

However, there are still barriers to the large-scale implementation of multimodal technologies. These include the lack of a unified regulatory framework, differences in technical standards between modes of transport, insufficient digital integration and a shortage of qualified personnel [5].

In conclusion, the methodological support of technologies for organizing multimodal transportation in Belarus represents a complex, multi-level system that integrates organizational, legal and technological elements. Its effective implementation will promote sustainable economic development, strengthen Belarus's transit potential and ensure its integration into the global logistics space. The modernization of methodological approaches, along with digital transformation and international cooperation, will form the foundation for a competitive multimodal transport system of the future.

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GLOBAL TRADE AS A FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Мировая торговля как форма международных экономических отношений

This article examines world trade as a form of international economic relations.

The purpose of this article is to analyze current trends in world trade; to highlight the dual nature of trade – its benefits for economic growth and cooperation, but also the restrictions imposed by trade barriers and protectionist policies; to examine the role of state trade policy in shaping national participation in global commerce, through instruments like tariffs, quotas, and subsidies.

Global trade refers to the totality of commercial exchanges between foreign countries. Based on the global division of labor and specialization of production, it is

a form of international economic relations historically proven. Under the concepts of mutual benefit and competition, worldwide trade is the transfer of goods and services between national economies.

Under the impact of several forces including technical development, globalization, and shifting global political and economic scene, international commerce is always changing and evolving. The rise of digital trade and the development of e-commerce are the major trends in the expansion of worldwide trade today. The growth of world commerce is increasingly dependent on digital trade, which covers products and services negotiated online. Digital trade is expanding partly as a result of the advancement of information technology, the spread of the internet, and the increasing use of mobile devices. One of the most rapidly expanding sectors of world commerce, e-commerce also is. It helps companies cut expenses, boost customer care, and grow their sales area.

Foreign trade has enormous advantages, yet several actions restrict it in international economic relations.

A state's trade policy plays a key role in determining the conditions for a country's participation in international trade and has a significant impact on the development of the national economy. The main instruments of trade policy include customs duties, quotas, licensing, currency controls, subsidies, and others.

Negative consequences of trade barriers include, for example, the introduction of tariffs, which increase prices, forcing consumers to spend more on purchased goods. At the same time, consumer tastes change. Each country exports its best products, but if tariffs are imposed, the purchase of these goods is restricted. The population begins to purchase less desirable goods and services. The introduction of tariffs and other restrictions sometimes leads to increased interest in secondary domestic sectors of the economy, thereby creating a far from optimal structural restructuring of the economy.

Thus, international trade is one of the main types of international economic relations, which is currently developing at a rapid pace, introducing modern technological and economic developments into its activities.

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CURRENT VECTORS OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INTRODUCTION

Современные векторы развития мировой экономики

The global economy in the 2020s is going through a deep change shaped by new technology, shifting politics, and environmental pressure. The COVID-19 pandemic,