

The largest volume of investment has traditionally been in infrastructure, especially in the fields of transport and energy. The energy sector accounted for the largest share of China's investment volume, reaching US\$24.1 billion, the lowest level of participation since 2013. The largest shares of participation in 2022 fell on projects related to gas, solar and wind energy, and oil (40%, 26% and 16%, respectively).

Since the transport sector is a critical component of the Chinese project, China has invested in road, rail, aviation, shipping and logistics infrastructure projects around the world in 2022. Three aviation projects worth approximately US\$190 million were announced in 2022. The total volume of work on railway transport amounted to US\$7.3 billion. Automotive sector construction volumes totaled US\$3.4 billion in 2022, with some of the current participation coming from investments in toll roads. No port infrastructure investment has been announced for 2022, but Chinese corporations are supporting the construction of various shipping-related projects.

The prospects for investment in the coming years are mixed, as problems such as high inflation, high interest rates, and geopolitical tensions arise. Countries that will actively attract investment are expected to be those that have the appropriate natural resources to finance the transition to a green economy, as well as the appropriate markets and technical capabilities.

However, according to the Green Finance & Development Center, Chinese investments will grow slowly in the coming years, since in previous years, even under more difficult economic conditions, a significant share of projects was financed.

**Y. Novitskaya**  
**Я.Н. Новицкая**  
БНТУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель С.А. Сласси Мутабир*

## **POST-INDUSTRIALIZATION OF SOCIETY**

### **Постиндустриализация общества**

The world of the XXI century is in a mode of constant development and innovation. Thus, the diversity of modern trends in the development of the world economy is monitored. One of these trends is considered to be the post-industrialization of society. This is an incredibly important aspect, which implies fundamental changes even in the economic theory itself.

To understand such a phenomenon as a post-industrial society, it is necessary to be familiar with its features. These include the new socio-social system. Such a society replaces the industrial one. Here, special attention is paid to intellectual capital when industrial capital fades into the background. Further, in such a society, the values of the quality of life should prevail rather than the material level. And most importantly, society should develop by producing an intellectual product. Art objects and activities aimed at updating the values of society are cited as an example of an intellectual product.

The competitiveness of countries may change depending on the formation of post-industrialization of society. The very logic of human thinking is changing, that is, the main emphasis is no longer on industrialization. And here it is already necessary to rethink the factors of the country's leadership.

The analysis of changes is an important aspect for the transition to post-industrialization, and is an urgent problem these days. Thanks to the analysis, it is possible to make a long-term development forecast and develop convenient tools for a specific country.

What are the most important factors of the new economy after the post-industrialization of society? Several features and traits can be attributed here:

- an emphasis is placed on the innovativeness of the product, the aspect of price and quality is already passing into the background;
- the production sector of knowledge-intensive industries is gradually expanding. It is necessary to achieve greater demand for scientific activity, since it is these studies that accelerate the growth rates of other economic sectors:
  - intellectual property should become a key resource in production;
  - a change in the management structure, which will be caused by an increase in demand for intellectual labor workers.

Knowledge-oriented economics removes the boundaries between fundamental and applied science. Technologies are also included in this composition. By pursuing such a policy, the central element of the new economy is being formed, where there is a place for innovations in the field of technology, management changes, commercial activity and human resources. Here a new environment is being distributed, called innovative. Here the green light is given to the development of new research mats, and services, knowledge and much more.