

economies of these countries, as well as to establish strong ties with neighboring countries or potential partners.

3. Scientific and technological progress: this is a constant process of discovery, as well as the application of new knowledge in practice, with the help of which high-quality products are created with minimal resources.

4. Transnationalization, that is, expansion, strengthening of transnational corporations, international in the control and functioning of capital.

5. International economic integration, that is, a whole complex of various forms of mutually beneficial cooperation between states, which leads to their dependence on each other;

6. Post-industrialization – a transition to a post-industrial society from an industrial one, which is characterized by a high level of education, the predominance of services in consumption and production, a new vision of work, careful attention to the environment, good conditions for the development of small businesses and mass informatization of society.

7. The uneven development of countries around the world is manifested in the accelerated pace of development of enterprises and industries in some countries, while the pace of development is slow and even in the decline of others.

Conclusion. When studying the world economy, it is necessary to monitor the key parameters of its development and the achievements of individual states.

A. Rakovich, A. Murochek
А.А. Ракович, А.А. Мурочек
БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель А.В. Коньшева

THE IMPACT OF ROBOTISATION ON THE MODERN ECONOMY

Влияние роботизации на современную экономику

In this study we will examine the impact of robotisation on the economy. We will study what role automation plays in economic processes and give specific examples from the economy of our country.

Robotisation is the automation of production with the help of industrial robots. In turn, robotics is not an independent branch, a synergy of all the achievements of technical, natural sciences and information technologies of the past years. Automation and robotisation of the production process began in the 50s of the last century. At that time, the simplest robots carried out the assembly of equipment, the simplest operations. The very first robot was created by self-taught inventor George

Devol in 1954. The system he developed was called Unimate. Seven years later, in 1961, he founded the company Unimation. And by 1967, robotisation came to Europe. At the same time, robots began to master new professions, such as painter and welder. Subsequently, the scope of robots' activities began to expand considerably. Not only robots suitable for the production process and robotic moon walkers were introduced, but also robots for cooking or guiding tours in museums. Thus, the history of robotisation has been going on for more than seventy years. During this time, the functionality of robots has expanded, from basic tasks, to complex actions and algorithms.

Robots free people from time-consuming routine operations, allowing them to channel their time and energy into more important tasks that are more valuable to companies and comfortable for employees. The programmes automate the collection of data on companies in a cross-section of departments and ongoing business processes. Managers receive ready accurate and transparent business analysis in real-time mode and therefore the percentage of their errors in making certain management decisions is minimised. This directly affects the efficiency of work results.

The prospects of robotisation are also noted by the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus, so references to it can be seen in the document "National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus until 2035".

At the moment the office of the Japanese company FANUC – one of the world leaders in the production of automation equipment – is operating in Minsk. The arrival of this company to the Belarusian market is very important. Having a partner with such a rich experience in the country, it is necessary to use the opportunity and expand the use of robots at our enterprises. After all, properly built in conjunction processes of automation and robotisation give not only an economic effect, but also allow companies to reach a qualitatively new level of production development.

General Director of FANUC in Belarus Alexander Yashkin said that the company plans to help Belarusian enterprises to improve efficiency, productivity, competitiveness, as well as to contribute to the expansion of presence in international markets. The strategic partnership agreement with Minsk Tractor Plant is an example of such cooperation. MTZ-Holding has a strategic development programme until 2030, which envisages global modernisation of production.