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**CURRENT CHALLENGES THAT THE BELARUSIAN ECONOMY  
FACES DUE TO SANCTIONS**

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*Annotation.* The article contains material on the concepts of «export» and «sanctions», as well as sanctions in the export of Belarus in the production of cars.

*Keywords:* economy, economy of Belarus, sanctions, exports, cars, laws.

Export of Belarus is the process of selling goods and services produced on the territory of Belarus outside the country. Exports are one of the most important sources of income for the Belarusian economy. The main export goods of Belarus are petroleum products, chemical products, metals, woodworking and timber products, textiles, footwear, machine-building products, food and many other goods. Belarus exports its products to different countries, including Russia, Ukraine, China, Poland, Germany etc.

Belarus is not a major market for car exports, as the country has its own car production. However, some car companies export their cars to Belarus, including brands such as Volkswagen, Skoda, Ford, Renault, Nissan, Kia, Hyundai, Mercedes-Benz and BMW. In addition, special vehicles such as fire trucks, ambulances, garbage trucks and others are exported to Belarus. The volume of car exports to Belarus is not large, but still remains significant for many automobile companies.

Belarus exports various types of machinery and equipment, including cars, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, road construction equipment and others. Some of the most well-known Belarusian manufacturers of cars and trucks that export their products include MAZ, BelAZ, ATLAS and MTZ. These companies are exporting their products to various countries, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Poland, Germany, China and other. In addition, Belarus also exports spare parts for cars and other equipment.

Due to the situation in the country, Belarus' exports have been subjected to various sanctions. So, what are sanctions and how to deal with them?

Sanctions are measures that are taken in response to certain actions of the State or its leadership. They can have a serious impact on the economic situation in the country and on the lives of ordinary citizens

If you are facing sanctions in Belarus, the following can help you:

1. Study the list of restricted goods and services to avoid violating sanctions.
2. Contact specialists who can help you understand the sanctions and their consequences.
3. Follow the news and changes in the sanctions policy to keep up to date.
4. Consider diversifying your income and investing in other regions or countries.
5. Be careful when choosing partners and counterparties so as not to violate the sanctions.

In addition, it is important to remember that sanctions are temporary measures that can be lifted in the future. Therefore, it is important to remain calm and make decisions based on up-to-date information.

The sanctions pressure of Western countries on the Republic of Belarus began back in 2021. This forces the country to reorient foreign trade to other regions, in particular, to the markets of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The sanctions imposed against Belarus include a ban on the export and import of a number of goods and services between Belarus and other countries. This may have a negative impact on the country's economy, as it may lose access to important sales and supply markets.

For example, the European Union has imposed sanctions against Belarus, including a ban on the import and export of a number of goods and services. This includes a ban on the export of oil and petroleum products, textiles, wood and timber, automobiles, as well as on the supply of equipment for the oil and gas sector and technologies for the energy sector.

The United States, Canada and the United Kingdom have also imposed a number of sanctions against Belarus, which may have a negative impact on the export and import of goods and services.

In 2022, Belarus introduced a temporary ban on the export of manufactured products, including cars. The resolution of the Council of Ministers of March 19, 2022 No. 147 was officially published on the National Legal Internet Portal [5]. According to the document, a temporary ban on the export of certain types of industrial goods from Belarus both to the EAEU countries and beyond is being introduced. The annex to the resolution lists 254 types of goods in respect of which the ban applies. The document provides for the possibility of exporting goods under one-time licenses, for the approval of which you will need to contact the regional executive Committee (Minsk City Executive Committee). The approval of the license issue is carried out by the committee free of charge within ten working days. The license is subject to submission to the customs authority when placed under customs procedures. But, however, this ban does not apply to products whose Belarusian or Russian origin is confirmed by a certificate, or goods with a one-time export license. That is, cars produced in Belarus itself can still be exported. At the same time, the most important exception was made for Russia within the framework of the Union State created with our country. I can assume that Belarus has adopted such a document in order to protect itself from possible claims from those foreign states that have imposed sanctions on Russia.

On March 21, 2023, the law "On the introduction of a temporary ban on the export of certain types of industrial goods" [3] came into force in Belarus.

On the basis of articles 29 and 47 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014 and subparagraph 1.5 of paragraph 1 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of April 5, 2016 No. 124 "On State regulation of foreign Trade activity" [3], the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus decides:

To establish a temporary ban on the export of:

1. outside the Republic of Belarus to members of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter, unless otherwise provided, the EAEU) of goods according to the list according to the annex, regardless of the country of origin (hereinafter – goods);

2. goods outside the customs territory of the EAEU from the Republic of Belarus to non-EAEU member states when they are placed under customs procedures for export, temporary export, processing outside the customs territory and re-export (hereinafter, unless otherwise provided, customs procedures).

At the moment, the United States of America has imposed new sanctions against a number of Belarusian individuals and individual companies. The Belarusian Automobile Plant (BelAZ) and the Minsk Automobile Plant (MAZ) were sanctioned. Earlier, in 2021, MAZ and BelAZ companies were sanctioned by the European Union [2].

At the moment, there are several other points where it is impossible to export certain vehicles. Now I'll tell you about two of them:

1. Passenger cars and other motor vehicles for the transportation of people, as well as cargo and passenger vans, are not subject to export.

Exception: equipment produced in Belarus itself (for example, Geely) and in Russia (Frets and cars of other brands ever produced at Russian factories) - re-export without problems.

2. Customs will not allow individual chassis and bodies and many spare parts: engines, transmission parts and assemblies, generators, batteries, electronic components, etc. – with the same conditions of their origin.

The possibility of individual export still nominally exists – for this it is necessary to issue a license in the regional executive committee or the Minsk City Executive Committee.

Despite all these sanctions, the economy of our country has not suffered, and exports for the specified period amounted to 94%. Also, thanks to the sanctions, new joint ventures will be built in our country with China (Bestune, a brand of one of the leading Chinese manufacturers of FAW cars, is entering the Belarusian market), Russia (an all-terrain ambulance and other novelties of the Belarusian-Russian automotive industry will come off the Brestmash assembly line). Which, in turn, will have a beneficial effect on the economic security of the Republic of Belarus.

Export sanctions can have a serious impact on the economic situation in the country and on companies engaged in exports. This may lead to restrictions or bans on the export of certain goods, which may negatively affect the economy of the exporting country. However, sanctions can be taken to protect national interests, including political ones. In any case, export sanctions are a serious tool of foreign policy, which can lead to significant consequences. But if you know how to use all these sanctions correctly, you can get even greater benefits.

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