

Overall, now the contribution to fortification of food is necessary to maintain vitamin intake rate by population and should be aimed at using those vitamins that are most susceptible to deficiency (D, C and B), but these actions must be strictly regulated by government to prevent their oversupply, for example, vitamin A despite its an urgent need in developing countries (Central Africa, Mexico, India, and Central Asia) accumulates in the liver and in large quantities can be very toxic.

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CHALLENGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ECONOMY AND GREEN FINANCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Вызовы в развитии «зеленой» экономики и «зеленых» финансов в Республике Беларусь

According to the definition given by the United Nations, a «green» economy is an economy that leads to an increase in the well-being of the population and reduces risks to the environment.

The concept of sustainable development clearly demonstrates the importance of caring for the environment and, ultimately, for people [3].

In principle, sustainable socio-economic development is understood as the co-evolutionary development of nature and society. The main thing here is to ensure the preservation of high environmental quality, economic development, solving social problems and ensuring sustainability [1, p. 85].

Accordingly, the priority areas of economic transformation should be innovations, including environmental ones, which introduce profound changes in the nature of labor and production, as well as in the means and form of satisfying the material and spiritual needs of human capital, including natural resources that form the human habitat, their health, recreation, spiritual development and other needs (self-respect, recognition, self-realization) [2, p. 94]. In this regard, there is currently an urgent need to apply more modern safe and environmentally friendly technologies, create new high-tech industries, and introduce higher and more specialized requirements in the field of environmental protection in the implementation of economic activities. In other words, it is necessary to transform the economy based on «green» standards, taking into account sustainable nature management and eco-efficiency [1].

The growing popularity of the «green» agenda leads to the demand for increased environmental friendliness in industry. As a result, companies are increasingly placing

«green» bonds to modernize their production. At the same time, interest in them from large investment companies and financial organizations is growing. «Green bonds» are most developed in France, the USA, Germany and the Netherlands. Turkey and Russia are not lagging behind in their development. The creation of «green bonds» is a very important step in environmental protection and conservation [2, p. 115].

In the Republic of Belarus, the first issue of «green» bonds was carried out in 2022. This issue was completely purchased by Belarusian and Russian investors in just one day, which indicates the prospects of this form of promoting the ideas of the «green» economy in our region.

At the same time, our analysis of printed and electronic Belarusian media shows that insufficient attention is still paid to «green» bonds and their role in the development of the «green» economy in the Republic of Belarus. This is also confirmed by our survey of students of the Minsk branch of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics. Only 18 % of the surveyed students are familiar with the concept of «green» bonds. And only 14 % of respondents are ready to purchase such bonds if they have the necessary funds. Moreover, not only knowledge is important here, but also the students' mastery of the necessary competencies for the implementation of practical actions, as well as the formation of value orientations underlying these actions [4, 5].

We also conducted a study of the attitude of students of the Minsk branch of the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics. Plekhanov to this problem in order to obtain information about the desire and aspiration of young people to improve the environment around them, during which the participants were asked the following questions:

Do you think that the problem of environmental pollution is relevant for your region?

In your opinion, can the university make a significant contribution to the development of a «green» economy?

Do you have the competencies necessary for effective participation in the promotion of ideas of a «green» economy in your region?

Is there a need for a separate academic discipline on issues of a «green» economy or is it enough for the relevant component to be contained in the disciplines already taught at the university?

The results of the study indicate that 98 % of the students surveyed are concerned about the problem of environmental pollution in their region. Only 44 % of students believe that the university is able to make a significant contribution to the development of a «green» economy. Less than 50 % of students believe that they have the competencies necessary for effective participation in the promotion of ideas of a «green» economy in their region. At the same time, 92 % of students do not see the need for a separate academic discipline on the issues of «green» economy; in their opinion, it is enough for the relevant component to be contained in the disciplines already taught at the university. Analysis of these data allows us to conclude that the promotion of the ideas of «green» economy is a current challenge in the work of higher education institutions, that there are still unresolved problems here and further research is needed.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE WORLD ECONOMY

Влияние COVID-19 на мировую экономику

The purpose of this study is to analyze the global market situation during COVID-19 and its impact on the global economy.

The COVID-19 pandemic that began in late 2019 has had an unprecedented impact on the global economy. Border closures, quarantine measures and changes in consumer habits have resulted in severe economic consequences that have affected all countries. One of the first and most noticeable effects of the pandemic was a sharp decline in economic activity.