

An example of a different business structure can be found in Finland. There are 93 % of small businesses in this country, and foreign companies make up only 3 % of the total number of enterprises and companies.

The rules of doing business in Finland are the same for all businessmen and entrepreneurs. Foreigners can open their own company or even a branch office by obtaining citizenship, but for third-country nationals this will be a bit of a problem: before starting a private business, they must already have a permanent residence permit and a personal social security number.

In addition, it is important to be familiar with the culture and customs, understand the economic market, business culture, and people's demand for different goods and products. It is worth paying attention to the knowledge of foreign languages, namely Finnish, because of the small number of foreigners in the country, there are problems with communication with other entrepreneurs and clients, as Finland is not so multicultural country compared to the UAE.

In Finland it is quite difficult for the foreigners to get a loan, especially for those who have only recently arrived in the country. This is due to the fact that the state is minimally involved in the business sphere itself and in helping entrepreneurs, so it takes quite a long time to establish a private personal business.

Despite all this, Finns are popular for their equality, which directly affects the finances and economy of the country. They are wary of excessive demonstration of a «luxurious» life. This manifests itself in wearing expensive clothes, because despite the rather high standard of living and high salaries of people, the whole nation is very simple. Finland is one of the top 10 best countries in the world in terms of living standards, where corruption and bureaucracy are absent, social protection and education systems prevail.

To sum up, doing business in different countries around the world is actually not as easy as it seems at first glance. The economy in different parts of our world is incredibly different, and also deeply depends on the cultural significance, the standard of living of people, the government, the structure of the state system, because it establishes special laws on the territory of the country.

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FEATURES OF DOING BUSINESS IN RUSSIA

Особенности ведения бизнеса в России

Conducting business in Russia has a number of unique features that must be considered for successful operation in this market. These features are influenced by

historical, cultural, economic, and legislative factors. This report will examine the key aspects of doing business in Russia, including legal regulation, business culture, the economic environment, and the specifics of interacting with government bodies. Legal Regulation. One of the key features of doing business in Russia is its complex and dynamic legislation. The main legislative acts regulating entrepreneurial activities include the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, and federal laws on licensing, competition, and consumer protection. Business Registration: The process of registering a company in Russia can be complex and lengthy. The main forms of doing business include individual entrepreneurship, limited liability companies (LLC), and joint-stock companies (JSC). Tax System: Russia's tax system is characterized by a high burden on businesses. The main taxes include corporate tax, VAT, insurance contributions, and excise taxes. It is important to consider frequent changes in tax legislation and the need for timely declaration and payment of taxes. Licensing and Certification: To conduct certain types of activities in Russia, it is necessary to obtain licenses and certificates, which also requires time and resources.

Business culture in Russia has its unique characteristics that must be considered when conducting business:

Hierarchy and Respect for Positions: In Russia, it is customary to respect hierarchy and job positions. Decisions are often made at the top level, and subordinates are required to follow the directions of their leadership. Personal Relationships and Trust: Personal relationships play an important role in business interactions. Establishing trusting relationships with partners and clients contributes to successful business operations. Formalities and Protocol: Official meetings and negotiations are often accompanied by protocol and formalities. It is important to adhere to established norms and rules of etiquette.

The economic environment in Russia is characterized by a number of factors that affect business: Infrastructure development in Russia can be uneven. In major cities such as Moscow and St. Petersburg, infrastructure is well-developed, while in the regions, there may be difficulties with logistics and communications. Market Conditions: Russia's economy is dependent on the export of natural resources, such as oil and gas, making it vulnerable to changes in global prices. Additionally, it is necessary to consider the impact of sanctions and foreign economic policy.

Competition: In certain sectors of the market, competition can be high. It is important to conduct thorough market and competitor analysis for successful positioning.

Interaction with government bodies in Russia also has its features: Bureaucracy: A high level of bureaucracy can complicate business operations. Procedures for obtaining permits, licenses, and approvals can take significant time. Corruption: Corruption remains a problem in some regions and sectors of the economy. Companies must be prepared to address ethical issues and comply with anti-corruption measures. Government Support: At the same time, there are government support programs for businesses, such as subsidies, grants, and preferential loans, which can help in the development of a company.

Conducting business in Russia requires consideration of many factors, including legal regulation, business culture, the economic environment, and interaction with government bodies. Successful adaptation to these conditions and understanding the specifics of the Russian market will allow companies to operate effectively and develop in this country.

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PARTICULARITIES OF DOING BUSINESS IN FRANCE

Особенности ведения бизнеса во Франции

This article aims to analyze the features of doing business in France, exploring the advantages and disadvantages, benefits and risks of starting and running a business in this country. France stands out as a highly sought-after destination for business and real estate investments. As one of the leading economies in Europe, it ranks among the top nations globally in terms of gross domestic product. Furthermore, France boasts a substantial domestic market, providing an advantageous platform for businesses looking to access the broader European single market.

Several compelling reasons encourage entrepreneurs to consider establishing a business in France such as limited restrictions for foreign businesses; no double tax for big numbers of European countries; huge selection free trade zones.

Setting up business in France is popular because of developed infrastructure, cutting-edge telecommunications and technology. France offers modern and effective solutions to support the development and growth of your business. In 2023, the nation secured the 33rd position in the Global Competitiveness Index, highlighting its competitive stance relative to other countries. Also, start-up companies should understand the elements of operating within the country, such as the tax system and legal regulations. Additionally, it's beneficial to become acquainted with governmental initiatives designed to assist entrepreneurs, as well as educational institutions offering training in business management, regulations, and compliance.

Nowadays the cost of registration and required minimum share capital a company in France differ based on its business form. The duration for the business registration process, which also depends on the legal form, takes 10 days to several weeks. Navigating French law represents the initial challenge for companies looking to enter the market. The tax framework in France imposes substantial rates for base corporate tax at 33.3 %, for farms at 20,9 %, for oil industry at 50 % and VAT at 20 %, while in Belarus, base corporate tax sits at 13 %. However, all commercial and industrial companies are required to maintain accounting records.