

2. Journal of Evolutionary Economics [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00191-023-00809-7>. – Date of access: 22.03.2023.

3. Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://doi.org/10.1093/cjres/rsz022>. – Date of access: 22.03.2023.

4. OECD-iLibrary [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/the-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-on-the-labour-market_7c895724-en. – Date of access: 22.03.2023.

Olga Busko

Science tutor *E. Philippovich*
BSEU (Minsk)

USING TAX TOOLS TO OVERCOME THE PANDEMIC

Nothing is inevitable except death and taxes, the founding father of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, once said. Using death to avoid taxes is purely potentially possible, but is it possible to use taxes to avoid death? Recent years have been constantly challenging us, testing the strength of the financial system [1]. One of such global challenges that shocked the whole world was the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused millions of deaths and the decline of the economies of many countries due to its surprise and the speed of its spread. The governments of the countries take a variety of measures to support the population, enterprises and businesses. As of March 17, 2020, coronavirus has been declared in all European countries. Of these, the largest number of cases were: Italy, Spain, France, Great Britain.

Italy has taken measures to strengthen the interventional potential of healthcare and to maintain the solvency of families and businesses, as well as some tax measures [2]. Spain, France and England have taken tax measures to postpone the payment of income tax and contributions to the social security system, to postpone the payment of taxes to all citizens who lost their jobs or were reduced until the end of the year, as well as to stop the appointment of fines due to delayed payments on utility bills, respectively. In addition to tax preferences, the states provided business entities and citizens with compensation payments, state subsidies and subsidies.

According to a significant part of experts, Europe was completely unprepared for such problems from an economic point of view. However, most European countries have coped with this situation. European countries have decided to generously and intelligently support their populations and businesses. As a result, the internal economic policy of the EU has not suffered as much as it could in the absence of state support. A review of the measures used in world practice in response to such a challenge as COVID-19 shows that states operate with a well-known set of tax preferences, but for each, certain instruments

are a priority. This is because there are no identical economies or the same impact of challenges at a given time.

As for the Republic of Belarus, it is inappropriate to compare its measures with those of European states due to the difference in the size of budgets and the conditions for the development of the country as a whole. Belarus has passed the first two waves of the coronavirus infection with a targeted support from the public sector, without the introduction of lockdown and the use of special measures of social support for the population. Mainly, the COVID-19 pandemic provoked a decline in business activity, which reduced GDP and foreign trade turnover, and this, in turn, led to a drop in tax revenues to the budget.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Belarus adopted a number of economic measures of state support aimed at stimulating business activity: the provision of tax and rental holidays, simplification of lending and implementation of foreign trade transactions [3].

To stimulate business activity during the pandemic, Decree No. 143 "On Economic Support" was adopted on April 24, 2020, which provides for the following support measures: provision of tax benefits and preferences to business entities and sole proprietors; provision of deferred and installment payments for tax credits, accelerated VAT refund from the budget; recalculation of a single tax for sole proprietors; introduction of rental holidays, a moratorium on rent increases, a recommendation for granting deferrals on payment of rent and reducing its size; granting local authorities the right to reduce property taxes (real estate tax, land tax, rent for plots in state ownership) and change the terms of their payment. Thus, the dominance of personal tax benefits is characteristic of setting up the economy in manual mode [4].

Tax revenues account for the largest share in the budget revenues of the Republic of Belarus. Taxes have a significant force in regulating the economy and the life of the population of the country. And, since the main course of overcoming the pandemic was the support of business entities and the population, as my model, I would like to offer tax preferences as an incentive to use personal protective equipment. One of the most fiscally significant taxes for individuals is an income tax, the basic rate of which is 13%. So, for example, for law-obedient citizens using the recommended means of protection, you can offer the use of a reduced rate of 11%. To exercise control, you can develop a website with a personal account, where you can upload a photo report at certain intervals. You can also connect GPS systems and if a person is away from home for a long time, the system will send reminders or photo report requirements at a random time. In my opinion, this tool will be effective for overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic and is widely distributed in the country, as citizens will be stimulated by saving their money with a fairly simple requirement.

Thus, as a result of the conducted research, the experience of European countries in the fight against the pandemic was reviewed and a variant of using tax instruments to overcome this phenomenon was proposed.

REFERENCES:

1. Налоговая реакция Республики Беларусь на вызовы и угрозы последних лет [Electronic resource] : Scientific electronic library eLIBRARY. – Mode of access: <https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=49518002>. – Date of access: 15.03.2023.

2. Экономическая политика ЕС в период пандемии COVID-19 [Electronic resource]: Scientific electronic library «CyberLeninka». – Mode of access: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ekonomicheskaya-politika-es-v-period-pandemii-covid-19/viewer>. – Date of access: 15.03.2023.

3. Влияние пандемии COVID-19 на экономические и социальные процессы в Беларуси [Electronic resource]: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. – Mode of access: <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/ukraine/17386.pdf>. – Date of access: 15.03.2023.

4. Комплексный план по поддержке экономики [Electronic resource]: Официальный сайт Совета министров Республики Беларусь. – Mode of access: <http://www.government.by/upload/docs/file2e35caf5544a1075.pdf>. – Date of access: 15.03.2023.

Valeria Bukhovetskaya, Renata Kirilenko
Science tutor *L. Bedritskaya*
BSEU (Minsk)

THE DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS: AN ECONOMY THAT SERVES PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

In the modern world, the problem of choosing between constant economic growth, technological progress and environmental conservation is becoming more and more urgent. How to overcome poverty and meet people's needs without harming the Earth reveals the doughnut economic model. The doughnut formula theory represents a change in the economic model in response to the main challenge of humanity: to eradicate global poverty at the expense of the planet's limited natural resources [1].

Doughnut economics is an alternative business model, focused on reaching a balance between the needs of people and the planet's necessities, more than uniquely implementing the GDP. The doughnut offers a vision of what it means for humanity to prosper in the 21st century, while doughnut economics explores the mindset and ways of thinking that are needed to get us there.

This concept was first introduced by Kate Raworth in 2012 inside the Oxfam report, obtaining quickly international adhesion, including at the UN level. As Raworth puts it, the doughnut economy “serves as a compass for human progress,” turning the economy of decline in the 20th century into an economy of growth in the 21st century. Its goal is to provide everyone with everything they need, from food and water to social equality and political influence, and at the same time ensure that humanity does not destroy the Earth's life support system – a stable climate and fertile soil [2].

It receives this name because it is visually represented by two doughnut-shaped discs: the one in the center is the social foundation, which includes basic fundamental rights, and the outer ring is the ecological ceiling, which cannot be exceeded if we want to guarantee the prosperity of humanity. In the middle is the doughnut, understood as the