

Однако существует также много и негативных сторон данного решения. Например, при введении общей валюты Республика Беларусь может потерять свой суверенитет, так как откажется контролировать свою денежно-кредитную политику, передав управление ею Центральному банку России. Могут также возникнуть различные экономические риски, так как Россия и Беларусь находятся на разных этапах развития, что впоследствии может привести к дисбалансам и дестабилизации в случае объединения валют. Кроме того, существует такой фактор риска, как несогласованность политик. У стран могут возникнуть разногласия по фискальной и монетарной политике, что угрожает стабильности валютного союза. Идея создания общей валютной зоны может не пользоваться большой поддержкой среди населения Беларуси [5].

Будущее инициативы введения общей валютной зоны зависит от многих факторов, главными из которых являются готовность населения к тесной интеграции между странами, экономическая ситуация на территории обеих стран, политическая воля глав государств. Перспектива создания общей валютной зоны не может быть оценена однозначно, поскольку помимо долгосрочных преимуществ, среди которых – устранение курсовых рисков, повышение стабильности экономик, снижение зависимости от доллара США, эта инициатива содержит много рисков: потеря суверенитета Беларуси, негативная реакция белорусского населения на столь значительные изменения. Решение о создании общей валютной зоны должно исходить из учета всех факторов, для того чтобы данная тесная интеграция была выгодна для каждой из обеих стран и не приводила к негативным последствиям.

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STATE AND PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS WITHIN THE EAEU

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Prerequisites, history of the creation of the EAEU, main features, role and prospects for interaction of the Republic of Belarus within the EAEU.

Keywords: EAEU, export-oriented economy, BelNPP, sanctions pressure, integration processes.

СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ В РАМКАХ ЕАЭС

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Рассмотрены предпосылки, история создания ЕАЭС, основные черты, роль и перспективы взаимодействия Республики Беларусь в рамках ЕАЭС.

Ключевые слова: ЕАЭС, экспортно-ориентированная экономика, БелАЭС, санкционное давление, интеграционные процессы.

After the collapse of the USSR, the need arose to create a new economic integration association. This was explained by the fact that during the Soviet era, the economies of the republics were strongly interconnected: different parts could be produced in several republics, and the final assembly took place in another many hundreds of kilometers away. At that time, there were no barriers to people and goods crossing borders, but after the collapse of the Soviet Union, these restrictions appeared. This contributed to the deterioration of foreign trade in the newly independent countries. Moreover, there was already an example of such a union in the world – the European Union, so this was not a new experience. In 1994, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev first spoke in Moscow with a proposal to create a Eurasian Union. In 1995, Belarus, Russia and Kazakhstan entered into an Agreement on the creation of the Customs Union, this can be considered the starting point in the creation of the EAEU. In 1996, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan sign the Treaty on Deepening Integration in the Economic and Humanitarian Fields. After this, many more different agreements were adopted, but let's move straight to 2014, when the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union was signed in Astana.

From the very beginning of integration processes in the post-Soviet space, Belarus was among their initiators and active participants. She made a serious contribution to the activities of a number of multilateral integration associations: the Eurasian Economic Community, the Customs Union, and the Common Economic Space. Since 2015, Belarus has been a member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The Belarusian side is in favor of expanding trade turnover between members of the EAEU. The economy of the Republic of Belarus is export-oriented, therefore, Belarus is interested in ensuring the freedom of movement of goods and services within the EAEU and in developing its foreign trade activity. President of the Republic of Belarus A. Lukashenko, speaking at the fifth All-Belarusian People's Assembly on June 22, 2016, noted the need to “maximize the benefits of integration projects created in the post-Soviet space on our initiative and with active participation.” In the National Strategy for Sustainable Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period until 2030, adopted in 2015, the development of economic integration within the EAEU was listed among the most important tasks of the republic's foreign economic relations.

From the point of view of integration processes in the EAEU, the economy of the Republic of Belarus is characterized by the following main features:

1. Transit situation on the way of Russian goods to Europe.
2. Strong dependence on Russia; The Russian Federation is the main market for Belarusian goods, as well as the main donor of foreign direct investment for the Belarusian economy; Many components for Belarusian mechanical engineering products are produced in Russia.
3. Small volumes of trade with other EAEU countries, except Russia.
4. A large share of the public sector in the economy, hampering the growth of primarily Russian investments.

These features of the economy of the Republic of Belarus have a serious impact on its interaction with partners in the EAEU, as well as on the nature of its participation in Eurasian integration.

The degree and nature of participation of the Republic of Belarus in integration processes in the EAEU in the coming period will be determined by a number of factors (the state of the ecoeconomics of Belarus itself and partner countries, global economic trends, geopolitical situation, development of the EAEU as an integration association, implementation of large-scale transport projects, etc.).

A. Lukashenko also stated the importance of developing concepts for the formation of common markets for electricity, gas, oil and petroleum products, the development of integration processes in the service sector, customs tariff and non-tariff protection of a single customs space.

According to many experts, the Republic of Belarus benefits most from participation in Eurasian integration. The EAEU for Belarus is a huge market of 186 million people with freedom of movement of goods (according to Article 1 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union). In 2020, trade with the EAEU countries amounted to 45.9 % of the total trade of the Republic of Belarus. In dollar terms, exports to the EAEU countries in 2020 amounted to \$ 14.5 billion. For comparison, according to the National Statistics Committee, in 2020, exports of goods from the Republic of Belarus to China amounted to \$ 749 million, the USA – \$ 199 million, and the UK – \$ 814 million, Germany – \$ 937 million, Poland – \$ 1.25 billion. The difference is colossal. Russia occupies the most important place in the economy of Belarus. According to the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus in the Russian Federation, the export of Belarusian goods to the Russian market in 2020 amounted to \$13.132 billion, and the export of services – \$ 2.414 billion.

Let us analyze the indices of the physical volume of wholesale trade by EAEU countries for 2019–2022 (see table 1).

Table 1

Indices of physical volume of wholesale trade turnover (as a percentage of the previous year; in comparable prices) [4]

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| EAEU | 101.7 | 100.3 | 105.3 | 84.4 |
| Armenia | 111.5 | 91.0 | 112.2 | 126.6 |
| Belarus | 96.1 | 96.5 | 104.6 | 82.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 107.8 | 99.2 | 103.3 | 102.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 107.5 | 87.0 | 136.4 | 119.3 |
| Russia | 101.5 | 100.6 | 105.3 | 83.3 |

Conclusion: based on the data presented in Table 1, we can conclude that 2020 and 2022 were not the most successful years for wholesale trade turnover in the EAEU countries: this can be explained by the coronavirus pandemic in 2020, and in 2022 in Belarus and Russia sanctions hit and supply chains were disrupted.

Next, let's look at the structure of retail turnover in the EAEU countries for 2019–2022 (see table 2).

Table 2

Retail trade turnover (millions of US dollars) [5]

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| EAEU | 581,605.1 | 528,427.3 | 600,095.3 | 704.356,1 |
| Armenia | 3,322.3 | 2,719.9 | 2,985.5 | 3,938.7 |
| Belarus | 23,711.7 | 22,032.5 | 23,648.6 | 25,976.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 29,595.2 | 28,405.3 | 32,179.2 | 36,371.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5,521.2 | 4,409.7 | 5,341.5 | 6,925.2 |
| Russia | 519,454.7 | 470,859.9 | 535,940.5 | 631,144.6 |

Conclusion: based on the data presented in the table, we can conclude that the main trading partner within the EAEU is the Russian Federation (on average about 89 % of turnover), second place is occupied by Kazakhstan (about 5 % of turnover), third place is Belarus (about 4 % of turnover). This indicates the high interest and involvement of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan in the activities of the EAEU.

The launch of joint projects is another benefit from Belarus' participation in the EAEU, aimed at the development of the Belarusian state. One of the most striking examples is the launch of the Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant, which was implemented in partnership with the Atomstroyexport company thanks to a Russian loan totaling \$ 10 billion. This project will significantly strengthen the energy security of Belarus and open up new prospects for the development of the union of our countries.

The economy of the Republic of Belarus and its integration partners, primarily Russia, in the coming years, according to available estimates, will grow relatively slowly: GDP growth will be 1.5–3 %, with an average world rate of more than 3 %. This will have a contradictory impact on cooperation, on the one hand, limiting its possibilities, on the other, pushing Belarus and other EAEU countries to intensify integration processes in order to more effectively confront existing challenges. In this regard, the maximum focus of cooperation on accelerating the modernization and digitalization of national economies and carrying out a coordinated modernization of the economies of the Republic of Belarus acquires paramount importance. Russian Federation and other EAEU countries. Progressive changes in the structures of national economies as a result of modernization will create an adequate material basis for integration, and Belarus, with its significant economic and innovative potential, can make a fairly significant contribution to the development of this process.

The global economic and geopolitical situation in the coming years will, according to most experts, be characterized by increased uncertainty and turbulence, and an increase in conflict potential. The Western sanctions pressure on Russia will obviously increase, which will seriously affect Russian-Belarusian relations and, accordingly, will raise the issue of developing a joint effective mechanism to counter sanctions within the EAEU. The prospect of resolving sanctions-related Russian-Belarusian conflicts, which are currently complicating cooperation within the EAEU, will largely depend on the creation of such a mechanism.

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КУЛЬТУРА ТРИЕДИНСТВА БЕЛАРУСИ**А. Ю. Савченко***Учреждение образования «Гомельский государственный технический университет имени П. О. Сухого», Республика Беларусь*

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Философия триединства культуры Беларуси – это комплекс философских идей, которые сложились в процессе развития Беларуси как страны, белорусов как нации и белорусской культуры как уникальной целостности. В то же время философские идеи, развивавшиеся с начала XVI в. до 20–30-х гг. XX в., имеют безусловную ценность.

Ключевые слова: триединство, философия триединства культуры, язык, единство мира, этнос.

THE CULTURE OF THE TRINITY OF BELARUS**A. U. Savchenko***Sukhoi State Technical University of Gomel, Republic of Belarus*

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The philosophy of the trinity of culture of Belarus is a set of philosophical ideas that have developed in the process of development of Belarus as a country, Belarusians as a nation and Belarusian culture as a unique integrity. At the same time, the philosophical ideas that developed from the beginning of the XVI century to the 20–30s of the twentieth century have an unconditional value.

Keywords: trinity, philosophy of the trinity of culture, language, the unity of the world, the ethnos.

На протяжении всего развития истории белорусского государства культура имеет черты европейского, азиатского и евразийского культур. Это связано, прежде всего, с нахождением территории Беларуси в центре Европы, а также с нахождением земель в составе других государств.

Разберем, что же такое триединство? По мнению доктора философских наук, профессора Е. П. Борзовой, триединство представляет собой отдельную философскую категорию, которая всегда вызывает разговор о единстве мира, о сущности его гармонического устройства. Мыслитель-космист А. В. Сухово-Кобылин насчет понятия