

Networking is very important for building a business in the country, which is easy to maintain if you monitor events on specialized platforms.

To achieve good results in business people must have a certain freedom of action. It is necessary to shift decision-making as far down the hierarchical chain as possible. This model allows you to use the creative potential of people, makes them think and create. Process management is replacing the units organized according to functional principles. The last and most important success factor of the "flat" model is people. Gone are the days when all top managers were technicians or marketers, now only one thing is required of a manager — leadership. He should be able to manage people. The essence of leadership is that bosses must ensure that subordinates overtake them. Thus, most managers do not like to be bypassed, but the paradox is that when subordinates start working better than the boss, they automatically raise him up. The key challenge of our time is that the value of personnel is growing, they are becoming a deficit. A lot of companies in the West are abandoning the authoritarian management style.

Thus, it can be concluded that starting a business in the Scandinavian countries is not an easy path, but if it comes out to turn the idea into reality, it will bring great results.

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PECULIARITIES OF DOING BUSINESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Особенности ведения бизнеса в Республике Беларусь

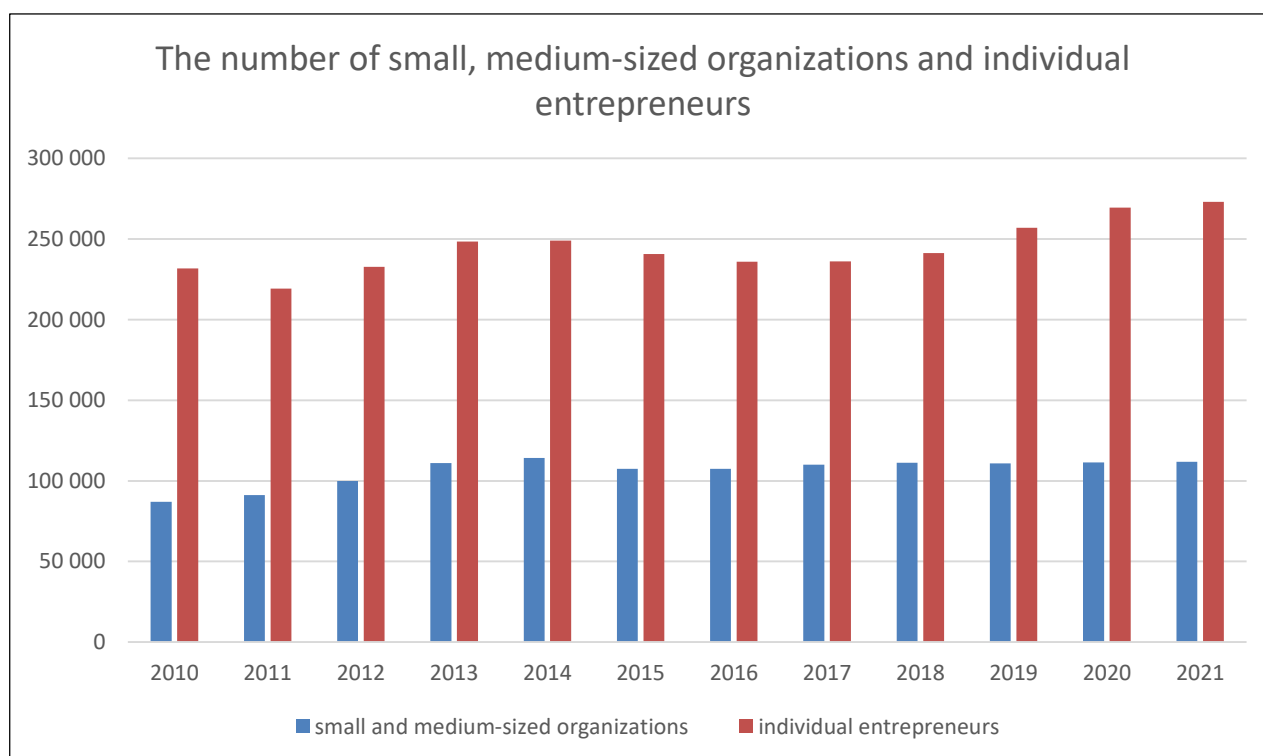
The Republic of Belarus is a state in Eastern Europe with attractive opportunities for foreign investors. The formation of the national economy of Belarus is a long and difficult process due to the difficult external circumstances and the constant fall of the national currency. This process continues up to the present day and is to be described in this work.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the termination of economic relations with the rest of the former Soviet Union, the economy of Belarus suffered the most. High inflation rate, reaching up to 1700 %, constantly falling exchange rates — these and many other factors gave very little hope for a way out of the current situation. The country was deprived of many necessary components: raw materials, investments, financial relations. Enterprises stopped their production, and the country plunged into chaos.

Thanks to the competent leadership, clearly formulated long-term policy, the state in the XXI century managed to stop hyperinflation, restore production. And the most important

achievement is the growth of the level of investment by foreign investors. In 1996, the state began to implement its policy to support entrepreneurship and in July, the Presidential Decree "On State Support for Small Business" was adopted. A little later, the Ministry of Business Development was created. Minor measures were taken during this period to improve the climate for entrepreneurship. At the beginning of the XXI century the Belarusian state began to pay more attention to medium and small entrepreneurs. Since 2005 the funds of assistance to entrepreneurs began to be actively formed, the administrative tax was abolished. The year 2007 is associated with the fact that the decree on the introduction of the simplified taxation system was issued. In connection with this, a significant growth of small and medium enterprises began. The most intensive period of business development in the country came in the period from 2002 to 2012, at which time foreign investment increased 13-fold. Today the most popular areas of commercial activity in Belarus are retail, catering, bakeries, clothing manufacturing. In total, there are seven main problems of doing business in the republic poorly developed financial market and loans with high rates, instability of laws, unstable laws, equality of enterprises, high taxes, corruption, low payment discipline, labor shortages.

Despite the existing problems, there are 111,9 thousand registered small and medium-sized enterprises in Belarus now. As of January 1, 2021, there were 269.5 thousand individual entrepreneurs operating in Belarus (see fig.).



The number of small, medium-sized org. and individual entrepreneurs

In the report of the World Bank "Doing Business 2020," the Republic of Belarus ranked 49th out of 190 economies. At the same time our country scored 74.3 out of a possible 100 points on the indicator of the ease of doing business.

In conclusion we would like to note: many experts believe that the country attracts investors by its stability against the background of the collapse of the economies of neighboring countries and if the legislative package were better and the system of doing business open, Belarus would be able to become in 10–15 years, a fully independent and self-sufficient state, the basis of which would be business.

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CUSTOMS-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Сотрудничество таможи и бизнеса в разных странах

The objective of this work to identify the peculiarities of interaction between customs and business in different countries throughout world.

Trade is the process of buying and selling of goods and services. Countries trade because they don't have commodities or they want to have goods of better quality, thus relations between business and customs authorities, that are designed to regulate the flow of imported and exported goods, inevitably arise.

All international movements of commodities have to be declared for applying effective and efficient customs control whilst at the same time facilitating trade. Customs authorities regulate the quantity and value of imported goods through tariff and non-tariff measures. For example, by imposing high duties on foreign goods, the cost of such products increases and the demand falls. As a result of these barriers, the exporting country is forced not to trade with the appropriate state.

Trade facilitation is one of the key factors for customs policy. The Republic of Belarus is a member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The Russian Federation, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are also members of this union. Regulation of the customs authorities' activities of the five participating countries is carried out through the Customs Code of the EAEU, adopted in 2018. The main idea of this Customs Code is the automation of the customs declaration process, a significant reduction in the release time of goods. Switching to electronic declaration, expedited registration of the declaration, no need to present the paper documents on the basis of which the goods declaration was filled out, the possibility of deferred payment of customs duties, etc. — all these factors have greatly facilitated the work of customs authorities and business community.

Taking into consideration the EU countries and their Customs Code (2016), it should be noted that both the EU's and the EAEU's Customs Codes are documents which comprise