

**ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS
IN MODERN CONDITIONS****А.И. Авсиевич, 1 курс****Научный руководитель – Г.В. Прибыльская, старший преподаватель
Белорусский национальный технический университет**

The article discusses the problem of ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Belarus in modern conditions, as well as the prospects for its solution. Some of the main factors that have a positive impact on the economic security of the country have been identified. These facts confirm the beneficial effect of the methods of ensuring economic security mentioned in the article on the country's economy.

Economic security can be characterized as the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, which determines its ability to maintain comfortable living conditions for the population and the possibility of stable provision of resources for the development of the national economy.

The main condition for ensuring economic security is to stimulate the economy and create conditions for its functioning in the mode of expanded reproduction and high competition.

Economic security as a phenomenon of society's vital activity is characterized by complexity. With the constant complication of socio-economic life, the correct and timely consideration of the interrelationships between social and economic aspects is an important advantage, while their absence, on the contrary, contributes to significant losses. In recent years, the problem of ensuring economic security has been quite acute and is one of the most important tasks of the state.

Thus, it is possible to single out the main problem at the moment in ensuring the economic security of the Republic of Belarus – the conflict in Ukraine. Despite Minsk's peaceful initiatives, proposals to ensure global food security, readiness to work together to resolve the migration crisis, recognition by the West and leading international structures of the fact that Belarus is not a participant in the conflict in Ukraine, diplomatic, economic and informational pressure on Belarus has noticeably increased. In 2023, the West continued to implement its policy of rejecting an equal dialogue with the Republic of Belarus to the detriment of its own economic interests and ensuring regional security. Against the background of the negative dynamics of political relations, unfair and illegal blocking by the West of economic ties with Belarus, the Belarusian side continued to fulfill its international obligations related to ensuring security in the region and the movement of goods flows, to demonstrate its readiness to build good-neighborly relations with the European Union, primarily with neighboring states, for whose citizens a visa-free regime was

introduced. The consequences of this conflict have already had a strong impact on the economy of both Belarus and Russia.

However, this problem could point to new opportunities in the development of economic partnership between the Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China, as well as the EAEU countries. Belarusian-Chinese relations are ranked very highly in the typology of partnerships of the Chinese state, and political criteria are more important here than economic ones.

In other words, the mutually beneficial relations between China and Belarus are not mercantile in their content. This is a relationship of deep mutual respect and trust. Nowadays, when rapid and not always positive changes are taking place in the world, when trade and economic relations are being destroyed and the international security system is being tested for strength, the opportunity to develop peacefully in cooperation with countries close in spirit is infinitely valuable.

Another equally important factor in ensuring the economic security of our country is import substitution, especially in the modern world. The main and leading partner of the Republic of Belarus in this field is the Russian Federation. At the moment, Russia and Belarus have prepared 25 passports for import-substituting projects. Most of the food products from Ukraine and the EU countries were replaced at the expense of Belarusian producers, as well as companies from Russia and Turkey. However, things were worse with imported equipment, materials and spare parts.

Summing up, it can be argued that it is the strengthening of mutually beneficial relations with other countries that brings good prospects to the Republic of Belarus at the moment.

References

1. Ключевые торговые партнёры Беларуси / Официальный интернет-портал Президента Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://president.gov.by/ru/belarus/economics/vneshnjaja-torgovlya/torgovye-partnjory>
2. Беларусь и страны Европы - Министерство иностранных дел Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://mfa.gov.by/bilateral/europe/>
3. Почему импорт может повлиять на валютный рынок Беларуси [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://ilex.by/pochemu-import-mozhet-povysit-davlenie-na-valyutnyj-rynok-belarusi/>