

the more it spends its political, economic and military resources on it, the less it can put pressure on Japan to confrontation with it in the East China Sea.

One of the most important and main actions of Japan to contain China using the situation around territorial disputes in the South China Sea is Japan's interaction with its most important and only military-political ally, the cornerstone of its foreign and defense policy – the United States of America. Here, Tokyo fully supports Washington's position, course and practical actions to contain China's so-called expansionist policies in the South China Sea.

Thus, we can see: Relations with the United States are more beneficial for Japan. Today, it largely depends on the United States, despite the fact that in 2019 the Japanese-American Union turned 68 years old. During this time, between the countries there were periods of close rapprochement, and years of conflict. But, nevertheless, Japan has shown its viability and continues to develop internationally. The United States is also the ultimate guarantor of regional security. But the role of Tokyo in the transformed alliance depends on the ability of the Americans and the Japanese to more accurately determine what international goals these countries should achieve together, and in addition to that more clearly outline the dividing line between the US geostrategic mission in the Far East and Japan's desire for the role of a world power.

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#### **THE BASIC TENDENCIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The world economy is a complex mechanism. The totality of national economies is related to the movement of services, goods, and production. On this basis, international economic relations arise between countries.

The long process of functioning of the world economy allows us to identify a number of trends in its development that emerged at the beginning of the XXI century.

The first trend is the post-industrialization phase of development of human society, where the transition from an industrial type of society to an information one is carried out. [1]. The main features of post-industrial society include predominance of the service sector in production and consumption; development of resource-saving, environmentally friendly technologies; the need for highly qualified specialists; science and education play a leading role; automation and robotization of all spheres of production and management; humanization of the economy; informatization of society; globalization of economic activity [2, 3]. Developing countries are losing their positions in traditional world markets, but new industrial countries are rapidly gaining new niches in all sectors of the world market. The gap in levels of socio-economic development between different regions is significant.

The next trends are internationalization and globalization. Internationalization of economic life is caused by the growth of productive forces, the deepening of the international division of labor, determines the degree of participation of the country in the world economy [4]. The growth of internationalization largely depends on the activities of transnational corporations, which leads to global globalization, i.e. to increased interdependence and mutual influence of various spheres and processes of the world economy. These processes are reflected in the gradual transformation of the world economy into a single market for services, goods, capital, knowledge and labor.

Another trend in the development of the world economy is the liberalization of foreign economic relations: customs duties on the international movement of goods are reduced; foreign investments are attracted; migration policy becomes less stringent.

The convergence of economies and the internationalization of economic life led to the trend of unification of the economic rules and the creation of a system of interstate regulation of international currency, credit, and settlement trade relations, which serve as the basis for transactions in the field of international exchange.

In this way, there is a tendency to strengthening integrity of the world economy, which is caused by the development of economic relations between countries, trade liberalization, the creation of modern communication and information systems, world technical standards and norms. This process is most clearly reflected in the activities of transnational corporations, which are the most powerful agent of internationalization of society. Under the influence of the above trends, economic interaction and convergence of countries at the regional level are taking place.

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## **CAN ZERO-WASTE LIFESTYLE RUIN THE WORLD ECONOMY?**

The purpose of this paper is to analyze whether zero-waste lifestyle can bring the world economy down or economic actors can overcome its bad impact on global economy.

According to the survey, more than 85% of students are aware of the concept of zero waste. And about 5% have never even tried to implement its principles. But only 15% of respondents believe that zero-waste can decimate the world economy.

Zero Waste is a set of principles focused on waste prevention that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reused. Its main principles, known as 5Rs (refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, rot), are widely used in many countries. Zero waste conserves resources and minimizes pollution. So, obviously, zero waste has a positive effect on the environment. But in spite of its advantages, some scientists state that zero waste impedes global economic development.

Many economists claim that zero waste and economic development are incompatible; moreover, they are contradictory. To make some economy grow you have to produce more and consume more: no matter how much you need this thing and how fast you get rid of it. While zero waste offers the opposite – save as much as possible: forgo surpluses, do not make impulsive purchases, use and recycle the acquired.

According to BBC, if the majority of the population start to adhere to zero waste, it will in time destroy many branches of the economy; especially those that sell goods that are not daily necessities that have a life of more than a year. For example, electronics, brand clothes, jewelry. The younger generation often do not see the point in owning the product. It's easy to see that they are ready to live in rental housing. If we look at the car market, young people use short-term rents. In general, rental services are popular now. This is beginning to apply to clothing.

As scientists from Russian Economic School go, conscious consumption does affect the economy. For example, the production of plastic bags has plummeted due to the popularity of environmental initiatives. They believe that business will be forced to change in the wake of consumption trends.