

FEATURES OF BUSINESS INTRODUCTION IN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Особенности ведения бизнеса в странах и регионах мира

Business adoption is a complex and multifaceted process that depends on many factors, including the economic, political and cultural environment. Each country or region has its own unique characteristics that can have a significant impact on the success of entrepreneurship. Let's consider the key aspects of doing business in different parts of the world.

In developing countries such as India or Nigeria, entrepreneurs may face high risks but also great opportunities. Major challenges include lack of infrastructure, unstable political environment and complex business laws. Yet the growing middle class and consumer market create opportunities for investment.

In developed countries like the US, Germany or Japan, doing business is more predictable. There is usually a clear legislative framework and an extensive infrastructure. But competition is also much higher, and innovation becomes the key factor for success.

Political stability and government support for business play an important role in successful business. In some countries, such as Scandinavia, government structures actively support small and medium-sized businesses through subsidies and tax incentives. At the same time, in countries with high levels of corruption, such as some Eastern European states, entrepreneurs may face serious obstacles.

Culture is one of the most important factors influencing business introduction. Factors such as national values, traditions and aspects of consumer behaviour can vary greatly.

In Asia, especially China and Japan, relations and networks are important. Building personal relationships and trust may be more important than contractual obligations.

In Europe, especially the West, there is a strong emphasis on business ethics and social responsibility. Companies doing business in the region often need to consider these aspects to meet consumer demands.

Each country has its own business regulation and tax systems. In some countries, such as Singapore, taxes on companies are low, which creates a favourable environment for doing business. While in countries with high taxation, such as France, entrepreneurs may face financial difficulties.

Technology development also plays a key role in doing business. In countries with a high level of digitalization, such as South Korea or Estonia, startups can scale quickly due to access to high technology and information. At the same time, in regions with low technological capabilities, successful business conduct can be difficult.

Doing business in different countries and regions of the world requires a deep understanding of local conditions. Success depends on the ability of the entrepreneur to adapt to local requirements, find an approach to cultural peculiarities and take into account political and economic environment. Strategic approach and careful planning can greatly increase the chances of success in global business.

References

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PECULIARITIES OF DOING BUISNESS IN GERMANY AND JAPAN

Особенности ведения бизнеса в Германии и Японии

Considering Germany as an archetype of European culture and Japan as an embodiment of Asian culture provides a compelling framework for analysis. This juxtaposition allows for the elucidation of universal commonalities, transcending cultural or territorial boundaries. By examining these culturally rich and economically advanced nations, we can discern fundamental patterns and principles that underpin their prosperity and societal development.

In German corporate culture, decision-making tends to be slower due to a cautious and risk-averse approach. Proposals are analysed in detail because companies have a negative perception of uncertainty. Business meetings follow a strict protocol, with a focus on achieving concrete results. Executives adhere to a precise schedule and the hierarchy is structured, with clear roles and responsibilities. Education and academic achievement are important for professional status. Germans prefer direct, honest communication and expect the same from associates. Detailed information is preferred, and intrusive advertising methods and emotional techniques are discouraged. It all checks out Germany's motto «Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit», which means «Unity and Justice and Freedom».

Japanese culture is known for its highly developed system of respect, which is particularly important in the business sphere. This principle governs social interactions and the success of professional relationships. A hierarchy based on age, experience and