

**A. Rasolko**  
**А.С. Расолько**  
БНТУ(Минск)

*Научный руководитель Д.И. Бондарчук*

## **PECULIARITIES OF DOING BUSINESS IN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD**

### **Особенности ведения бизнеса в странах и регионах мира**

Goals of this research are to find out the peculiarities of doing business in countries with warm and cold climates, the impact of climate on economic development.

Nowadays, almost every person dreams of having their own business. Those who decide to become entrepreneurs must not only have an original idea, confidence in their abilities, capital, but also know the conditions that country offers businessmen. Because states have different requirements and subsidies. We decided to compare business conditions in countries with warm and cold climates, as we have heard many times that in the heat people do not want to work and because of this the economy is weak, while the cold forces people to work.

As countries with warm climate we took Greece, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Vietnam. It has been proven that heat reduces working capacity, there is even a concept of heat stress. That is why countries have siestas, i.e. about 3 hours of rest, so that people wait out the hottest hours in cool rooms, the working day starts at 9 am and ends at 8 pm. However, breaks have a negative impact on both labour activity and the personal lives of workers. For example, in the GDP per capita ranking, such countries are no higher than 58th place. The main economic sectors are frequently tourism and food industry. To attract tourists governments create sights, major events, improve safety of the cities. There are also financial support programmes, such as subsidies for the construction or renovation of hotels, grants for start-ups, free courses and trainings for staff. Due to the large share of the tourism sector in the economy, many countries suffered significant losses and crises during the coronavirus. As a result, governments have become more vigilant in monitoring the health of citizens. For exporters, governments also provide tax incentives, financial support in the form of subsidies to cover export-related costs, reduced customs duties.

As countries with cold climate I took Norway, Finland, Denmark, Sweden. The economies of these countries are characterised by high rates of taxation, an equalisation system, and constant innovations. The Scandinavian countries rank high in the GDP per capita ranking (Norway is fifth). The main industries are oil and gas, food industries, shipbuilding, fishing. There is a theory that the cold climate created problems for survival, so people were forced to work harder. Now this theory is not

quite true, because the Scandinavian countries are developed not only because of the cold, but more because of the abundance of natural resources. In order to develop their economies, such countries attract foreign specialists, support the development of new technologies, and improve labour conditions. For example, working day ends at 4 pm, simplified business registration system, environmental control of factories, courses for entrepreneurs. Although many people are intimidated by the high tax rate, on average: for foreign organisations 25% of profits, income tax 38%, it helps to ensure social protection, government investment in infrastructure and environment, high quality of life.

As a result of our research, we found out that the climate affects development of the country, as the main sectors of the economy and labour conditions depend on it, governments introduce various subsidies, benefits, training for entrepreneurs in order to develop businesses. A warm climate is characterised by weaker economic development, because it is really hard for people to work in the heat, but high temperatures promote the export of products. Cold climates are characterised by a high level of economic development, high taxation rates, government control and innovations.

**V. Rudit**

**В.А. Рудит**

БГЭУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Н.В. Батищева*

## **IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND THEIR IMPACT ON BUSINESS**

### **Влияние международных договоров по международному гуманитарному праву и их воздействие на бизнес**

International humanitarian law protects human rights in armed conflict, lessens suffering, and affects business during war. Its effectiveness relies on State recognition and compliance. In this context, international treaties play a key role in the development and strengthening of humanitarian law. The purpose of this work was to investigate the impact of international treaties on international humanitarian law and assess their impact on business.

International treaties are legal documents containing an agreement between two or more states on certain activities or principles [1, p. 549]. They can be bilateral or multilateral and regulate various aspects of international relations, including the rights and obligations of states, dispute settlement, trade, environmental protection and, of course, human rights.