

Main part. The first coworking appeared in 2005 thanks to the American Brad Newberg, and in Belarus appeared for the first time in 2012. Now the number of such centers for work outside the office is about 20. Most of them are located in Minsk, but some of them are located in other cities – Orsha, Mogilev, Gomel, Brest, Grodno, and Vitebsk. It is important to note that now there are coworking centers not only in the office format, but also for seamstresses and stylists, hairdressers. So far, such services are not very popular, but the trend shows that every year there are new centers for remote work.

The average cost of renting a workplace in a coworking center with a set of additional services (file printing, meeting room, tea or coffee) is 4 rubles per hour. For long-term rentals, a more flexible pricing system is provided. For example, in the startup hub “Imaguru ” an hour costs 4.10 BYN, a week costs 100 BYN, a month-200 BYN. People pick up co-working centers according to certain criteria: price location; services provided by the center.

Usually such centers are used by freelancers with very well-paid orders, as for ordinary office workers, the prices may seem unaffordable.

The problem with a coworking center is that it is not easy to open such a place and make it work for you. Arranging furniture, chairs, and coffee is just a small part of creating a successful coworking experience. It is necessary to create an atmosphere suitable for work, establish contacts with entrepreneurs who will be able to hold conferences, in short – to provide value for any visitor.

One of the advantages of coworking centers is the ability to rent an already prepared platform for performances or conferences. So, in the company "Imaguru" you can hold meetups (meetup) even for 1000 people. This is a huge number, considering that almost every month this startup hub gathers exactly that many people. This is where the interests of event managers intersect, because they do not need to look for separate halls for events, equipment, and specialists to work with equipment. Everything can be found in one place, which saves money and time. Therefore, in Belarus, the world entrepreneurship week is organized by Imagura, creating an indescribable atmosphere, gathering thousands of like-minded people in one place.

Conclusion. At this stage, it is difficult to say how fast this topic will develop. But we can be sure that Belarus will reach a new level of business and people's attitude to work. It is important to focus the attention of entrepreneurs themselves on this industry, this will create more and more new and modern coworking centers, for example, the first workshop opened in Moscow, where anyone can make a stool, sew a dress, in a simple short word – do something useful for the soul.

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FEATURES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AMONG YOUTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Summary – This article deals with the problems of business development among youth in the Republic of Belarus and ways to solve them.

Резюме – в данной статье рассматриваются проблемы развития предпринимательской деятельности среди молодежи в Республике Беларусь и способы их решения.

Introduction. Currently, for many universities, it is important to adopt the concept of development using the University 3.0 model, which means that during the training, students cannot only gain in-depth knowledge in the field of their chosen specialty, but also acquire entrepreneurial skills. In this case, a special entrepreneurial ecosystem is being formed at the university, which can become a support for the development of youth business initiatives and the creation of student startups. The revitalization of youth entrepreneurship in our time is a long-term source of economic growth and socio-economic development of the country, not only in terms of increasing youth employment, but also in terms of improving the quality of training and their competitiveness in the labor market.

The main part. Entrepreneurship greatly affects the development of the national economy, and if we create the right economic and legal environment, then it can act as the main reason for economic growth. In the economies of the developed countries, small businesses occupy a significant percentage of the country's GDP (up to 60%) and employment (up to 90%).

For the Republic of Belarus, the development of this sector of the national economy is not active enough and has certain difficulties. At the same time, it provides a significant reserve for the economic growth of Belarus. Today in the Republic of Belarus the issue of supporting small business and accelerating the entrepreneurial initiative is quite relevant. So, a number of regulatory legal acts and state programs have been adopted aimed at stimulating the economic activity of small and medium-sized businesses in the country and improving business conditions: Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 11.23.2017 No. 7 “On the development of entrepreneurship”, Law of the Republic of Belarus dated 01.07.2010 No. 148-3 “On Supporting Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated December 31, 2010 No. 4 “On the Development of Entrepreneurial Initiative and Promotion of Entrepreneurial and in the Republic of Belarus”, State Program “Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in the Republic of Belarus” for 2016-2020, approved by Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated February 23, 2016 No. 149, by Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 07.05.2012 No. 6 “On incentives of entrepreneurial activity on the territory of medium, small urban settlements, rural areas”, etc.

Currently, one of the most informative tools to assess the effectiveness of the environment created for the development of entrepreneurship is to study the country's ranking positions in the Doing Business international study, which is conducted by the World Bank. The rating reflects the state of the business climate in the country, since it is based on an assessment of regulatory documents governing entrepreneurial activity, and a number of qualitative indicators that make it possible to assess changes in the state.

The Republic of Belarus has been participating in the Doing Business ranking since 2005. In the latest Doing Business-2019 report, Belarus ranked 37th out of 190 countries in 2018. It should be noted that the Government of Belarus continues to implement a set of measures aimed at improving the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship in the country.

An enterprise support infrastructure has been created in the country, including entrepreneurship support centers and incubators. In 2018, there were 99 centers and 26 incubators that provide information, consulting services, assistance in acquiring financial resources, participating in exhibitions, fairs, establishing business ties, creating other conditions for the growth and innovative development of small businesses. The state also provides financial support to small businesses using the funds of small business support programs.

Unemployment is one of the most significant problems threatening the country's economic security. A special threat is the impossibility of employment among young people, since this leads to significant problems that adversely affect the social development of the young generation (increased crime, alcoholism, drug addiction). As a rule, despite the certain advantages of youth in the labor market (high mobility, learning ability, high potential for further development), employers are not always interested in hiring graduates of universities and colleges who need work due to lack of work experience and low qualifications. With this in mind, the orientation of the young generation towards entrepreneurship, the creation and promotion of their own business is a possible solution to the problem of youth unemployment.

In the modern world, the importance of education as an important factor in the formation of a new knowledge-based economy is growing. Education for youth is the basis of its development in accordance with the requirements of our modern society.

For over 15 years, the Center for Business Education has been operating and developing in Belarus, uniting active students who are willing to take the risk that entrepreneurship entails. The university with the functioning of the start-up school hosts the annual international championship “Youth and Entrepreneurship”, the international competition “Start-up Cooperation”. Participation in these competitions allows students not only to try their hand and submit their business projects, but also to inspire themselves through communication with entrepreneurs and mentors who have already achieved success in the implementation of their business and are ready to share their experience. At the same time, students who are ready to develop their own business need additional education on the basics of entrepreneurship, advising on various issues, for example, accounting and legal ones, the possibility of using co-working and office equipment, and so on.

Conclusion. Thus, the infrastructure for supporting youth entrepreneurship is created and developed, and the institutional environment for the development of small business in the Republic of Belarus is formed. It is possible to carry out a set of measures aimed at improving this activity in the following areas: reforming the institutional environment in order to dynamically develop small businesses and increase its impact on the national economy of Belarus; formation of an effective competitive environment to increase the activity of small organizations, increase their competitiveness; supporting the development of cooperation between entrepreneurs and small businesses based on the principles of inter-company cooperation (creation of entrepreneurial clusters, networks, alliances); priority development of entrepreneurship support in the field of new technologies and innovations; development of innovative potential and entrepreneurial initiatives of youth.

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ANALYSIS OF OBSTRUCTIVE FACTORS FOR OPENING A BUSINESS

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Summary – Business development in each country is proceeding at a different pace. In this article, we will conduct a comparative analysis of countries with the best economic indicators, find out what exactly helps them to be in the first places in the world ranking and give a conclusion on what Belarus does not have enough to compete successfully with leading countries.

Резюме – Развитие бизнеса в каждой стране идет разными темпами. В данной статье проведем сравнительный анализ стран с лучшими экономическими показателями, выясним, что именно помогает им находиться на первых местах в мировом рейтинге и дадим заключение чего, не хватает Беларуси для того, чтобы успешно конкурировать с лидирующими странами.

Introduction. In 2018 the World Bank compiled a rating of countries with the most favorable conditions for starting a business. The World Bank chose the following criteria for being listed: the difficulty of registering a legal entity, the rules for obtaining a building permit, the availability of loans, tax rates, the openness of trade borders, the conditions for declaring bankruptcy and the degree of investment protection. The rating also took into account the labor market regulation system. Despite these additions and improvements, one aspect of doing business has remained unchanged: its emphasis is on promoting regulatory reform that helps strengthen job opportunities and create new opportunities for the economy to flourish. It is now widely accepted that the private sector has a significant impact on the economy, social sphere and development. All those involved in the fight against poverty provide opportunities to ensure a good and scientific standard of living. Political reforms stimulate private investment. A major challenge for any government is to help to develop a private business. This requires a long-term policy to remove administrative barriers and strengthen laws conducive to entrepreneurship. Government assistance provides an opportunity for people to demand better public services, and also increases government accountability to people. Over the past decade more than 60 countries have established regulatory reform committees that use the Doing Business indicators.

Main part. Consider the example of the four countries that are in the first places of the “Easy of doing business ranking” table, which contributes to the success of the development of a successful business environment in these countries (Picture 1).

DB 2018 Rank	Economy	DTF score	DTF change
1	New Zealand	86.55	-0.18
2	Singapore	84.57	+0.04
3	Denmark	84.06	-0.01
4	Korea, Rep.	83.92	0.00
5	Hong Kong SAR, China	83.44	+0.29
6	United States	82.54	-0.01
7	United Kingdom	82.22	-0.12
8	Norway	82.16	-0.25
9	Georgia	82.04	+2.12
10	Sweden	81.27	+0.03
11	Macedonia, FYR	81.18	-0.21
12	Estonia	80.80	+0.05
13	Finland	80.37	-0.11
14	Australia	80.14	0.00
15	Taiwan, China	80.07	+0.41
16	Lithuania	79.87	+1.05
17	Ireland	79.51	-0.19
18	Canada	79.29	-0.09
19	Latvia	79.26	-0.79
20	Germany	79.00	-0.19
21	United Arab Emirates	78.73	+1.87
22	Austria	78.54	-0.15
23	Iceland	78.50	+0.01
24	Malaysia	78.43	+0.96
25	Mauritius	77.54	+2.09
26	Thailand	77.44	+5.68
27	Poland	77.30	+0.18
28	Spain	77.02	0.00
29	Portugal	76.84	-0.14
30	Czech Republic	76.27	+0.03

Picture 1 - Distribution of places in the table “Ease of doing business ranking”

Source: [1]

Norway is a powerful technological sector, a high degree of qualification among the working population and a layer of working social programs. All these components make this country one of the leading economies in the world. In addition, Norway has an extremely effective system for filing bankruptcy, and the process of starting a business on average takes about 4 days with relative cheapness (0.9% of annual income per capita) [2].