

In addition, with the aid of the profile service the parties can simultaneously obtain clarifications on legal issues in electronic form, including the peculiarities of the procedural order of their case. The parties are required to read the list of categories of civil cases that are not qualified under the ESCP criteria. In the event of such a case, the court proceedings concerning it will start, but in the future it will be considered under the rules of the general proceedings in the ordinary course of procedure provided for by national law.

The content of the Regulation implies a number of requirements that correspond to the catalog of relevant standards that must be met and implemented within the ESCP procedure, in particular: 1) it is the responsibility of Member States to provide remedies, take actions and regulate jurisdictional procedures to ensure the effectiveness of small claims litigation; 2) the unconditional adherence to the right to a fair trial and the whole system of guarantees provided by Article 6, paragraph 1, of the ECHR; 3) dispositiveness; 4) competitiveness; 5) publicity and veracity of the trial; 6) procedural productivity; 7) proportionality; 8) the immediacy of the trial; 9) legal certainty. Thus, the initial purpose of the introduction of the ESCP procedure is to formulate and enforce the catalog of common, uniform, pan-European standards for handling the small claims at the supranational level. The European experience of the unification of procedural rules, as well as the ESCP procedure itself, are unique in their legal nature and significance, since they have become a harbinger of the process of bringing civil litigation harmonization to a new level. The latter ensured the unity and uniformity of the procedural rules for the consideration and settlement of small claims, both at the supranational level and at the level of the legal order of EU Member States.

References:

1. Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32007R0861>.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

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Nowadays, we could talk about the two-way path relationship between development and democracy: democracy provides mechanisms and institutions that will contribute to real and humane development, and the development process will create objective conditions and a climate conducive to the consolidation of democratic practices in society.

Political and social stability is necessary for development, without which it is impossible to achieve real and sustainable development. Democracy, based on the rule of law, is ultimately a means to achieve international peace and security, economic and social progress and development, and respect for human rights but in reality-democracy is a dynamic social and political system ideal functioning of which is never fully achieved. In the twenty-first century, we still face a triple problem: the restoration of democracies, the preservation of democracies, and the improvement of the quality of democracies. All of us must be aware of the importance of the human factor in the development process, on the one hand, and the great influence that democracy has on the development of the capabilities of this element and its role in the development process. Consequently, the importance of democracy is to allow citizens to participate in the decision-making process, allowing people to take first place on the development agenda. Needless to say, satisfying these needs will increase the ability of citizens and expand their capabilities, as well as release the inherent energies of creativity.

On the other hand, we see the problem of providing easy access to information, ensuring transparency in economic operations, which allows identifying shortcomings and inefficiencies in government bodies and economic institutions, as well as identifying abuses and vicious practices that help improve the work of government bodies and institutions and allows us to fight corruption. Promotion of democracy should be aimed at supporting legitimate democratic forces, providing a platform to express different perspectives and perspectives, combine these forces with global knowledge and experience, including collaboration, and create a national environment open to transparent and democratic political discourse, transition and change. Local regulations must be taken into account and integrated into emerging democratic institutions and processes.

The relations between development and democracy are contradictory and have a mutual effect: democracy provides the basis for development, and development creates the material base and climate conducive to the development of democracy. Development, as an expansion of opportunities, allows a citizen to lack knowledge and skills, develop his abilities, choose a job in which he finds himself, and earn a decent life for him. And a sense of responsibility towards him strengthens his conviction that it is necessary to rely on dialogue and communication in solving public issues, which creates an atmosphere suitable for solving social and political problems by peaceful means. The larger the development, with its human dimension, is taking its course, as stability in society is strengthened and the democratic experiment takes root.

References:

1. URL: <https://www.researchgate.net/>
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