

The next rule that is also important is to always carry your personal stamp with you. There is a «stamp culture» in Japan. You need to have a stamp of your last name to do everything, including renting a house, opening a bank account, contracting with a phone company and so on. You also need the exact same stamp in order to change anything about these things. This stamp and paper contract culture exists within the business world too. According to a survey by the «Japan Institute for Promotion of Digital Economy and Society» announced in 2018, the current rate of digital contracts used among Japanese companies is 43.1 %.

The next rule is about meetings in person. Many Japanese companies believe that everything from sales jobs, greetings to meetings must be done in person. The corona crisis has changed this rule a lot, but the idea that you must meet someone in person in order to be respectful still lingers in the Japanese working culture.

The next important thing is that working long hours is considered as a virtue in Japan. In Japan there is still an old idea of the longer you work the more effort you are putting in. It is quite obvious for subordinates to work overtime if their bosses are still working, regardless of the fact whether that person has anything left to do or not. If you try leaving before your boss, he will see you as a person who has no motivation towards work and does not understand how society works either. As a result, you might lose your chances of salary increase or promotions. But working long hours does not actually increase your productivity, it just makes you look like you are working hard. Actual results and efficiency are not as important as traditions and the hierarchical relationship between superiors and subordinates.

Although this situation is gradually becoming better due to new laws being issued, it is possible to conclude that working for hours is still a crucial problem in Japan.

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SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA AS A HIGH-TECH BUSINESS

Разведение овец в Австралии как высокотехнологический бизнес

Sheep breeding as a branch of animal husbandry plays an important role in the national economy of the country. The object of the following research is sheep breeding in Australia. The subject of the research: modern technologies in the production of merino wool. Wool, milk, high-quality fur and fur raw materials, as

well as meat products are obtained from sheep. Australia ranks first in the world in the production and export of wool, which is also of particularly high quality (70 % of the total sheep population are Australian merinos). Therefore, the purpose of the following research is to study the role of sheep breeding in livestock production in Australia's national economy. The objectives are as follows: to identify the highest quality products of wool, to reveal the advantages of this branch of economy.

Sheep farming is a typical branch of Australia's international specialization, which largely determines the «face» of this country in the global economy. Today, Australia is ahead of the countries of Europe and America both in terms of the number of sheep and the quality of sheep products. Australia is divided into pasture, grain and humid climatic zones. Sheep farming is most common in the first zone, there are farms with more than 5 thousand heads. And the total number of livestock in Australia is about 120 million sheep. For comparison, there are 5 times fewer people on the mainland. Home farms are called sheep stations. The station consists of a farmhouse, sheep pens, a sheep shearing shed, a blacksmith shop and a small power plant. Buildings are being built on farms for shearing and veterinary procedures, for keeping sheep intended for exhibitions and auctions. In Australia, research is underway to facilitate haircuts and find new ways to get wool. Four directions were outlined: modernization of the methods and techniques used for sheep shearing, development of a robotic machine for automatic sheep shearing, chemical cleaning of sheep, development of laser equipment for sheep shearing. Wool of Australian sheep is in great demand in the world. Only 10 % of wool remains in the country, the remaining 90 % is exported.

Australian sheep breeders have bred a breed of merino, highly valued for the quality and volume of wool, and also organized an effective technology of intensive pasture sheep breeding. Merino sheep are one of the most significant and economically demanded sheep breeds in the world. One sheep in Australia receives 3 times as much wool as an individual of any other breed. It is from the wool of these sheep that expensive warm woolen things are made, which have a special marking (Merinowolle). Thanks to this breed, Australia managed to become one of the world's largest producers of fine wool. Merinos have become popular in Australia and many other countries due to their undeniable advantages: unpretentiousness in maintenance and adaptability to new conditions, rapid acclimatization in a new place; merino sheep do not require a special diet, they calmly eat ordinary food; the wool is tender and thin, but at the same time warm; excellent meat from the point of view of taste. Thus, double benefits are obtained from the content of merinos.

In Australia, the production of merino wool clothing has been established. The clothes are soft and pleasant to the touch, capable of absorbing moisture, have thermoregulation, high protection from ultraviolet radiation. The following property can be called the most popular and valuable – high antibacterial properties and the ability to prevent the appearance of unpleasant odors. Due to the almost monopoly

position of wool producers from Australia, the average price of one unit of linen made from 100 % merino wool is about \$100.

As a result of the study, it was found out that the production of meat, milk and wool in Australia is among the largest agricultural enterprises. The country owes much of its prosperity and success to the producers of high-quality wool – Australian merino wool is considered the best in the world. The development of sheep breeding is promoted by extensive research conducted in scientific institutions serving the industry.

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SPECIFICITY OF BUSINESS IN A CHANGING LABOR MARKET

Особенности бизнеса в условиях изменяющегося рынка труда

The purpose of the article is to analyze the professions in demand for the years to come.

The labor market is changing rapidly today, the need for highly qualified specialists is growing, but at the same time workers without specialized training are constantly in demand. Labor resources are becoming more mobile, employers are becoming more demanding, production is becoming more technologically advanced. The range of new related professions is growing and the need to adjust the education system to these professions is growing as well.

The labor market is a mechanism that ensures the coordination of prices and working conditions between employers and employees and regulates its supply and demand [1, 2].

In the labor market, the opportunity is realized via:

- free choice of profession, industry and place of activity encouraged by priority proposals (salary level, opportunities for creative ideas, etc.);
- hiring and dismissal in compliance with labor legislation;
- independent and at the same time economically encouraged migration of labor resources between regions, industries and professional qualification groups;
- free movement of wages and other income while maintaining the priority of qualifications and education.

Today, many companies are facing a shortage of staff. There are industries whose development has slowed down, but not to a great extent. These are