

state social support for the population which includes payments of pensions, allowances, benefits and other types of assistance. To do this, there are social services and organizations that take care of citizens in need. The State also supports families with children by providing paid and free medical care for children, as well as the opportunity to visit various preschool institutions for free. For low-income families, there are benefits for housing and utilities [3].

In addition, the Republic of Belarus has assistance programs for the elderly, the disabled and other categories of citizens who need special protection and support. Thus, the development of social protection in the Republic of Belarus is an important element of state policy aimed at improving the quality of life of the population and ensuring social stability in the country.

Conclusion. In general, it can be concluded that the development of the social sphere in the Republic of Belarus is an important element of state policy aimed at improving the quality of life of the population and creating socially favorable conditions for the life and development of citizens. The State actively invests in the development of healthcare, education, culture and social protection of the population which makes it possible to ensure the availability and quality of social services and assistance for the general population. Highly qualified specialists in various fields of the social sphere work in the Republic of Belarus, as well as modern technologies and equipment are used which contributes to improving the quality of services provided. The State also provides support to families with children, the elderly, the disabled and other categories of citizens who need special protection and support. Thus, the social sphere in the Republic of Belarus is at a decent level and continues to develop which contributes to improving the quality of life of citizens and creating favorable conditions for their development.

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IMPORT SUBSTITUTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF UNION STATE PROGRAMS

Introduction. Import substitution in Belarus refers to the government's economic policy of reducing the country's dependence on imported goods and services by promoting the production of domestic substitutes. The policy is aimed at boosting the country's economy, creating jobs, and improving the balance of trade.

Under this policy, the government provides incentives to local producers to increase their output and improve the quality of local products. This includes tax breaks, subsidies, and other forms of financial support. The government also imposes tariffs and other trade barriers on imported goods, making them more expensive while being less competitive with domestic goods.

The main part. The import substitution policy in Belarus is being implemented in various sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing and services. The national government invests in infrastructure, technology and human capital to support the growth of these sectors (machinery, agricultural products, vehicles, household appliances, electrical equipment, textile products, spare parts and accessories for tractors and cars to carry 10 or more people, vehicles with engine cylinder capacity, electric cookers, shoes, packaged antibiotics, electric wires, refrigerators-freezers and other products). This allows local industries to develop, such as food processing, textiles, and machinery manufacturing.

There is an agreement between the two states to implement 14 joint import substitution projects by early 2024. These programs are aimed at import substitution in Belarus with the financial support of the Russian Federation: to create drop-out components in the mechanical engineering sector[1].

The programs aim at a coordinated macroeconomic strategy, the introduction of common taxation principles, common policies in credit and finance, banking, industry and agriculture, and harmonized regulation of the joint markets for oil, gas, electricity and transport services.

The effectiveness of the Union State's programs lies in the integration aimed at the unification of markets in industry, construction, agriculture and many other fields of activity. Integration will remove barriers to mutual trade, and will also contribute to the convergence of social guarantees (medicine, education, pensions and benefits). At this stage, this integration between Russia and Belarus is very active in various directions.

These programs have made it possible to fix the gas price for three years. Since the signing of the union treaty, trade between the two countries has almost quadrupled.

Already today, the first results are being observed within the framework of the import substitution policy: BKM Holding is one of the leading flagships from the industrial sector of Belarus. The company develops and manufactures electric passenger transport. Previously, components were supplied from European countries, now the necessary components are imported from China and Russia. The reorientation of imports gives ample opportunities in the production of electric buses, traction equipment in Belarus and their further export. Another successful example is the results of SATURN 1, which produces components for railcars in Belarus.

Such large holdings as MAZ (urban transport and trucks), BELAZ, Amkodor (specializing in various special vehicles) and others can import substitution within the country. Promising sectors for import substitution in Belarus are woodworking, the IT sector, and the food industry. For instance, the development bank is ready to extend loans to small and medium-sized enterprises for the amount of up to 5 million rubles at 7.5 per cent per annum, and the Russian Federation has allocated about 300 million dollars to implement projects in the machine-building sector.

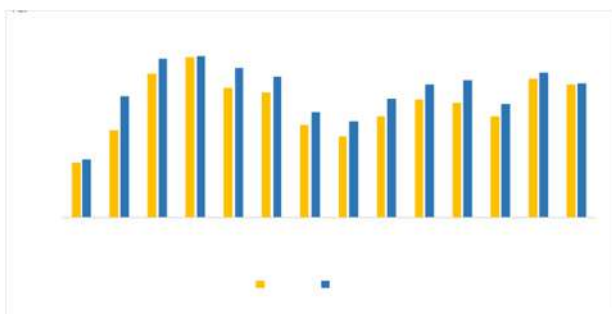
On the one hand, Belarus is moving towards a unipolar world, while on the other hand, globalization processes are still underway. From our point of view, the economic and political situation in the world, which pushed the integration processes between Belarus and Russia, has a positive impact on the economies of both countries. It is

worth noting that these processes can also help to reduce the share of foreign currencies, such as the US dollar and the euro, in the financial and credit system of the country, whose share is very high and amounts to about 40 % [3—5].

With Russia's support as well as the EAEU, a subsidy fund will be set up to finance projects worth around 16—18 billion Russian rubles from 2023. [2]

The illustration below shows foreign trade turnover in goods of Belarus (picture 1).

Tracking the dynamics of the country's imports and exports, we can conclude that the balance has decreased over the past 3 years. This shows us a decrease in the difference between exports and imports of Belarus.



Picture 1 — Foreign trade turnover in goods of Belarus [2]

Conclusion. Import substitution in Belarus has reduced the country's own dependence on imports and promoting local production. However, critics argue that the policy has led to inefficiencies, high costs, and improving competitiveness in some sectors.

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GREEN ECONOMY

Introduction. The article provides information about the green economy, theoretical aspects and relevance. Its concept and development conditions are also analyzed.

The main part. Initially, the concept of a green economy may seem nothing more than newfangled. However, the concept itself was formed already at the end of the 20th century. It implies a stable economy that establishes the need to reduce the negative impact of human economic activity on the environment. That is, the development of production should be implemented primarily not with the aim of extracting benefits, but with the aim of minimizing energy costs, depleting resources and causing damage to the environment as a whole. After all, the economy is a de-