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The Concept of Sustainable Development in Scientific Research

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Sustainable development has become a popular issue in contemporary society. Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs [1]. This is a problem concerned with different global challenges such as poverty, climate changes, inaccessibility of education, food security and global partnership. The mechanism of sustainable development is dependent on the strategy developed states and organizations. All further investigations under this topic reveal various tips [2] on how to achieve sustainable development in the world today and what needs to be done for this.

Nowadays the number of scientific articles devoted to the research on sustainable development has increased. The main techniques and methods used in these studies are systematization and logical generalization of theoretical sources, the method of comparative and system analysis, classification, synthesis and statistical analysis of information. Let's look at each method separately.

Analysis is a way of knowing an object by studying its parts and properties. **Synthesis** is a way of knowing an object by combining parts and properties that have been identified as a result of analysis into a whole. Analysis and synthesis are not isolated from each other, but exist together, complementing each other. When we talk about analysis and synthesis, we should not think that first there is pure analysis, and then pure synthesis begins. Already at the beginning of the analysis, the researcher has some general idea about the object being studied, so the analysis begins in combination with the synthesis. Then, after studying several parts of the whole, the researcher already begins to make the first generalizations, starting to synthesize the first analysis data [3].

Comparison is a way of knowing by establishing the similarity and difference of objects. As a result, it is necessary to present common and distinctive essential features of the objects being compared and indicate the degree of difference. In

some cases, it is necessary to give reasons for the similarities and differences between the objects being compared [3].

Classification involves the division of the class into subclasses based on the establishment of features of objects that make up the class. This method is often used in the theoretical part of the study, when it is necessary to analyze a definition and give a classification based on certain characteristics [3].

Statistical analysis. The second part of the study is usually practical. My main task in this part of the study is to find information (for example, economic indicators) and analyze their dynamics. Such indicators are most often published in the statistical collections of the relevant institution [3].

Generalization as a method is based on analysis and synthesis. Logical generalization is usually used at the end of the study, when it is necessary to write conclusions and highlight the main points [3].

There are of course other methods and techniques for research, but the techniques described above are most often used in the research of economic issues.

Preliminary studies reveal effects of the concept of sustainable development [2]. Countries are really trying to solve urgent problems. The Sustainable Development Goals were approved in September 2015 by the 193 United Nations Member States and are also known as Agenda 2030. The framework consists of 17 goals for environmental sustainability, social inclusion, economic development, peace, justice, good governance and partnership, the main issues for the world population in the 21st century [1]. The table below shows the countries that are most successful in implementing the sustainable development strategy.

Table 1. – Sustainable Development Ranking 2019

Rank	Country	Score
1	Denmark	85.2
2	Sweden	85.0
3	Finland	82.8
4	France	81.5
5	Austria	81.1

Resource: [4].

As the table shows, leaders in sustainable development in 2019 are Denmark, Sweden and Finland. However, laboratory studies of the concept of sustainable development support the idea that it will take a lot of time and resources to achieve ideal sustainability indicators.

Литература

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Синергетический подход к анализу валютной системы Республики Беларусь

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С развитием процессов глобализации мировой экономики, повышением степени вовлечения национальных хозяйств в мирохозяйственные связи, усилением процессов информатизации общества становится все более острой проблема возрастания неравновесности экономических процессов. В этих условиях равновесный подход, постулирующий линейный детерминизм, на основе которого строятся оценки и прогнозы, устаревает [1].

Валютная система представляет собой сложную нелинейную неравновесную саморазвивающуюся систему, которой свойственна неопределенность, многовариантность развития, способность к фазовым и структурным трансформациям под воздействием фактора информационной насыщенности, процессы самоорганизации. В таком виде валютная система представляет собой систему, к исследованию которой в полной мере приложима методология синергетики. Социально-экономические системы, в том числе и валютная система, требуют подхода, позволяющего учитывать интеллектуальную и поведенческую составляющую участников системы, каковым является синергетический подход, в рамках которого объект анализа и воздействия расширяется от частного (отдельные монетарные показатели) до системного уровня (отдельные монетарные показатели и внутренние нелинейные причины, их генерирующие).