

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ФИНАНСОВ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

УДК 338.2(476)

CONTEMPORARY TRENDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE BELARUSIAN ECONOMY

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The economy of the Republic of Belarus has faced many challenges over the past decades, caused by both internal and external factors. In the context of a dynamically changing global landscape, countries are forced to adapt to new conditions.

There are various modern trends that shape the economic portrait of Belarus, for example, the development of the digital economy, strengthening cooperation with partners in the EAEU, and agriculture.

Digitalization is becoming one of the key factors influencing the economic growth and competitiveness of the Republic of Belarus. In recent years, the country has taken significant steps in this area, with an emphasis on the IT sector, e-governance and innovative technologies.

The main areas of digitalization are innovation hubs and IT clusters, e-Government, cybersecurity and data protection, as well as the development of Internet infrastructure. There is a high-tech park, which has become a kind of "digital center" of Belarus. It provides tax incentives and stimulates the development of IT companies. Favorable conditions have been created here for the development of software, mobile applications and artificial intelligence technologies, which are exported to more than 100 countries. Belarus is actively developing e-governance systems. Online services for citizens and businesses, such as electronic signatures, government portals and digital registries, significantly increase the efficiency of interaction with government agencies. With the growth of digitalization, the importance of information security increases. Belarus pays attention to the creation of reliable cybersecurity systems, which helps minimize threats to businesses and citizens. Expanding broadband Internet access, especially in rural areas, helps to include more citizens in the digital economy. Modern communication technologies, including 5G, open up new horizons for business and social initiatives.

Despite the successes, there are also challenges such as limited financial resources for large-scale digital initiatives, insufficient training of personnel to work with new technologies [3], as well as regulatory issues, the balance between innovation and respect for citizens' rights, for example in the context of personal data.

To further develop the digital economy, Belarus can increase investments in education and training of IT specialists, deepen international cooperation by attracting partners and investors, stimulate the startup ecosystem, creating conditions for innovative companies.

The digital economy has great potential for growth, and its successful development can become a key factor in increasing the country's economic stability and competitiveness.

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) plays an important role in the economic integration of member countries, including Belarus. Strengthening cooperation within the Eurasian Economic Union promotes the development of trade, cooperation and technology exchange [2], which is especially important in the context of global challenges.

The main areas of cooperation are the creation of common markets, development of transport and logistics infrastructure, and digital integration. The EAEU is actively working to form common markets for energy resources, transport, and services. This allows member countries to optimize the use of resources and increase the efficiency of economic interaction. Belarus, due to its geographical location, plays a key role in the EAEU transport corridors. Joint projects in logistics help increase trade turnover and reduce costs. An important aspect of cooperation is the development of digital technologies and data exchange between countries. This includes the introduction of electronic management systems and the digitalization of trade [1].

However, there are some problems, such as differences in the legislation of the participating countries that require harmonization, economic sanctions that affect the possibilities of integration and interaction with third countries, and the need to increase investment in joint projects [4].

To further strengthen cooperation, Belarus and other EAEU countries can deepen cooperation in strategic sectors such as energy and agriculture, develop international ties by attracting new partners and investors, and strengthen the role of the EAEU as an independent economic center in a multipolar world.

Agriculture in Belarus plays a vital role both in providing the domestic market and in forming the country's export potential. This sector of the economy has traditionally developed dynamically, despite external challenges and the need to adapt to new conditions [2].

The main areas of agricultural development are organic production, technological modernization, and support for farms. Belarus is focusing on environmentally friendly farming, which allows it to compete in the markets of the European Union and other regions. Organic products are in high demand due to strict quality control. The introduction of modern technologies, including automation and digitalization of production processes, helps to increase yields and reduce costs. The use of drones, soil moisture sensors, and other innovative solutions is becoming the norm for large farms. Belarus is actively stimulating the development of small and medium-sized businesses in rural areas, providing benefits and subsidies to farmers. This contributes not only to the growth of agricultural production, but also to an improvement in the standard of living in rural areas.

Agriculture also faces difficulties. Climate changes such as alternating droughts and excessive rainfalls negatively affect crop yields. It is also worth noting the dependence on imported resources, for example, seeds, equipment and fertilizers are largely purchased abroad. And, of course, young people often choose urban professions, which complicates the personnel situation in the countryside.

To further develop agriculture, Belarus can increase investments in research and development aimed at increasing resilience to climate change, deepen cooperation with international partners to exchange experience and introduce advanced technologies, and develop youth engagement programs that will help solve the personnel problem.

Agriculture in Belarus has enormous potential for growth. The sector remains strategically important for both the country's economy and its food security.

The economy of the Republic of Belarus is today at the intersection of opportunities and challenges. The development of digital technologies, strengthening cooperation within the EAEU and modernization of agriculture create a reliable foundation for sustainable growth. However, the country also faces significant challenges, such as dependence on external markets, insufficient funding for innovation and climate change.

To achieve long-term stability and improve competitiveness, Belarus needs to continue to implement modern technologies, deepen international cooperation and work on economic diversification. The country's potential is enormous, and with the right strategies, it can be successfully used to strengthen economic and social sustainability.

Economic development is not only a way to improve the quality of life, but also an opportunity to take a worthy place on the world stage. Belarus has all the necessary resources to realize its ambitions, and the key to success is innovation, partnership and effective management.

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