

Nowadays society is ambivalent about the achievements of modern agricultural biology. One of such advances of agrobiological technology called transgenic plants has undoubtedly become a hot issue. A genetically modified organism (GMO) is an organism whose genotype has been altered by introducing a certain factor into DNA by genetic engineering methods. Plants with GMO have an increased yield and are resistant to pests.

Cultural forms of plants represent almost the entire world market of products. Selective impact on nature has been coming from the earliest times, and it is inextricably linked with the development of agriculture. But natural selection is a very slow process itself. The gene modification is thought to be going faster. You can accurately determine the desired DNA segment, cut or paste that piece of the genotype that is necessary and, anticipating all the risks, get the desired result. Therefore, 182 million hectares in 2018 are occupied by transgenic plants.

It is believed that the spread of GM plants can theoretically represent some environmental hazard, as well as a danger for every person when eating them. Despite the fact that in the thirty-year history of the creation of GM plants, no truly reliable reports on their harm have been published in the scientific literature, some of the people believe that there is a danger. The most serious potential threat from GMOs is seen by some in the possible incorporation of GMO DNA into human DNA. Other types of risks are mentioned respectively.

Today, there are government agencies that test these plants by conducting "biosafety tests". They assess the risks and identify them. Then the process of risk management begins. Is society ready to take these risks?

If the producers of agricultural products are ready for this, since this brings them considerable benefits, consumers are not always ready. Although at the present time there are plants which are high in vitamins, plants which contain the altered fatty acids, which contribute to the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, edible vaccines and so on, consumers still have fears for being unhealthy. Today biotechnology companies disclose technology, showing the friendliness of these plants to the environment, the state has learned to interact with the public for a more favorable perception of new technologies. But "public consciousness" is still concerned about GM plants.

There is a possibility to trace a certain tendency with the help of the research of public opinion. Despite the fact that the social survey was mostly conducted on people aged 16-30 years who have received or are receiving education in the field of medicine or biology, opinions on GM plants has been divided. 48.9% of the survey participants believe that GMOs are dangerous in case of excessive use, and are ready to overpay for a product that has a "No GMO" sign. 38.3% of respondents with accuracy can say that they know what the danger is caused by the GMF. However, the majority of respondents (74.4%) assume that the GMFs do not harm and consider this problem far-fetched. The rest 56.7% of the survey participants hardly ever pay attention to product labeling and can not say how often they use GMF in food.

Proceeding from the received data it is possible to say that the rejection of GMOs by public opinion becomes less pronounced every year. However, if you feed people's minds with false and unreliable information, they can easily take the side of the opponents of GMOs. Fear of GMOs is ineradicable, there is some kind of an unspoken division of products in the minds of people into natural and artificial, which mostly occurs under the influence of facts and experiments that are coming to public view, not having a solid experimental base.

EXPLOITATION OF THE CROSS-BORDER NATURAL RESOURCES: ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS

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Nowadays, all states have the cross-border natural resources. The issue of transboundary natural resources is one of the most urgent areas of research in contemporary international law.

Keywords: transboundary natural resources, international legal regime, mineral deposits.

The problem of transboundary natural resources management is one of the most urgent areas of research in contemporary International law. Nowadays it is quite complicated to find a state in the territory or within the jurisdiction of which there are no transboundary natural resources. International natural resource in its location is connected with several territories and is not an integral part of only one of them. Consequently, it is not subject to

the jurisdiction of any of the interested states. The origin of the sovereign rights of states to transboundary natural resources is associated with those rights to natural resources that the state has within a certain territory.

In the legal sense the problem of resources cross-border nature concerns both hydrocarbon deposits, oil and gas fields, and deposits of solid minerals intersected by various boundaries. This issue becomes the most acute when it is connected with the migration of minerals in the bowels, with their fluidity. Solid minerals do not have this ability to migrate, accordingly there is no controversy over them in the development of deposits.

In turn, the direction of international legal regulation of transboundary mineral resources usage is conditioned by the very nature of resources, primarily oil and gas, and the current scale of their extraction. In relation to a state territory, we should note that transboundary mineral resources are resources, the deposits of which intersect with a border. However, from the point of view of the continental shelf it is a deposit which overlaps with the boundary of sovereign rights.

The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in a Transboundary Context (the Espoo Convention) establishes the obligations of Parties with regard to environmental impact assessment in the early stages of planning. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development contains guidelines related to sustainable development, in particular, to ecological issues.

The Republic of Belarus has signed 5 intergovernmental and 9 inter-agency bilateral agreements in the field of environmental protection. In modern ecological realities, it is necessary not only to talk about the fact that it is not unacceptable to damage the territory of another state when developing subsoil resources, but also to expand legal cooperation of states in the field of rational use and conservation of mineral resources, as well as environmental protection.

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INTERRELATION MENTAL HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

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“Every bodily process is directly or indirectly affected by psychological incentives because the organism as a whole is a unit, all parts of which are interrelated” [1]. The problem of unity and interrelation of the physical and mental aspects of human nature is one of the fundamental problems of human studies. Until relatively recently in the European culture, the physical and mental origins were not only sharply divided, but at times they appeared as antagonistic sides.

Keywords: mental health, psychosomatic disorders, psychosomatic diseases, psychosomatics, psyche, physical health, somatic diseases.

Medical statistics data show that up to 70% of patients who go to doctors general practitioners suffer from psychosomatic illnesses. At the present stage of development of medicine, the influence of personal (characterological) properties and psychopathological disorders of patients on the predisposition to the development of more than 40 somatic diseases [2].

In medicine, psychosomatic problems gained scientific status relatively recently. The German psychiatrist I. Heinrot introduced the concept of «psychosomatics» in 1818. Psychosomatic disorders in the clinical practice were previously understood as violations of the functions of organs and body systems, in the etiology and during of which the leading role belongs to unfavorable psychogenic factors: stress, conflicts, and crises [1].

Mental disorders and somatic diseases can affect the clinical and dynamic characteristics of each other: each of these conditions aggravates the course of another [2]. Two major aspects stand out in the problem of psychosomatic relationships: the influence of mental factors on the somatic sphere of man and the influence of somatic factors on the human psyche [3].

Somatic disease can cause the development and modification of psychopathological disorders [1]. There are depressive, hypochondriacal, disturbing personality developments with the emergence of the risk of alcoholism, drug addiction, and suicidal behavior. In turn, mental disorders can cause such internal diseases as gastric ulcer,