

all evidence and must pay all costs. It seems advisable to switch from private prosecution to public, so that the state would have a duty to bring offenders to justice.

In addition, official bodies ignore fundamental differences between violence among strangers and domestic violence: that in the latter case, perpetrators frequently repeat their offenses and victims often live with their abusers and are often financially and otherwise dependent on them. In this case, state should take measures including services such as legal and psychological counseling, financial assistance, housing, education, training and assistance in finding employment.

To sum it up, Belarus should ratify or accede to the Istanbul Convention, give a clear definition of the term “domestic violence” and fix it in the national domestic violence law.

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THE MAIN FACTORS OF SUCCESS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

ОСНОВНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ УСПЕХА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА

The role of small businesses in the global economy is difficult to overestimate. They contribute to economic growth in both high and low income countries by sustaining employment and contributing to GDP.

The *aim* of this work is to identify the key factors affecting the process of organizing small businesses and determining their success.

It is not easy to start a business in today's cut-throat world. Most sectors are already saturated. Only 50 percent of startups operate for more than five years [1].

The most important success factors for small businesses are: *Small Business Insurance*; *Small Business Financing* and *Small Business Accounting*.

Any small business should run perpetually, no matter what happens. There are foreseeable risks that cannot be predicted. The Small Business Insurance protects enterprises from all such risks. Entrepreneurs should choose risk coverage plans that suit their needs best and pay premium in line with the insurer's estimate of the risks involved.

The term *Small Business Financing* is used to denote the means which a business owner adopts to obtain the funds required to start his small business or to buy a running small business or to finance his current or future business activities.

There are two traditional ways of small business financing, namely, *Debt Financing* (taking small business loans) and *Equity Financing* (selling ownership rights in the business for arranging capital) and both are in use, depending upon the need in each case [2].

Debt Financing has the distinct advantage that the lender will not have any say in the management of the business and will not be entitled to any share in the profits that the business may generate. The main disadvantages of *Debt Financing* include the risk of forfeiture of assets pledged as security in case of failure to pay; the higher rate of interest; the likelihood of more time being required for credit approval and undue pressure on the entrepreneur which may hamper the working of the small business.

The main advantage of *Equity Financing* is that there is no burden of loan or interest payments. The main disadvantages of *Equity Financing* include the dilution of control over the business and the entitlement of the small business financing institutions or individuals to a share in business profits.

Small Business Accounting helps entrepreneurs to keep track of their money and understand which departments are performing well and which need urgent attention.

The success factors given above are of great importance for ensuring the profitability and success of any small business both in the short and long term. However, each small business can also develop its own success factors most suitable for the particular business.

The research results. Taking these factors into consideration, we make a conclusion that starting a small business is the first step to entrepreneurial success.

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THE CURRENT STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE OF TURKMENISTAN

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ ТУРКМЕНИСТАНА

The *aim* of this work is to analyze the development trends and the commodities in Turkmenistan foreign trade. It is also necessary to analyze the main development priorities of the Turkmen economy and the conditions for the implementation of its export activities.

The economic growth of Turkmenistan is carried out on the basis of national and state programs for short and long-term periods. Today, Turkmenistan has a diversified, multifunctional economy represented by enterprises in electric power, oil and gas, oil refining, chemical and petrochemical industries, machine building and metal processing, construction materials manufacturing facilities, light and food industries.

At the end of 2018, dynamic economic growth was ensured in all sectors, the well-being of the people was steadily increasing. The growth rate of Turkmenistan GDP in 2018 amounted to 6.2 % [1].

Traditional sectors have considerably grown over the recent years, at the same time a lot of work is being carried out for the formation of new sectors of the economy: