

THE CURRENT CARGO LOGISTICS ISSUES OF TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN BELARUS AND RUSSIA

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We are confident that the movement of goods between Belarus and Russia is a cornerstone of their economic cooperation. Thanks to their shared history, close geographic location and participation in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), trade and supply chain operations between two nations are well-established. This analysis examines the key components of cargo logistics, addressing significant transportation routes, types of goods shipped, current challenges and possible future advancements.

The primary transport routes and methods for the delivery of goods are crucially important. Belarus and Russia are connected by an extensive border with multiple road and rail links. We think that the most critical logistics channels include:

1) M1 Highway (E30): a crucial roadway connecting Moscow, Smolensk, Minsk, and Brest, heavily used by freight trucks.

2) Rail networks: the Belarusian rail system is fully synchronized with Russia's, ensuring smooth cargo transit.

3) Pipeline systems: Belarus serves as a key transit territory for Russian oil and gas shipments to Europe, with the "Druzhba" pipeline being a major asset [1].

It should be noted that commonly traded commodities play an important role in the development of trade exchange.

We are informed that the trade exchange between Belarus and Russia involves such diverse goods as:

1) Russia provides Belarus with crude oil and natural gas.

2) Industrial machinery, automotive parts, and technical equipment are frequently shipped.

3) Belarus supplies Russia with dairy, meat and grain.

4) Significant trade occurs in fertilizers and petroleum-derived products.

Even with robust trade connections, challenges in cargo logistics encompass customs delays, infrastructural problems and geopolitical constraints.

Despite robust trade ties, several issues impact freight movement:

1) Customs and administrative delays: although both nations belong to the EAEU, regulatory adjustments sometimes cause slowdowns.

2) Sanctions and political influences: International restrictions on Russia and Belarus disrupt supply chains and trade pathways.

3) Aging infrastructure: certain road and rail segments need upgrades to accommodate growing freight demands [2].

Possible avenues for growth encompass the modernization of infrastructure, the digital transformation of logistics and the establishment of alternative trade routes. To improve logistics efficiency, both countries are focusing on key developments like:

1) Railway upgrades: enhancing rail capacity to manage larger cargo quantities.

2) Automation of supply chains: introducing digital documentation to minimize processing times.

3) New transit pathways: developing alternative logistics corridors to circumvent geopolitical constraints.

Thus, in conclusion it is possible to note that cargo logistics between Belarus and Russia remain a critical aspect of their economic collaboration. While challenges exist, continuous advancements in infrastructure and digital solutions are likely to boost trade efficiency. Given their strategic role in regional commerce, both nations are expected to further refine and expand their logistics networks in the foreseeable future [3].

References

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