

concerns support for innovation and entrepreneurship, as well as creating conditions for the development of social infrastructure in the regions. These steps will further strengthen the country's economy and improve living conditions for the population across all regions.

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## **INNOVATIONS IN FAMILY LAW: THE BELARUSIAN EXPERIENCE**

### **Иновации в семейном праве: белорусский опыт**

Family law, which regulates personal and property relations related to marriage, kinship and adoption, is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the legal system. As social norms change, the law must adapt to reflect contemporary realities. Innovations in this area offer opportunities for more effective and equitable regulation of family relations.

The purpose of our study is to analyse innovations in family law of the Republic of Belarus and assess their impact on the development of family relations. We focus on analysing the practical application of new norms and assessing their effectiveness.

The following key innovations have been introduced as part of the modernisation of family law in the Republic of Belarus:

1. Simplification of the divorce procedure. The introduction of more flexible mechanisms for dissolution of marriage in cases where there are no common children and property makes the process simpler and more accessible. This reduces bureaucratic and other barriers faced by citizens.

2. Enhanced protection of children's rights. Legislation has been amended to strengthen alimony obligations, thereby better protecting children's financial interests. This is important to ensure a decent standard of living for the child in the event of divorce of the parents.

3. Renewal of the procedure for registration of marriages and divorces. Optimisation of the registration and divorce process reduces the time needed to process documents, making the services more accessible to citizens. The introduction of online services and electronic document flow also contributes to the simplification of the process.

4. Flexibility in shared parenting. Legislation has become more flexible with regard to joint parenting after divorce, allowing both parents to participate more actively in the children's lives. This reflects current trends in the development of family relations and contributes to a more harmonious upbringing of children.

5. Implementation of mediation. The practice of mediation in resolving family disputes contributes to a more peaceful resolution of conflicts, minimising the negative

impact on family relations. Mediation allows the parties themselves to find a compromise solution without resorting to court proceedings.

Thus, the introduction of innovations in the family law of the Republic of Belarus is an important step towards a fairer and more accessible legal system that reflects modern realities and takes into account changes in social norms. Simplification of the procedure for divorce, strengthening the protection of children's rights, updating the procedure for registration of marriages and divorces, flexibility in the issues of joint child-rearing and the use of mediation all contribute to a more harmonious and effective regulation of family relations.

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## **FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY: KAZAKHSTANS'S LESSONS**

### **Феминизация бедности: уроки Казахстана**

The purpose of the study is to analyze the problem of feminization of poverty on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The policy of this state in recent years is aimed at the observance and protection of human rights. At the same time, social and economic inequality between men and women persists in Kazakhstan.

One of the global problems of the world is gender inequality. Closely related to this problem is the phenomenon of “feminization of poverty”. This term means that poverty is much more widespread among women than among men, their poverty is much more acute than men's, and poverty among women is increasing<sup>1</sup>. Why does the problem of poverty, even in developed countries, affect women more than men? In most countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation the chances of getting a job for a woman are about 16 % lower than for a man, and women earn on 15 % less than men<sup>2</sup>.

Firstly, there is a tangible difference in wages between men and women. For example, men's salaries in Kazakhstan are 27 % higher than women's<sup>3</sup>. When applying for a job, women often agree to a lower salary than that indicated in employers' vacancies. Moreover, differences in wages do not depend on differences in intelligence or education.

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<sup>1</sup> РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ ПАСЕ 1558 (2007) Феминизация бедности // *Текст, принятый Ассамблеей* 26 июня 2007 года (21-е заседание).

<sup>2</sup> *Веселовский, С.Я.* Глобализация и проблема неравенства доходов в современном мире : анализ. обзор / С.Я. Веселовский // РАН. ИНИОН. Центр науч.-информ. исслед. глобал. и регион. пробл. Отд. глобал. проблем. – М., 2017. – 185 с. (Сер.: Социал. и эконом. аспекты глобализации). С. 55.

<sup>3</sup> В Казахстане растет разрыв между зарплатами женщин и мужчин // *Zakon.kz.* – URL: <https://www.zakon.kz/finansy/6434477-v-kazakhstane-rastet-razryv-mezhdu-zarplatami-zhenshchin-i-muzhchin.html> (дата обращения: 15.10.2024).