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## PECULIARITIES OF APPLYING UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ БЕЗУСЛОВНОГО БАЗОВОГО ДОХОДА В РАЗНЫХ СТРАНАХ

UBI is a social concept, involving a regular payment of a certain amount of money to each member of a certain community by the state or other institution, and it's the most ambitious social policy of our times which is gaining momentum around the world.

How would it work and what are the key arguments for and against?

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A security net won't encourage people to work	It gives people the freedom to pursue dream
	work
It reduces work place in welfare sector	It is a good solution to the growing fear that
	automation will swallow jobs
It will cause a mass flow of migrants	It reduces the problem of economic inequality

Another question to it is how to apply this concept properly. There's no right answer here because the world is too diverse. Let's take closer examination of applying UBI in different countries.

The common stereotypes about the Finnish are that they are aggressive, individualistic, and discreet. They appreciate hard work and like to be on their own. Since 2016 two thousand citizens selected through the lottery receive 560 euro per month. The results of the experiment were almost completely unexpected: the demands of UBI recipients for the labour market have only increased. They said that they are not ready to grasp any work, and made more and more demands.

American people have a distinguished national character. The desire to be happy, optimism, success-orientation and American smile in any situation are an integral part of an American character and lifestyle. This all is reflected in the results of UBI pilot testing, which were held in the 1970–1980s. The number of people who quit their jobs averaged 17 % for women and 7 % for men. It was noticed that people stopped working mainly for the sake of studying; also the number of divorces

(presumably due to the fact that many were kept together by the need and family social programs) increased.

One of the most peculiar cases of UBI testing was in Switzerland. According to the beliefs, Swiss people are tough, independent, hard-working, and, above all, sturdily conservative. And they happen to prove it. In the summer of 2016, a referendum on the introduction of elements of unconditional basic income was held in Switzerland. According to the idea, every mature Swiss would receive 2.5 thousand francs (about \$2.5 thousand) from the state on a monthly basis, and each child – 625 francs." However, the idea was supported by only 23% of citizens who took part in the vote, the rest were against.

In conclusion, we would like to say that this concept by now have more negative sides than positive. Economists and politicians all around the world are unable to come to a consensus. What regards Belarus, this concept is very new to our people and we should be careful in testing it.

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## **KEY REFORMS IN BUSINESS**

## КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ РЕФОРМЫ В БИЗНЕСЕ

At present the top leading countries for ease of doing business have common characteristics of efficiency and key factors of business regulation.

One of the key factors for business is reforms aimed at simplifying the procedures for establishing an enterprise, attracting creditors and providing access to information. An increasing number of countries pay great attention to strengthening legal institutions, protecting investors and property rights in their reforms. These reforms lead to the attraction of investors and entrepreneurs who are interested in investing their capital with getting further profit.

Assessing the countries that have the most favourable conditions for doing business it can be noted that these countries have introduced simple and effective procedures for regulating the institutions of the enterprise and issuing construction permits as well as created strong legal mechanisms for the protection of property rights. In such countries, the procedure of registration of own businesses takes from one to several days.