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| | were discussed during the meeting mentioned above. |
| South Africa | Participation in the AAD 2021 international exhibition, Pretoria, South Africa is planned. |
| Angola, Ethiopia | At present, MMW Named after S.I. Vavilov cooperates with Angola and Ethiopia via CJSC “Beltechexport”; preparation of a practical demonstration of optical and optoelectronic products for equipping small arms is underway. |
| Ivory Coast | It is planned to participate in the SHIELD AFRICA 2021 exhibition, Abidjan |

Source: author's investigation

The strategy on products promotion in Africa includes continuation of cooperation in accordance with the concluded contracts; search for potential customers and study of possible variants for cooperation via special exporters in the countries such as Angola, Nigeria, Ethiopia, etc.; conducting presentations and practical demonstrations of optical and optoelectronic products for the Ministries and Power Agencies of the African countries; cooperation with public and private security services (including hotel security services).

In conclusion, we should underline the annual growth of the products supply by the Belarusian enterprises to the African continent. Hence, the African market can truly be called a market of the future. MMW Named after S.I. Vavilov sells its products in this region as well. Cooperation is ongoing with such countries as Egypt, Sudan and Mali. Uganda, Morocco, Nigeria, Algeria, South Africa, Angola, Ethiopia and Ivory Coast are among the most prospective countries for the sale of the company's products.

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Anna Ivanova

Science tutor *V. Egorova*
VSTU (Vitebsk)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THREE STAGES

A century ago, the international economy was entering the twentieth century with the freest flow of goods, services, and capital in human history. The previous century had witnessed the expansion of world production and trade, as well as rising living standards, at a pace unprecedented in human history. Then, the twentieth century witnessed just over a decade of uninterrupted expansion, followed by an abrupt

severance of trade and financial ties during World War I. After some steps toward restoring the prewar situation, the international economy collapsed during the decade of the Great Depression and continued to be fragmented during World War II. The century-long trend toward globalization was reversed, and in 1950 or even 1960 the globalization and degree of integration of the world economy was much less than it had been fifty years earlier.

Certainly, since that time, there has been a rise and emergence of global integration, through technical changes, of international politics. The combination of all actions led to the blurring of rigid boundaries in the cooperation of states; the raising of living standards to industrial levels and the reduction of poverty in some parts of the world; and the emergence of new world leaders in the world economy.

The purpose of this paper is to present a general outline of the evolution of the world economy, to examine where we stand today. It can be argued that international economic policy in the modern world has achieved effectiveness in many ways. But we should not forget about a number of problems, which, without proper control and timely solutions, can lead to irreversible consequences and reverse the results achieved.

Both in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, technological change played an important role. The first industrial period in the development of the productive forces, which could be analyzed with the available sources of data, began with the Industrial Revolution and Industrialization and led to the first three technological revolutions, which coincided with long cycles. This period can be characterized as a phase of the development of the means of production, which is expressed in the growth of their production above the average compared with the production of consumer goods. Thus, the material and technical basis for the regulation of economic growth and expanded reproduction was created, which, because of the inherent structural imbalance of the first and second sectors and, as a consequence, the contradictions between production and consumption, demand and supply, determined the beginning of the crises of overproduction. Until the end of the 20th century, however, the contradiction had been resolved by the spread of technological revolutions in new industries, in new countries and regions, drawn into the vortex of industrialization.

In the second period of the development of productive forces intermediate products were created. The main difference of this period from the previous one is the numerous production of final products, including durable goods (cars, electrical appliances). Conventionally, this period is called the phase of production of consumer goods. If the first period was characterized by the redirection of the use of resources and changes in production technologies, this period is based on mass production and consumption. The global changes achieved led to the replacement of monopolistic capitalism by state-monopolistic capitalism and expressed the transition to new forms of capitalism.

The third stage, the modern stage, can be called the scientific-information stage, in which capitalism received a new impetus. The post-industrial period is now already characterized not only by the development of global production and consumption, but also by the emergence of the latest technologies, objects of labor and quality labor force, as well as changes in the organizational and managerial model. These transformations are realized by means of information complex, rapidly changing all components of

reproduction and economic growth, creating a new tendency of movement of correlation of branches, interrelation of production and consumption. And most importantly, a new technological mode of production and the long cycle [1].

What is the essence of the global problem of backwardness? First, it is not just a gap between the development levels of the Center and the Periphery, but a widening of this gap. Second, the plight of developing countries negatively affects the domestic situation in the countries of the Center, making the problem a global one. Not only these problems, but many others are multiple – among them are both external and internal, both subjective and objective factors [2].

The last half century has been a period of extraordinary growth of the world economy. The pace of technological change has been, and continues to be, astonishing. Globalization has brought enormous benefits. And there is good reason to expect this process to continue. Much of what has been achieved is the result of significant improvements in domestic economic policy and, above all, in the strength and durability and adaptability of the multilateral economic framework.

I believe that the problems we face today are enormous because their seriousness is not fully understood. To avoid the risk of catastrophe, the complex problem of global imbalance must be addressed. The problems of those countries that have not yet reaped the benefits of globalization cannot be ignored. Solving these problems will reinforce and increase the benefits already derived from globalization.

However, it is worth noting that all the changes were relatively gradual. When there is rapid growth, there are always those who are left behind, because in the short term they can't benefit from the increased opportunities. In the medium and long term, of course, education is crucial. Access to high-quality education for all is important, both at the individual level, where it allows people to benefit from a fast-growing economy, and at the national level, because without a well-educated workforce, labor force growth will ultimately be limited.

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Darya Mazyrka

Science tutor *O. Frantsuzova*
BSEU (Minsk)

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CHARITY FOR PROFIT

In the 21st century, everything changes rapidly, including our perception of economic activity. It used to go without saying that entrepreneurship aimed only at