

R. Milosta

Р. А. Милоста

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель С. К. Родион

RUSSIA'S INSIGHTS INTO THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD ORDER

Современный миропорядок глазами России

The purpose of the research is to study and analyze alternative models of international socio-economic development which are exemplified by BRICS+ as a new type of global economic integration.

The slowdown in the processes of liberalization and integration in developed countries creates the need to find new impulses for the development of the global economy. This requires a new engine of globalization, a new platform for economic integration that could compensate for the inertia of the old platform. The geopolitical confrontation between Russia and the West, sharply raises the issue of global alternatives on the agenda. First of all, we are talking about the feasibility, sustainability and effectiveness of alternative models of international socio-economic development, the world order and the interaction of value narratives.

Russia, being unable, like other countries, to have equal and full-fledged economic cooperation, proposes the creation of a new economic system in which there will not be a single financial center. The word «multipolarity», which often sounds, suggests the presence of several centers of power and the absence of dominance of the currency of any of the states. The global financial system must be fair and equal for all its participants. Russia does not want to fit into and «integrate» into the neocolonial framework of the unipolar world order set by the Western world. As a result of this unwillingness, there is a struggle for the right to free and a truly equal existence.

Russia offers a fair global financial system based first on trading in national currencies without the mediation of the US dollar and then on the creation of supranational financial institutions. Russia offers a world where there is a place for everyone, and where the voices of all participants in international processes will be fairly matched by their contribution to the global economy. That is why Russia is fully supported in its aspirations by China and the majority of the world's population.

From our own perspective, nowadays it seems to be possible and reasonable to consider BRICS+ as a new type of integration in the global economy.

The thing to understand concerning the uniqueness of BRICS+ is that each member of this community is also a leading economy on its own continent or in its own sub-region within the framework of regional integration. The BRICS+ mechanism opens up opportunities for deeper integration in the field of trade and investment and creates a supportive institutional framework for coordinating the efforts of regional development banks and improving financial systems. Every year, the Valdai Discussion Club in Russia

gathers participants from all over the world, mainly from Central Asia, Latin America and Africa, as they have regional trends in the formation of alternative socio-economic and political development. The Russian Federation proposes to create the «Moscow World Standard», an alternative with new standards to the existing and only «London Association of Precious Metals Market Participants», which is actively used by the Anglo-Saxons to punish «undesirables». The organization's structure will be designed in such a way that it will create equal opportunities for cooperation and trade between countries, preventing any of them from creating a global monopoly.

The key point is to what extent the Russian approach meets the national interests and aspirations of other countries. Unlike the «center-periphery» design that prevailed in previous decades, the Russian model offers an opportunity for open and diversified integration into the global economy. Thus, the global structure of the world economy is being formed, which is characterized by a variety of development models as opposed to the alignment of all countries to a single model or standard.

To summarize, the new vision can pull the global economy out of the quagmire of persistently low growth rates and switch to truly sustainable development, which in the field of integration should be based on the principles of diversity and equality of opportunities with due attention to the spillover effect and trade diversion effect.

М. Міронава

М. Миронова

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель А. В. Коньшева

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Влияние искусственного интеллекта на мировую экономику

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the global economy, influencing productivity, labor markets, income distribution, and key macroeconomic indicators. The purpose of this research is to examine the impact of AI on global economic growth, productivity, and employment, as well as to identify the key factors determining the uneven distribution of its benefits across countries.

The analysis is based on international economic reports and comparative data across developed and developing economies. The results of the study show that productivity gains driven by AI could raise global GDP by up to 4 percent over the next decade, though benefits will be unevenly distributed. Advanced economies with stronger technological infrastructure and skilled labor are expected to gain more, while developing countries risk falling further behind due to limited access to digital technologies and weak institutional frameworks [1].