

4. Звезда. ‘Уже два месяца в Минске работает кафе «Инклюзивный бариста»’ // Звезда [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://zviazda.by/ru/news/20200722/1595405598-uzhe-dva-mesyaca-v-minske-rabotaet-kafe-inklyuzivnyu-barista>. – Дата доступа: 18.03.2022.
5. Заведения Минска, куда пускают с собакой // 34travel [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://34travel.me/gotobelarus/post/dog-friendly-minsk>. – Дата доступа: 19.03.2022.

Kseniya Drahun

Science tutors *E. Lazareva, N. Ponomareva*
BNTU (Minsk)

STIMULATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The formation of an innovative infrastructure is one of the primary tasks in the implementation of the state innovation program, which stimulates the improvement of domestic science and technological progress. To achieve this goal, the Strategy “Science and Technology: 2018-2040” of 04/07/2017 was prepared, which is based on the Directive of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated June 14, 2007 No. 3 “On priority areas for strengthening the economic security of the state”, decisions of the Fifth All-Belarusian People’s Assembly, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2030, the Program of Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2016– 2020, the State Program of Innovative Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020 [1].

The development of technology parks as subjects of innovation infrastructure is associated with the introduction of flexible tools for state support of business incubation of small innovative enterprises.

In order to improve the conditions for the creation and operation of innovative infrastructure entities, on March 12, 2018, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus No. 105 “On changing the decrees of the President of the Republic of Belarus” was adopted [2]. The ideas of this Decree are focused on improving the conditions for the creation and operation of technology parks, as well as stimulating their residents:

1. Creation of a mechanism for reinvestment of up to 50 % of tax deductions from technoparks and their residents for their development. This mechanism involves deductions to technology parks in off-budget funds for innovative development of part of the proceeds from the sale of goods, works, services, rights, as well as gross profit equal to 50 % of the tax amount under the simplified taxation system [3].

The funds of the Innovative Development Fund can be directed only for the purposes necessary for the technopark to carry out activities in accordance with Article No. 26 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus dated July 10, 2012 No. 425-3 “On State Innovation Policy and Innovation Activities in the Republic of Belarus”, as well as:

- for the organization of activities and the development / renewal of the material and technical base of technology parks;
- to finance innovative projects carried out by residents of technoparks.

The right to dispose of the received funds remains with the technopark itself.

2. Providing technology parks with the opportunity to conduct a flexible rental policy in relation to their residents through the use of a coefficient from 0.1 to 1. The difference between the rental payments of a technology park and a resident is sent to an off-budget fund. This tool contributes to the creation of the necessary environment for stimulating resident organizations, and also allows technology parks to remain in demand in the real estate rental market [4].

A similar innovation is already being used abroad. A gradual increase in the rental rate through an increase in the rental coefficient as the entrepreneur develops allows the resident to feel free at the start of his activity.

3. Exemption of technoparks and their residents from VAT and import customs duties when importing into the territory of the Republic of Belarus equipment and components necessary for the implementation of innovative projects within the framework of the State Program for Innovative Development of the Republic of Belarus [5]. This provision is aimed at redistributing funds from the payment of taxes for the modernization of equipment and increasing the efficiency of ongoing work and research.

Thus, the introduction of flexible instruments of state support should have a positive impact on the overall work of the subjects of the innovation infrastructure, since technology parks will have more funds at their disposal to stimulate their residents, which is the main task of technology parks.

REFERENCES:

1. Стратегия «Наука и технологии: 2018-2040» [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://nasb.gov.by/congress2/strategy_2018-2040.pdf. – Дата доступа: 20.03.2022.
2. Указ президента Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://president.gov.by/bucket/assets/uploads/documents/2018/105uk.pdf>. – Дата доступа: 20.03.2022.
3. Инновационные фонды технопарков это 50% суммы налога при УСН и налога на прибыль [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://pronalogi.by/articles/element/innovatsionnye_fondy_tekhnoparkov_eto_50_summy_naloga_pri_usn_i_naloga_na_pribyl/. – Дата доступа: 19.03.2022.
4. Субъекты инновационной инфраструктуры [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://scienceportal.org.by/upload/2021/Jan/Subekty-innovatsionnoy-infrastruktury-2020.pdf>. – Дата доступа: 19.03.2022.

5. Белорусские технопарки и их резиденты получили новые льготы [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.gb.by/novosti/ekonomika/belorusskie-tekhnoparki-i-ikh-rezidenty>. – Дата доступа: 19.03.2022.

Irina Kasyuk, Natalia Sharapa
Science tutor *L.V. Bedritskaya*
BSEU (Minsk)

MIGRATION OF BELARUSIAN WORKFORCE

International migration of workforce is one of the most important forms of international economic relations, which nowadays are developing under such conditions as the globalization of the world economy, the internationalization of production, which is accompanied by the internationalization of the workforce.

International migration of workforce is the process of transferring labor force from one country to another in order to be employed on better terms than in the country of origin [2].

Except for the economic reasons, such as the uneven economic development of the countries, the different levels of income of the population and the relative cheapness of labor workforce in the developing countries, this process is also driven by political reasons, ethnic, cultural and family background [1].

Modern civil wars and changes in political regimes lead to political migration, which is now taking on a sustainable dimension in the world. As a result of political conflicts and the transferring of populations suffering from religious, racial and ideological oppression, this type of migration creates the phenomenon of refugee. At the moment, the number of refugees is rather significant, although it is much smaller than the number of economic migrants.

The most striking event in the Republic of Belarus was the situation in the summer of 2020 which led to the decline of the population in 2021. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, during the June 2020 and July 2021, period Poland issued more than 178,000 visas to Belarusians, of which 12,000 were humanitarian. In comparison, in 2019 Poland issued seven humanitarian visas to the citizens of Belarus. From September 2020 to August 2021 20,000 national Lithuanian visas were issued to the citizens of Belarus, 4,000 of which were humanitarian [2].

The outflow of IT specialists, that is in fact one of the most promising spheres in the Belarusian economy, is particularly illustrative. Poland established the benefits for IT specialists, providing Belarusian specialists with a simplified tax system, the possibility of working without a temporary residence permit.

In general, contrary to the forecasts of many experts, the political and migration crisis in Belarus has not yet caused serious damages to the economy. Moreover, according to the official data, the economic situation has even improved in recent months compared