

To conclude, in this period of time the most promising type of economy is an open economy, with it you can accelerate the economic growth of the country, increase the capital of the country.

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## **ECONOMIC GROWTH PATHS TODAY**

### **Пути экономического роста сегодня**

The world economy is daily changing, so the purpose of this article is to determine the current trends in the development of the world economy.

A number of factors defines economic power and level of competitiveness: improving technical base, wide awareness of trends and innovations, the search for new markets and others. As time goes by, the structure of production is changing, the quality of the production, the labor process and the process of education of specialists are changing, and so are the ways in which small and medium-sized businesses are supported.

The world economy faces a number of problems every day that affect its development, such as crises, market struggles, climate disasters, epidemics, growing human inequality, and conflicts over the transition to a digital economy. All these factors, unfortunately, are stopping the accelerated growth of poorer countries, blocking access to the opportunities that are opening up.

There is a number of trends that are becoming increasingly entrenched in the global economy that can help the global marketplace stand on its own feet:

- global coordination in creating fairer tax rules that stop the destruction of the tax base and unfair redistribution;
- improved measures to minimize systemic risk in the financial sector;
- the emergence of interest in stimulating innovation research and new industrial approaches, green infrastructure development, and social support for the elderly;
- business interest in solving acute environmental problems;
- gender parity and minority involvement;
- diversity of training and the introduction of new strategies in the process, which is in dire need of the modern professional.

To summarize, the global economy is a complicated system. Over the years it has become more complex and dynamic, gradually there are more development options, but also obstacles. Ensuring sustainable and balanced growth depends on each subject of the world economy, so it is necessary to keep up with the times so as not to miss the profitable moment.

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## **TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMY OF THE 21ST CENTURY**

### **Тенденции развития мировой экономики 21 века**

Trends towards the globalization of economics and finance, rapid development in the field of science and technology, various innovations, the emergence of new economic knowledge are now radically changing the picture of the world, the world economy in particular. The main goal of this work is to consider the leading trends in the development of the world economy in the XXI century. The trends are the following: internationalization of economic life; transnationalization of the economy; globalization and integration of national economies.

The internationalization of economic life is a constant increase in the interdependence and interdependence of various countries of the world, a consistent transition of economies from a closed system to an open economy facing an external market.

Transnationalization is the process of transferring part of production from one country to another through the contribution of capital from more developed countries in order to organize branches and establish control over foreign companies that become dependent.

The internationalization of economic life and the transnationalization of business gradually lead to a qualitatively new phenomenon of economic life – international economic integration – the process of interaction of economies, in which economic mechanisms and spheres of their development converge, coordinated supranational regulation of economic processes is carried out. International economic integration begins with economic regionalism, that is, the process of creating more favorable conditions for trade and the movement of factors of production by individual (usually neighboring) countries. Within the framework of