

а также в отсутствии обвинительного акта. Рассмотрение мировым судьей дела в отсутствие обвинителя являлось существенным нарушением закона, влекущим в определенных случаях отмену приговора [1, с. 287]. Более того, лишь только при разбирательстве дела у мирового судьи могли зачитываться все без исключения акты полицейского дознания, тогда как для общих судов был установлен запрет на озвучивание при разбирательстве дела свидетельских показаний, содержащихся в протоколах полицейских дознаний [2, с. 184].

Таким образом, судебная реформа 1864 г. в Российской империи поспособствовала тому, что судебные заседания стали публичными и открытыми, стороны имели возможность доказывать свою позицию, суд выступал в нейтральной роли, а участники процесса могли публично отстаивать свои интересы.

Список использованных источников

1. Ефремова, Н. Н. Становление и развитие судебного права в России XVIII – начала XX в. Историко- правовое исследование / Н. Н. Ефремова. – М. : РУДН, 2007. – 373 с.
2. Дорошков, В. В. Мировой судья. Исторические, организационные и процессуальные аспекты деятельности / В. В. Дорошков. – М. : Норма, 2004. – 374 с.

M. Ahramovich
BSEU (Minsk)

STATE AND BUSINESS: PARTNERSHIP IN THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY

At the present stage, there is a complex problem in social and political sciences and practice, which is to develop an optimal social and economic policy and an economic model adequate to national interests, and to determine the optimal proportions of state participation in the economy.

In most countries of the modern world, small business acts as the basis of the economic system, ensures the stability and efficiency of the state, serves the interests of citizens, ensures employment of the population, and participates in the creation of national wealth. The main condition for economic growth today is the constructive interaction between business and state power structures.

In the modern sense, the partnership between the state and business is an institutional cooperation between public authorities and private companies, banks, international financial organizations and other institutions in order to implement socially significant projects. At the same time, the state is not exempt from performing its social functions related to national interests, and business always remains a source of public wealth.

The main goal of interaction between the state, business and society is the adaptation and inclusion of market self-regulation mechanisms in the system of implementation of socio-economic functions of the state. At the same time, business is directly interested in using the scientific, technical, financial, information and other potential that the state has to realize as its private interests.

It is important to note that business and government should take an active position. The state should participate in matters of protecting national interests and the interests of domestic business as an integral and most effective component of the domestic economy. The business should be in search of new mechanisms for realizing its potential, discussing them with the state and participating in their application in practice. This cooperation is considered as the basis for the future development of small and medium-sized enterprises in Belarus.

In the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with the State Program “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” for 2021–2025, the state policy of supporting small and medium-sized businesses is aimed at:

- creation of a competitive and adaptive entrepreneurial sector of the national economy, which ensures speedy technological upgrade of production and growth of the quality of life of the population, etc.;
- ensuring sustainable dynamics of quality development of small and medium-sized businesses, improving its sectoral and territorial structure, strengthening the technical, technological and personnel potential of its subjects;
- entry of Belorussian small and medium-sized businesses to foreign markets.

For the economy of the Republic of Belarus as a whole, the activities of business, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, also turn out to be an important factor in increasing its flexibility and competitiveness. At the same time, there are objective barriers to improving state support for small and medium-sized businesses such as the flaws in the legislative framework and low rates of economic growth. In addition, at present the situation in the economy is aggravated by negative consequences caused by geopolitical factors and economic sanctions.

Thus, the essence of the interaction between the state and business is a kind of coherence and integration of the actions of these subjects on the basis of points of contact of their interests in order to most effectively implement socio-economic functions and meet the needs of each of the parties. Then the consequence of their stability and progressive development of society as a whole is ensured.

References

1. Kivarina, M. V. State and business evolution of forms of interaction / M. V. Kivarina // Public-private partnership. – 2014. – № 1. – P. 51–64.
2. About the State Program “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” for 2021–2025: Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of January 29, 2021, № 56 [Electronic resource] / Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <https://www.economy.gov.by/uploads/files/gos-progr-2021-2025/gos-progr-na-2021-2025.pdf>. – Date of access: 10.03.2023.

Г. П. Бущик
кандидат исторических наук
БГЭУ (Минск)

ВНЕШНЯЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫМИ, ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМИ И ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫМИ УСЛУГАМИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ В 1998–2020 ГГ.

Товарооборот, экспорт, импорт, сальдо Республики Беларусь в торговле услугами, в том числе компьютерными, информационными и телекоммуникационными услугами в 1998–2020 гг., в млн долл. США

Год	Товарооборот услуг	Товарооборот компьютерных услуг	Экспорт услуг	Экспорт компьютерных услуг	Импорт услуг	Импорт компьютерных услуг	Сальдо в торговле услугами	Сальдо в торговле компьютерными услугами
1998	1368,3	13,5	925,1	5,9	443,2	7,6	481,9	-1,7
1999	1192,1	6,9	753,3	3,9	438,8	3,0	314,5	0,9
2000	1562,9	8,9	1000,3	4,5	562,6	4,4	437,7	0,1
2001	1983,6	12,5	1142,3	6,7	841,3	5,8	301,0	0,9
2002	2248,8	21,9	1340,8	12,3	908,0	9,6	432,8	2,7
2003	2414,9	24,4	1499,9	17,4	915,0	7,0	584,9	10,4
2004	2805,2	31,1	1746,9	17,5	1058,3	13,6	688,6	3,9
2005	3483,2	38,9	2342,2	26,4	1141,0	12,5	1201,2	13,9
2006	4048,1	65,6	2401,1	49,4	1647,0	16,2	754,1	33,2
2007	5310,2	116,6	3279,4	96,9	2030,8	19,7	1248,6	77,2
2008	7337,8	193,6	4589,8	160,5	2748,0	33,1	1841,8	127,4
2009	5932,9	207,2	3714,9	163,2	2218,0	44,0	1496,9	119,2
2010	7859,1	271,2	4833,0	221,4	3026,1	49,8	1806,9	171,6
2011	8961,1	615,6	5609,5	456,4	3351,6	159,2	2257,9	297,2
2012	10354,8	806,3	6311,7	598,4	4043,1	207,9	2268,6	390,5
2013	12759,5	934,8	7506,0	740,7	5253,5	194,1	2252,5	546,6
2014	13612,7	1120,0	7879,6	897,0	5733,1	222,9	2146,5	674,1
2015	11104,7	1209,5	6689,8	1003,5	4414,9	206,1	2274,9	797,4
2016	11265,3	1384,0	6883,9	1152,4	4381,4	231,6	2502,5	920,7
2017	12731,4	1681,4	7905,2	1445,3	4826,2	236,1	3079,0	1209,3
2018	14244,1	2119,5	8838,0	1840,5	5406,1	279,1	3431,9	1561,4
2019	15494,1	2796,4	9641,9	2392,5	5852,2	403,9	3789,7	1988,6
2020	13634,6	3108,3	8787,6	2685,2	4847,0	423,1	3940,6	2262,1

Примечание – Источник: собственная разработка на основе [1, с. 76–79; 2, с. 75–8; 3, с. 73, 76–79; 4, с. 67, 70–73; 5, с. 313, 316–319; 6, с. 337–339; 7, с. 351–353; 8, с. 393–395; 9, с. 297–300; 10, с. 299–300, 11; 12, с. 308]