

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EXPORT POTENTIAL  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

**Кикун Нелли Александровна, студент,  
Шевченко Наталья Владимировна, старший преподаватель  
Белорусский национальный технический университет**  
Nelly Kikun, second year student, [nellikikyn@gmail.com](mailto:nellikikyn@gmail.com)  
Natallia Shevchenko, senior lecturer, [n.shevchenko2010@mail.ru](mailto:n.shevchenko2010@mail.ru)  
Belarusian National Technical University

*Resume.* The article analyzes the economic situation in Belarus and its financial stability. The economy relies on the following areas: export reorientation and increased production, foreign investments and the formation of the domestic market. Exports potential of Belarus and its development are also considered in the article.

*Keywords:* export, economy, financial development, GDP, production, indicators.

In terms of economic indicators, the Republic of Belarus is one of the export-oriented countries with a developed industry, service sector and agriculture. Belarus follows the modifications of a socially oriented market economy which has justified its security and efficiency. In general the country's GDP increased in comparable values by 21% with an increase in labor productivity for the specified moment by 33% for the period 2010-2021. Gross domestic product per capita at purchasing power parity has grown from \$15,000 in 2010 to \$22,000 in 2021. The legitimacy of the system is supported by the welfare state model and Belarusian economy is based on the processing industry and re-export of Russian raw materials [2].

With regard to the financial side business entities implemented their tasks giving priority to issues of financial stability. The industry has shown a very good result as a result of measures, conclusions and approaches taken at various levels. The size of industrial production amounted to 1.856 billion rubles or 120% of the level achieved a year earlier. It is essential to note that business entities of all forms of ownership have worked stably.

Significantly less than the average monthly volume of production is the reserve of finished products at enterprises. You can see a significant increase in exports from the indicators. According to the results of the year, it amounted to 1.337 billion dollars or 139% compared to 2022. It should be noted that 43% of industrial products made in the region over the past year have the status of innovative, and every second unit is exported. More and more business entities are entering the foreign market. The progress in the number of exporters was noted at the end of 2022. The main direction remains the Russian Federation in terms of geographic supplies where about 80% of all products sent to foreign markets are exported. Belarus entered into agreements with 14 regions of Russia in order to form a partnership [4].

Focused on reducing the number of non-profit enterprises, work is underway in the Republic of Belarus. Profit from the sale of products increased significantly in the past year. The growth rate is 121%. Thus, the economic situation remains stable, reflecting the whole work of enterprises and organizations.

Great attention is paid to development strategies in Belarus. We managed to attract \$160 million in foreign direct investment over the past year. In January-February 2023 retail trade turnover through all distribution channels decreased by 3.5% in comparable values compared to January-February 2022 and amounted to 10.6 billion Belarusian rubles. According to the results of 2022, the cargo turnover decreased by 25.5% compared to the level of 2021 and amounted to 89 billion ton-kilometers in Belarus. In 2022 it amounted to about 21.003 billion passenger-kilometers or 104% by 2021 of passenger traffic [3].

In 2023 the economy is betting on the following areas: export reorientation, investment development and the formation of internal market.

The first thing to start with is export reorientation and boost creation. Particular attention is paid to building logistics flows for the production of import-substituting products and settlement systems.

Investment development is the second very important step. This includes housing arrangements and long-term infrastructure projects. We expect a return on 14 integration projects and more than 50 import substitution projects.

The third important point is the formation of the internal market. It means the market will be transformed into an increase in the consumption of domestic goods, the progress of the real income of the population by 4.1 percent and real wages by 4.6 percent.

In January-February 2023 the size of industrial production in today's tariffs amounted to 28.4 billion Belarusian rubles or in comparable prices 98.2% compared to January-February 2022. Also financial activities amounted to: "Manufacturing industry" - 98,6%, "Mining industry" - 101.7%, "Water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, work to eliminate pollution" - 100.8%" and "Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning" - 95.5% [4].

The indicator of industrial production for February 2023 compared to February 2022 amounted to 100.5%. The gross domestic product of Belarus in January 2023 decreased by 5% compared to January 2022, its size in real tariffs amounted to 15.8 billion Belarusian rubles [4].

Exportation is the high developed activity in our country. It is one of the main stimulating factors in the development of the economic process in the Republic of Belarus. For a long time exports have been modified and progressed. Belarus is constantly interacting with many countries and thereby developing exports. At the moment the Republic of Belarus collaborates with about 160 states and the country is in great require in abroad markets. Currently the scope of export is improving day by day with the progress of production technology. Metallurgy, light industry and mechanical engineering are the most developed export positions. Glass, woodworking, dairy and meat products are not far behind. Most of all the Republic of Belarus is rich in mineral resources as there are about 5,000 deposits of mineral raw materials. The most common are raw materials for building materials, salt and mineral water. Experts believe that Belarus will have enough salt reserves for at least another 100 years.

For 2021 exports from the Republic of Belarus amounted to approximately \$40 billion. Compared to 2020 this is 37% more. In 2022 Belarus cooperated with new countries such as the Bahamas, Djibouti, South Sudan, Burundi for the first time. Belarus cooperates very closely with the Netherlands in the field of food production, pharmaceutical products and furniture, agriculture, freight forwarding, computer and banking services. Top three countries with which Belarus has most of all cooperated in terms of export: Russia, Poland, Lithuania. The primary buyer of products is Russian Federation, the share of exports is more than 83% [1].

The export of Belarus can be represented as follows:

- 802 million USD timber processing,
- 628 million USD furniture and other,
- 546 million USD dairy products,
- 450 million USD butter and other fats and oils,
- 436 million USD vehicles (cars),
- 432 million USD motor vehicle parts and accessories,
- 420 million USD refined and unrefined oil [1].

In January 2022 the export of goods and services amounted to 4,059.0 million US dollars. To improve export performance it is necessary to improve the infrastructure of foreign trade, develop an export-

oriented IT industry, create and develop an innovative service system to provide a wide range of services in the field of examination and certification, scientific and technical developments, consulting, and increase cargo turnover with the CIS countries. It should be noted that the trend towards an increase in exports of high-tech goods in countries with small economies over the past five years has further intensified.

Every year exports in the Republic of Belarus will improve due to the production of new products, new technologies at the enterprise and the development of new relations with other countries, favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment in the science-intensive and high-tech sector of the economy. This will make Belarus more competitive and promising in the world market. Scientists suggest that every year exports will only grow.

Official financial plans do not imply a fairly positive progress in GDP and containment of inflation for 2024, however, not all international economic companies agree with such forecasts. The Belarusian economy this year will continue to work in labor-intensive external economic conditions, both the authorities of Belarus and specialists of international banks agree in this opinion.

Thus, scientists concluded that in 2024 Belarus will have a GDP growth of 0.5%. Due to the projected long-term adverse effects of the sanctions, the recovery of economic entrepreneurship in 2023-2024 does not absolutely offset the regression of 2022. Economists believe that in the long term the financial growth rate of Belarus will be approximately 1% per year [5]. The behavior of the formation of the economy and the solution of its problems in the future must be based on defending national interests in the dynamics of the new world reality, an adequate response to the main trends of world development. The Republic of Belarus must cope with all the difficulties of economic development that occur in the world.

## References

1. Годовая статистика международной торговли товарами (HS) [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://trendeconomy.ru/data/h2/Belarus/TOTAL>. – Дата доступа: 08.04.2023.
2. Belarus social, economic development targets for 2023 approved [Electronic resource]. – Mode of Access: <https://eng.belta.by/president/view/belarus-social-economic-development-targets-for-2023-approved-155006-2022/>. – Date of access: 07.04.2023.
3. Program of social and economic development of the Republic of Belarus in 2021-2025. Financial and price stability. [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.nbrb.by/eng/target/pser>. – Date of access: 09.04.2023.
4. Economy of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://president.gov.by/en/belarus/economics>. – Date of access: 08.04.2023.
5. The Program of Socio-Economic Development of Belarus for 2021 – 2025 has been approved [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://gosstandart.gov.by/en/the-program-socio-economic-development-of-belarus-for-2021-%E2%80%93-2025-years-was-approved>. – Date of access: 09.04.2023.