entrepreneurs or executives, who may be interested in angel investing for reasons that go beyond pure monetary return. Angel investors can often provide valuable management advice and important contacts. Because there are no public exchanges listing their securities, private companies meet angel investors in several ways, including referrals from the investors' trusted sources and other business contacts; at investor conferences and symposia; and at meetings organized by groups of angels where companies pitch directly to investor in face-to-face meetings.

A small but increasing number of angel investors organize themselves into angel groups or angel networks to share research and pool their investment capital. There are many business angel groups around the world: in the USA, Canada, Europe, Australia, for example the European Business Angels Network, British Business Angels Association, Business Angel Partnership and many others. They provide a central register where both angel investors and businesses find each other, help small businesses and investors find the best options in the private venture capital market.

Venture capital financing is a type of financing by venture capital: the type of private equity capital is provided as seed funding to early-stage, high-potential, growth companies and more often after the seed funding round as growth funding round in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event such as an IPO or trade sale of the company.

There are many successful examples of business angels work, they invested their money in different projects, helping start new companies such as Apple, Microsoft, Gillette, DELL, Intel, EasyJet and many others. They usually prefer to invest their money in high-tech sectors.

The role of business angels is becoming more and more important in our country. Many start-up companies are trying to attract foreign investors, that's why their role is getting a greater popularity. The right combination of people, business venture, capital and skill gives a greater chance to not only succeed, but exceed expectations. If the venture is undertaken with careful planning, good preparation and clear agreements it should prove successful for all concerned.

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CHINA: THE FUTURE ECONOMIC CENTRE OF THE WORLD

The 20th century was often called "the American Century." America's technological leadership, free market system, and low tax rates were combined to unleash an unbeatable force of economic growth and unprecedented wealth. In the early part of the 21st century the United States has done virtually everything in its power to destroy the advantages that have made it such a powerful country. While China's economy has changed from a centrally planned system that was largely closed to international trade to a more market-oriented economy that has a rapidly growing private sector and is a major player in the global economy.
In the report, first the factors that made China the world’s second largest economy will be analyzed. In the late 1970s the reforms were made by the Chinese government with the phasing out of collectivized agriculture, gradual liberalization of prices and fiscal decentralization.

Unlike the USA China has weathered the global crisis remarkably well and its importance in the world economy is set to grow further.

Second figures to support the conclusion will be given. China already has the world’s second-largest manufacturing sector and is the world’s largest exporter of goods.

So the gap between China and the USA is being rapidly narrowed and it’s predicted that China will overcome the USA in 2030.

Last shortcomings that China has to overcome in order to beat the USA in the world’s economic competition will be analyzed. China is one of the largest economies in the world, although in per capita terms the country is still lower middle-income.

In conclusion, China has launched many reforms which are starting to bear fruit, by supporting domestic demand in the face of the global slowdown, helping to reduce internal and external macroeconomic imbalances and by restructuring China’s economy. By stepping up social expenditure even as public infrastructure investment reverts to more normal levels, China will enjoy higher living standards and greater internal social cohesion, and contribute to a more harmonious global economy.

THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS IN BELARUS

The global financial and economic system, which has existed up to today, has already exhausted its potentialities. The financial and economic systems after the global crisis would not be renewable anymore, therefore during the global crises new systems should be formed.

In the past few years consumers have faced the impossibility of paying for the products they wish to buy and the impossibility of an increase in consuming capacity with the help of obtainable credit. Such negative factors as a rule are followed by other aggravating crisis phenomena such as the cessation of production, devastation of economy, etc.

A synopsis of the latest opinion poll (September 2009) conducted in Belarus by the Independent Institute of Social-Economic Problems is significant as it is widely regarded as the most objective survey conducted in Belarus. The survey was based on the answers of 1,505 respondents and the margin of error does not exceed 3 per cent. According to it, the recession affected the majority of the population, 37 percent considered that their living standards had gone down over the past three months and 40 percent professed “fear and shock” over rising prices for various products including such sectors as housing, medicine, and education.

According to this survey, the main culprits held responsible for "deteriorating economic situation in the country" were the following: the president (42.7 percent), the government (37.3 percent), the government representatives (31.6 percent), the Minister of Finance (28.7 percent), and the central bank (24.4 percent).