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CURRENT TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF WAYS OUT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Современные тенденции в области выхода из экономического кризиса

We are used to living in a comfortable and constantly developing world, constant development is actually ensured only by sustainable economic growth. But any economic movement is not perfectly smooth, but has ups and downs, we get that economic growth in the long term, by definition, cannot be equal. Such interruptions and jumps are called ups and downs of economic activity levels, they follow one after another and form an economic cycle.

One of the main economic aims is rightfully the optimization of ways out of crisis situations, there can be no dispute about the relevance of this topic. Serious changes in the economy maybe a reflection of the financial crisis. If we analyze the long-term perspective, we can find out that the traditional ways of developing the economies of the leading countries have exhausted themselves. It is obvious that modernity needs to move to a new way of life. In world history, financial bubbles have been the companions of such trends. The spikes were signs of a transition to new processes in the economy. It is extremely important to have an idea of the future of the economy at the time of bursts, to imagine where the economy of the leading countries of the world can develop further.

One of the problems in the development of any sphere is financial bubbles, which appears a result of the structural transformation of the economy by replacing something old with a revolutionary one. This is due to the fact that the newest production cannot claim the capital released from the old production.

The global economic crisis continues to this day, unfortunately, there are possible ways out of this situation, which will be discussed further.

The first way: the company must constantly monitor the market and enter new markets on time, sell products to a larger number of buyers due to its diversity, in simple terms, they must sell diversified, but necessary products to customers. Enterprises should not take unjustified risks when diversifying, they should try to rely on cooperation with new partners.

The second way may be to attract state funding to the enterprise, this can be achieved, for example, by winning tenders.

The third way is to improve legislation in the field of regulation in financial markets. In addition to creating strict regulation of fraudulent schemes and dishonest practices, such legislation should support enterprises that are in decline.

The fourth way can be achieved only with competent enterprise management, optimal use of resources, the right choice of suppliers, timely development of enterprise funds and the introduction of revolutionary technologies, and consists in the fact that the enterprise should maximize profits while minimizing costs.

The most important thing in my opinion is the release of business from any pressure. To do this, the government must respond to any fraudulent schemes in a timely manner, stop illegal ways of competition in time, develop laws and introduce subsidies to businesses in crisis. To make it come true, we need a stable financial sector, including the banking system. Such stability should open the entrance to the country's economy of credit resources. In the conditions before and during the crisis, it is necessary to make quick and competent decisions, as well as monitor the speed and timeliness of the implementation of decisions taken.

It is worth emphasizing that using all these methods in the right, optimal ratio will help to get out of any crisis. Companies should focus on diversifying their production, governments should establish the right laws, invest in infrastructure and develop new technologies, first little by little, then with the increase in investment, the situation as a whole will improve.

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GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Тенденции развития мировой экономики

The modern global economy is developing at an enormous pace, and its rapid development is associated with technological advancements, the development of integration and globalization processes, the deepening of internationalization and division of labor, and the rapid and boundless spread of information flows. A number of indicators are used to analyze the economic development of the world economy, which characterize the state and dynamics of the global economy. Let's consider some of them.

The main indicator of economic development is GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The production of GDP is distributed unevenly among countries of the world. According to analysts, the gross domestic product of the United States exceeded 20 trillion dollars, while in China it amounted to 17.7 trillion. Japan ranks third with 4.9 trillion. The top five largest economies in the world also include Germany with 4.3 trillion and India with 3.2 trillion. The second group of the world's largest