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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.

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.