

According to the report of the management of the Central Bank of the UAE, according to the results of 2020, the total volume of foreign direct investment in the Emirates amounted to over 11 billion US dollars. According to the conclusions of the Central Bank experts, the UAE managed to attract such a significant amount of foreign investment mainly due to the attractive investment climate created in the country, political and economic stability, the absence of taxation, a developed business infrastructure and the absence of restrictions on the repatriation of capital.

A significant contribution to attracting foreign direct investment was made thanks to the functioning of 15 free economic zones in the UAE (only investments in the SEZ Dubai Internet City and Dubai Healthcare City amounted to more than 1.5 billion US dollars, according to the estimates of the government of the emirate of Dubai). The predominant part of investments is directed to the tourism, trade, oil and gas sectors, and the real estate sector has been rapidly developing recently.

Summing up, we can say that the UAE is an extremely important market in the region. The volume of own and attracted funds of 47 banks operating in the UAE (19 national and 28 foreign) amounted to \$129 billion at the end of 2020, loans issued — \$30 billion, deposits — \$29 billion, total profit — \$650 million. Currently, the UAE is one of the world's centers for attracting capital, which is facilitated by high oil prices, profits from the stock markets.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL BUSINESS IN CHINA AND JAPAN

Сравнительная характеристика малого бизнеса в Китае и Японии

In the modern world, we observe the development of the economy of any state without much effort, and turning to the history of the formation of the economy, we can note that

the planned economy is rapidly changing to a market economy, in which the development of medium and small businesses is of particular importance. For the state, small businesses is one of the main sources of replenishment of the treasury at the expense of tax revenues. In addition to paying taxes, small businesses have an impact on the level of employment, thereby reducing unemployment. We can endlessly list the pros and cons of developing and supporting small businesses, but the topic of our research is different. In the course of this work, we have given a comparative description of the basics of small business in two countries: Japan and China.

Small business in China and Japan coincides, first of all, in one name: small enterprises.

The second feature is that the analysis of small enterprises is based on one or more provinces for more in-depth study. In Japan, a general analysis is carried out by country, although this state consists of 47 prefectures. In turn, we have developed a general regulation on «small business» in the People's Republic of China. Small businesses are actively supported by the state, named the Credit Guarantee Fund. China Business Coordination and Cooperation Center is a special service agency for small businesses and deals with small business research, small business policy development, service networking and small business consulting.

The Japanese government also provides comprehensive assistance in the development of small businesses in their country through concessional loans and credits, technical assistance and training. It is interesting to note that the creation of technology parks, which are the basis of innovative development, has become widespread in China. The main feature is the creation of «free economic zones», which assume the availability of soft loans and guarantees for successful enterprises in the future. In Japan, the practice is slightly different: indicators that characterize the state of small enterprises show us both the rapid creation and rapid disappearance of small enterprises. Local residents are convinced that it is small business that is a powerful regulator of the economy. Unlike large enterprises, small ones do not need capital investments and a large workforce.

In addition to some of the benefits of small businesses in both countries, we would like to compare the challenges that small businesses still face today. The primary problem for small businesses in China is strong competition. With a total population of about 1.4 billion people, more than 250 thousand are representatives of small enterprises, so competition for jobs is only growing. The second problem is the limitation of Internet sites, which makes it extremely difficult to promote your business online. In Japan, small businesses also face a number of challenges. For example, for them the main problem is inheritance. Most of all small companies are family firms.

In recent years, there has been an outflow of young professionals to large cities, where they get jobs in large companies. Many of these professionals are the heirs of small businesses. These businesses are eventually forced to close because it is impossible to find a successor to the business. Another problem is the lack of finance. First of all, this is due

to the high level of land prices. The amount of start-up capital is also constantly growing, which is due to the need to purchase expensive equipment.

In conclusion, we want to add that the development of small businesses in China and Japan is almost the same and does not have significant differences. However, the problems faced by the owners of such businesses should be promptly resolved with the help of the government.

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FEATURES OF DOING BUSINESS IN IRELAND

Особенности ведения бизнеса в Ирландии

The purpose of the research is to study the creation and maintenance of business in Ireland. Ireland is ranked 24 among 190 economies on the ease of doing business. More than 14,000 companies open in Ireland every year. Irish venture funds, government agencies, business incubators and accelerators are ready to provide financial support to help young companies. Competitions have been held among the founders of startups for about 10 years. Winners receive:

- Large investments;
- Information and visa support when moving;
- And much more that will help to develop your business in Ireland.
- Programs, Irish venture funds, government agencies, business incubators and accelerators that are ready to provide financial support are:
 - "Competitive Start Up Fund";
 - Program from NDRC and Pulsar Venture Capital;
 - Propeller Venture Accelerator Fund;
 - Startup boot camp Accelerator;
 - Health XL Foundation.

The largest investor in startups is the state itself, represented by the Agency for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Enterprise Ireland). Those who are interested in starting a startup in Ireland should visit this useful resource — Startup Ireland, where you can find all information about funds, accelerators, business incubators, embassies, consulates, immigration service's located in Dublin and other cities. You can also contact all these organizations directly through this website.