

HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE SYSTEM OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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This paper aims to explore the important role of human capital in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) system, and how the law can provide the necessary support and safeguards in this process. By analyzing the core values of human capital, it explains its important role in driving economic development, promoting social progress and protecting the environment. This paper focuses on how law supports the development and application of human capital from the perspectives of theory and application of legal support for economic development.

Keywords: economic development, law, human capital, sustainable development goals system,

Human capital, in professional terminology, encompasses the knowledge, skills, and abilities possessed by individuals and groups to meet their personal and societal needs. The development of human capital stands as a critical pillar for sustainable progress. Augmenting it elevates competencies, quality of life, and economic expansion, while fostering equity, prosperity, and environmental sustainability. Key facets include:

1.Economic Growth: Investment in human capital enhances skills and productivity, thereby stimulating economic growth. Legal frameworks ensure equitable access to education, vocational training, and protect workers' rights.

2.Social Equity: Accessible education and training initiatives mitigate social disparities.

3.Sustainable Development: Education and training raise environmental awareness and contribute to a green economy.

Human capital, as one of the most pivotal economic resources, serves as the cornerstone for enhancing a nation's wealth. In the Oxford Business Dictionary, human capital is defined as "the skills and knowledge, whether general or specific,

acquired by a person through professional training and work experience" [13, p. 296]. This definition particularly underscores the significance of this concept in an ever-evolving technological landscape, where intellectual potential takes precedence[12].

The inherent value of human capital lies in its positive impact on economic growth, social progress, and national competitiveness. Legal protection is of paramount importance. Bondarenko emphasizes its legal dimension [10], while Artemova underscores its constitutional value [9]. We concur with the view that human capital is intricately linked with sustainable development goals, knowledge-driven economies, legal safeguards, and organizational productivity. Continuous investment, recognition, and protection across legal, sociological, and economic domains are indispensable for achieving long-term sustainable development [1; 6; 8]. In our perspective, the value of human capital extends beyond economic growth. It is intricately interwoven with various facets, encompassing global sustainable development goals, the knowledge economy, legal safeguards, and corporate efficiency. Consequently, persistent investment and recognition are imperative for realizing long-term sustainability.

The accumulation and cultivation of human capital can be achieved through various means, including education, training, and healthcare, thereby enhancing labor productivity and national prosperity. Therefore, the significance and influence of human capital must be taken into account when formulating and implementing policies and legal frameworks for sustainable development. As a pivotal instrument for social governance, the law plays a critical role in shaping, advancing, and safeguarding human capital. In the era of globalization, the law not only provides assurances for the international mobility of human capital but also facilitates the nurturing and utilization of domestic human capital. This is chiefly manifested in:

1. Education Legislation and Human Capital Development: The Education Law of the People's Republic of China explicitly outlines the principles governing state-operated schools and citizens' entitlement to education. Through the establishment of educational standards, qualification certification, and the allocation of educational funding, the law ensures citizens' right to access education, thereby safeguarding the fundamental development of human capital. Continuous investment in education and talent development plays a critical role in enhancing a country's competitiveness and promoting diverse economic development [14].

Furthermore, legal protection of academic and research activities fosters innovation and the dissemination of knowledge and skills. The United Nations also emphasizes the pivotal role of education in sustainable development in its "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." According to the "China Statistical Yearbook 2022" released by the National Bureau of Statistics, China has substantially increased its investments in education and healthcare in recent years to promote human capital development. We assert that the widespread elevation of educational attainment and healthcare services substantially contributes to the enhancement of labor productivity and overall quality of life for Chinese residents.

2. Healthcare Laws and Human Capital: Health forms the foundation of human capital. Through the enactment of laws and regulations pertaining to health, such as the "Occupational Disease Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Medical Insurance Law," citizens' fundamental health rights can be upheld, thereby preserving and enhancing the value of human capital. We align with the statement that emphasizes the impact of health on human capital value in "Osnovy teorii chelovecheskogo kapitala" [7].

3. Labor Law and Human Capital: Labor laws delineate the rights and interests of workers, encompassing wages, working hours, benefits, and working conditions. By enforcing labor laws, equitable treatment of workers is guaranteed, motivating them to harness their full potential and, in turn, augmenting the efficacy of human capital. The "China Statistical Yearbook-2022" published by the National Bureau of Statistics offers comprehensive statistical data on the enforcement of labor laws in China [2]. A sound legal system and effective law enforcement constitute key measures for the protection of human capital, particularly safeguarding the rights of workers [11].

4. Human Rights, Constitution, and Human Capital: We concur with the assertion that the Constitution constitutes the fundamental law of a nation, and its safeguarding of human rights is intrinsically linked to the protection and advancement of human capital. We align with the opinion of scientists who believe that "Constitution, Human Rights, Human Capital" highlights the close nexus between the Constitution, human rights, and human capital. The constitutional worth of human capital is undergoing a transformation as it becomes closely intertwined with people's basic rights and freedoms [3; 9]. This implies that safeguarding citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms is tantamount to protecting

and bolstering human capital. By improving educational levels and skills training, individuals can enhance their social mobility, thereby providing more upward opportunities for low-income and vulnerable groups, thus promoting social fairness [15].

The author of this article asserts that the role of the law in the development of human capital cannot be overlooked. By formulating and implementing legislation pertaining to education, health, and labor, ensuring the continual cultivation, preservation, and utilization of human capital, the law furnishes a robust guarantee for the sustainable development of the nation and society. Similarly, as highlighted by Balashov in "The Great Russian Encyclopedia," the vital role of the law in safeguarding and advancing human capital is underscored.

In order to gain a deeper understanding of the role of law in human capital development, we selected several representative countries and regions for in-depth analysis. The key role of law in the development of human capital in different countries and regions. The role of law in the development of human capital can be observed through in-depth analysis of representative countries and regions. Nordic countries, such as Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, are known for their significant investments in education and healthcare, recognizing the importance of high-quality human capital for social and economic progress. These countries have comprehensive education laws that ensure the right and opportunity for education at all levels. Additionally, they have robust health laws and labor rights protection in place [3]. Similarly, emerging economies in Asia, including China, India, and South Korea, have prioritized the development of human capital. These countries have made substantial investments in higher education and vocational training to cultivate skilled professionals and managers who can contribute to economic growth. They have also implemented health legislation to ensure access to basic medical services, and they provide support for skills training and retraining to adapt to evolving economic environments [2; 5]. The success of Silicon Valley, a global hub of technology and innovation, further demonstrates the close connection between human capital and economic prosperity. Silicon Valley has flourished due to a strong educational system, comprehensive healthcare coverage, and protection of workers' rights. Highly skilled talent is recognized as crucial for a country's economic growth, and human capital is considered the cornerstone of knowledge-based economic development [4; 6]. With the deepening development of globalization, the international mobility of human capital is increasing. This

requires countries not only to strengthen the cultivation of local talents but also to create favorable conditions to attract international talents[16].

Furthermore, the maintenance of human capital health is essential. Effective legal systems provide comprehensive health protection, ensuring that all citizens have access to basic medical services. Investment in public health, including disease prevention and health education, is also crucial for enhancing the quality of human capital. In conclusion, the role of law in the development of human capital is evident in various countries and regions. Legal frameworks in education, health, and labor rights create an environment conducive to the comprehensive development of citizens. To further develop human capital, it is essential to provide appropriate legal and financial support for education, health, and working conditions [3; 5; 6]. These measures will contribute to the cultivation, protection, and utilization of human capital, thereby promoting economic and social progress.

In our point of view, Human capital, the law, and sustainable development are interconnected. Human capital plays a central role in driving economic growth, social progress, and environmental sustainability [1][3]. The law provides the institutional foundation for the development of human capital, ensuring its prominence in overall societal advancement. To achieve sustainable development goals, cross-border cooperation is crucial. Strengthening collaboration in law, education, training, and skills development promotes human capital [1]. As technology advances, the law must adapt to digitization and artificial intelligence, integrating them into legal frameworks to ensure equitable access and address the impact of the digital economy [2]. Continuous legal education is vital for sustainable human capital development. By providing citizens with a basic understanding of the law, they can protect their rights and contribute to its implementation and improvement. Incorporating legal education into basic education emphasizes the role of human capital in the knowledge economy [6]. Ethical and legal norms must guide the cultivation and utilization of human capital within organizations, ensuring responsible development [8].

In conclusion, understanding the relationship between human capital and the law is crucial for achieving sustainable development. Historical experience has shown that investing in education and talent development are crucial for promoting long-term stability and prosperity in a country[17]. Through cross-border cooperation, adaptation to technological advancements, continuous legal education,

and adherence to ethical and legal norms, we can unlock the full potential of human capital in driving sustainable development.

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HIGH TECHNOLOGIES AND PECULIARITIES OF THEIR LEGAL REGULATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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The article assesses the importance of high technologies for the economic development of the country. At the same time, the author draws attention to the dangers that may be associated with the spread of some high technologies. In this regard, the author of the article substantiates the need for legislative regulation of the process of introduction and development of high technologies. This will help to protect the interests of society and the state.

Keywords: high technology, artificial intelligence, intellectual property rights, data privacy, cybersecurity, ethical considerations.