

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Полоцкий государственный университет

**УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ:
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ**

Электронный сборник статей
III Международной научно-практической online-конференции

(Новополоцк, 18–19 апреля 2019 г.)

Новополоцк
Полоцкий государственный университет
2019

Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты
[Электронный ресурс] : электронный сборник статей III Международной научно-практической online-конференции, Новополоцк, 18–19 апреля 2019 г. / Полоцкий государственный университет. – Новополоцк, 2019. – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM).

Впервые материалы конференции «Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты» были изданы в 2012 году (печатное издание).

Рассмотрены демографические и миграционные процессы в контексте устойчивого развития экономики; обозначены теоретические основы, практические аспекты управления человеческими ресурсами; выявлены и систематизированы драйверы инклюзивного экономического роста в Беларуси и за рубежом; раскрыты актуальные финансовые и экономические аспекты развития отраслей; приведены актуальные проблемы и тенденции развития логистики на современном этапе; отражены современные тенденции совершенствования финансово-кредитного механизма; освещены актуальные проблемы учета, анализа, аудита в контексте устойчивого развития национальных и зарубежных экономических систем; представлены новейшие научные исследования различных аспектов функционирования современных коммуникативных технологий.

Для научных работников, докторантов, аспирантов, действующих практиков и студентов учреждений высшего образования, изучающих экономические дисциплины.

Сборник включен в Государственный регистр информационного ресурса. Регистрационное свидетельство № 3061815625 от 23.05.2018.

Компьютерный дизайн обложки М. С. Мухоморовой.
Технический редактор Т. А. Дарьянова, О. П. Михайлова.
Компьютерная верстка И. Н. Чапкевич.

211440, ул. Блохина, 29, г. Новополоцк, Беларусь
тел. 8 (0214) 53 05 72, e-mail: a.lavrinenko@psu.by

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DRIVERS OF ITS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: NATIONAL AND FOREIGN APPROACHES

R. Dzh. Sarvari, Master of Economics,
Polotsk State University, Belarus

The author revealed that the essential characteristics of economic growth are determined by the transformation of economic and social relations on the basis of systematization of theoretical approaches to the study of economic growth and post-industrial society, the generalization of empirical data and the results of scientific research on modern economic. This transformation is reflected in the theory of inclusive economic growth. At the same time, the author emphasizes the need for continuous improvement of the existing economic model in order to develop new approaches that can serve as drivers for the transition to inclusive, continuous growth. Among the key indicators, the author highlights the indicators: human capital, investment, level of information technologies development, aimed at improving the innovativeness of the system.

Achieving high rates of economic growth is one of the socio-economic development priorities of any state. Therefore, the issue of effective growth of the economy and making it sustainable is highly relevant for almost all countries. It is not only about recognizing poverty reduction as a fundamental goal, but also about interpreting poverty reduction as an impulse to domestic savings and investment, leading to growth and further poverty reduction. [1].

The modern term “inclusive growth” has become widespread in the past few decades due to increased instability in the international economic arena, deterioration of political relations between individual states and increased income inequality. In connection with the fact that there is no single definition in the indicators of the economic growth inclusiveness, the author has studied the existing approaches in defining this understanding among scientific experts and researchers.

After analyzing the above-presented opinions and approaches in the definition of an inclusive economy, the author comes to the conclusion that the definition can be formulated as follows. Inclusive economic growth is a growth that contributes to a balance in the development of the economic system in all sectors of the economy, an increase in effective employment, a reduction in income inequality, and the employment of “limited” segments of the population (by age, retired, and also due to physical deviations).

The European Commission, when preparing the Europe 2020 strategy, means that inclusive growth includes: full use of labor potential, reduction of poverty and its consequences, development of social inclusion, elimination of regional disparities.

At the same time, the author proposes to identify key points in determining inclusive growth:

- Wider goals (not just increase in income or GDP);
- Comprehensive development of human capital;
- Reducing inequality, poverty;
- The importance of active participation in economic life, not only in the distribution of income;
- Receiving benefits by the general population, especially children, women, old people;
- Careful use of natural resources and environmental protection.

Table 1. – Theoretical approaches to the definition of "inclusive economic growth"

Authors of the definition	The essence of inclusive growth
A. A. Kazakova, Moscow State University named after MV Lomonosov, Moscow The essence of inclusive growth	More even distribution of benefits from economic growth among different population groups
Selim Jahan, Eva Espersen, CEO, UNDP	Inclusion is considered through the involvement of all strata of the population in the processes of economic formation. For this purpose, they propose a four-tier political model: implement universal measures of political direction (not just growth, but inclusive growth), implement measures against deprived segments of the population (disabled), impart vitality to human development through integration in educational spaces, as well as expand rights and Opportunities remaining deprived
I. V. Zenkova, Polotsk State University, Belarus	etermines inclusiveness from the position of involvement in the work activities of "limited" segments of the population. Limitations in age (elderly) or physical terms (disabled). Involvement is considered in conjunction with training (specialized programs, internships) and ensuring integration and mobility in the educational space (invited specialists and mentors, educational changes, training in the style of Digital (webinars, Skype broadcasts, etc.))
N. Kakvani, E. Pernia, M. Agluwalia, H. Chenery, India, Economists and Researchers	Consider inclusiveness in economic growth through the prism of investment in human and fixed capital. These factors have an impact on the outcome of the growth of the economy-employment, wages, productivity
S. Habito, M. Gross, UK, research economists	Definition through GDP growth, which leads to a significant reduction in poverty
A. Levenkov, Belarusian State Economic University, Minsk	Determines inclusive growth through GDP / GNP, poverty reduction and success in the development of the benefits of the new economy by the poor to achieve higher well-being.
The World Bank	High and sustained growth (an important condition for poverty reduction), widespread across all sectors of the economy, involving a significant part of the labor force and characterized by equal opportunities in access to the market and resources. Attention focuses on the productive employment of all population groups, including women
European Commission (in preparing the Europe 2020 report)	Growth, which includes: full use of labor potential, reduction of poverty and its consequences, development of social involvement, elimination of regional disparities.

Source: Presented on the basis of data: [2–7]

In the global report on competitiveness from the World Economic Forum for 2014-2015 years it's considered environmental and social components of sustainable development [8].

They were divided into the following groups, presented in table 2.

Table 2. – Indicators of social and environmental sustainability

Social sustainability options	Environmental Sustainability Parameters
Access to basic needs (sewage, drinking water, health care)	Environmental policy (rigor and feasibility of environmental regulation, number of ratified international environmental treaties, protection of terrestrial ecosystems)
The degree of vulnerability to socio-economic shocks (job loss, size of the shadow economy)	Use of renewable resources (dynamics of forest areas, overfishing, use of water resources)
Social cohesion (Gini index of income, social mobility, youth unemployment)	Environmental degradation (concentration of particulate matter in the air, intensity of carbon dioxide emissions, environmental quality)

Source: submitted by the author on the basis of data [8].

The authors of this comparative representation of the inclusive growth components have added to the basic competitiveness index (GCI), created for the World Economic Forum, adapted indicators of social and environmental sustainability. The base index is composed of 12 components of competitiveness, which describe in detail the competitiveness of countries of the world at different levels of economic development. These components include: the quality of institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and vocational training, efficiency of the goods and services market, labor market efficiency, developed financial market, technological level, size of the domestic market, competitiveness of companies and innovation potential.

Modern development is irregular, the quality of growth is on the top of the agenda [9]. Along with supporting economic growth in the traditional sense, it is necessary to follow new priorities, including the creation of new jobs, involvement of all sectors of society in solving development problems, increasing involvement in the development dynamics of all territories, neutralizing adverse environmental impacts [10]. Among the key indicators, the author highlights in the research process indicators: human capital, investment, level of development of information technologies aimed at improving the innovativeness of the system.

Human capital has a qualitative and quantitative assessment, which allows to regulate demand and supply in the labor market, as well as affect the macro indicators of employment and the level of remuneration. Following the results of the last two years, the information technology segment of the Republic of Belarus shows an amazing growth in the export of its goods (products, works, services). By the end of 2018, its share in Belarus’s GDP was 5.5%, the export figure was \$ 1.5 billion. The figure is impressive, especially given the fact that the state policy is located in terms of regulating this sphere (IT sphere) through the creation of a High-Tech Park, in which companies can realize their creative and business potential, subsequently increasing their performance with key economic indicators. The situation in the field of investment policies has shown that Belarus has room to grow. Investment in fixed assets, though increased the country's GDP, but still far from the performance of leading economies such as China, the level of investment in which for the first 11 months of 2018 amounted to 121.3 billion dollars compared to Belarus for 12 months of 2018 only 10.84 billion dollars. The main aspects of the modernization of foreign cash flow include aspects of the Program for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for the

period 2016-2020, including the creation of an investment supermarket in the Republic of Belarus - a multifunctional business center where the investment proposals of all sectors of the economy are concentrated; the provision by the Republic of Belarus to foreign investors of preferential business conditions, if they supply the latest technologies and advanced equipment that meets international standards; the organization of technology-innovative special economic zones; creating conditions for large-scale private sector investments in the technical re-equipment and modernization of enterprises' production.

Referens

1. Шпак А. А. Политэкономия: рабочее место как фактор, влияющий на производительность труда работников предприятий // Молодой ученый. — 2012. — №1. Т.1. — С. 157-160.
2. Казакова, А. А. Инклюзивный рост: проблема социологической концептуализации [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: http://teoria-practica.ru/rus/files/arhiv_zhurnala/2016/4/sociology/kazakova.pdf. — Дата доступа: 19.09.2018.
3. Джахан, С., Есперсен, Е. Доклад о человеческом развитии: Человеческое развитие для всех и каждого [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/HDR2016_RU_Overview_Web.pdf. — Дата доступа: 21.09.2018.
4. Цуранова, С. Инклюзивный рост и роль финансового сектора в его достижении [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: <https://www.nbrb.by/bv/articles/10534.pdf>. — Дата доступа: 23.09.2018.
5. Левенков, А. Инклюзивный рост: понятие, индикаторы, международный опыт [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: <https://www.nbrb.by/bv/articles/10208.pdf>. — Дата доступа: 29.09.2018.
6. Europe 2020 Strategy URL [Electronic resource] // Mode of access: <http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu>. — Date of access: 24.11.2015.
7. Национальная стратегия устойчивого развития Республики Беларусь до 2030 года [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: <http://www.economy.gov.by/ru/macroeconomy/nacionalnaya-strategiya>. — Дата доступа: 25.10.2018.
8. The global competitiveness report 2014–2015 URL [Electronic resource] // Mode of access: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2014-15.pdf. — Date of access: 23.10.2017.
9. База данных ООН «Мировые демографические перспективы», редакция 2017 г., [Электронный ресурс]. — Москва, 2017 — Режим доступа : <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/>. — Дата доступа: 01.10.2017.
10. Крук Д., Зарецкий А. (2011). Методология построения сводного индекса опережающих индикаторов для Беларуси, рабочий материал WP/11/01, Исследовательский центр ИПМ.

ИНКЛЮЗИВНЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ И ДРАЙВЕРЫ ЕГО УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ: НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ И ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ПОДХОДЫ

Р. Дж. Сарвари, магистр экономических наук,
Полоцкий государственный университет, Беларусь

На основе систематизации теоретических подходов к исследованию экономического роста и постиндустриального общества, обобщения эмпирических данных и результатов научных разработок по современному экономическому росту в своем исследовании автором было выявлено, что сущностные характеристики экономического роста определяются трансформацией экономических и общественных отношений. Данная трансформация находит свое отражение в теории инклюзивного экономического роста. При этом автор акцентирует особо внимание на необходимости постоянного совершенствования существующей экономической модели в целях выработки новых подходов, которые могут служить драйверами для перехода к базирующемуся на инновациях инклюзивному постоянному росту. Среди ключевых индикаторов автором выделяются показатели: человеческий капитал, инвестиции, уровень развития информационных технологий, направленных на повышение инновационности системы.