

make the world economy more efficient. More and more people have to deal with problems such as inflation, unemployment and crisis. Therefore, it is crucial to keep in mind different ways of economic development to avoid problems and make the world better. The purpose of this paper is to study some problems that exist in world economy.

There are huge natural disasters – pollution, hunger, irrational use of resources, rapid population growth and many others. Famous economists set goals to reduce danger of some of them. And this leads to changes in trends of world economy. So leaders of countries will use their influence and strengths to create strategies for decreasing world pollution by making industry more eco-friendly, reducing manufacturing contamination and promoting reasonable contamination.

Irrational use of resources can be avoided by using renewable resources, such as energy of the Sun and wind. This way of receiving energy not only avoids exhausting of planet's resources, but also can decrease the greenhouse effect (because present ways of production the energy cause too much air contamination).

Rapid population growth is also a big problem, because our planet is not boundless, resources of planet will be soon exhausted. But some countries are still trying to raise the demography, while others suffering from the extremely high population. So the governments should illuminate this problem and reduce the population growth, that will reduce poverty and unemployment.

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DIGITALISATION AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Цифровизация как фактор трансформации экономики в Республике Беларусь

The relevance of this topic today is due to the rapid development of information technologies and their introduction into all spheres the vital activity of society and economy. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of digitalisation on the economy of the Republic of Belarus.

Digitalisation is designed to improve the efficiency of the state economy through increased data processing, more rational allocation of resources, faster decision-making, as well as increased resilience to crisis situations (for example, when COVID-19 forced many businesses to suspend their operations).

The State Programme “Digital Development of Belarus” for 2021–2025 is currently being implemented in the Republic of Belarus. The objective of the State Programme is to ensure the introduction of information and communication and advanced production technologies in the sectors of the national economy and spheres of life of the society [1].

Digitalisation is one of the links in the value chain. As T.V. Sergievich emphasises: “The transformation of value chains in modern light industry is caused by the following factors: contradictory trends in the international division of labour, regionalisation, changing labour costs, robotisation, digitalisation, acceleration of fashion cycles, changing consumer behaviour, increasing global volatility, networkisation” [2, p. 121]. However, the trends mentioned by T.V. Sergievich are observed not only in light industry, but in all industries. Examples of the development and implementation of digitalisation in the Republic of Belarus include the automotive and mining industries. BELAZ was able to successfully test an unmanned mine dump truck in 2021, which will reduce the cost of developing new quarries and increase production compared to a classic mine dump truck.

In 2021, MTZ announced a project for the full digitalisation of the production chain. With the transition to digitalisation, it is planned to reduce the number of errors in the development of parts and assemblies by at least three times, which will directly proportionally reduce the probability of rejects [3].

Thus, it can be noted that digitalisation affects the formation of the value of products, as well as allows to increase the efficiency of the economy, production and speed of decision-making by processing a large amount of data, thereby increasing the sustainability of the state economy.

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