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## PROCEDURAL COMPLICITY AND PROCEDURAL SUCCESSION

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The professional knowledge of a lawyer is required when it is necessary to apply the law, to restore the rights of the victim, to prosecute the perpetrator, and even when it is necessary to draft a professional legal act, to execute an act of investigation and registration. In this work, we would like to consider the issues of procedural complicity, procedural succession and their importance.

As is known, subjects of civil litigation are participants in legal proceedings related to arbitration and the resolution of civil cases. It is usual to classify all participants in civil proceedings into certain groups (parties) according to their attitude towards the case before the court and their procedural role in this case [1, p.215].

The action may be brought jointly by several plaintiffs or against several defendants. Unlike the others, each plaintiff or defendant acts independently in civil proceedings [2].

Procedural complicity is a participation of several plaintiffs or several defendants in a case whose interests and claims are not mutually exclusive. The purpose of procedural complicity is the most convenient in terms of time and effort for the court and all those involved in the case, execution in civil proceedings to protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and various bodies, associations and organizations [3, p. 1178].

According to the side of the accomplice, civil complicity is divided into: active (on the plaintiff's side, in the case of several assistants, for example, several employees dismissed for the same reason, against the same employer); passive (in the case of a defendant by the defendant, several co-owners, for example, in a lawsuit brought by one of the co-owners to assign part of the co-ownership), mixed (by the plaintiff and the defendant, several people) [4, p. 315].

Depending on the obligation to implicate a person, civil proceedings may be necessary (compulsory for all parties to the dispute as plaintiff or defendant) and optional (optional if several plaintiffs or an action by a plaintiff against several defendants may be initiated) [5, p.104].

Procedural succession is the substitution of a party involved in a litigious or judicially established relationship in a civil action. The basis of procedural succession is: the death of a

person in a legal relationship in which succession is permitted; dissolution and reorganization of a legal person; replacement of creditor or debtor in the obligation, other forms of transmission of rights and obligations from one person to another. The beneficiary acquires all the procedural rights and obligations of his predecessor. Procedural succession may also be based on general (universal) succession of substantive rights and obligations and on single (individual) inheritance, where a separate individual right (e.g. assignment of claims) or separate legal obligation is transferred from one person to another [3, p. 1179].

Unlike civil succession, civil procedure can only be general (universal) because it replaces the legal predecessor in all procedural rights and obligations of the successor.

Procedural succession is excluded if the material succession is inadmissible, in particular if the claim is inextricably linked to the plaintiff or the defendant (in actions for divorce, alimony, restitution, etc.) and if the succession is contrary to law or contract [4, p. 316].

Admission to the succession process is by judicial resolution against which there is no recourse. An appeal may be lodged against a court decision refusing the admission of a successor. The importance of procedural law is therefore to improve the activities of the various bodies and agencies involved in the governance of society, both in legislation and in its application. The procedural rules of this activity guarantee the inviolability of the rule of law, increasing the responsibility and discipline of officials.

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