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## **ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF LOGISTICS DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Экономические аспекты развития логистики в Республике Беларусь**

This paper looks at how logistics helps Belarus' economy. It examines its role in the country's GDP, infrastructure, and global trade. Looking at the numbers and global rankings, you can see how important logistics is for keeping the economy on, and here are some thoughts on dealing with any issues.

In Belarus, logistics is a key sector of the economy. This sector uses roads, trains, planes, and pipelines to move important exports like potash fertilizers, oil, and machines. According to preliminary data, in 2024 the share of the transport sector in the gross domestic product of the Republic of Belarus made up 4.9 %.

The way logistics has grown in Belarus hasn't been consistent. It's been shaped by getting more involved in the world and the outside pressure, e.g. sanctions. The result of the sanctions was that the country had to start working more with eastern partners. This has made it a better place for goods to pass through.

Belarus is working hard to fix up its roads and stuff, so it's easier to get things from one place to another. There is a good network, with 5,500 km of railways and 86,000 km of roads. This network plays a key role in big routes that link Europe and China. The Great Stone Industrial Park near Minsk has pulled in over \$1 billion in investments. This Park acts as a central hub where train, road, and air transport come together. These improvements help the economy by speeding up transit times and lowering costs.

As an EAEU member, Belarus benefits from common customs procedures, which helps trade with Russia. Russia processes 90 % of its exports and 80 % of imports. This became more important after sanctions in 2022, leading to only Russian ports being used for 14 million tons of cargo each year, mostly potash fertilizers and oil.

Geopolitical issues create the primary challenge. Belarus will likely face higher costs, slower deliveries, and tougher competition in Russia. Sanctions make it hard to get technologies, financial systems, and trade, which could lead to recessions if Russia doesn't support it.

Harmonizing BRI standards could really help foreign trade, make services better, and boost economic ties. Steps to improve things inside the country, such as planning routes to reduce empty trips, could lower costs by 20-30%. Government help for green technologies matches global trends and attracts green investments favouring eco-friendly businesses.

Belarus is in a good spot in Eurasia with good infrastructure, so logistics really matter for its economy. Despite facing challenges such as sanctions and relying on Russia and China, projects like the Great Stone Industrial Park and the Belt and Road Initiative could help it grow. To keep improving, Belarus needs to find different ways to trade, use green tech, get its logistics in shape, and team up with countries around it. By doing this, it can get through hard times, cut costs, and be a big deal in world trade.

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## **STAGES OF PARTICIPATIVE PROCEDURE IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Этапы проведения партисипативной процедуры в гражданском процессе Республики Беларусь**

Participatory procedure is an effective alternative method for resolving legal conflicts. Instead of litigation, the parties, with the support of qualified lawyers, jointly seek a solution that satisfies both parties. The professionalism of lawyers acting as advisors and negotiators is key to successful dispute resolution. Their goal is to conclude a participatory agreement that is beneficial to the client.

An analysis of historical and international experience with participatory procedure has revealed an algorithm for its implementation, which can be summarized as follows:

1. Preparation of the statement of claim. The legislation of the Republic of Belarus does not allow for negotiations between the parties with the assistance of their lawyers before filing a lawsuit in state court (Article 169 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus).

2. Payment of state fees.

The Tax Code of the Republic of Belarus provides for a refund of a portion of the fee paid in the event of a settlement in court. Upon written application by the payer of the state fee, a 50 percent refund or offset of the fee paid is provided upon settlement in the conciliation procedure in court.

3. Consideration of the merits.

An agreement to conduct a participatory procedure may be reached at any stage of the trial, including the judge's retirement to the deliberation room to render a decision.

4. Participation in the conciliation procedure.

A lawyer's participation in any conciliation proceedings is formalized by a legal assistance agreement. This agreement must be concluded in writing and in accordance with civil law requirements. It should be noted that the representative's powers must be