

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** Natural resource potential of the modern world economy

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**The relevance of this research issue** lies in the fact that throughout the world there is a tendency to wasteful and irrational use of natural resources, there is scarcity and crisis. The modern stage of development of the world economy is different increasing rates of natural resource consumption and is a sharp complication of the process of interaction between nature and society, intensification and expansion of the display of a specific natural-anthropogenic processes arising from human impact on nature. In this regard, great importance is the study of the natural resource potential of the world as a whole, individual continents and countries, analysis of their economic use prevailing in different socio-economic structures of the modern world community, the development of ideas about the rational and optimal development of natural resources.

In the conditions of modern realities of the consequences of the scarcity of natural resources can be a suspension of world production in all sectors, an incredible regression in the development of the economies of all countries and the international economic system as a whole, bringing the world to the next military conflicts and, finally, violation of the full life of human society, which risks to remain not just without government protection and support, but without the main food. Realizing this, the modern state and the world community as a whole must pursue active research in the field of effective mechanisms and methods of rational production and processing of natural resources, which is a prerequisite for the stable development of not only the global market of natural resources, but also the world economy as a whole.

**The purpose** to identify main tendencies, regularities and problems of distribution and use of natural resources in the modern global economy and to propose a set of measures to ensure rational use of natural resources.

**Research objectives:**

1. investigating the process of formation of environmental Economics as a scientific discipline;
2. considering the main classifications of natural resources, their types and parameters of the organization;
3. analyzing the geography of distribution and consumption of natural resources in the world;
4. identifying key trends and patterns of use of natural resources in the modern global economy;
5. describing the problems and consequences of the shortage of raw materials of natural resources in the context of the current economic situation in the world;

6. developing measures to address the issues of scarcity of natural resources and their rational use.

**Scientific novelty:**

- updated and analyzed the formation of environmental Economics as a scientific discipline; analyzes the current approach to environmental management; classification, types and parameters of the organization of natural resources; researched the geography distribution of natural resources.

- identified trends in the use of natural resources in the modern world economy; analyzes the problems of scarcity of natural resources and proposed solutions to the problems of scarcity of natural resources, as well as ways of rationalizing their use.

**Structure:** two chapters, containing three paragraphs each, conclusion and a 64-reference bibliography (9 of which are in English) and the 3 Appendixes. The total volume is 64 pages.

**Summary:** Throughout the recorded history of mankind natural resources was one of the most important components of economic success. Scientific progress, the development of civilizations, changes in social and cultural structures of a society, security of the state troops, and finally, economic well-being depended primarily on the possession of natural resources, no matter if it is land, metal, gold, or oil and gas. However, scientific institutions are not always quite correctly assessed the significance of possession of a particular resource due to the lack of knowledge about the resources themselves, their types, quantities and such parameters as the renewability.

Natural resources represent not only a natural competitive advantage, but also an important source of funding for the necessary positive structural changes in the state. Therefore, in recent years, the increasing worldwide trend of "resource nationalism", which refers to greater control over foreign companies, the trend to increase the role of the state in the management of natural resources, partial control and influence on the economic activity of companies, using the resources of the state. In this regard, resources began to play the role not just of raw materials for production, but also to act as political and economic instruments influencing the whole process of international relations, sometimes determining the motion vector and the attitude of developed countries towards developing.