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THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BASIC PROVISIONS

In the 1970s, a number of scientific papers were devoted to the issues of limited natural resources, as well as pollution of the natural environment, which is the basis of life, economic and any human activity. The response to this concern was the creation of international non-governmental scientific organizations for the study of global processes on Earth, such as the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Research (IFIAS), the Club of Rome, the International Institute for Systems Analysis, and in the USSR – the All-Union Institute for Systems Research. The holding of the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 and the creation of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) showed that the international community is interested at the state level in solving environmental problems that have become a constraint on socio-economic development. Environmental policy and diplomas, environmental law, and a new institutional component – ministries and departments for the environment have been developed [1].

Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present, but does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The concept of sustainable development was formed as a result of the combination of three directions [2]:

- 1. Economic. From this perspective, the concept of "economic efficiency" is considered from a completely different angle. As it became clear, long-term economic projects that take into account the laws of nature, as a result, are more effective than projects that do not take into account possible environmental consequences [2];
- 2. Environmental. The main goal of sustainable development in the field of ecology is the stability of physical and ecological systems. Ignoring the needs of the environment will lead to environmental degradation and endanger the existence of all mankind [2];
- 3. Social. It was the awareness of social problems that led to the formation of this concept, aimed at preserving cultural and social stability, as well as at reducing the number of destructive conflicts [2].

The concept of sustainable development is based on five main principles [1]:

- 1. Humanity is indeed able to give development a sustainable and long term character, so that it meets the needs of living people, without depriving future generations of the opportunity to meet their needs [1];
- 2. The existing restrictions in the field of exploitation of natural resources are relative. They are related to the current state of technology and social organization, as well as the ability of the biosphere to cope with the consequences of human activity [1];
- 3. It is necessary to meet the basic needs of all people and give everyone the opportunity to realize their hopes for a more prosperous life. Without this, sustainable and long-term development is simply impossible. One of the main causes of environmental and other disasters is poverty, which has become a common phenomenon in the world [1];
- 4. It is necessary to align the way of life of those who have large means (monetary and material) with the ecological possibilities of the planet, in particular with regard to energy consumption [1];
- 5. The size and rate of population growth must be consistent with the changing productive capacity of the Earth's global ecosystem [1].

The concept of sustainable development is socially oriented. It is aimed at preserving social and cultural stability, including reducing the number of destructive conflicts. On a global scale, it is also desirable to preserve cultural capital and make better use of the sustainable development practices available in non-dominant cultures. Achieving a decent life and well-being for all citizens of the world should be the main goal of the world community. For sustainable development, first of all, it is necessary to create a more equal society at all levels of human organization without exception [1].

Today, the issues of sustainable development of states are very relevant in the world economy, as there are acute problems such as climate change, lack of fresh water, instability of the financial system, etc. It is necessary to understand that the goals of the concept of sustainable development cannot be achieved by each country individually, since the existing threats are of a cross-border, global nature. Sustainable development can only be achieved by consolidating efforts [3].

Thus, the term "sustainable development" has a high status and is recognized at the highest level. This term serves to denote the future desirable state of society. That is, it is a normative image, an ideal type of future society. There is no such society anywhere else, but humanity is striving to work towards creating conditions for sustainable development in all countries.

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PROSPECTS OF MIGRATION MOVEMENT: GLOBAL TRENDS AND THREATS

The global economic crisis has led to an increase in the dynamics of international migration, which will have a steady upward trend. Therefore, understanding the true nature of this phenomenon is necessary for its effective use and management, so it is important not only to establish the number, origin and destination of international migration flows, but also their legal status, economic and social consequences.

In addition, quantitative assessments of the future impact of migration flows and adaptation to changes in the appropriate scale will significantly affect the adoption of important government decisions under certain socio-economic trajectories of development in conditions of uncertainty.

Among the global trends of 2030 are two main megatrends, which are demographic trends, especially increasing population and international migration and growing resource needs which can lead to food, water and energy crises, which over the next 15-20 years will be much greater pulse.

On the one hand, in the future, four demographic trends will determine economic and political relations between countries:

- population aging, typical of both Western and most developing countries;
- significant reduction of youth (25 years and less);
- migration, which will become a cross-border issue;
- growing urbanization.

On the other hand, stimulating economic growth and increasing the share of the middle class will lead to an increase in demand for food (35%), water (40%) and energy (50%). At the same time, climate change will worsen the prospects for the availability of these critical resources in West Asia and North Africa, western Central Asia, southern Europe, South Africa and the southwestern United States. The problem is to prevent the disconnection or priority of one resource without affecting supply and demand for others.

The situation of an aging population in the European Union requires the involvement of at least 35 million migrant workers in the Western European economy by 2035, because without this it will be impossible to support the modern EU pension system and its advanced economic positions.