It is to be noted that the graphics of bitcoin collapse do not mean anything, because they have always been and still are a sinusoid. We expect the highest point of the exchange rates by 2141, when 21-millionth bitcoin will be generated. However, that will not happen soon, as the price for solving the special task and the subsequent receipt of the coin into the account is reduced by half every four years. It is widely believed that only Satoshi Nakamoto generated bitcoins for the first year. Then it was extremely easy to generate coins, with the calculations easily handled by a usual processor, that provided an inflow of 50 bitcoins every 10 minutes. What Satoshi is going to do with all this wealth is unknown. It is only known that anyone who connects to the system now will receive much less than those who did it before. However, this is not a problem: you can invest in new crypto-currencies: Litecoin, Namecoin, Swiftcoin, Peercoin, Dogecoin, Emercoin, Gridcoin, Omnicoin, Dashcoin, Monero and others.

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Maria Zubakha
Science tutor A.I.Sorokina
BNTU (Minsk)

TRENDS OF IT BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN BELARUS

Modern technologies have made life easier for a modern person, freeing him from spending his personal time. As we know, today time is money. There appeared a large number of Internet platforms, to which the business transferred its goods, services, due to which it reduced costs. Many professions disappeared, but at the same time, programmers, SMM-managers and engineers became popular. The Internet did not change the business idea – it just changed the principles of doing business and collecting and disseminating information. The Internet did not bring new business ideas; it irretrievably changed the principles of choice, delivery and speed – due to IT. It cannot be asserted that the Internet has revolutionized virtually all aspects of the business. But it is also unreasonable to exaggerate the importance of business leadership of "entrepreneurs from the Internet" [1].

The trend of IT development in business was noticed by countries such as France, the UK, Germany and the USA. France is an attractive country for investment in a start-up. Today, it is the leader in the generation of innovative ideas that the whole world uses, such

as Blab la car, Criteo, Daily Motion, Deezer. France is a booming innovation and startup ecosystem. The government stimulates and supports innovations. Over the past year, € 215 million was invested to accelerate the growth of French start-ups and attract foreign talent [2].

The level of IT business in the Republic of Belarus is at the starting point. In the world plan, we are very small, even as a little known bridgehead of outsourcing. We have 35 thousand people in IT, in Ukraine – 100 thousand (population of four the RBs), in Russia – more than 500 thousand (population of 14 the RB), in Poland – more than 150 thousand (population of four the RBs), in the Czech Republic 130 thousand (population as in the Republic of Belarus), in Finland – 50 thousand (50% of the RB population), in Lithuania – 31 thousand (30% of the RB population).

Now it is about 20 million of developers in the world, that is, Belarusian share of them is 0.15%. Comparison with leaders: in the United States about 4 million programmers, the largest indicator in the world (more India with 3 million), that is 100 times more with a population greater than 30 times. Weak level of training in the universities compared with neighboring countries, low level of sponsorship and support at the legislative level helps to slow down the development of IT business in Belarus.

Indicators of Belarus on the export of computer services per capita: Israel – 1075 (dollars per person); Norway – 253; Costa Rica – 110; Canada – 160; Belarus – 73; Uruguay – 81; Australia – 56; United States – 48; Serbia – 51. Unfortunately, this relatively high export of IT services per capita often does not mean a big advantage of this sector in GDP compared with the leaders, as Belarus has a very small internal market. In our country a large number of IT services are sold outside, while other countries make a lot for internal orders. There is progress, but there is no breakthrough. We do not have a R&D center of any global corporation in comparison with Eastern European neighbors. In Romania, there are large development centers for Microsoft, Oracle and Ericsson. In the Czech Republic there are R&D dozens of global corporations. There are 320 R&D centers in Israel. We have very few product companies. The most known is Wargaming and The High-Tech park [3]. The HTP has become a key driver for promoting IT innovations in Belarus, which is necessary for economic growth and reducing dependence on natural resources, and also to improve the country's competitiveness in the world arena. In 2017, our companies entered new markets: Japan, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Export amounted to $ 444 million in the first half of the year [4]. It’s an important result for our country, but, unfortunately, in comparison with neighbors, we have a long way to reach the level of European countries.

According to the results, we see that our country has a potential, but it is not enough to become a leader in the field of IT. Changes must start from the bottom. School preparation is not enough for a student to perform initial tasks at the university. Meanwhile, as in the future, students do not have enough knowledge and experience to practice at work. We can come to the conclusion that the future specialist spends a lot of time on self-study to fill the school and university gaps. While he can get all the knowledge in educational institutions and spend free time on self-study of up-to-date

tendencies. Also, the changes should appear on the legislative and government levels. The sphere of IT needs a financial support. Changes in the legislation will open new horizons, allowing increasing the number of services offered to the foreign countries and attracting investment in Belarus. It will motivate people to do more, better and strive for the highest results.

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Diana Milosh
Science tutor K.Z. Zabrodskaya
BSEU (Minsk)

CRYPTOCURRENCY: MODERN TRENDS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

In the conditions of rapid development of the financial market and technological progress, a number of innovative solutions in the field of payment services have been developed which have created a basis for a new form of payment – cryptocurrency.

Thus the object of research is cryptocurrency. The subject of research is the world trends of the development of cryptocurrency. The main objective of research is the detection of features of appropriate functioning, problems of cryptocurrency and ways to solve them. In order to reach these goals of research the following tasks are set: to study the nature of cryptocurrency; to detect trends of the functioning of the cryptocurrency market; to identify problems of using this means of payment and ways to solve them.

Cryptocurrency is a digital currency in which the regulation of the amount of