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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN WORLD ECONOMY

Развитие современной мировой экономики

Purpose of the research work: to highlight the ways of development of the world economy, as well as some important economic activities.

In the modern world economy there are quite different directions in which it is developing. The structure of production and consumption is changing; the level of education is also increasing, pronounced changes in the labor process. It is very noticeable that attention to the global environment has increased, the dissemination of information through technology in public life is changing and increasing, small and medium-sized businesses are reviving.

Nowadays, the main ways of development are:

1. Internationalization of economic life. It provides an improvement or formation of international relations in the production and economic sphere (production, division of goods between producers, markets, consumers, exchange, consumption).

2. Transnationalization of the economy. This leads to the expression and formation of international organizational business structures.

3. Integration of national economies.

There are several factors that contribute to the transnationalization of economy. A significant role in the formation of the economy was assumed by the state, which undertook to develop the supply of products abroad, to give any remuneration for the supply of goods and services, as well as the development of joint activities with foreign companies and the development of foreign economic relations. A reliable legal framework was developed that helped the flow of new investments, technologies, workers and materials and data from abroad. The countries' transition to a more open economy contributed to the transnationalization, this happened thanks to the help of transnational corporations. Despite all this, internationalization is difficult and uncertain, because the dependence of economies has been increasing, which has been constantly replaced by the collapse of states or unions, which leads to the termination of various ties, the redirection of production and the formation of new ties. The level of internationalization is determined by following indicators: the export coefficient, the import coefficient, the foreign trade coefficient, the coefficient of participation in international trade.

At the beginning of the 21st century, a single level of foreign economic activity of transnational corporations can be observe, which determine in many cases the dynamics and structure, an indicator of competitive advantage in the global market of goods and services, as well as international capital movement and the transfer of new methods. Almost all of the largest multinational corporations are owned by the three largest economic centers of the planet – the United States, the European Union and Japan. Over the past few years, multinational corporations of the most developed countries have been actively developing their activities on the world market.

As a result, there are 3 main ways of development in the world economy: the internationalization of economic life, the transnationalization of the economy and the integration of national economies. Of the most important types of economic activity, the supply of goods and the border and the development of joint activities with other countries are distinguished.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GREEN ECONOMY IN BELARUS

Перспективы развития зелёной экономики в Беларуси

The purpose of this study is to identify possible prospects for the development of a green economy in Belarus.

Population and consumption are growing rapidly, new ecological, social and economic problems appear daily, but there is a little attention paid to environmental protection. This leads to an increase in waste production, new garbage warehouses and a decrease in the quality of life. To exclude such scenarios, the UN back in the 70s and 80s created the concept of sustainable development – living without harming future generations. The green economy, which should replace the raw material export model, has grown on this idea.

Green economy is an economy that does not affect natural assets. The concept of green economy supports resource saving and decreasing negative impact on nature.

The Republic of Belarus has expressed its commitment to the United Nations General Assembly's resolution about Sustainable Development. There was presented