

**БАЛАНС ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЦЕЛЕСООБРАЗНОСТИ И ВНУТРЕННЕЙ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ФРАНЦУЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ НА ФОНЕ РОСТА
КОЛИЧЕСТВА АФГАНСКИХ БЕЖЕНЦЕВ**

**BALANCE OF ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY AND INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC AMID THE GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF AFGHAN
REFUGEES**

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Аннотация. *Желаемого баланса внутренней безопасности Французской Республики и экономической целесообразности позволило достичь формирование миграционной политики страны в отношении беженцев стало предъявление более жестких требований к лицам, которые заключают брак за границей в законе о контроле над законностью браков.*

Abstract. *The desired balance of internal security of the French Republic and economic feasibility was achieved by the formation of the country's migration policy towards refugees by introducing more stringent requirements for persons who marry abroad in the law on control over the legality of marriages.*

A significant stage in the formation of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees was the introduction of more stringent requirements for persons who marry abroad, which were reflected in the law of November 14, 2006 on control over the legality of marriages, which came into force on July 1, 2007. This made it possible to achieve both internal security and economic feasibility.

On December 19, 2019, the UN GA Resolution “Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Legal Migration” was adopted, which subsequently laid a reliable international legal foundation for the development of labor migration in the difficult conditions of the coronavirus pandemic. This document essentially provided significant support to the international treaties of the French Republic.

In order to prevent the cross-border spread of coronavirus infection, as already reported in the first paragraph of this study, certain restrictions were taken, including the cancellation of international traffic. The closure of state borders leads to restrictions on the movement of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants of the French Republic, as well as the import and export of various types of food and non-food products.

It was also reported above that there was a general reduction in the volume of transfers made by labor migrants who are citizens of Afghanistan from the French Republic due to the inability to continue their work activities here. Due to the cessation of international traffic during the pandemic, millions of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants – were left without the opportunity to return home, while in large numbers they were at airports and train stations, without losing hope of getting to their homeland, which aggravated the danger of contracting the infection [1].

This is also followed by the application of new, stricter rules for border crossings and increased hostility towards migrants in the host country. But as a result of the application of new legislative acts at the international level, the situation with labor migration of citizens from Afghanistan gradually began to transform and move towards improvement.

So, in the second paragraph of the first chapter, the main stages in the formation of the migration policy of the French Republic regarding refugees were considered. Thus, the research carried out in the second paragraph of the first chapter of this work prompts the following conclusion. The process of forming the migration policy of the French Republic regarding 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 [2].

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. With the onset of the pandemic and as a result of the adoption of quarantine measures, able-bodied persons employed in various service sectors found themselves without work. This, in turn, contributed to a noticeable decrease in the demand for Afghan migrant labor, since citizens of the French Republic were given priority when hiring. Therefore, a significant part of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants who stayed on the territory of the French Republic, were deprived of the opportunity to work [3].

Many of them were left without sources of livelihood, which led to migration outflow and return to their homeland, where an equally deplorable situation awaited them. The situation of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants was further complicated by the fact that communications between the two countries were stopped, the borders were closed, and migrants were forced to live in border areas for some time.

Cooperation between France and Afghanistan is vital to economically and socially support migrants who have been deprived of their jobs. Considering this important circumstance for the development of good neighborly relations, the adoption of a Decree by the President of the French Republic, similar to the one signed by Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin on April 18, 2020 No. 274 “On temporary measures to regulate the legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons in connection with the threat of further spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19)” [4].

As a result of the adoption of this legal document, the period of time allocated by the state for the temporary stay in the French Republic of Afghan citizens in the French Republic may be suspended. Also, this provision of the Decree is directly related to Afghan citizens who have a residence permit or are highly qualified specialists, whose presence on the territory of the French Republic is quite desirable and meets its needs.

In relation to visas, temporary residence permits, residence permits of Afghan citizens in the French Republic, migration cards with marks affixed to them, which also expire, refugee certificates, certificates of consideration of the application of an Afghan citizen for recognition as a refugee in the French territory Republic in essence, certificates of temporary asylum on the territory of the French Republic, certificates of a participant in the State program, whose validity expires during the specified period, are also suspended by the adoption of such a potential Decree. Likewise, decisions by public authorities to reduce the period of temporary stay of citizens of Afghanistan in the French Republic and other countries should not be made by anyone at all within the specified period [5].

At the same time, decisions to deprive Afghan citizens of refugee status in the French Republic by public authorities of the French Republic should also not be made by anyone within the specified period. Also, decisions to terminate temporary asylum for Afghan citizens in the French Republic should not be taken by any public authorities within the specified period, based on their humanistic values of the state.

And, what seems to be a circumstance of maximum importance in this period, decisions on the cancellation of previously issued visas for Afghan citizens in the French Republic should not be made by any government authorities within the specified period, at the forefront of Russian legislation [6].

Decisions to revoke the work permits of Afghan citizens in the French Republic should not be taken by any public authority based on their humanistic values of the state. At the same time, decisions on the

annulment of patents and temporary residence permits for Afghan citizens in the French Republic should not be made by any government authorities based on their humanistic values of the state.

At the same time, decisions to cancel the residence permits of Afghan citizens in the French Republic should not be taken by any public authorities of the French Republic, based on their humanistic values of the state. And finally, decisions to revoke the certificates of participants in the State Program for Afghan Citizens in the French Republic should not be taken by any public authorities of the French Republic, also based on their humanistic values of the state [7].

Citizens of Afghanistan who have entered the territory of the French Republic in a manner that does not require them to obtain a visa must be authorized by the required presidential decree to apply for the grant or, alternatively, for the renewal of a patent without taking into account the requirements existing in relation to the established the deadline provided by the French state for submitting documents for registration of the above-mentioned patent for the stated purpose of the visit of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants for the purpose of finding a job in the French Republic. This Decree should establish that employers or customers of work performed by citizens of Afghanistan on the territory of the French Republic or services provided by them, who have received permission in the manner established by the French state, are allowed to participate in various types of labor activities.

Also, employers or customers of work performed by citizens of Afghanistan on the territory of the French Republic or services provided by them must use the labor of foreign workers who comply with all pre-established restrictions and other measures aimed at ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of citizens of the French Republic [8].

Refugees from Afghanistan who become labor migrants should be entitled to apply for extradition or extension to foreign nationals entering the territory of the French Republic on a visa basis, as well as requiring work permits, without taking into account any special requirements for the stated purpose of the visit to the French Republic .

According to the Decree required for adoption, citizens of Afghanistan in the territory of the French Republic must have the full right to carry out labor activities until the expiration of employment contracts with these citizens or civil law contracts aimed at regulating the performance of their work or, alternatively, provision of services, and at the same time, patents or work permits in the French Republic, following the example of Russian legislation.

In addition, the Decree of the President of the French Republic, which is vitally important to adopt, should allow Afghan citizens to travel to the French Republic, but only directly from their state of nationality. This means that in this case, transit through the territories of other foreign states should not be carried out using identity documents of citizens of Afghanistan in the French Republic, and are recognized in the French Republic in this capacity [9].

Some labor migrants from Afghanistan in the French Republic have already encountered unscrupulous employers who took away their passports and did not give them the opportunity to process their documents in a timely manner. Only when the French state qualitatively responds to the relevant complaints from refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants and their relatives, will this make it possible to bring wicked employers to justice, the documents of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants in the French Republic will begin to process them in a timely manner, as was done in Russia. Another group of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants – did not have sufficient funds to get their documents in order within the allotted time frame and obtain the right to work in the French Republic in order to freely feed their families, and France has not yet helped them.

For such citizens, the Decree of the President of France should not take into account the requirements for the deadline established by the state for filing documents for registration of a patent, for the stated purpose of the visit to the French Republic, as well as for leaving the territory of the French Republic [10].

This Decree of the President of France should establish that employers or customers of work performed by citizens of Afghanistan on the territory of the French Republic or services provided by them, who have received permission in the manner established by the French state, are allowed to participate in the implementation of various types of labor activities.

Along with this, employers or customers of work performed by Afghan citizens on the territory of the French Republic or services provided by them must use the labor of foreign workers who comply with all pre-established restrictions and other measures aimed at ensuring the sanitary and

epidemiological well-being of French citizens. At the same time, they should be given the right to apply for issuance or extension to foreign citizens who arrived in the territory of the French Republic on a visa basis, as well as requiring work permits, without taking into account any special requirements for the stated purpose of the visit to the French Republic, as was done in the beginning of the pandemic in Russia [11].

However, over time, new nuances may appear in the legal relations between labor migrants from Afghanistan in the French Republic, and government authorities of the French Republic, which may require an immediate and adequate solution. For these purposes, the President of the French Republic will have to adopt Decrees, in each of which numerous new clarifications will appear on how the documents of refugees from Afghanistan – labor migrants in the French Republic should have been drawn up, and how the government authorities of the French Republic will have to provide assistance and support for this category of persons.

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МАЛЫЙ И СРЕДНИЙ БИЗНЕС В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ КАК ПРИОРИТЕТНАЯ ЗАДАЧА ГОСУДАРСТВА

SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AS A PRIORITY TASK OF THE STATE

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Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ состояния субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства (МСП) в Республике Беларусь на современном этапе, определены источники его поддержки и финансирования.

Abstract. The article analyzes the state of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) in the Republic of Belarus at the present stage, identifies the sources of its support and financing.

Малое и среднее предпринимательство в Республике Беларусь имеет важное значение для экономики, поскольку оно способствует созданию рабочих мест, развитию инноваций и повышению конкурентоспособности бизнес-сектора. Понимая это, правительство Республики Беларусь в последние годы предпринимает широкие шаги для стимулирования развития малого и среднего предпринимательства (МСП), включая упрощение процедуры регистрации бизнеса, снижение налоговых ставок и предоставление финансовых гарантий для предпринимателей [1]. На сегодня малый и средний бизнес как приоритетная задача государства включает в себя множество положительных моментов (рисунок 1).



Рисунок 1 – Положительные моменты осуществления государственной помощи предприятиям малого и среднего бизнеса