

Such systems should dramatically change the rules of the game for small businesses and greatly simplify purchases for market giants. Belarusian legislation already provides for the mandatory use of electronic reports. This means that such systems will soon be used everywhere.

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ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS: POSSIBLE TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT FEATURES

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The labor market is one of the elements of a market economy, which is a set of economic entities and interconnected markets, such as: the market of goods and services, markets of factors of production, etc. The concept of “labor market” can be formulated as follows: a system of relations between employees and employers, which are formed under certain conditions of labor use. That is, the main subjects of the labor market are workers who provide their labor, employers who need it, employers' associations, trade unions and the state. In such a market, the law of supply and demand for labor is in force. The specific properties of the labor force as the product on the labor market are the following:

- the duration of the relationship between the employer and the employee, as defined in the employment contract;
- non-monetary aspects of the employment relationship, such as working conditions, social obligations, opportunities for professional advancement, etc.;
- high individualization of the employment relationship due to the peculiarity of the professional properties and characteristics of the employee, since these are the characteristics that will affect wages.

Demand reflects the employer's need for qualified employees for their production to create various goods and services. The offer includes the number of people who provide their labor. The part of the country's population that is able to produce material goods and services due to their skills and mental abilities is called labor resources. The labor force consists of those who are already engaged in the production of material goods and services, and the unemployed – those who can and want to work, but cannot find work in a certain period of time.

The national economy is an established system of social reproduction of the state, in which industries, activities and forms of social labor are interconnected and formed as a result of the long historical evolutionary development of a particular country. The structure of the national economy is a stable quantitative and qualitative relationship among its various components.

"The Program of Activities of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for the period up to 2025 sets the goals of promoting effective employment, effective use of labor potential, development of new modern forms of employment; increasing life expectancy (76.4 – 76.5 years by 2025); identifying talented children from the age of 5 and building an individual educational trajectory for them; reducing the number of young people (from 15 to 24 years old), who do not study, do not work or do not acquire professional skills (by 2025, no more than 6%)" [1, p. 19].

The stability of the unemployment rate remains an important factor for the stability of the labor market in Belarus. According to the National Statistical Committee, the country demonstrates a stable unemployment rate, which indicates the long-term stability of the labor market. E. V. Vankevich (belarusian scientist-economist, doctor of Economic Sciences, professor. Specialist in the field of labor market) about unemployment in Belarus for 2014 writes the following: "Indeed, the main feature of the Belarusian labor market is the unusually low level of official unemployment, which together with the growing number of vacant jobs and vacancies, should indicate the achieved equilibrium in the labor market" [2, p. 104]. In 2022, the unemployment rate in Belarus, in accordance with the methodology of the International Labour Organization, decreased to 3.6% of the total number of employees. For comparison: in 2021, this figure was 3.9%, and in 2020 - 4%. Thus, the country's unemployment rate is decreasing and becoming positive.

The system of regulation of labor relations in Belarus is based on the interaction of employers and the state. State regulation of labor issues emphasizes the importance of taking into account the interests of all parties in labor relations. The role of the state in the labor market is as follows: the state sets the minimum wage, the length of the working day, and creates favorable conditions for the development of labor relations in the country. The state regulates the labor market, i.e. carries out a set of measures that affect the socio-economic processes taking place

in the state. The main tasks are: stabilization of the population level, increasing competitiveness in the labor market and rational allocation of labor resources, because "a significant factor hindering the effective formation of the country's labor potential is the territorial unevenness of the allocation of labor resources. Almost 40 percent of the resources are in Minsk and Minsk region" [3, p. 56].

The introduction of robots and automated systems leads to changes in the employment structure. Some traditional jobs are becoming redundant, while the demand for technology maintenance and programming specialists is growing. Promotion of artificial intelligence (AI) can lead to automation of a number of tasks, affecting traditional workplaces and at the same time creating new ones in the field of AI development and maintenance. The growing interest in environmental sustainability may provoke an increase in the number of jobs in the field of renewable energy, energy conservation and green technologies. Sustainable development has three objectives: to minimize the depletion of natural resources, to promote development without harming the environment, and to use environmentally friendly methods. Digital transformation creates a huge demand for information technology professionals, including developers, data analysts and cybersecurity specialists. Belarus is actively developing the IT sector, attracting the attention of foreign companies. The Hi-tech Park in Minsk is becoming a hub for numerous IT enterprises.

Thus, the labor market is a system of relations between employers and employees, which are formed under certain conditions of labor use. Global trends such as innovations in technology, changes in demography and the development of artificial intelligence create challenges in the labor market. Successfully overcoming the challenges of the modern labor market depends on our ability to adapt to new realities, develop in accordance with technological trends and, ultimately, form an employment structure that meets the needs of society and the economy.

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CUSTOMS CHANNELS

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The terms "red channel" and "green channel" are commonly used in the context of customs control at border crossings and international checkpoints. These channels serve different purposes and are designed to facilitate the movement of goods and passengers across the border while ensuring compliance with customs regulations and procedures.

The "red channel" at Belarusian customs checkpoints is typically designated for travelers or importers who need to declare goods that exceed the duty-free allowances, require additional scrutiny, or fall under restricted or prohibited categories. Individuals who have goods to declare or are unsure about customs regulations must use the red channel for customs clearance. Travelers using the red channel may be subject to a more detailed inspection of their luggage, presentation of supporting documents, and payment of applicable duties or taxes on goods brought into the country. This channel is essential for maintaining control over the importation of controlled items, preventing smuggling, and ensuring compliance with import regulations [1].

The "green channel" at Belarusian customs checkpoints is typically designated for travelers or importers who do not have goods to declare, fall within the duty-free allowances, and comply with customs regulations. Passengers who are not carrying goods that require declaration or payment of duties can pass through the green channel for expedited customs clearance. Travelers using the green channel are not required to stop for customs inspection unless selected for a random check or if there are suspicions of non-compliance with customs regulations. This channel is meant to streamline the customs clearance process for low-risk passengers and goods, promoting efficient border crossings and facilitating the movement of legitimate trade [1].

Both the red and green channels play a vital role in customs control and border security in Belarus by allowing customs authorities to focus their resources where they are most needed, ensure compliance with import regulations, and prevent illicit activities such as smuggling and evasion of duties.

The use of color-coded customs channels, such as blue and yellow channels, varies from country to country, and not all countries necessarily use these specific