

Секція 1  
***Підприємництво як драйвер соціально-економічного  
розвитку***

**DIRECTIONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
LABOR MARKET**

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The function of the state as a subject of the labor market is to create conditions for establishing partnerships between employers and employees for socio-economic development. The market mechanism of self-regulation presupposes the desire for supply and demand to be balanced. However, the centuries-old history of the market does not know the situation when equilibrium was reached. Even assuming that this is the case, it will only be a quantitative ratio of supply and demand. The qualitative side of balance implies the compliance of professional qualifications of employees (competence and competencies) with the requirements of the position.

The labor market weakly ensures the distribution and redistribution of economically active population between sectors of the economy, regions and enterprises in accordance with the demand and supply of labor, and therefore does not reproduce the labor force that meets the requirements of modern production. The lack of feedback between the demand for specialists in a particular profession and qualifications in the labor market and their training does not contribute to the effective reproduction of qualified personnel. The specificity of the object of sale is much more difficult to solve not only because the mechanism is in the process of formation, but also because the nature of its action has not received proper theoretical understanding. Therefore, the presentation of theoretical aspects of socio-economic development of the labor market should be considered sufficiently timely and relevant.

The scale and complexity of the relationship make them significant for society. Society imposes on the authorities the responsibility of establishing norms and rules governing relations between major market players, as well as monitoring their compliance. The role of the state in the labor market must be constantly strengthened, which does not exist exclusively for market relations in this area, as the influence of the state and trade unions on determining the price of labor is strong. In the encyclopedic edition the state is characterized as an indirect subject [1].

Part one of Article 17 as amended in accordance with the Law of Ukraine № 341-IX of December 5, 2019:

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the central executive body that ensures the formation of state policy in the field of employment and labor migration, other central executive bodies, the Verkhovna Rada shall ensure the formation and implementation of state employment policy. Of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous

Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, local self-government bodies.

2. The main body in the system of central executive bodies for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of employment is the central executive body, which ensures the formation of state policy in the field of employment and labor migration.

3. In order to implement the state employment policy, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine develops and approves the main directions of implementation of the state employment policy in the medium term, which identifies ways and means of solving employment problems and measures to consolidate efforts of all parties to social dialogue. aimed at regulating the processes taking place in the labor market to increase employment.

The main directions of state policy in the field of employment are developed on the basis of the main forecast parameters of socio-economic development of Ukraine, state, sectoral and regional programs in terms of their impact on employment, the development of labor potential with determining the mechanism of their implementation.

Coordination and control over the implementation of the main directions of state policy in the field of employment is carried out by the central executive bodies that ensure the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of employment and labor migration [2].

In addition to the above, there are other actors in the modern labor market, such as trade unions, as well as labor market infrastructure, including governmental and non-governmental employment agencies, human resources for enterprises, NGOs and foundations. The main function of the infrastructure is to regulate relations between employers and employees regarding pay and working conditions, resolution of social and labor conflicts. While some authors believe that public and commercial employment services regulate the labor market, others believe that they provide mediation services.

One of the ways to develop and regulate the socio-economic development of the labor market is a dialogue between the state, public organizations and business representatives. Therefore, the strategic priorities of the state policy of social protection and economic support of the population of Ukraine are possible as a result of social dialogue.

Despite the personalized nature of social and labor relations, the problem of social protection and economic support of the population of Ukraine cannot be solved within the internal labor market, as the motives of the parties are determined not only by the labor market but also by economic development factors. Such a task is possible only for the society, which is interested not only in the fullest use of professional qualifications of the employee (competencies and competencies), but also in meeting the needs of employers. Therefore, social partnership in the field of labor is tripartite.

#### **Література:**

1. Енциклопедія Сучасної України / ред кол.: І. М. Дзюба. Київ: САМ, 2016. Т. 17. 712 с.

2. Закон України від 05.12.2019 р. № 341-ІХ «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо формування державної політики у сфері праці, трудових відносин, зайнятості населення та трудової міграції» URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/341-20#n41> (дата звернення: 05.10.2021).

## **ПУТИ УЛУЧШЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ**

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Развитие предпринимательства в Азербайджанской Республике является одним из важных компонентов экономической политики. В этом направлении предпринимаются комплексные меры для развития государственно-предпринимательских отношений, совершенствования системы государственного регулирования, законодательства и административных процедур в бизнес-среде, развития предпринимательства в регионах и механизмов государственной поддержки предпринимательства.

За последние годы процедуры и положения, регулирующие предпринимательскую деятельность, были значительно либерализованы, был создан финансируемый государством механизм предпринимательства, установлен максимальный лимит в 15% ввозных пошлин, ставка налога на прибыль упала до 20%, эффективные механизмы защиты прав предпринимателей и государственная регистрация субъектов предпринимательства. Процедуры закупок были упрощены, и начался процесс электронной регистрации. Следует отметить, что услуги, предоставляемые предпринимателям, являются полностью электронными, включая выдачу лицензий и сертификатов, а также оплату государственных пошлин и сборов за эти услуги в электронном виде. Согласно поправкам Налоговым кодексом, снижены ставки подоходного налога для физических лиц, предусмотрены налоговые льготы для индустриальных и технопарков [1].

Позитивные тенденции, наблюдаемые в экономике страны и в развитии предпринимательства, являются наиболее заметными. В 2006 году доля частного сектора в валовом внутреннем продукте составила 74%, в результате мер, принятых за последние годы, этот показатель составил 83%. Доля негосударственного сектора в секторах производства и обслуживания, таких как аграрный сектор, промышленность, торговля, гостиничный и ресторанный сервис, строительство, транспорт, связь, колеблется в пределах 70-99%. В 2020 году объем производства в частном секторе составил 81,0% от объема промышленного производства [2].

Целесообразно принять следующие меры в области развития предпринимательства в Азербайджанской Республике:

- улучшение финансовой безопасности предпринимательства, особенно регионального предпринимательства, создание необходимых условий для