

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL ECONOMIES IN SHAPING GLOBAL POWER DYNAMICS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Роль цифровой экономики в формировании глобальной динамики власти в XXI веке

The rapid digitalization of the global economy is one of the most influential factors reshaping the balance of power in international relations. Nations with advanced digital infrastructure and technology are gaining prominent positions in the global economy, directly impacting their political influence and capacity to shape international agendas.

Research Objective: to analyze how digital economies contribute to shifts in global power distribution and to understand how leading nations leverage digital resources to strengthen their international influence.

The digital economy encompasses key elements such as big data, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and cloud technologies. These resources are crucial for economic growth and give leading nations in these sectors, such as the United States and China, a strategic advantage on the global stage.

Developing national digital infrastructure has become a strategic goal for many countries, as dependence on foreign technologies poses potential threats to national sovereignty. For instance, sanctions or restricted access to critical digital systems could destabilize a nation's economy.

Digital platforms like Amazon, Google, and Alibaba act as new «superpowers» in the global economy, influencing the formation of international markets. Many countries must consider the presence and influence of these corporations in shaping national economic policies.

The digital economy has spurred intense global competition for skilled professionals, especially in IT and emerging technologies. Countries that can attract and retain digital talent gain an advantage in technological innovation and economic strength.

Countries leading in digital infrastructure often exert considerable influence on the international stage through their technological advancements. This «digital soft power» is exemplified by nations like South Korea and Japan, where digital culture and technology have bolstered their global reputation.

As digital economies grow, cybersecurity becomes a cornerstone of national defense and international stability. Cyber threats have the potential to disrupt economies and challenge political systems, making cybersecurity a critical issue in global power dynamics.

The digital economy has transformed traditional labor markets, creating high demand for IT and robotics specialists while reshaping job structures worldwide. Countries investing in digital upskilling and reskilling gain an economic advantage.

The rise of digital currencies, including central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), represents a transformative shift in the global financial landscape. Digital currencies allow countries to bypass traditional financial networks, potentially reducing dependence on dominant foreign currencies and increasing economic sovereignty.

In conclusion, the digital economy is reshaping global power dynamics, with nations that lead in digital infrastructure and innovation gaining significant economic and political influence. Dependence on foreign technologies poses risks to sovereignty, while digital giants transform global markets and challenge national policies. Competition for digital talent, the rise of digital currencies, and the growing importance of cybersecurity underscore the critical role of digitalization in strengthening national and international stability.

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DOCUMENTS AND DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION

Документы и документооборот в организации

The purpose of the study is to improve the efficiency of document management in the organization. The organization of work with documents is to ensure optimal conditions for all types of work with documents (from the moment of creation or receipt of a document to its destruction or transfer to archival storage). A single procedure for drawing up documents and working with them should be established at the enterprise [1]. The head of the enterprise is personally responsible for the organization of office work, compliance with the rules of working with documents at the enterprise. In structural divisions, employees responsible for record keeping are appointed [2]. In the documentation support of an enterprise, three groups of documents can be distinguished: incoming (incoming) documents, outgoing (outgoing) documents and internal documents. Work with enterprise documents can be presented in the form of the following technological chain of operations [3].

Office automation is directly related to understanding its basic functions.

As a result of the research, we propose a paperless workflow scheme (Figure).