

The realization of the named projects will allow to improve the financial condition of some enterprises and to develop new approaches to the problem of the continuous financing of dwelling construction ensuring, that will have an effect on the building complex activity improvement as a whole and promote the prompt going out of the present situation of the building materials complex of the republic.

THE ERA OF NEW ECONOMICS CALLED INTERNET

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Open to everyone Internet appeared not long ago and straight away became very popular among the representatives of commercial structures. It's obvious that a wide interest for the Internet grows continuously. And it is not surprising: the role of the Internet can hardly be overestimated. The Internet being an open net is used as a multi-purpose channel for arranging deals and selling goods and services. The use of open nets is risky because it is hard to protect the information. But at the same time it is accessible and cheap and this is important for commercial structures working on the market with plenty of contestants. So the Internet has grown out of a fashionable plaything to one of the business instruments.

In a word, we stand at the beginning of the era of new economics called Internet economics or "the economics of the digital world", the time of electronic business. Electronic business is a kind of enterprise when all business activity including sales, marketing, financial analysis, payments, search for employees, support of clients and partners are brought to the Internet. Electronic commerce has a great potential for growth. The most promising branches of Internet economics are venture capitalism, project financing, advertisements, home banking, selling software and books, delivery.

Unfortunately, technology develops faster than law. Law is conservative by nature. It doesn't serve the topic of the day. It is the goal of lawyers who must find the compromise. In due course compromises will become the law. But nowadays judges aren't ready to settle arguments between the participants of high-tech electronic commerce: they don't have special knowledge and experience in this field. So they have to consult experts and therefore be influenced by their opinion or they try to reconcile the parties. The regulations of Internet-law are public and private at the same time because they affect both public interests and those of individual. Legal permission is used to regulate arranging deals and legal imperative - in case of placing false or illegal information on the net.

The basic principle of electronic commerce is that the parties cannot doubt the legality and validity of the bargain only because it is concluded by electronic means.

The Internet has become a universal business environment bringing companies one to another and providing links with consumers. Activities in this field of high tech require qualitative legal regulation. In this way it is useful to apply the experience of

the USA and other developed countries. Only through skilful legal governing we can achieve effective and successful electronic commerce that would not be just a waste of electrons.

ECONOMIC TRENDS AT PRESENT-DAY STAGE

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Even within slowly growing economies, important structural shifts occur over time. These shifts often result from regional and even nationwide changes in production, consumption and technology. Analyzing these shifts can help identify prospects for future growth.

The primary challenge is providing the educational skills needed to train the work force to meet the changing needs of business in an Internet economy.

As incomes grow, more and more is spent on health care. As populations age, more and more is spent on health care. The increasing technological sophistication of health care, while improving the effectiveness of health care also drives up costs. Since health care is a service that most often must be administered by trained professionals on a one-on-one basis, the movement of technological innovations to lower personnel requirements—a bi-product of technology seen in many other industries—has not been as broadly felt in health care. As a result, the demand for health care services has risen rapidly over the past 20 years.

The second fast growing industry is business services. This is largely the result of a long-term reorganization of many existing businesses that increasingly rely on outsourcing. In the case of copy machine repair, or training personnel to use new computer programs, outsourcing is driven by increasing technological sophistication as specially trained workers are needed to operate equipment. Increased use of contract workers that may replace full-time employees is direct outsourcing and drives the growth of business services employment because some of these contract workers are provided through temporary help agencies.

The third rapidly growing sector is state government employment. This largely reflects the growing prison facilities in the region, state tourism facilities and growth at state institutions of higher education.

The third and fourth fast growing sectors both reflect the same influence-increasing wealth. With rising incomes consumers can spend more on personal services and have more leisure time—or at least more money to spend on leisure and entertainment. Rising real incomes are behind many of the gains in the entertainment, tourism and personal services industries.

There is a continued shift toward expenditures on consumer services such as restaurants, health services, and amusement expenditures. Many of the industries supplying these services employ a large number of people, so even modest growth in the demand for these industries can result in some sizeable employment growth.

Some parts of the sector, such as computer programming and data processing, have