

– green procurement of furniture and products for public buildings and offices.

Bulgaria:

– 100% recycled paper for the Ministry of Environment (Sofia);

– sustainable project and event management for the Social Security Agency.

Thus, for the best functioning of the green public procurement system, the following principles should be followed, which have demonstrated best practices in foreign countries:

1. Transparency in procurement, which manifests itself in the availability and openness of information on procurement to all interested parties;

2. Accountability and compliance with procedures, which is manifested in the state and public control of procurement procedures;

3. Competition, implying non-discrimination;

4. Fairness and equality, is to provide equal opportunities for all participants in procurement [2].

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### **AMAZON GO AS A NEW WAY TO SHOP: BELARUSIAN EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD**

The first Amazon Go was opened on January 22, 2018 in order to change completely the way we shop. Amazon describes Amazon Go as “a new kind of store with no checkout required”. That means, when you shop at Amazon Go, you’ll never have to wait in line as the store works with an Amazon Go application.

A patent application filed by Amazon in early 2015 first revealed details about a new kind of retail store that would allow Amazon customers to pick items and leave without stopping at a cashier register. The patent described a store that would work using a system of cameras, sensors and/or RFID readers to identify shoppers and their items. It works by using the same types of technologies found in self-driving cars, such as computer vision, sensor fusion and deep learning. This technology can detect when

products are taken or returned to the shelves and keeps track of them in your virtual cart. When you leave the store with your goods, your Amazon account is charged and you are sent a receipt.

The aim of the research is to analyze the economic consequences of the existence of such stores and to understand what mistakes were made when such a project was launched in Belarus.

Firstly, the news about Amazon Go's brought a deep level of concern about all those cashier jobs that will now go to our smartphones. Currently, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, cashiering is the second most-common occupation in the United States, with 3.5 million employed. But the question nowadays is not how to save the professions of the past, but how to make sure that people are educated enough to fill the professions of the future.

Secondly, according to the calculations of analysts at RBC Capital Markets, such stores generate an average of 50% more profit than traditional convenience stores in the USA. After conducting a study, economists concluded that the average receipt in Amazon-Go is \$10, and the number of visitors per day is 550 people.

The next part of the study is devoted to Belarusian experience in this field. A mini version of Amazon-go in the form of a pet store was opened in Minsk in January 2018. That shop was based on the Kakadu Dev platform, that managed the store intelligently: when there were no customers in the store, the trading floor went into sleep mode, and the lighting was partially turned off. The store also had a climate control system that maintained a set level of temperature and humidity in the room. In addition, the computer kept track of what items were sold to report it to the warehouse.

However, the store only worked for six months and closed. According to the owner of the store and the head of the company Kakadu Dev, the closure of the store is not due to economic unprofitability, the reason is the termination of the lease agreement. The store owner claims that this form was effective despite the fact that the cost of its implementation was twice as high as for opening a stationary store with a seller. Representatives of the company "A-100 development" even conducted a survey among residents of the district of Novaya Borovaya and found that the majority of residents are in favor of changing the shop to a more reliable one.

The authors of this project are interested in opening a similar store in another location and are now looking for a suitable space. They suppose this type of stores in our country can be more profitable than standard and familiar to us, however, the lack of testing of this program has become the main problem, which can be easily fixed.

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## **GREEN ECONOMY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

The purpose of this paper is to show that Green Economy is a worthy model of economy and explore how it is implemented in the Republic of Belarus.

In recent decades, the choice of an economic model, which contributes to sustainability and social equity, a stable and prosperous financial system, environmental conservation, has become an acute problem. At the Rio + 20 Conference, states agreed to create the concept of Green Economy as an important tool for sustainable development. Green Economy is a model that leads to health improvement and social justice of the population, a significant reduction of hazardous environmental impacts and environmental scarcity.

The principles of Green Economy are as follows:

1. The Earth Integrity Principle: The Earth, her natural communities and ecosystems possess the right to exist, and every human has the duty to protect her.

2. The Planetary Boundaries Principle: Human development is dependent on intact ecosystems and there are limits to economic growth. Safe economic systems must respect such limits and governments need to set clear long-term targets to maintain a reliable operating space.

3. The Dignity Principle: Every human being, now and in the future, has the right to livelihood. Poverty eradication and redistribution of wealth should be the main priority of governance.

4. The Justice Principle: All institutions, corporations and decision-makers need to be subject to equal standards of accountability and personal responsibility for their decisions.

5. Precautionary Principle: New products and technologies mustn't have destructive or unexpected effects on environmental, social, or human wellbeing.

6. The Resilience Principle: A diversity of organizational models and governance levels needs to be cultivated, along with diversified economic activity that minimizes commodity dependence.

7. The Governance Principle: All policies, rules and regulation need transparent and participatory negotiations that include all affected people.

8. The Beyond-GDP Principle: Policy goals and monitoring need to be guided by integrated measures on environmental, social, human and economic wellbeing, taking into account diverse interpretations of human welfare [1, p. 4-9].