

Thus, it can be concluded that the development of the global economy is influenced by various trends. Global economies are directly dependent on the economic development of the dominant states. The trends observed in the developed world powers are taken as the basis for the development of the world economy.

**Е. Конушко**  
**Е.Ю. Конюшко**  
БГЭУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Н.А. Михайлова*

## **THE STRATEGIES FOR SOLVING POTENTIAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS**

### **Стратегии решения потенциальных экономических проблем**

Futurologists' forecasts give an uncertain description of the prospects for the development of the future world. If some claim that the economic picture of the world in a couple of decades will reflect the ideal structure of social and economic life, others, along with positivists, are sceptical about hypothetical economic well-being. This article is intended to study the strategies for solving economic problems in different countries in different historical periods because history is the teacher of life.

In our modern, rapidly changing world we must be prepared for any outcome of events: both progress and regression, including the emergence of various kinds of economic problems... And in order to survive in the conditions of an economic crisis, it is necessary, of course, to consider possible strategies for solving them now... The most significant and urgent economic problems include the food crisis, the problem of resource depletion, hunger, unemployment, corruption, lack of qualified specialists, uneven economic development of countries and regions, as well as the growing needs of humanity and the impossibility of fully satisfying them.

Let's turn to history. After all, from the experience of past years, you can learn something for yourself, so as not to repeat the mistakes of days gone by. The post-war or post-revolutionary economic crisis is not some kind of breaking news for anyone that could shake the consciousness of an interested person, but the means by which heads of state were guided in solving pressing economic problems may perhaps be able to astound someone.

To illustrate, Margaret Thatcher, also known as the Iron Lady, saw the policy of «shock therapy» in the economic crisis of the 1980s, based on reducing the share of government regulation and granting economic entities independence. Reduction of social benefits and tax cuts for the elite, restriction of the right to strike for trade unions and some other policy measures, on the one hand, caused a wave of mistrust among the population and an increase in unemployment and social inequality, but led to economic growth, thereby allowing Great Britain to emerge from the economic crisis.

Aimed at overcoming the consequences of the Great Depression, the president of the USA Roosevelt carried out his reforms, which went down in history under the common name «Roosevelt Course» and gained enormous popularity in the international economic community. This policy of the president is known for the introduction of fair competition codes, comprehensive assistance and support for farming, intensive construction of industrial facilities and roads, which also involved unemployed youth, payment of unemployment benefits, and the introduction of public works. The reforms carried out contributed to raising the level of the economy to the pre-war level and its subsequent stability.

The communist parties in the USSR initially took the course of the policy of «War Communism», which, having failed to gain support among the population, was later replaced by the «New Economic Policy», or NEP for short. The food requisitioning, decentralization and denationalization of the economy, permission for private trade and the introduction of a single Soviet monetary unit – the Soviet chervonets, generally contributed to raising the level of the economy. However, the communists saw a significant drawback of this policy in the gradual tendencies towards the transition to the capitalist path of development, which was contrary to their interests, as a result of which the NEP had to be curtailed.

To conclude, there is no single strategy for solving economic problems: each of them is good in its own way because under certain circumstances and in a certain society any strategy can be successful.

**I. Kruglik, V. Rashchynkin**

**И.А. Круглик, В.С. Ращинкин**

БНТУ (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Е.В. Слесаренок*

## **IMPACT OF STAFF SHORTAGES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS ACTIVITIES**

### **Влияние дефицита кадров на развитие логистической деятельности**

Logistics is the most important branch of the economy, which ensures the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. However, in the Republic of Belarus it is facing a serious personnel crisis. The main reasons are the aging workforce, loss of prestige of professions, migration of specialists abroad, low remuneration and insufficient automation of processes. The purpose of our investigation is to outline the problem of personnel crisis in the logistics industry of the Republic of Belarus, to identify its main causes and consequences, as well as to propose possible measures to overcome the current difficulties and ensure sustainable development of the industry.

Geopolitical and economic challenges have significantly worsened the situation. Sanctions, military actions and the closure of transport corridors, for example through Ukraine and the Black Sea, have led to increased transportation costs, loss of customers and the need to restructure logistics chains. Labor migration has become another