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## **THE WORLD ECONOMY: INTERNATIONALIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION**

*The thesis deals with the problems of the world economy in terms of internationalization and globalization.*

The world economy is an economic organism in which there is interdependence of all countries and peoples of the world. However, in the first half of the last century such integrity was achieved mainly by means of external-economic coercion of the vast majority of the humankind.

The modern global economy excludes non-economic coercion of countries. Financial interest in a constant economic cooperation between countries is becoming a typical feature.

In recent decades, a new global marketplace has been shaped.

Such links are based on global infrastructure. It primarily involves international transportation system, a global network of data communications.

The present-day world economy is continually changing under the influence of some stimulating factors. These include the STR, the growing interdependence of national economies, a radical restructuring of the socio-economic relations in many countries. The basis for this change is the increasing internationalization of production.

The internationalization of production is the development of such an organizational and economic cooperation that links the production of goods in some countries with their consumption in others. Internationalization is

typical for the growing interconnection and interdependence of national economies. The ties of national economies become permanent when there is an international division of labor i.e. specialization of individual countries in the production of certain goods and services in order to sell them on the world market.

The current stage of the internationalization of production is generated by the STR.

STR allows increasing the manufacture of a new product in a short period of time to such an extent that the internal boundaries of individual countries become too narrow for its full use. In this regard, it is necessary to mark the highly developed nations supplying the world market with the most advanced machinery, equipment, vehicles, and other finished products, as well as the latest technologies and scientific breakthroughs.

Economic integration is the highest stage of internationalization of economic life at present. As a result of integration the international division of labor is deepening, which intensifies the exchange of goods, services, capital, and labor.

Economic integration is a necessary condition for the most efficient use of resources. It facilitates the access to enormous markets covering several states. It stimulates the concentration of the means of production in a particular sector and creates opportunity for more efficient specialization in scientific and technical research.

The latest internationalization of production enhances the process of the world economic globalization.

Globalization is

1. Transfer of production beyond the country's borders. Specialization and large-scale production are the main condition for globalization.

2. A corporation that goes beyond the country's and even economic region's boundaries. Only transnational corporations can cope with this task.

Globalization of the world economy acquired new features during the last decade of the twentieth century.

- In the 1990s the world economic system considerably expanded primarily due to the countries with post-socialist economy. New industrial countries of the second generation and other developing states joined the world economic system enthusiastically.

- Openness of the national economy, liberalization of foreign economic relations, as well as international trade and foreign exchange calculations became characteristic for a growing number of countries.

3. The role of external factors of economic development grew up significantly because the importance of exports for the progress of the national economy increased.

4. In the 1990s the interdependence of national economies continued to increase. It was mainly predetermined by the globalization of information dissemination caused by the rapid development of the latest achievements in micro-electronic technologies all over the world. For the end of XX - beginning of XXI century the following processes will probably be characteristic:

a) development of global information systems (such as the Internet) with personal computerization of the whole world;

b) new satellite systems (with low-flying satellites) will transform cellular communication into the global satellite communication;

c) the mankind will develop into an open information society of XXI century.

5. In the 1990s, there appeared two trends in globalization of the world economy: a) strengthening the position of the United States, and b) forming economic polycentrism (i.e. multiple centers) leading eventually to the formation of economic systems on a planetary scale. The capital inflow from developed countries to these markets soon caused the globalization of financial markets.

6. In the 1990s, all countries started to adopt uniform standards (specifications and technical documentation) for technologies, environmental pollution, work of financial institutions, bookkeeping, national statistics, etc.

7. The same criteria of macroeconomic policy are introduced by such international organizations as IMF and WTO in different countries. There is unification (uniformity) of requirements for tax policy, employment policy, etc.

The advantages of globalization:

1) It is possible to produce high quality goods at low cost.

2) Everybody has got more opportunities to fulfill their potential. For example, it is possible to get good education on the Internet. The latest data in any professional field are always available for everyone.

3) There appears unprecedented freedom to promote capital.

4) The opportunities for cultural development increase manifold.

5) Globalization leads to the transparency of the entire economic and political life. The more isolated a state is, the more difficult it is to withstand corruption.

The disadvantages of globalization:

1) Transnational corporations are above countries. Having better opportunity to maneuver, they keep most of the profits for themselves, rather than for the states where their manufacture is located.

2) Only the strong benefit from globalization. Multinational companies easily absorb the smaller producers.

3) National identity is lost.

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**СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ ПОДХОД К СТРУКТУРНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ  
СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ**

*The theses discussed trends in the development of quality management systems at the present stage.*

Для современного этапа развития систем управления качеством характерны две базовые тенденции, определяющие особенности структурной организации таких систем:

- 1) формирование технической (профильной) и административно-управленческой ветвей общей системы управления качеством и их взаимная функциональная интеграция;
- 2) распределение и закрепление функций по управлению качеством на всех уровнях организационной иерархии.

В соответствии с первой из выделенных тенденций, в основе которой лежит объективная необходимость включения всех подразделений предприятия в процессы управления качеством, современные системы управления качеством одновременно структурируются в двух направлениях. Первое из таких направлений предполагает формирование развитой сети специализированных служб предприятия (отделы контроля качества, контрольно-измерительные лаборатории и др.). непосредственно реализующих технические функции управления