

In addition to industrial upgrading, the Chinese government has strengthened the legal system of the digital economy. The 2021 antitrust case SAMR v. Alibaba became a key moment in China's business control. The record fine of RMB 18.23 billion was imposed because of the coercive exclusivity practice «choose one of two». It's a strategy used by a dominant platform making retailers choose only it.

Due to this case the shift of the government's shift toward more active control of digital platform, in an effort to make market competition fairer may be highlighted. Aside from affecting technology firms, this decision made it clear to investors that business growth must meet the demands of national policies.

Current policy goals are to increase independence from foreign technology and develop domestic technologies. The «Made in China 2025» and «Little Giants» initiatives aim to modernize industry by channeling investment into this sector. One example is the development of the electric vehicle (EV) industry. State subsidies to this sector have improved results in this area. Two approaches, Shenzhen and Suzhou, are compared. Shenzhen applied a more structured approach, which led to technological progress and market development. Suzhou's inconsistent approach led to weaker results.

In 2021, China passed the Data Security Law (DSL), which expanded the legal framework for regulating data protection. The DSL expanded oversight of data breaches and introduced strict penalties for violations of 10 million RMB. The law was emphasized as being designed to enhance national security. It requires companies to establish internal data protection mechanisms and report breaches to authorities. Thus, the DSL signals a shift toward state-led data governance in China. Companies are required to comply with state policy goals and develop in a direction favored by the state.

In conclusion, China is using state regulation in the economy to improve the country's technological development, reduce reliance on foreign technology, and expand and modernize its industrial sector. Initiatives such as «Made in China 2025» and «Little Giants» are being implemented to achieve this. Attention is also paid to antitrust policy to ensure that small businesses can develop unimpeded. In this way, the government is creating a system that encourages innovation and supports business development without deviating into monopoly markets.

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THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Влияние образования на развитие экономики

Education is a driving force behind sustainable economic growth and the development of society. In the context of globalization and technological progress, the role

of education as a catalyst for economic processes is becoming increasingly significant. The aim of this work is to explore the relationship between the population's level of education and the economic development of nations.

Education is a purposeful process of knowledge transfer carried out by professional educators. It contributes to the acceleration of business processes, the implementation of new technologies, and the improvement of production efficiency. Countries that actively invest in the education sector demonstrate higher rates of economic growth. For example, the United States and China are leaders in education investment: in 2024 they invested 923 and 812 billion dollars respectively, which allows them to occupy the top positions in global rankings.

Quality education cultivates creative thinking and the ability to solve non-standard problems. This leads to the emergence of innovative projects and startups that create jobs and stimulate the development of new industries. For example, in Israel, thanks to a strong system of higher education and scientific research, numerous technological startups have emerged, making the country one of the world's centers of innovation. Moreover, education plays an important role in addressing global challenges such as the rational use of resources and environmental sustainability. For example, in Sweden, educational programs actively incorporate environmental topics, which contributes to the formation of a culture of sustainable development.

A high level of education among the population positively affects public health, reduces crime rates, and promotes social stability. Education also ensures equal economic opportunities regardless of gender, age, or social status. States that provide access to quality education for all segments of the population achieve more equitable and sustainable economic development. To illustrate, Finland, thanks to its system of equal access to education, demonstrates a high level of social stability and innovative development.

Despite its clear advantages, the education system faces a number of challenges: unequal access, insufficient funding, and outdated curricula. In India, for example, rapid population growth and regional disparities create difficulties in ensuring equal access to education. In Nigeria, a lack of funding and infrastructure hinders the development of the educational system. For maximum effect, reforms aimed at improving the quality of education and ensuring its accessibility are necessary.

To support the above arguments, it is useful to compare a highly developed country such as Finland, where education has become the foundation of innovative progress, and a developing country such as Nigeria, where the low level of access to education slows down economic development.

Russia also provides an illustrative example through its National Project «Education», launched in 2019. The project aims to ensure the global competitiveness of Russian education and to place the country among the top ten nations in terms of quality of general education. It includes initiatives such as «Modern School», «Digital Educational Environment», «Success of Every Child», and «Young Professionals». These programs

focus on upgrading school infrastructure, introducing advanced teaching technologies, supporting talented youth, and strengthening teacher training. By combining modernization with equal access, Russia seeks to create conditions for the development of a socially responsible and innovative generation.

After researching this topic, I came to the conclusion that education is an investment not only in the individual but also in the future of the entire nation. It lays the foundation for innovative, sustainable, and equitable economic growth. In today's world, the development of the education system should be a top priority of public policy as a key factor of progress. For developing countries, it is especially important to focus on strengthening teacher training, expanding digital learning opportunities, and ensuring equal access to education for all social groups. These measures will not only improve the quality of education but also accelerate economic growth and reduce inequality, creating a solid foundation for long-term national development.

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DIFFICULTIES IN RECRUITING STAFF

Трудности при подборе персонала

In today's world, companies face the most difficulties, and one of them is recruitment. Recruitment is a crucial decision for both sides. The most common problem faced by companies is the lack of suitable candidates. The purpose of the study is to describe the difficulties faced by the employer in recruiting staff and ways to minimize them.

Most companies actively train new employees to attract and retain talent. They are also trying to facilitate the hiring process by optimizing search tools, improving working conditions, and developing the employer's corporate culture and brand. And the most unpopular ways of hiring are cooperation with job centers, outsourcing personnel search and the help of recruiting agencies [1].

Also, some candidates «run away» at the final stage. The reasons why this could happen: the candidate's plans have changed; a lack of sufficient business negotiation skills; a discrepancy between the candidate's expectations and the requirements of the employer [2].

There are few responses, perhaps due to the fact that the text about the vacancy is rather poorly written and there is no additional information.

Also, the work is too hard, and the salary is very low. Irrelevant candidates are responding. For example: the job title is too general or, conversely, too creative. People