

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

clearly stated in a power of attorney issued by the person they represent. If the lawyer provides only oral advice, a written agreement is not required. Mandatory terms of the agreement include the type of legal assistance provided and the payment procedure, including the amount of the professional representative's remuneration. These terms are regulated by paragraphs 51–56 of the Rules of Professional Ethics for Lawyers and are required to be included in the agreement.

5. Conclusion of a conciliation agreement and its approval by the court. The goal of negotiations between the parties, facilitated by their lawyers, is to achieve a reconciliation of their views on the case and identify additional factors that could lead to a mutually beneficial settlement of the dispute. The parties may enter into a settlement agreement covering either all or part of the claims.

Thus, the practical application of participatory procedures in the justice system demonstrates their high effectiveness as an alternative method of resolving legal conflicts. A key aspect of the successful implementation of participatory procedures is a clearly defined algorithm of actions, including preparation, participation in the negotiation process, conclusion of a settlement agreement, and its approval by the court. In the legal system of the Republic of Belarus, the introduction and development of participatory procedures contributes to strengthening the principles of alternative dispute resolution, increasing trust in the judicial system, and ensuring more effective protection of the rights and interests of parties to legal relations.

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ANALYSIS OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN THE EU AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION

Анализ миграционного кризиса в ЕС и его влияния на социально-политическую ситуацию

The purpose of the study: To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the migration crisis of 2015–2024 on the socio-political situation in the European Union, identifying its key consequences: the institutional crisis of solidarity, the growing popularity of right-wing populist forces, the transformation of political discourse and social polarization, as well as to assess the adequacy of the response measures taken at the EU level.

The migration crisis has become one of the most serious challenges in the history of European integration, peaking in 2015–2016, but the consequences continue to shape the agenda of the European Union. The crisis not only tested the institutional mechanisms of