

No self-respecting businessman will put all his money in one bank. It is better to distribute your money to as many banks as possible so that no one will ever know what you are doing, not even the bankers themselves.

Ambition in business is rare. The Spanish don't care about success. Their main goal is to earn enough money so that they don't have to work.

In Spain, many consider the purchase of an existing business, or *traspaso*, the fastest way to start their own project, without having to start everything "from scratch". 1. Strict quality control of products or services at all levels is one of the fundamental principles Japanese enterprises. To do this, many employees of Japanese companies are constantly trained, and each enterprise has its own program. 2. The second feature is that in Japan it is customary to build relationships in the team, based on respect for elders and teamwork. The average age of managers of small enterprises in Japan is 62 years. The workforce is as important to them as the family. 3. The third feature is special attention to the regions and their products. In 1979, this feature grew into a separate economic model "one village — one product. This model is to identify and study local resources and create unique products from them. This concept helped seriously the regional economy.

Business in Japan is a long-term project. The structure of work and profitability of the enterprise are calculated for decades to come. Companies are trying to reduce their losses, equalize the load on production and make it waste-free. This attitude to work the Japanese call *kaizen*.

The state has an almost perfect infrastructure, a transparent legal system, a very low level of crime and corruption. The country has a huge research and innovation potential, a large-scale consumer market and a high global competitiveness rating.

When analyzing the characteristics of doing business in Japan, we identified one major obstacle. Japan does not have land borders with other states, so logistical issues are resolved exclusively with the help of sea and air transport.

Our work can be useful for Republic of Belarus and to analyze the markets of other countries.

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AUTOMATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES OF ENTERPRISES

Автоматизация бизнес-процессов предприятий

The problem of automation of business processes of enterprises is significant. The use of automated systems in production is a rapid reduction in management and a reduction in development.

The purpose of this work is to study the features of business processes of small, medium and large enterprises, to identify the features of the structure of the mechanism for the functioning of business processes in enterprises.

The relevance of automating the business processes of enterprises is undeniable. In the modern world, it is impossible to imagine an enterprise without automated systems that allow solving a huge list of tasks in the enterprise.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks: identifying the characteristic features of automated systems for small, medium and large enterprises; conducting a comparative analysis of automation and business processes of enterprises; identifying the problems of introducing automation into the main processes of the production cycle of enterprises.

Currently, automation is an integral part of the business processes of the enterprise. Without the participation of automation, the life cycle of production is impossible. Automation of business processes in enterprises is necessary to improve production efficiency. The introduction of automation is a complex process, but the goal of this process is to improve the systems of companies. Small, medium and large enterprises may have different goals for implementing automation.

A small enterprise needs to simplify the work of a separate process, and a larger enterprise needs to create a unified system of work of the company with the help of automation. Automation is designed to solve many problems related to the operation of the enterprise, which human labor is unable to cope with. It greatly simplifies the work of manual labor, makes it possible to rationally use digital tools, automate certain actions that do not require the impact of human effort.

In order for the automation of business processes of enterprises to function successfully, one should deal with a list of questions: are there differences in the business processes of small, medium and large enterprises? If the analysis of business processes of enterprises reveals differences, then what is their essence? But, if a comparative analysis does not reveal differences between the business processes of small, medium and large enterprises, then perhaps the automation features will differ significantly in small, medium and large enterprises? The answers to the questions posed may be possible to consider further.