

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.

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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.

International treaties on humanitarian law were established to address human rights violations and suffering in armed conflicts. The prominent treaty in this regard is the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Protocols, which were a response to the atrocities witnessed during World War II. The Geneva Conventions set out the rights and obligations of parties to armed conflict, including the protection of civilians, vulnerable groups, prisoners of war and medical personnel [2, p. 387–390].

International treaties impact humanitarian law by limiting force, protecting human rights in armed conflict, and setting minimum state standards. They also develop humanitarian law by establishing norms, inspiring law adoption, military practice changes, and promoting education.

In addition, important treaties in the field of international humanitarian law include the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which created the first permanent international court with jurisdiction over war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity [3, p. 773]. As well as the 1993 United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

International humanitarian law treaties impact business in armed conflict regions. Companies must adhere to rules such as no forced or child labor and prevent the proliferation of weapons violating international humanitarian law. Many businesses integrate these norms into their operations, establishing corporate social responsibility policies and specialized departments for compliance. International treaties are crucial for developing and applying humanitarian law, establishing behavior rules and protecting people's rights in armed conflict.

Thereby International humanitarian law is vital for human rights protection and minimizing suffering in conflicts. State recognition and compliance are crucial for its efficacy. Treaties shape and reinforce this law, setting frameworks to limit force, safeguard human rights, and establish state obligations. They impact business in conflict areas, mandating adherence to rules like no forced labor, child labor, and weapons proliferation violations.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY

Развитие сельского хозяйства в Германии

German agriculture, environmentally and economically balanced is the purpose of our research. This means that all processes are carried out after assessing the possible benefits not only for the farmer personally, but also for the environment. In this regard, landscape maintenance societies, consisting of volunteers who dedicate their activities to preserving nature in the original state are widespread. German farmers manage to combine both personal and environmental benefits. Grazing of livestock on pastures is practiced according to scientifically developed routes, thus preserving the unique landscape.

The efficiency of agricultural production in Germany is significantly higher than the EU on average, but Germany lags behind in terms of the average yields of corn and sugar beet. At the same time, agriculture employs only 1-2% of the total employable population. High labor productivity is achieved through mechanization and application of modern agribusiness technologies. Agriculture is mainly centered on small family-owned farms.

Within the overall structure of the German economy, agriculture accounts for only 1.1%. By comparison, industry accounts for 34.5% and the service sector for 64.4%. But owing to the rational use of every available land meter, Germany almost completely meets the needs of its population in meat, milk, grain and sugar.

Wheat, barley, corn and sugar beet are grown in areas of high natural fertility (wheat cultivation areas largely overlap with sugar beet cultivation areas). The poorer soils of the North German lowlands and midlands have traditionally been used for rye, oats, potatoes and natural forage crops.

Livestock production accounts for about 70% of agricultural output. Cattle-breeding gives more than 2/5 of all commercial agricultural output, the main part of which is milk (about 1/4). The second place is taken by pig breeding. The country's self-sufficiency in milk and beef exceeds 100%, and pork – less than 4/5.