

the country (travel expenses, accommodation) [5]. The implementation of the programme allows to protect the rights of the individual, at the same time spreading the costs and responsibilities among the government and citizens. This programme can be implemented internationally as well.

Based on the above, it should be noted that in protecting the rights of refugees, it is necessary to strengthen the partnership between states, authorities, international organisations dealing with this issue and civil society.

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REGIONAL INVESTMENT POLICY AS A FACTOR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Региональная инвестиционная политика как фактор социально-экономического развития

Currently, the sustainable development of the regions is closely linked to the intensification of the investment process. Investments are the most important factor determining the speed of socio-economic growth and development, since they are a means of ensuring conditions for improving economic and social indicators, increasing production volumes, updating the material and technical base, and developing new types

of activities. The aim of this study is to consider the impact of regional investment policy on socio-economic development.

Improving the investment climate, attracting investors, as well as reducing investment risks are topical regional issues, in this regard, there is a desire for the territory to increase its investment attractiveness by creating an integrated decision-making system for investment management.

The implementation of an effective regional investment policy is directly related to the identification and use of the strengths of the territories, in order to optimize the available resources, depending on the state of the socio-economic and investment complexes.

When developing measures to improve the investment situation at the regional level, it is necessary to take into account not only the state of the socio-economic complex of the region, but also the goals and objectives of the socio-economic development of the country.

In accordance with the Program of socio-economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021–2025, the main goal of the socio-economic development of the state is to ensure social stability in society and increase the welfare of citizens through high-quality economic growth, building social capital, creating comfortable conditions for life, work and self-realization. One of the directions of the state's economic policy, provided for in the document for the medium term, is the launch of a new investment cycle.

An increase in the prosperity and standard of living of the population contributes to an increase in demand for goods and services, stimulates the development of production, and a decrease leads to a reduction in the purchasing power of the population, which negatively affects the profitability of investments. Moreover, in the first case, additional funds appear to invest in the economy through consumption and savings mechanisms.

In regions with a high crime rate, the probability of successful and effective implementation of investment projects is lower. Tax evasion reduces revenues to the state budget and investment resources from the budget. With the right economic policy of the state, the funds received can be directed to the development of the education system and medical care. Income differentiation, low standard of living, motivation to corruption, crime, social unrest and other factors are risks for investors, which reduces the level of investment attractiveness.

Based on the above, we can say that, firstly, regional investment policy is an integral part of the management of socio-economic processes, which has a primary impact on the development of the region's economy and on solving the most important social problems. Secondly, negative trends in the socio-economic situation of the region negatively affect the level of investment attractiveness, thereby determining the directions of investment policy.

Thus, a competent investment policy of the region is of strategic importance in the development of not only a specific territory, but also the country as a whole, which

consists in creating conditions for improving the level and quality of life of the population, growth of key macroeconomic indicators, renewal and modernization of fixed capital and regional infrastructure, implementation of innovative activities, acceleration of scientific and technological progress, establishing interstate relations.

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THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Право на образование как движущая сила экономического роста

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping societies and economies. This article explores the essential nature of education as a human right and its influence on economic development. The discussion aims to reveal how ensuring access to quality education can empower individuals, drive social advancement, and foster sustainable economic growth both at the national and international levels. The aim of the article is to delve into historical developments and modern policies, demonstrating how education spurs innovation, enhances workforce productivity, and helps build a fairer, more prosperous society [3].

As a basic human right, education should be accessible to everyone, irrespective of their background. It provides individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed, promoting personal advancement, reducing social inequalities, and contributing significantly to the overall development of society [4].

This right is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which mandates that elementary education be free and compulsory. Additionally, higher education should be accessible based on merit. Education aims to cultivate understanding, tolerance, and respect for human rights, furthering global peace and cooperation [5].

International accords like the 1960 UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reinforce the right to education, emphasizing that it should be compulsory, free, and devoid of discrimination. These treaties highlight the role of education in enhancing social justice and improving educational quality.

Historically, before the 18th and 19th centuries, education was mostly the responsibility of families and religious institutions. Following the American and French Revolutions, it gradually became recognized as a public responsibility. Governments began regulating education to ensure wider access. Over time, mandatory school attendance laws and restrictions on child labour were implemented to foster educational