

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.

**M. Nikitina**

**М. Д. Никитина**

БНТУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Г. В. Прибыльская*

## **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

the EU, but also had a profound impact on the socio-political landscape of the continent. The origins of the crisis lie in the intertwining of geopolitical, economic and humanitarian factors. The armed conflicts in Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, and instability in several African countries have forced millions of people to seek refuge in a secure and prosperous Europe. However, the Dublin system that existed in the EU, which places the main responsibility for migrants in the country of their first entry, proved to be inoperable. States such as Greece and Italy found themselves at the forefront of the crisis, physically unable to cope with the influx of people. Specifically, the solidarity crisis has become one of the key political consequences. Refugee quota redistribution programs have faced stiff resistance from a number of Central and Eastern European countries, the so-called Visegrad Group, led by Hungary and Poland. This split exposed deep ideological rifts within the EU, contrasting the «old» Europe with its liberal values with the «new» Europe, which advocates the protection of national identity and sovereignty. Hungary, under the leadership of Viktor Orban, has become a symbol of this resistance by building barriers on its borders and waging a fierce anti-immigration campaign.

At the country level, the most noticeable consequence has been the rapid rise in popularity of right-wing populist and right-wing radical parties. A decade after the crisis, it can be seen that migration and security issues have begun to dominate political discourse. Parties such as the Alternative for Germany, the National Union in France and the Brothers of Italy, which have made limiting migration their main slogan, have not only strengthened their positions in parliaments, but also set the tone for public debate in many ways. At the social level, the crisis has contributed to the growth of xenophobic sentiments and social polarization. Public debates about multiculturalism, integration, and the limits of tolerance have become more acute. Migrant-related incidents, such as the infamous events in Cologne on New Year's Eve 2016, have added fuel to the fire, increasing fear and distrust among the indigenous population. This, in turn, created a breeding ground for populist rhetoric linking migration with security threats and loss of cultural identity. In response to these challenges, the EU institutions were forced to take a number of measures. The role of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) has been strengthened, and controversial but effective agreements have been concluded with buffer countries, primarily Turkey. Long and difficult negotiations are underway to reform the entire asylum system, known as the «Migration and Asylum Pact».

In conclusion, the migration crisis has become a kind of «moment of truth» for the European Union. It activated centrifugal forces, questioned the inviolability of the principle of free movement in the Schengen area and led to a significant shift of the entire political spectrum to the right. The migration problem has ceased to be a temporary «state of emergency» and has become a permanent, systemic factor that will continue to shape the socio-political reality of the EU for many years to come, determining both its internal dynamics and foreign policy strategies.