

attitude to the subject of business negotiations. In the Republic of Belarus and in neighboring countries, profiling is just beginning its development, while in the USA, for example, profiling takes a serious position in the field of security, namely the FBI.

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FORMATION OF THE STATE CUSTOMS POLICY

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Customs policy is a system of measures to impact the geste of actors in foreign profitable exertion, aimed at the development of the public frugality, the regulation of commodity exchange, the result of problems to cover the domestic request. The main mechanisms for the implementation of the customs policy are: the application of various taxes and duties, the introduction of import and export restrictions, the issuance of licenses and permits, participation of the state in coalitions and other consolidations that bring mutual benefits.

Factors relating to such areas as politics, economics and social relations shape the customs policy. When decisions are made by the customs authorities in the interests of the prosperity of the state, when they ensure the development of the social system, then we are talking about political measures.

The most important profitable factors determining the content of the customs policy of the state are the dynamics of changes in the country's gross domestic product; tricks of investment exertion, scientific and specialized eventuality; position of affectation; the state of the fiscal system; the state of the credit- banking system; the size and dynamics of the shadow sector of the frugality; the size of the internal and external public debt; size and structure of exports and significances, etc.

The main social factors influencing the vectors of policy development are social stratification, the priorities of the development of society etc. If you look at

the event carried out by the customs administration, you can track the implementation of the implemented policy.

First, when applying for WTO membership, our country is obliged to ensure compatibility of the national trade regime with the GATT rules. This implies reduction of customs duties, elimination of non-tariff barriers. The size of customs tariff rates should correspond to the degree of protection of the national market of corresponding goods. This means that we must raise the price of imported goods to the level of the domestic price.

The diversity and particularity of the impact of the customs tariff on the development of foreign trade relations and the frugality as a whole bear from the state authorities a weighted approach to determining the position of duties, taking into account all the possible consequences.

Often international agreements call for the abolition of non-tariff regulation. Before taking such measures, the administration should consider the pros and cons in order to avoid a negative impact on the country's economy.

Perfecting the public system of applying defensive measures is another area of Belarusian customs policy. It's one of the conditions for WTO accession.

First of all, special countervailing duties and import volumes are considered. Customs is puzzled by the most important issue regarding the implementation of the economic security of the state - it is the effective collection of payments and the avoidance of damage from the import of a wide variety of goods.

Another important point for the formation of customs policy is how to successfully attract foreign investment. When obstacles in export operations are removed duties on equipment are reduced freedom in the movement of funds, foreign companies will come to your country.

Our country intends to structure the development policy of the national customs in the direction of creating trade facilitation with foreign countries in the interests of the Belarusian economy and the inhabitants of the state. Customs policy also serves the deeper integration of the state into the world community.

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LABOR STANDARDIZATION IN ENTERPRISES

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The effectiveness of any organization's activities is closely related to the optimization of labor costs in the production of goods. A successful solution to this issue is largely determined by the level of regulation of the work process. Labor regulation is an "aspect of production management that involves determining the required costs and results of the work process, as well as the ratio between the number of workers and the volume of production resources they use." [1].

Labor standards are an essential component of labor and production planning: the use of labor standards determines the labor intensity of the production plan, calculates the required number of employees and their structure in the enterprise. It is important to realize that labor regulation is not a one-time action, but a type of activity. The process of labor standardization is lengthy, as evidenced by the experience of developed market economies such as the United States and Germany, where labor standardization is traditionally considered one of the main functions of corporate management. The need for labor standardization is due to the need for a constant search for reserves to reduce production costs and create production plans and equipment load based on them, as well as to solve problems related to the humanization of labor.

The role of labor standardization in the modern economy is strengthened due to the influence of such factors as:

- implementation of scientific and technological achievements;
- mechanization and automation of production processes;
- technically substantiated labor standards [2].

Labor standards are of significant importance as they allow for planning, accounting, and analyzing labor costs, which are an integral part of production costs. Labor standardization contributes to the efficient allocation of resources, determining the optimal number and structure of personnel, as well as monitoring the quality and productivity of employees' work. As a result, enterprises can reduce