

Summarising the paper, it is worth saying that uncertainty really is one of the key risks for the world economy. To avoid further growth of uncertainty and to prevent the world economic activity decrease the states must conduct the policy aiming at the development of international cooperation and easing tension in conflict zones.

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К. Hurko

К. Н. Гурко

БГАТУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Т. В. Рыло

GLOBALIZATION AS THE MAIN TREND OF THE WORLD ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

The aim of the research is to consider the main features and aspects of globalization impact on the national economy.

By the end of the XX century the process of globalization has made a considerable impact on the development and performance of the world economy. Globalization began to demonstrate its features in all spheres of human activity. The processes

taking place in one or another sphere of public life acquire a global character. Therefore, it is natural to raise the problem of globalization of legal space, globalization of political relations, globalization of economy, information and communication globalization, etc.

Globalization is a historical process that has been developing for over many centuries of world civilization evolution, predetermining the demonstration and operation of common cultural and economic trends in the world.

Globalization is a close and wide interaction of states and international organizations when assessing the state of development and seeking solutions to growing problems, concerning the interests of not only individual states, but also of the whole mankind.

In contrast to internationalization of production, which means extension of production cycle beyond the national framework, globalization encompasses an increase in the degree of openness and integration of the national economy into the world economy.

In this respect, it should be noted that the Republic of Belarus implements the policy of integration into the world economy. The criteria of openness and integration of national economy into the world economy are: access of foreign competitors to the national markets; comparability of domestic and world prices; national currency convertibility; openness of financial markets and payment systems integration in accordance with international standards.

Globalization encompasses processes which are heterogeneous in their origin, spheres of demonstration, mechanisms and consequences. This allows to consider it as an independent and complex system of phenomena and relations, being integral in its systemic relationship, but very contradictory inside. However, accelerated integration into the global market can be dangerous for national producers that do not have sufficient experience of competition in conditions of intense global competition.

Some aspects of globalization impact on the national economy deserve special attention. First of all, it concerns the extremely high growth rate of foreign investments which exceed the growth rate of world GDP. These investments play a key role in the transfer of technologies, industrial restructuring and formation of global enterprises.

With the development of human society the economic relationship of countries of the world are becoming closer and more comprehensive. According to George Soros, over the past few years the globalization of financial markets has reached the level at which the movement of exchange rates, bank interests and stock prices in different countries are closely interlinked. The increasing internationalization of material pro-

duction and financial markets is demonstrated in the form of regional economic unions, transnational corporations, international financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, etc.

So, to sum it up, we can say that globalization has finally assumed an irreversible character and has become a condition for world economic growth. International corporations have become the main “globalizer” of economic space on a global scale.

E. Zvyagintseva

Е. С. Звягинцева

БрГТУ (Брест)

Научный руководитель О. В. Ипатова

LEGAL SUPPORT OF ELECTRONIC BUSINESS

ПРАВОВОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО БИЗНЕСА

The aim of this work is to show how regulatory legal acts regulate electronic business.

Due to the fact that e-business continues to grow, organizations specializing in the provision of services in this area have begun to appear around the world. There are departments that deal with problems in the field of electronic business. E-business, like any other type of business, needs serious legal support.

Legal regulation is carried out on the basis of the modular law “On Electronic Commerce”, which was approved by a resolution of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS member states. The main purpose of this law is to regulate relations in the field of electronic business and trade. From article 2 of the modular law “On Electronic Commerce” it follows that e-business refers to a business that is carried out using information systems, an information and communication network and electronic procedures.

Based on the State Program for the Development of the Electronic Economy and Information Society for 2016–2020 in the Republic of Belarus, approved by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated August 5, 2016, one of the key tasks in the formation of the electronic economy is the development of electronic commerce and the introduction of ICT in all spheres of human activity. This program intends to solve the following problems: further development of the electronic