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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ФРАНЦИИ В СВЯЗИ РОСТОМ ЧИСЛЕННОСТИ АФГАНСКИХ БЕЖЕНЦЕВ

STATE REGULATION OF THE FRANCE ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN CONNECTION WITH THE GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF AFGHAN REFUGEES

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Аннотация

Вопрос государственного регулирования экономических систем в настоящий момент представляется одним из наиболее актуальных в современной науке, поскольку регулярно возникают принципиальные изменения в жизни той или иной державы, которые вносят в экономику страны новые неизбежные риски.

Annotation

The issue of state regulation of economic systems at the moment seems to be one of the most pressing in modern science, since fundamental changes regularly arise in the life of a particular power, which introduce new inevitable risks into the country's economy.

International migration today is a mandatory component of the current concept of the world economy, including the constant arrival of numerous refugees from Afghanistan to the territory of the French Republic.

In order to obtain a livelihood, refugees from Afghanistan are looking for places of work in the territory of the French Republic that correspond to the level of their qualifications and real practical work experience. However, it should be noted that the negative consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, which has been causing enormous damage to the entire global economic system for three years, primarily affect migration. In this case, it seems appropriate to consider such migration, first of all, as labor migration, and in this case it cannot be otherwise, which is a significant factor in the development of the global economy.

This is due to the fact that the formation of the international labor market is directly related to global labor migration, including the migration of Afghan refugees, which acts as its leading mechanism.

International legal problems in the field of labor migration existed before the pandemic, but became especially aggravated in 2020. This is expressed in the fact that the French Republic, like Afghanistan - the country of origin of refugees - refugees from Afghanistan - labor migrants, were forced to take a big blow in the form of the impossibility of providing work not only to migrants, but also to their citizens due to the imposed quarantine restrictions.

As a consequence, there was a sharp increase in poverty levels and a slowdown in the growth of the economic sector. Human rights in the field of labor migration were also touched upon, the observance and protection of which were subject to change.

These include restrictions on freedom of movement, the right to health in the form of access to healthcare services, safe housing, labor rights, and the right to social benefits provided by government programs to alleviate the economic difficulties of the employed population.

There are frequent cases of increasing discriminatory relations in the French Republic in these rights in relation to refugees from Afghanistan due to the migration status of this category of refugee workers.

Scientific development of the topic.

This topic has attracted the attention of a significant number of scientific organizations and institutions. However, the rapid development of the social situation and the force majeure circumstances included in it constantly encourages us to look for new effective solutions where traditional views and algorithms lose their inherent effectiveness.

The object of the study is legal relations arising from international legal problems related to the direction and prospects of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees from Afghanistan.

Object of study. Legal relations arising from international legal problems related to the direction and prospects of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees from Afghanistan.

Subject of study.

Measures to regulate the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees from Afghanistan.

Research hypothesis. If reforms in the field of migration legislation of the French Republic are successfully implemented, refugees from Afghanistan will be able to find good jobs.

Refugees from Afghanistan will do this in accordance with their level of education and practical work experience, as well as select their children and grandchildren to study in institutions of the educational system of the French Republic.

Purpose of the study.

Identification of international legal problems in the field of migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees from Afghanistan.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been identified.

Research objectives.

The set goal led to the solution of the following tasks:

1. consider reforms in the field of migration legislation of the French Republic;
2. identify the main stages in the formation of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees;
3. reveal modern problems and directions of migration policy of the French Republic at the present stage in relation to Afghan refugees;
4. consider further prospects for the implementation of the migration policy of the French Republic at the present stage in relation to Afghan refugees.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study.

The work actively uses the main provisions of scientific research by such scientists as R. S. Adinaevich, S. B. Amiralievich, M. V. Nemytina, A. Kh. Abashidze, R. T. Shamson, S. S. Alekseeva, V. V. Aleshina, I. N. Artsibaseva, JI. K. Bakaeva, V. A. Batyr, I. P. Blishchenko, A. Bouvier, V. G. Butkevich, A. S. Gaverdovsky, H.-G. Gasser, E. David, S. A. Egorova, K. Zakharyeva, A. I. Zybaylo, G. V. Ignatenko, V. Yu. Kalugina, A. Ya. Kapustina, V. A. Kartashkin and others.

The scientific works of S. V. Klimenko, Yu. M. Kolosov, I. I. Kotlyarov, I. I. Lukashuk, S. Manuel, N. V. Mironov, R. A. Mullerson, S. E. Nakhlik, L. V. Pavlova, U. Palvankara, J. Pictet, V. V. Pustogarova, I. Sando, M. A. Sarsembayeva, M. Sassoli, K. Svinarski, A. N. Talalaeva, G. M. Tansykbaeva, B. R. Tuzmukhamedova, G. I. Tunkina, E. T. Usenko, I. V. Fisenko, M. O. Khaitova, R. T. Khakimova, S. V. Chernichenko, A. A. Chicherin and others.

The methodological basis of the study was a set of general scientific methods - analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction; sociological methods: analysis of sources, group discussion method, questioning, etc. These methods make it possible to meaningfully analyze domestic and foreign sources and statistical data. The key research methods of this work are:

The induction method, whose characteristic feature is that knowledge obtained using the inductive method is always more likely to be probabilistic in nature than obviously true. The inductive method is based on a hypothesis for solving problems that arise against the background of the relationship between international and national law.

The method of deduction, which is the opposite of the inductive method of research, is aimed at obtaining individual knowledge from general knowledge.

The analytical method allows us to study in detail the foundations and ways of mutual influence of international and national law in the field of migration policy. This study will analyze the degree of interconnection of French law with international law in the detailed consideration that individual branches of law deserve and their interaction with international norms.

A highly specialized method for studying the nature of legal processes and phenomena provides the opportunity to analyze and select legal norms, within the framework of which a mechanism for implementing this research is designed, aimed at solving certain tasks and problems in national or international documents in the field of migration policy.

Particular scientific and special methods allow, in their organic combination, to compose theoretical ideas about the state and law. When using private scientific methods, it becomes possible to analyze the legal acts of the French Republic in the field of migration policy. Also, their use allows us to study specific branches of law in the field of migration policy and their relationship with international norms, identify conflicts and formulate ways to solve the problems posed in this study.

The comparative legal method allows us to compare a set of homogeneous legal concepts in the field of migration policy, phenomena, and processes in order to determine the fundamental differences between them.

Special legal methods are used in this study to consider various legal concepts and structures in the field of migration policy. This could be, for example, concepts such as a mechanism of legal regulation, a legal entity, etc. This set of methods, first of all, is intended to promote the formation of a mechanism for legal regulation of national and international norms.

The method of comparative law (comparative studies) is a consideration of state legal phenomena in the field of migration policy, in which the state and law of the French Republic are correlated with the state and law of other countries in terms of general characteristics and features of their organization, structures, functions, etc. This work is based on this method, since within the framework of the research work it is the relationship of international law with the national norms of the French Republic in the field of migration policy that is studied. As part of the comprehensive coverage of the topics stated in this study, it also seems appropriate to identify typological convergences in the legal framework of the French Republic and other countries of the world.

The systemic method uses a set of general scientific methodological principles and methods of research in the field of migration policy, which are based on a focus on revealing the integrity of the object as a system. The system method very well characterizes the object of social relations as a separate system that requires special attention. Inevitable contradictions, in certain aspects arising between the norms of national and international law in the field of migration policy, are found in many states. It seems possible to study and solve the current problem of resolving these contradictions through a systematic consideration of problems in national and international law in the field of migration policy, since it is the systematic method that presents this problem as a separate system, which traditionally requires the use of a special method of solution.

Empirical basis of the study.

The empirical basis of this work was the materials on the problem under study, which were published in foreign and Russian sources, many of which were published exclusively in recent years [1].

Theoretical and practical significance.

The theoretical significance lies in the possibility and feasibility of using the obtained data in the process of further research in the field of further formation of the migration policy of the French Republic in relation to refugees from Afghanistan, as well as refugees from other countries of the world. The practical significance lies in the application of the obtained data when writing and editing scientific articles and monographs on the development of the migration policy of the French Republic in relation to refugees from Afghanistan [2].

The research materials can also be used to create programs for special courses, seminars, colloquiums and other types of university activities on the development of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees from Afghanistan. The data obtained may also be useful when new students create coursework, and at the same time, in the process of teaching by university teachers such disciplines as “History” and “International Relations”. Thus, the research conducted in this work prompts the following conclusions:

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Numerous reforms in the field of migration legislation of the French Republic directly reflected the change of emphasis in the positions of various political figures of this European power in different eras of its existence. On the one hand, the migration legislation of France required reforms, since it was necessary to compensate for the lack of internal labor force at the expense of immigrants and maintain labor immigration at the proper level. On the other hand, along with legal immigrants, there were about four hundred thousand illegal immigrants, whose application for public health care placed a heavy burden on French taxpayers. However, the selection of foreigners to be evicted encountered many restrictions imposed by international standards, which have been widely implemented in French legislation. Thus, international norms largely restrained the possibility of eviction of foreigners outside France, since both minor foreigners and adults, belonging to a wide list of categories of the population not subject to eviction, created a tangible array of those simultaneously subject to and not subject to eviction. Despite France's desire to part with numerous foreigners living on its territory, its most sensible politicians realize that it is foreigners who do not allow the natural population decline to reach catastrophic limits, since the birth rate among Asians is significantly higher.

2. The process of forming the migration policy of the French Republic in relation to refugees has undergone a series of successive stages, the content of each subsequent one would have become impossible without the successful implementation of the previous one. The adoption of the new Code, as well as the consistent step-by-step introduction of a number of fundamental changes to the content of the French Criminal Code, made it possible to significantly streamline the immigration flow. Not only were successful attempts made to streamline the entry of new labor, but also to make this process much more selective, promoting strict adherence to French national interests. The eviction of illegal immigrants has acquired a cultural and civilized character thanks to the formation of a qualitatively new migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees from Afghanistan and other countries. France secured the possibility of

fundamentally increasing influence on the lives of other countries of the world by the fact that their natives studying at French universities gave documented consent to return to their homeland upon completion of their studies. This gave yesterday's students the opportunity to actively contribute to the further establishment of good neighborly relations between their countries and the French Republic, the expansion of cultural exchange and mutually beneficial cooperation. The above stages in the formation of the migration policy of the French Republic in relation to refugees do not exhaust the totality of gains achieved along this path over many years. Unfortunately, the volume of this work and the genre of its writing do not allow us to dwell in more detail on each of the stages of the formation of the migration policy of the French Republic in relation to refugees, as they deserve. However, the above allows us to get a detailed idea that the reforms in the field of migration policy of the French Republic in relation to refugees turned out to be quite highly effective.

3. The current top leadership of the French Republic has not yet paid due attention to the problems of Afghan refugees - labor migrants. At the same time, the material well-being of the French Republic largely depends on the quality and quantity of labor done by migrants, so it seems necessary to promptly help them resolve all the most important legal and material issues so that they can continue to work for the benefit of France. The President of the French Republic, with the support of the French Parliament, is required to adopt appropriate legal documents that could help refugees from Afghanistan in the French Republic. The most successful examples for creating such documents are the currently successfully working Decrees of the President of Russia V.V. Putin, the main provisions of which are reflected in this work. The ideals of equality and fraternity, as well as humanism towards every inhabitant of the Earth, actively proclaimed by the French government, must necessarily be reflected in urgent practical actions in favor of refugees. Accordingly, all solutions to the numerous difficult situations in which Afghan refugees and members of their families find themselves upon arrival in France should be presented in the most subtle nuances.

4. The quality of further prospects for the formation of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding Afghan refugees will be directly dependent on the nature of the political will of the top French leadership. If Mr. Emmanuel Macron, the current President of France, adopts all the necessary decrees that can actively promote the positive further development of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding Afghan refugees, their situation can significantly improve in a wide range of key indicators. In this case, citizens of the French Republic proper will also have access to numerous material goods produced by the hands of Afghan refugees and their "comrades in misfortune" from other developing countries. Afghan refugees with the appropriate level of professional qualifications can build new and repair old residential and industrial buildings, structures, roads, and other infrastructure facilities on the territory of the French Republic. In addition, Afghan refugees with the appropriate level of professional qualifications can produce numerous industrial products on the territory of the French Republic that are so necessary for the citizens of France, but are not produced by them themselves. However, in order for all this to happen, the French leadership will need to adjust migration policy in such a way that migrant workers can

freely arrive in France. Once in France, Afghan refugees must receive assistance from local authorities in all areas, which may present numerous potential legal and material difficulties for them.

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РЫНОК ЦЕННЫХ БУМАГ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ

SECURITIES MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

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Аннотация

В статье отражены результаты исследования рынка ценных бумаг в Республике Беларусь, его проблемы и перспективы развития; обосновывается утверждение, что рынок ценных бумаг является важнейшей составляющей финансового рынка РБ и позволяет реализовать разнообразные интересы эмитентов, инвесторов и посредников.

Annotation

The article reflects the results of the research of the securities market in the Republic of Belarus, its problems and prospects of development; it substantiates the statement that the securities market is the most important component of the financial market of the Republic of Belarus and allows realizing the diverse interests of issuers, investors and intermediaries.