

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

the new forward-looking concept of the world order in this document, including development of three components: economy, social sphere and ecology. Also, a transition to environmentally friendly existence of society is now especially relevant due to the unfavorable epidemiological situation.

Currently in the SDGs of the Republic of Belarus there is a national plan for sustainable development under consideration, which takes into account social and economic conditions, prospects, feasibility and international obligations. This document proposes the inclusion of activities that include:

- implementation of the principles of sustainable consumption and production;
- development of green finance, circular economy, organic agriculture, ecotourism (sustainable tourism), low-carbon energy, electric transport (infrastructure) and urban mobility;
- the formation of «smart» and energy efficient, «green» cities;
- climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
- conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity;
- conducting informational, educational events;
- scientific support for the transition to a «green» economy.

As a result of the study, the following prospects for the green economy concept development can be identified:

1) investments of 2 volumes of GDP in each key sector, including agriculture, civil engineering, energy, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, tourism, transport, water management and waste management, will be rates of transition to a low-carbon and resource-saving economy;

2) greening economic growth within the framework of normal economic growth;

3) global energy demand is projected to decline by almost 40 percent by 2050, driven by energy efficiency programs;

4) green investments will enable the sector to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by about one third by 2050;

5) new green jobs will be created to offset job losses in the traditional economy, especially in agriculture, construction, energy, forestry and transportation.

Taking into account national characteristics and global challenges, the state identifies the green economy as a strategic priority. The result of the implementation of this National Plan will be a phased transformation of the national economy based on the implementation of the principles of «green» economy and achieving the goals of sustainable development, harmonization of economic, environmental and social interests.