

REFERENCES:

1. Чепеленко, А. М. Проблеми економічного зростання в умовах глобальних кліматичних загроз / А. М. Чепеленко // Глобальні та національні проблеми економіки. Електронне наукове фахове видання Миколаївського національного університету імені В.О. Сухомлинського – 2016. – Випуск № 10. – С. 663-666 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://global-national.in.ua/archive/10-2016/138.pdf>. – Дата звернення: 08.03.2020.
2. Rajhi, Wassim & Albuquerque, Pedro H., 2017. "Banking stability, natural disaster, and political conflicts: Time series evidence on causality in developing countries," Economics Discussion Papers 2017-52, Kiel Institute for the World Economy [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://ideas.repec.org/p/zbw/ifwedp/201752.html>. – Date of access: 08.03.2020.

Darya Medvedenko, Veronika Neusikhina

Science tutor *L. Bedritskaya*
BSEU (Minsk)

BRAIN DRAIN IN BELARUS VS CAN DREAMS COME TRUE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

In today's era of globalization, migration affects virtually every country, rich or poor. Highly skilled immigrants from poorer parts of the world tend to be welcomed by most rich countries. This sounds like a win-win trend, especially for host countries that benefit from the migrants' skills, who in turn benefit from the more stable economic environment they enter. Indeed, the developing world is increasingly concerned that too many of its skilled and educated citizens are moving abroad. This exodus of the best and the brightest – the so-called "brain drain" – is supposedly depleting the stock of human capital of poor countries and hurting their prospects of economic development.

We aim at clearing out the following issues: why talented people leave their countries; what the consequences of such migrations are; how to curb brain drain.

It should be mentioned that nowadays brain drain is a widely spread problem. And our country has faced it. The data is rather shocking. Only in 2018, the national statistical Committee recorded 15 thousand immigrants from Belarus. 171 thousand Belarusians took part in the green card lottery in 2018. The most popular destinations for the Belarusians are Poland, Germany and Russia. All in all, the "geography" of Belarusian issues in 2018 covered 101 countries of the world [1].

There are various causes of brain drain, but they differ depending on the country that's experiencing it. They can be categorized into push factors and pull factors.

The push factors are negative characteristics of the home country that form the impetus for intelligent people migrating from Lesser Developed Countries (LDC). For example, unemployment, political instability, the absence of research facilities, employment discrimination and others.

Pull factors are the positive characteristics of the developed country from which the migrant would like to benefit. Higher paying jobs, superior economic outlook, the prestige of foreign training and a better standard of life are examples of pull factors.

When brain drain is prevalent in a developing country, there may be some negative repercussions that can affect the economy. These effects include but are not limited to the loss of tax revenue; the loss of potential future entrepreneurs; a shortage of important, skilled workers; the exodus may lead to loss of confidence in the economy, which will cause people to desire to leave rather than stay; loss of the country's investment in education; the loss of critical health and education services [2].

We have conducted a small survey aiming at revealing whether Belarusians really want to go abroad and live there; at defining in which fields of activities they would like to work in Belarus/ in foreign countries; what percentage of our students are ready to move to foreign countries.

The number of the respondents is 96. Practically all of them are ambitious students of prestigious Belarusian universities. Our survey shows that studying abroad seems extremely appealing to the Belarusians – 86,5% share this idea. 63,5% are not satisfied with the quality of education. Nevertheless not all of them are taking serious steps to turn into life their “wants” – only 32%. That's how a dream remains in the status of a “thought”. What turned out to be very surprising and contradictory is that more than 60% are not afraid anymore to move to another country if they had a chance. But only when they reach the age of 25-30.

Our survey covers the fields of activities where our respondents would like to succeed in. In Belarus the prevailing fields are service sector, entrepreneurship, public service and IT sphere. Practically the same situation is abroad except for the enterprising sphere. A lot more Belarusians dream of having their own business abroad rather than in Belarus – 62% versus 39%.

The second part of our work is to figure out whether dreams come true in Belarus. During our survey, one more question was considered: we decided to analyze whether our respondents are aware of the fact that a big number of Belarusian companies especially IT are extremely successful on the international arena. The results turned out to be unpredictable. 64% have no idea of the existence of such companies renowned abroad. Only 22% know that such companies as Kommunarika, Milavitsa, Belita-Vitex, BelAZ are known overseas. As our research proves, only 14% of the respondents are aware of the existence of highly developed Belarusian IT companies. According to the rating that is developed by Dev.by the top 5 Belarusian leading companies that have its offices all over the whole world are EPAM, IBA Group, Wargaming, Itransition, ItechArt Group [3].

To sum up above we would like to highlight some recommendations. First, it would be extremely efficient to arrange for students regular meetings with the representatives of successful companies. During the meeting, companies would share their story of success, give some tips on current issues and motivate students to stay in Belarus and work for them. Students in their turn would get a better understanding that their country needs them and there is no point in moving abroad because they can have a decent standard of living in Belarus.

Second, there is a wide range of different activities and programs aimed at forming business thinking, behavior and which help you understand business (for example, business incubator). So all that you need is just not sit still and wait for your dream suddenly to come true.

Thirdly, the government should take actions as well. A new strategy of the government should involve maintaining ties with the high-skilled Belarusians who work abroad and provide them with flexible opportunities to contribute to the development and growth of their home country. Such contribution can take a variety of forms, from collaborating on research initiatives to launching businesses in Belarus. Additionally, the government should develop its successful programs such as the Belarusian High-Tech Park and introduce policies that will enable entrepreneurs to choose Belarus over Russia or another foreign country.

REFERENCES:

1. Belstat.gov.by [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.belstat.gov.by/en/ofitsialnaya-statistika/Demographic-and-social-statistics/population-and-migration/>. – Date of access: 03.03.2020.
2. What is brain drain in economics [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-brain-drain-in-economics-definition-causes-effects-examples.html>. – Date of access: 27.02.2020.
3. Top 50 Belarusian IT-companies [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://dev.by/news/top50-2019>. – Date of access: 01.03.2020.

Pavel Pazniakou

Science tutor *P. Lapkouskaya*
BNTU (Minsk)

THE APPLICATION OF THE INCOTERMS 2020 TO THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Incoterms rules are the regulations that define responsibilities of buyers and sellers operating in the international trade system. They are the authoritative rules for determining how costs and risks are allocated to the parties. Incoterms rules are regularly incorporated into contracts for the sale of goods worldwide and have become part of the daily language of trade.

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has launched Incoterms 2020 set that contains the rules for use of the eleven Incoterms trade terms. It takes into account the latest developments in commercial practice, and updates the rules to make them more accessible and easier to use.

The new rules entered into force on 1 January 2020. As of this date, all sales contracts should make reference to the Incoterms 2020 rules as the latest version of the Incoterms rules.