

A. Nekhoda
А.Г. Нехода
БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель А.И. Савинова

CONTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Вклад экономической деятельности на загрязнение окружающей среды

The population is now facing many environmental problems such as wildlife depletion, water pollution, global warming, human's deceases, etc. Bringing down these problems is possible if we all contribute by going zero waste. The aim of this paper is to inform about the necessity of starting zero waste lifestyle.

Zero Waste is one of the fastest and easiest climate action strategies that communities can implement today to help our planet. The aim of zero waste is to send nothing to a landfill. It's about redefining the process of using products. Zero waste is not about what we cannot afford to buy. It is about what we choose not to buy.

A Zero Waste lifestyle starts with looking at your overall habits and trying to change those that generate waste. Here are some guidelines.

Plastic bags occupy the lion's share of the planet's waste. Annually about 4 billion packages, are formed in Belarus. In Minsk – 1 billion units. One plastic bag can decompose up to a thousand years and is extremely harmful to the environment. It can be replaced with fabric bags. We have to remember that bio-packages do not decompose.

The reusable cup will serve for many years and, even if it is plastic, it will not be as damaging.

Dishwashing sponge. Pan sponges usually have plastic in their composition. Consequently, try replace them with a vegetable sponge.

Like any other plastic bag, the garbage tons inhabit our planet. We can try to use at least a smaller number of them – to complete the garbage as ergonomically as possible.

Several thousand tons of plastic straws swim in the world ocean without a prospect to disappear in the near future, because to completely decompose it takes 2 hundred years. You can buy some metal or paper straws to cut the unnecessary plastic.

Similarly, the problem of plastic pollution has solutions in the rule of “Six R” that are given below.

Reduce: You just need to understand what you really need and what you can do without. This applies to everything: Food, various goods, services, etc.

Reuse: Don't rush to throw away what you don't like anymore; it will probably be needed by someone else. Clothes, shoes and toys can be donated to a charity fund or a children's home, book to the library.

Recycle: In domestic waste of Belarusians there are about 25% of secondary material resources from which it is possible to get raw materials for production of new things.

Refuse: In the modern world of mass production and persistent advertising, it is very difficult to abandon goods. But there are things that need to be said "NO" forever.

Remember: If you remember how many of disposable bags are in the ocean and that the fish take them for food, so the choice between handbags and plastic bags becomes obvious.

Respect: Show respect for the planet. We don't have another house, so we must take care of it. The development of life on Earth defines human activity as the main factor, and the biosphere can exist without a person, but a person cannot exist without a biosphere. Preserving the harmony of man and nature is the main task facing the present generation.

К. Пилипонок

К. Е. Пилипёнок

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель С. С. Дроздова

FEATURES OF DOING BUSINESS IN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

Особенности ведения бизнеса в странах и регионах мира

Running your own business is a very attractive option for making money. But doing business is different in every country. Of course, there are some general rules like doing market research to know more about consumer's behavior, sales figures or something like this. But our aim is to know more details of doing business in other countries, to see differences between businesses in (for example) Asia and Europe.

There are about 250 countries in the world and I think it's reasonably to highlight some regions and countries.

Let's start from Asia. Most of the states located in Southeast Asia are developing countries. The population of Southeast Asia is 630 million. The region is considered prolific and multinational, so there is no shortage of labor, which is an important factor for the development of the economy. The Southeast Asia