

During the study of the work, the main difficulties that reduce economic indicators were identified: long time delays at the borders; high tariffs for driving on motorways; the presence of corruption schemes and low transparency of customs procedures; a limited number of vehicles suitable for cargo transportation.

The introduction of modern information technologies, such as GPS and traffic management systems, automation of data processing, can significantly improve the efficiency of transportation.

Over the past two years, there has been a trend towards a steady increase in mileage utilization, an increase in the level of transportation due to the hiring of more qualified workers. Therefore, regular training of drivers and logisticians on the basics of international standards and transportation safety will increase the level of service and reduce risks.

Establish partnerships with local authorities to simplify border procedures and improve security.

In order for transportation to take place at lower costs, in a short time, while increasing the competitiveness of carriers, it is necessary to optimize logistics processes.

In order for the delivery of cargo from the shipper to the consignee to be faster, it is necessary to make a bias precisely in the development of optimal traffic routes, while grouping individual traffic routes in such a way as to minimize non-production runs and unnecessary expenses as a result.

The improvement of international road freight transport in the direction of Turkey requires an integrated approach, including legal, logistical and technological aspects. Effective transportation management will not only improve the competitiveness of market participants, but also contribute to the economic development of both Turkey and partner countries.

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HANDING OUT MONEY. UNCONDITIONAL BASIC INCOME

Раздаем деньги. Безусловный базовый доход

Everyone at least once thought and did not understand why it is impossible to give everyone a sum of money every month? So that everyone, regardless of income and age, would receive money from the state to cover basic needs.

The main aim of this work is to examine the concept of unconditional basic income (UBI) and find out how realistic it is?

One of the first experiments on the introduction of BDB was conducted in the 1970s, when residents of the Canadian city of Dauphin received payments from the state budget for

5 years. As a result of the experiment, young men worked 40–50 per cent less on average, but increased their education level. Government spending on health care in the province fell by 10 %, while the number of volunteers and churchgoers, on the contrary, increased.

More recent studies in different parts of the world have also produced positive social results. People spent more time on their health, learnt more, and generally improved their quality of life.

Even in theory, the benefits of BDS are obvious. The problem of absolute poverty will automatically go away, and people will stop working for food.

DBS will, if not eradicate unemployment, then reduce it to a minimum, because many people will have enough income. And in the foreseeable future, when AI seems likely to destroy millions of jobs, this is especially true.

And BDB could also abolish the complicated bureaucratic system of issuing benefits to different groups of people and save a lot of money in maintaining it.

In general, the benefits of BDB are obvious – it is a step towards a happy future that no society has ever taken before.

Well, everything is clear – it should be introduced. The only problem is where to get the money for it?

Supporters of the BDB offer different ways of solving it: to increase taxes, to invent new ones or to cut ‘optional’ benefits. How realistic this is, you can judge yourself.

What is clear to me with such populist approaches is this. That no state budget will come together by handing out money to everyone for nothing. A budget deficit is no big deal at all. What is scary is when it grows uncontrollably, and the authorities cannot take money to cover it and do not know how to stop its growth.

It should be mentioned, that everyone would like to live happily ever after, but at the same time it should be noticed that by introducing BDB at the level of the whole country, the state will either destabilize its currency by accelerating budget spending on BDB, or it will abandon other important projects – protection of its security, health care, education, etc.

Populists will say these are all excuses and BDB is a working solution to poverty. But if we dig a little deeper into the problem, it becomes clear that for the state the benefit of introducing BDB is not obvious at all.

And it's not even that governments don't want the population to live happily ever after. Any government wants that, because then its rating will be prohibitive and taxes will flow into the budget.

To sum up, it should be noted that in order to introduce BDB on a nationwide scale, the budget system will have to be completely restructured. What are the costs of this restructuring and how soon will they pay off? Unfortunately, there is no answer to this question.