

“Entities who are not banks, non-bank credit and financial organizations (NCFO), payment agents, are not entitled to carry out activities on the acceptance of payments arising from civil-legal relations (loan agreements).”

The National Bank is going to enforce an act that will regulate the operation of online borrowing services, which is an important step in the development of the market for credit R2P-platforms. The act is expected to determine the legal status of online borrowing services.

Crowdlending platforms have already become part of the global financial market. And having a legal framework for it in Belarus would help build confidence among borrowers and lenders on online platforms.

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GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The green economy is defined as economy that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment.

The main objectives of my work are:

- 1) to find out whether green economy exists in Belarus;
- 2) to learn, how it influences the economy of Belarus;
- 3) to collect and analyze information about awareness of our people of green economy, about their contribution to its development.

At the end of XX century people started to speak about green economy, followed by five key principles: the wellbeing principle, the justice principle, the planetary boundaries principle, the efficiency and sufficiency principle, the good governance principle [1].

The European Union, in cooperation with the Republic of Belarus, launched a project on the national economy in 2014. The main goal of the project was to support the Republic of Belarus in a generating green economic growth, including environmentally sustainable and economically feasible use of natural resources, promotion of green production and green consumption patterns, green jobs creation, changing target group's behavior towards greater environmental sustainability.

The work within the framework of the Project was carried out in the following sectors of economy: waste management, biodiversity conservation, green transport, organic farming, ecotourism, phytoproduction, water management, eco-innovation [2]. Let's explore the most important among them.

If to consider waste management, our people are still not ready to change their habits. The level of household waste recycling reached almost 20% in 2018. For comparison: in 2010, this figure was about 9% (doubled twice). However, our planet doesn't have so much time [3].

Ecotourism exists in international practice, but in Belarus this concept is rather nebulous. The main areas are watching birds and wild animals, photohunting; rafting; ecotropic and anti-nuclear excursions. This sphere is not very prosperous in Belarus for a number of reasons: lack of infrastructure in the regions; state-owned assets of infrastructure; lack of cooperation, inability or fear to cooperate; the stereotypes and labels, absence of marketing component in 99% of cases [4].

The third thing to consider is green transport (bicycles, inline skates, electric cars, hybrid cars, solar-powered electric cars, etc.). Nowadays Belarusian electric car park consists of about 30 cars.

There are two main factors that restrain widespread distribution of electric vehicles in our country. They are the price and the lack of sufficiently developed infrastructure for charging electric vehicles. Moreover, without the government's support of owners of electric vehicles their spread will occur at a very slow pace [5].

One of the governmental project objectives is expanding public knowledge of green economy. A lot of people of different age groups (from 15 to 40) took part in my survey. The result findings show that 78% of interviewed have never heard about green economy. However, there is good news: 25% never sort their garbage and the rest do it either sometimes or always. And despite the fact that 66% have heard about ecotourism, only 4% experienced it. Moreover, a vast majority of them don't want to have an experience in it. 45% of people with their own cars are likely to change them into electromobile. The rest of them don't have any desire even to think about it, because now they are quite satisfied.

Coming decades promise us serious challenges such as a climate change, biodiversity loss, growing inequality, and some others. We must tackle all these global crises. But our economic systems are not fit enough to deliver a good balance of environmental and social goals. It is vital to create a new economic vision to solve these problems. Household waste recycling accounts only 20%, ecotourism isn't in great demand and green transport isn't popular among our people. Moreover, people are not interested in green economy at all, most of them haven't even heard about what it is.

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WAYS TO RAISE PEOPLE'S INCOME IN BELARUS

The level of population's income is one of the main characteristics of modern society, which reflects people's welfare, standard of life and degree of satisfaction of individuals with their material and moral needs.

For the population of Belarus the main sources of monetary income are wages, profit from business, social allowances, property income in the form of interest on deposits, rent and others.

The structure of people's income in our country is as follows. The main source of income is wages, which make up more than 60% of the income structure. Thus, changes in wages have a significant impact on the level of income. About 7% of the structure is profit resulting from business activity. Social allowances provided by the government make up about 20% of the income structure. By providing social allowances the government increases the average income but does not stimulate people to work efficiently. Another weak point of mass social assistance is high taxes on enterprises, which cuts their profit.

Despite the relatively high average salary in the country, most workers are paid below this level. While a small group of the population has income which significantly exceeds the average salary in the country, only a smaller part of total income is distributed among its majority. Thus, raising people's income is one of the key issues for the government.

Here are some possible ways of increasing the income of the population.

First of all, the gap in income between the wealthiest and the poorest can be reduced by attracting investment and stimulating business. The government should provide support and preferential credit resources for the implementation of investment projects by attracting foreign investment to the country. This can be achieved by developing free economic zones and by creating a favorable business climate.

It is also necessary to develop government stimulation and legal guarantees for self-employment and entrepreneurship.