

to the previous period. According to the National Statistical Committee of Belarus, the country's GDP compared to the corresponding period of 2019 decreased by 1.8% between January and June of 2020, between January-September – by 1.3%, between January – October – by 1.1%, between January-November – by 0.9% [3].

However, over time, the shortage of labor force can become significant and have a negative impact on the economy. The problem will need solving and it is high time to work out a program for helping the people to return to their domestic country. First of all, it should include measures to combat migration. Preferential interest on loans, preferential taxation, strengthening the role and support of small business, job security are only the few measures to be considered in the fight against migration.

The uncertainty and complexity of the situation in the world make us more sensitive and sensible. Our future depends on the decisions we make today. We are to solve many problems facing the economy, but returning and retaining people in this country is of the highest priority.

REFERENCES:

1. Международная миграция в современном мире [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://profil.adu.by/mod/book/tool/print/index.php?id=1829>. – Дата доступа: 06.03.2022.
2. Миграция в современном мире [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/final-wmr_2020-ru.pdf. – Дата доступа: 06.03.2022;
3. Статистический ежегодник Республики Беларусь. 2020. Минск: Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь. – 470 с.

Nelly Kikun
Science tutor *N. Shevchenko*
BNTU (Minsk)

THE IMPACT OF MODERN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND GLOBAL TRENDS ON THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The purpose of the article is to analyze the main directions of the formation of the world economy; to study the economic situation in the Republic of Belarus and identify solutions to certain problems. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the world economy is under the influence of global challenges. An important trend is the formation of a new technological order based on digitalization.

The rapid dynamics of the development of world economies is associated with the development of integration and global processes, with deep internationalization and division of labor, rapid and endless dissemination of the information flow. An increasing

role in the international economic system was played by a transnational corporation and a bank, an international financial and economic organization.

The concept of the current world economy is located in the course of endless formation and improvement, ancient economic organizations adapt to the current conditions of the economic environment and transform into more permanent and resilient organizations. Economic relationships are becoming more labor intensive and diverse, and the importance of companies introducing innovative solutions is increasing [1].

The uncertainty of world development is growing. Classical constructions such as bipolarity, monocentrism, center-periphery belong to the history of the 20th century.

Globalization increases the burden on international and national institutions. Their adaptation time depends on the rate of change. The emergence of uneven development, the information revolution, demographic contradictions, environmental problems and the aging of the population of the developed part of the world lead to powerful migration flows and intercultural communications and confrontations. International security is becoming more fragile, terrorism is a fact of social reality, and the nuclear nonproliferation regime is in crisis [3].

Since the 20th century, the main directions of the formation of the world economy can be attributed to:

- globalization, that is, strengthening the interaction of the subjects of the world economy;
- internationalization of the economy, production: reproduction goes beyond national boundaries;
- scientific and technological progress: this is a constant process of discoveries, with the help of which high-quality products are created with minimal resources;
- transnationalization, that is, the expansion, strengthening of transnational corporations, international in control and functioning of capital;
- international economic integration, that is, a whole complex of various forms of mutually beneficial cooperation between states, which leads to their dependence on each other;
- post-industrialization is a transition to a post-industrial society from an industrial one, which is characterized by a high level of education, the predominance of services in consumption and production, a new vision of labor activity, an attentive attitude to the environment, good conditions for the development of small businesses and mass informatization of society.

As for the Republic of Belarus, a year after the basis of the pandemic, mass opportunities were previously very uncertain. Fresh microbial mutations and increasing humanitarian consequences are alarming, despite the improvement in economic sentiment due to the spread of vaccination. Economic reopening trajectories unravel heavily across states and sectors, reflecting differences in the disruptions caused by the pandemic and the scale of support measures. Opportunities do not only stem from the final battle between viruses and vaccines, they also depend on how well fiscal policy measures, launched under conditions of high uncertainty, will effectively contain the lasting damage from this unprecedented crisis [2].

Experts believe that growth in the region will continue if the states continue to attract investment, realize the potential to resume activities in the service sector and increase oil production.

We may suggest that the strategic goal of the stable economic formation of our republic is to guarantee an elevated standard of living for the population on the basis of the transition to the economy based on knowledge and innovation, while maintaining an approving environment for future generations.

Thus, considering the growth of the economy of the Republic of Belarus for the period of 5-10 years and financial trends in our republic we can make the conclusion that the high level of inflation, the inefficiency of the monetary and fiscal policies are holding back economic growth. Growth rates can be increased if the state stimulates domestic savings and investment, respects the authority of ownership and maintains political stability, and organizes suitable conditions for scientific research and the development of new technologies.

REFERENCES:

1. Concept and stages of world's economy development [Electronic resource] : JBME. – Mode of access: <http://jbem.lt/concept-stages-worlds-economy-development/>. – Date of access: 16.03.2022.
2. Managing Divergent Recoveries. World Economic Outlook [Electronic resource] : International Monetary Fund. – Mode of access: <http://imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2021/03/23/world-economic-outlook-april-2021>. – Date of access: 16.03.2022.
3. The modern world economy. International geographical division of labor (MPPU) [Electronic resource] : Course of economic and social geography of the world, 10-11 class. – Mode of access: <https://geomap.com.ua/en-g11/1343.html>. – Date of access: 17.03.2022.

Ann Kot, Viktoryia Naletko
Science tutor *O. N. Frantsuzova*
BSEU (Minsk)

E-GOVERNMENT: STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS IN BELARUS

Today the dynamism of society dictates the need for continuous development of governance, so improving its system is important condition for accelerating socio-economic development.

Nowadays, in the most developed countries of the world, the priority area for the development of municipal and national administration is the creation of systems of the so-called “e-government” which aims to increase the efficiency and democratization of public administration. E-government is defined as a customer-oriented and well-responsive government that provides information, transaction, participation,