are obligatory for governmental bodies so they will have to taking steps on the light of

the National human rights plan, which is clearly makes it more effective than any form of promises or responses to given recommendations.

The activities of the Interagency Action Plan will be financed within the limits of the national and local government budgets, the extra budgetary Social Security Fund of the Republic of Belarus, as well as from other legitimate sources in order to achieve the respective objective. Considering this fact it is highly important that provisions of the document were well framed and worded.

However, by now we can easily observe that certain expressions and wordings are far from being clear and effective. So, throughout the document we see such statements as «continuing comprehensive investigation», «analyzing legislation», «reviewing international practices» in highly important spheres of human rights that need actual improving, changing actions, but not just analysis of problem or declaration that certain problem exist.

This concern, first of all, Article 4 of the Annex that establishes activity aimed in «continuing comprehensive investigation of the expediency of establishing a national human right institute in the Republic of Belarus». Speaking about this particular problem we should remember that this issue has already been investigated and such an institution has been even proposed to be included in the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus in 1994. Recommendation to establish a national human right institute was given even during the First Universal Periodic Review, a number of researches of public attitude toward this institution were made, so we can assume, that this question was «investigated» and probably «taking particular actions on establishment» such an institution will be far more effective.

Further we can adhere to Article 36 that claims to «implement activities to facilitate comprehensive exploration of the international trends in the application of the death penalty and of the public attitude toward capital punishment». From our point of view the international trends toward death penalty have become universally known: abandoning this institution is carrying out. Up to the present moment Belarus is the only UN member state in Europe that continues to carry out the death penalty. Still part of Article 36 tackles upon the need to facilitate comprehensive exploration of the public attitude toward capital punishment is definitely valuable, because the last time the citizens' opinion on this topic was expressed was more than 20 years ago.

Then we can come across Article 54 that concerns the right to speech. Focusing on this right compliers propose «monitoring compliance with the legislation on the Mass Media». Then in Article 55 comes “conducting regular international events for the editorial boards of the Media outlets, journalists and members of the expert communities (e.g. exhibitions, forums, conferences) with a view to promote the right to the freedom of speech”. The analysis in question raises the following questions: “Do these events really serve to im-

prove the right to freedom of speech in the state?” If we nevertheless turn to the Recommendations given in this field, we will come across the following provision: “to review the legislative framework to guarantee the full exercise of the right to freedom of speech”. So, how are the provisions fixed in the action plan at least in any way corresponding to this recommendation? In our point of view the only thing that could contribute to the realization and development of the rights to freedom of speech is the abolition of censorship, the reduction of pressure and control over the media. So, probably the articles mentioned above should be reconsidered so that they really can be affective in promoting and improving the right of the freedom of speech status quo.

This document is first of its kind and clearly has a lot of weak sides and provisions that still require better reconsideration. But nevertheless enactment of the document in the form of a legislation act is definitely a great step forward in strengthening relations with UN Human rights treaty bodies and development of work on improvement of human rights situation in the Republic of Belarus.

The plan contains provisions that, especially in the aggregate, can affect the human rights situation in the state. These are such provisions as work to continue the practice of joint activities with international organizations on the promotion and protection of human rights, the continuation of the practice of inviting public associations to participate in national and international events on the promotion and protection of human rights. It also establishes work on informing the civil society on the human rights, which is highly important in Belarusian realities, in such a way proclaimed the work on promoting regular coverage of gender equality issues in the Mass Media, conducting public information and awareness campaigns and educational activities aimed at eradicating gender stereotypes and improving the gender culture in the society.

It comes absolutely clear that provisions in the National human rights action plan concentrate exclusively on highly important issues concerning every Belarusian citizen and each of his inalienable right and authors truly believe, that execution of activities settled in the plan will perceptible influence human rights situation in the country in the light on received Recommendations.

КАТЕГОРИРОВАНИЕ УЧАСТНИКОВ ВЭД В СИСТЕМЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ

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Ключевым нормативным правовым документом, определяющим работу СУР в таможенной сфере в Республике Беларусь, является Концепция СУР (далее – Концепция). Данная концепция разработана на основе Международной Конвенции об упрощении и гармонизации таможенных процедур от 18 мая 1973 года, Рамочных стандартов безопасности и об-