

**THE CONCEPT AND VALUE OF NON-CASH PAYMENTS  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS  
IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS AND BANKING**

**ПОНЯТИЕ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ БЕЗНАЛИЧНЫХ РАСЧЕТОВ  
В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ  
В СФЕРЕ БИЗНЕСА И БАНКОВСКОГО ДЕЛА**

The purpose of this work is to show the importance of non-cash payments in the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of business and banking.

The Banking Code of the Republic of Belarus establishes that payments in the non-cash form mean that payments between individuals and legal entities or with their participation, are carried out through a bank or a non-bank credit and financial institution as well as its branch by means of bank transfer.

According to S.V. Zapolsky, non-cash money circulation consists in withdrawing a certain amount of money from the account of one subject in a credit organization and crediting it to the account of another subject in the same or another credit organization or in some other form in which there is no cash as a means of payment (S. V. Zapolsky, Financial Law, 2011).

Thus, it should be noted that in general Belarusian legislators as well as legal scholars give the same interpretation to the category of “non-cash money circulation”. Carrying out cashless payments requires a special organization, which involves its own principles, conditions, procedure and forms of payments. In different countries, they have their own specifics, which are due to prevailing national banking traditions in the use of different elements of the payment system, general level of the development of the economy, and trends in changes which take place in the country.

Settlements in non-cash form occur by debiting monetary amounts from the accounts of payers and transferring them to the accounts of suppliers. To do this, all enterprises and citizens engaged in the entrepreneurship open payment, current and other accounts in bank institutions. Withdrawal of funds occurs upon

written request of the payer, but the law also provides for the possibility of debiting amounts of money without the consent of the owner of the funds. The supplier and the recipient can settle accounts with each other within the amount of money available at the time of payment on the buyer's current account. However, settlements can also be made at the expense of the bank. The procedure and form of payment should be indicated in the contract between the supplier and the customer. The bank only fulfills the order of the account holder. Therefore, mutual claims for payments between the parties to the contract are considered by them without the participation of the bank.

Thus, by payments in non-cash form should be understood the cashless settlements between individuals and legal entities or with their participation, carried out through a bank or non-bank credit and financial institution.

The value of cashless payments is that they contribute to the concentration of cash resources in banks; play an important role in accelerating the turnover of funds and reducing of the distribution costs.

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**DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT MODEL  
IN THE CONTEXT OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS  
OF AMERICAN, JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN MODELS**

**ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ МОДЕЛЬ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА  
В КОНТЕКСТЕ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО АНАЛИЗА  
АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ, ЯПОНСКОЙ И ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ МОДЕЛЕЙ**

Creation of management of own model demands studying of all valuable that contains in the foreign theory and practice, use of its best achievements in the activity. The main purpose of this work is to study the comparative analysis of the American, Japanese and European models, which of these models is similar to the domestic model of management. Let's compare all these models in the table.