

countries. Political globalization can be attributed to organizations that regulate world political processes. Cultural globalization is a movement of ideas and views of all peoples as a whole. The European Union is an example of modern globalization. The economies of the countries that are included there are closely related and this allows them to develop in a normal competitive environment, to receive support. Of course, there are many problems in the European Union, but in general, the existence of this organization shows good results and has more advantages. Also an important factor in the development of the economy is the limited amount of resources on our planet. People are forced to organize production so that these resources are enough for a long time. Since our needs are limitless and resources are limited, we are not able to meet all our needs. You have to decide which goods should be abandoned. To facilitate production, different countries provide each other with mutually beneficial support.

The modern world economy is a complex system of relations between countries and regions of the world. The economy in our world is developing every day at a tremendous rate. Every day people invent something new to improve the lives of the population. And this process cannot be stopped.

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COMPETITION AS A FACTOR OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Конкуренция как фактор экономического роста

The purpose of this study is to systematize the existing scientific ideas about competition as a factor in economic growth, as well as to study its role in the modern economic system. One of the key factors in the development and successful functioning of a market economy is competition. This concept is considered as an integral element of the market mechanism, and also has a significant impact on the change in supply and demand in the market of goods and services, that is, on the mechanism of interaction between economic agents. The main goal of any enterprise is to maximize profit, as well as the desire to occupy and maintain a demanded, leading position in the market for a long time, which directly depends on the competitiveness of the enterprise, the competence of management, the chosen strategy, the correctness of managerial decision-making, as well as the ability of management to correctly to accurately assess the current economic situation in the market.

Producers of goods and services relying on market competition achieve their goals much more successfully and more effectively than other market players, as this is the most

effective way to expand, modernize, optimize the production process, improve the quality of their products and increase their range, introduce innovative technologies and approaches for creating economic benefits.

In addition, competition forces producers to create exactly those goods and services that consumers need, that is, in the course of market competition, out of a variety of economic goods, the market selects exactly those that can benefit consumers, they need them. Thus, competition acts as a factor in the self-regulation of the market, its economic growth and development. As practice shows, despite its advantages, competition is not able to solve a number of factors that have a negative impact on the market mechanism. These tasks are assumed by the state, which intervenes in the processes of distribution of resources and funds, thus compensating for the imperfections of the market mechanism.

The main functions of the state in regulating the market are the creation of stable legislation and a mechanism for protecting against unfair competition, regulation of funds, product quality control, assistance to socially unprotected segments of the population, environmental protection, as well as the fight against the shadow economy and market monopolization.

Therefore, for the most successful functioning of the market, not only a competitive environment is necessary, but government intervention. As practice shows, such an economic policy ensures a decent level of well-being for the population of the state and its economic development.

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THE IMPACT OF THE SHARING ECONOMY ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Влияние экономики совместного потребления на индустрию туризма

Tourism services have traditionally been provided by businesses such as hotels, taxis or tour operators. Recently, a growing number of individuals are proposing to share temporarily with tourists what they own or what they do. This type of sharing is referred to as the “sharing economy”. It is a new culture and economic business model, a peer-to-peer system (P2P system) based on the collective use of goods and services. This model is closely related to the sphere of tourism. That is why the purpose of this study is to study the impact of the sharing economy model on the tourism industry.

The most popular Internet platforms of P2P system in the tourism sector are: