

## СЕКЦІЯ 1

### ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ СУБ'ЄКТІВ ГОСПОДАРЮВАННЯ В СУЧАСНИХ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ УМОВАХ

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### BIOECONOMY: GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT

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At present, the modern economy is on the verge of new stage of development. Obviously, in the 21st century, humanity will face a number of problems related to the depletion of reserves natural resources and with the need to ensure a rapidly growing population with food, with the problem of excessive accumulation in atmosphere of greenhouse gases, mainly CO<sub>2</sub>. All these problems quite significant and widely discussed in scientific and government circles in our country. In connection with this, there the need to find new ways to save resources and develop economics.

One of the directions of such ways is bioeconomy. It concept combines two global sciences – ecology and economy. Otherwise, bioeconomics is an economy based on using biotechnologies to improve efficiency use of natural resources and reduce the harmful effects on environment. Biotechnology as a field of knowledge and dynamic the developing industrial sector is designed to solve many key problems of the present, while maintaining a balance in system of relationships "man - nature - society", as principles of biological technologies, which are based on use of the potential of the living, by definition aimed at friendliness and harmony of a person with the outside world.

The problems of food shortages through population growth, depletion of minerals, raw materials, mineral and energy resources, climate change, environmental pollution, etc. are solved by the bioeconomy, the narrative of which is the use of natural resources on a renewable basis in achieving sustainable development goals. Ukraine has significant knowledge, agro-industrial, forest, land and water potential for the introduction of biotechnology and sustainable bioeconomy, which includes the production, exploitation and use of biological resources, processes and systems to provide products, processes and services across all economic sectors[1, p. 19].

Bioeconomy has a significant impact and is interrelated with the goals of sustainable development. The main components of a sustainable bioeconomy are social, environmental and economic sustainability, in the context of each of which goals are formed. In particular, the social sustainability of the bioeconomy includes the provision of decent working conditions, respect for workers' rights, education, social integration and adaptability; environmental – food security, combating climate change, combating land degradation, rational consumption, sustainable infrastructure, protection of water resources; economic – rational production, value added of the product, competitiveness, development of small and medium business, employment, innovation.

Today, biotechnology is one of the most dynamically developing and investment-attractive industries world economy. According to the estimates of leading experts in the industry, experts. In 2030, biotechnology will provide 2.7% of the GDP of developed countries. For the contribution of developing countries to biotechnology will be even greater. In 2030, biotechnology will provide 80% of medical preparations, 35% chemical industry and 50% agricultural production By 2050, the global bioenergy market will be 150 billion dollars. USA. 30% of the total world demand for energy will be it comes to the use of renewable sources. the market of biomass to meet demand will amount to 150 billion by 2050 dollars USA. According to experts, the world market of biotechnology in In 2025, it will reach the level of 2 trillion dollars.

Currently, this is the most high-tech part economy It has become widespread in many countries and development, however, in Ukraine it is only at the stage of formation, Although our country has huge opportunities to succeed in by this Biotechnology is a very powerful resource and tool socio-economic development of regions, and absolutely all of them territory of Ukraine. In some areas, greater emphasis can be placed on agriculture, in the second on the forest complex, in the third on extractive industry or fishing industry. The main problem the development of this industry is insufficient commercialization in the presence of scientific potential. Moreover, it is impossible to deny that the fact that many studies remain unclaimed in Ukraine, whereas foreign countries, in particular Canada and Norway, willingly invite our specialists to implement Ukrainian own development.

In the modern environment of globalization, bioeconomy is emerging the most important direction of development of the world economy activity Biotechnologies open up new opportunities for humanity opportunities to create innovative products capable of solving many global problems, including in security food while simultaneously reducing the unfavorable impact on the environment.

State support for the development of biotechnology is necessary, since the appearance of business in the field of biotechnology in the district will allow create new jobs, increase added value, produced in the region by agricultural producers production Even now biotechnology allows qualitatively renew the production processes used in many industries. Thus, obviously maintenance of economic growth and growth of the population's well-being in a long-term perspective is

possible only with the introduction of new ones technologies that will solve current world problems.

#### References:

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## **MODERN CORPORATIONS MEANING AND INTERNATIONAL TRENDS**

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Corporate structures are important centers for the consolidation of business, property, and capital in the world - large organizations whose founders and owners voluntarily pooled resources and formed a business structure based on the principles of corporate governance. According to the Forbes Global 2000 ranking, the world's largest corporations in 2022 will have \$47.6 trillion in revenue, \$5.0 trillion in profit, \$233.7 trillion in assets, and \$76.5 trillion in market capitalization. The Forbes Global 2022 list includes 58 countries, among which the USA has the biggest number of such corporations – 590, followed by China and Hong Kong (351) and Japan (196).

C. Warren et al. associates the origin of the concept of «corporation» with five main aspects: law, norm, legislative act, statute, and consequences of activity [1]. Although there is no single point of view regarding the time of the appearance of the corporation, most scientists agree that the first corporations in one form or another of their existence appeared quite a long time ago. According to P. Stern, corporate structures have an extremely long and complex history in Euro-Atlantic law and politics [2]. The scientist emphasizes that the concept of the corporation has a wide cultural, political, social, legal, economic, and ideological context. At the same time, modern scientists in most cases consider the corporation as a global phenomenon of the twenty-first century and focus the main attention on the study of the following aspects: the nature of corporate relations; moral, and legal obligations, and responsibility of the corporation; relations between the corporation and other sources of political and economic power, including the state, etc.

It should be emphasized that in different countries of the world the term «corporation» has a different meaning or does not exist at all. For example, the concept of corporation does not exist in the legislation of the European Union. However, even in those countries where corporations are defined by law, they have a specific purpose of functioning and corresponding characteristics. Regarding the