

Livestock breeding is the leading branch of agriculture, with cattle breeding being its main branch (25% of agricultural output). In terms of the cattle stock, Germany is ranked behind France in the EU.

The main problem in Germany is that the share of the agribusiness and fishery sector in the GDP share structure is constantly decreasing. Over the last decades this indicator has decreased by 1.5-2 times. The unfavorable factor is the continuing imbalance in the level of profitability and efficiency of agricultural activities in different parts of the country. The development of the agribusiness sector is also affected negatively by the fact that small farms cultivate about 82% of all agricultural land, but they own no more than half of these areas. The remaining areas are occupied by large enterprises, which account for only 2% of the total number of farm structures in the country. Despite the agribusiness success in Germany, there is a tendency of labor outflow from the agricultural sector. The number of people employed in the agribusiness sector is constantly decreasing.

German agribusiness demonstrates the potential to successfully meet the needs of the domestic food market in conditions of intensive development. The distinctive feature of German agriculture is the predominance of small farms in its structure, which interact with other market participants on the basis of cooperation, as well as the developed vocational training system. The state support policy is characterized by flexibility; the level of state intervention and the amount of allocated subventions depend on the world market prices for agricultural products.

Finally, it can be noted that, as compared to the Republic of Belarus, Germany emphasizes high labor productivity, innovation, and agricultural exports. Belarus, on the contrary, has more extensive agricultural acreage and is mainly focused on meeting domestic demands.

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COMPARISON OF TRADE OF BUSINESS IN BELARUS AND CHINA

Особенности ведения бизнеса в Беларуси и Китае

Currently, Belarus and China are two countries that have significant potential for business development. They have their own unique features, which should be known to those who want to do business in these countries. Modern trends in the global economy and business make us think about establishing new relationships, increasing the present or opening a new business. Consider doing business in completely different countries: Belarus and China.

One of the distinctive features of doing business in the country of cornflowers and white-winged storks, in Belarus, is the presence of business-friendly legislation. There are various types of entrepreneurship here, including individual entrepreneurship or personal business, limited liability companies, joint-stock companies, etc. In addition, Belarus provides various advantages for investors, such as tax benefits, land and property benefits. However, it should be emphasized that the procedure for registering a business in Belarus can be quite difficult and captures a certain time interval.

Another characteristic feature of business in Belarus is significant state regulation of the economy. There is state property for many enterprises, as well as cost and price regulation, as well as national assistance in retail trade. In addition, there are specific restrictions on the transfer of capital outside the country on the land of lakes, which can complicate the international communication of companies.

Unlike Belarus, the country of numerous Buddhist temples, China, is a country with a well-developed economy and a powerful business sector. One of the main distinguishing features of doing business in China is the presence of an established infrastructure, as well as a wide network of suppliers. This allows business figures to instantly discover the necessary tools and materials for production in order to distribute their own product.

The country in East Asia also contains specific rules and restrictions that have every chance of having an impact on business management. For example, there is national regulation and control of financial transactions, as well as money transfers abroad. Moreover, China contains special cultural, ethical and moral norms that have a huge impact on business relationships. The Chinese highly appreciate individual relationships and relationships based on trust, which plays a huge role in building an effective commercial in this country. For example, an older business participant from China is thinking about how you or your children will conduct business and deal with their children, and then their grandchildren. It is advisable to take this point into account, because most often in Belarus business thinks quite short-term.

In conclusion, business management in Belarus and China contains its own features, which should be understood and taken into account when planning business activities. Belarus offers a variety of privileges and support for investors, but there are certain restrictions and government intervention. In its own turn, China has a well-formed and developed business sector and access to extensive infrastructure, but requires compliance with specific requirements, rules and cultural norms. In two variants, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the circumstances, conditions and requirements in order to successfully develop a business in these countries.