

Aimed at overcoming the consequences of the Great Depression, the president of the USA Roosevelt carried out his reforms, which went down in history under the common name «Roosevelt Course» and gained enormous popularity in the international economic community. This policy of the president is known for the introduction of fair competition codes, comprehensive assistance and support for farming, intensive construction of industrial facilities and roads, which also involved unemployed youth, payment of unemployment benefits, and the introduction of public works. The reforms carried out contributed to raising the level of the economy to the pre-war level and its subsequent stability.

The communist parties in the USSR initially took the course of the policy of «War Communism», which, having failed to gain support among the population, was later replaced by the «New Economic Policy», or NEP for short. The food requisitioning, decentralization and denationalization of the economy, permission for private trade and the introduction of a single Soviet monetary unit – the Soviet chervonets, generally contributed to raising the level of the economy. However, the communists saw a significant drawback of this policy in the gradual tendencies towards the transition to the capitalist path of development, which was contrary to their interests, as a result of which the NEP had to be curtailed.

To conclude, there is no single strategy for solving economic problems: each of them is good in its own way because under certain circumstances and in a certain society any strategy can be successful.

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IMPACT OF STAFF SHORTAGES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES

Влияние дефицита кадров на развитие логистической деятельности

Logistics is the most important branch of the economy, which ensures the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. However, in the Republic of Belarus it is facing a serious personnel crisis. The main reasons are the aging workforce, loss of prestige of professions, migration of specialists abroad, low remuneration and insufficient automation of processes. The purpose of our investigation is to outline the problem of personnel crisis in the logistics industry of the Republic of Belarus, to identify its main causes and consequences, as well as to propose possible measures to overcome the current difficulties and ensure sustainable development of the industry.

Geopolitical and economic challenges have significantly worsened the situation. Sanctions, military actions and the closure of transport corridors, for example through Ukraine and the Black Sea, have led to increased transportation costs, loss of customers and the need to restructure logistics chains. Labor migration has become another

significant problem: qualified specialists leave for countries such as Poland and Lithuania, which offer better working conditions and wages.

One of the factors of the crisis is the low level of remuneration, especially in the professions of drivers, dispatchers and warehouse workers. Young people prefer more prestigious and comfortable fields, such as IT or business, which makes logistics lose the opportunity to attract new staff. Physically demanding working conditions and long travel times discourage potential employees. Lack of automation also exacerbates the problem, increasing the workload of employees and reducing productivity.

All of this leads to tangible consequences. Delays in delivery, rising costs of goods, decreased efficiency in resource allocation and inflation have been a direct consequence of the staffing crisis. Companies are forced to compensate for labor shortages by raising prices, which affects consumers' purchasing power.

Both short-term and long-term measures are required to deal with the crisis. Short-term solutions include managing customer expectations, expanding warehouse capacity, and outsourcing. Long-term strategies include automating and digitalizing processes, improving working conditions, raising the prestige of professions through training and promoting logistics as a promising field.

It is important to reconsider the value proposition for employees, creating an environment conducive to professional and personal growth. Companies should work to create a favorable image of logistics through marketing and communication. Adoption of technology such as warehouse robotization and digital cargo management systems will help improve efficiency and reduce the workload of staff.

Results of investigation performed are the following – overcoming the staffing crisis in logistics requires a comprehensive approach that combines adaptation to current challenges and strategic planning. Creating attractive working conditions and introducing innovative solutions will help stabilize the industry, improve its competitiveness and ensure sustainable development.

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DIGITIZATION OF THE ECONOMY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL LABOR MARKET

Цифровизация экономики и ее влияние на глобальный рынок труда

The digitization of the economy is the process of integrating digital technologies and innovations into various spheres of economic activity. Digitization significantly changes traditional business models and has a profound impact on the structure of the labor market worldwide. This report will examine the changes occurring in the global labor market as