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## **MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY**

### **Современные тенденции развития мировой экономики**

*Research results.* The world economy is understood as a set of national economies that are dependent on each other. They are connected by a system of international division of labor and a system of political and economic relations.

The world economy has come a long way before it took on its modern form. Thus, the world economy arose in the 15th century, actively developed from the 17th to the 19th centuries, and the world economy appeared in the middle of the century before last. From the second half of the twentieth century to the present day, the modern stage of development of the international economy has continued.

The world economy includes economic national complexes of all countries of the world. Its key characteristic is the interaction of the elements that form this system, that is, national economies. This interaction is understood as stable connections, thanks to which a productive reproductive process becomes possible.

Since the twentieth century, the key trends in the development of the world economy include the following.

1. Globalization, that is, strengthening the interaction of subjects of the world economy. Due to the growth of cross-border movements of goods and services, the export of capital, and intensive exchange of information and technology, the interdependence of the economies of different countries of the world is increasing. One of the manifestations of globalization in the economic sphere is the emergence and development of transnational corporations. A negative manifestation of globalization can be called the emergence of a number of global problems, for example, the problem of world terrorism. Globalization facilitates economic interaction between states, stimulates economic growth, helps accelerate and increase the scale of exchange of advanced achievements of mankind in the economic, scientific, technical and intellectual spheres, which, of course, contributes to the progress of all countries of the world.

2. Internationalization of the economy, production: reproduction goes beyond national borders; The process of internationalization involves providing opportunities for less developed countries, through the general division of labor, as well as the transportation of various resources, to establish their own development of the

economies of these countries, as well as to establish strong ties with neighboring countries or potential partners.

3. Scientific and technological progress: this is a constant process of discovery, as well as the application of new knowledge in practice, with the help of which high-quality products are created with minimal resources.

4. Transnationalization, that is, expansion, strengthening of transnational corporations, international in the control and functioning of capital.

5. 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;

6. Post-industrialization – 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 work, careful attention to the environment, good conditions for the development of small businesses and mass informatization of society.

7. The uneven development of countries around the world is manifested in the accelerated pace of development of enterprises and industries in some countries, while the pace of development is slow and even in the decline of others.

*Conclusion.* When studying the world economy, it is necessary to monitor the key parameters of its development and the achievements of individual states.

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## **THE IMPACT OF ROBOTISATION ON THE MODERN ECONOMY**

### **Влияние роботизации на современную экономику**

In this study we will examine the impact of robotisation on the economy. We will study what role automation plays in economic processes and give specific examples from the economy of our country.

Robotisation is the automation of production with the help of industrial robots. In turn, robotics is not an independent branch, a synergy of all the achievements of technical, natural sciences and information technologies of the past years. Automation and robotisation of the production process began in the 50s of the last century. At that time, the simplest robots carried out the assembly of equipment, the simplest operations. The very first robot was created by self-taught inventor George