

межхозяйственной кооперации, лучшего использования специализированных и большегрузных транспортных средств предприятий АПК.

Состояние транспортной инфраструктуры также необходимо улучшать. Здесь проблемы возникают в области плохой асфальтированности дорог, по которым перевозят грузы. Большинство внешнехозяйственных дорог районного значения имеет щебеночное, гравийное и каменное покрытия. Внутрихозяйственные дороги в основном — профилированные грунтовые. По сравнению с автомобильными дорогами с твердым покрытием (асфальто- и цементобетон) себестоимость перевозок по профилированным грунтовым дорогам, находящимся в хорошем состоянии, выше в 2 раза, расход топлива выше в 1,54 раза, а по грунтовым дорогам во влажном состоянии соответственно эти показатели значительно выше. Отставание дорожного строительства не только ухудшает условия эксплуатации машин, но и оказывает отрицательное влияние на социальное развитие села. В республике в последние годы увеличивается общая протяженность дорог, в том числе и с твердым покрытием [4, с. 164].

В целом, укрепление материально-технической базы в сельском хозяйстве, его техническая модернизация и переход на этой основе на современные высокопроизводительные, ресурсосберегающие технологии помогут повысить эффективность функционирования АПК, обеспечить продовольственную безопасность и сделать отрасль более устойчивой к внешним колебаниям.

Заключение. Важность развития АПК в РБ не подвергается сомнению. Агропромышленный комплекс Республики Беларусь должен вступить в новую, технологичную стадию своего развития. И понимание этого факта важно на всех уровнях АПК – от органов государственного управления до каждого конкретного работника села. Инновационное развитие, внедрение современных технологий, разработка новых технологий должны стать приоритетными направлениями развития АПК Республики Беларусь. Инновация в АПК обширна и многогранна. Это и разработка и внедрение новых технологий, новой техники, новых сортов растений, новых пород животных, удобрений и средств защиты растений и животных, усовершенствованных методов профилактики и лечения животных, современных форм организации, финансирования и кредитования производства, инновационных подходов к подготовке, переподготовке и повышению квалификации кадров и т. д.

Анализ агропромышленного комплекса РБ, показал, что отечественные организации не могут активно внедрять инновации в производственный процесс. Развитие АПК в Беларуси является неэффективным так как не происходит достаточного финансирования в эту отрасль, наблюдается дефицит квалифицированных кадров, способных создать новые технологии и внедрить их. Очень медленно происходит расширение сортового ассортимента выращиваемых растений, хоть и наблюдается изменение климата, и существует возможность выращивать новые виды теплолюбивых культур. Таким образом, в условиях высокотурбулентного экономического развития необходимо продолжать изучение, развитие и совершенствование агропромышленного комплекса, как важной и перспективной отрасли экономики Республики Беларусь.

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ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND PROSPECTS OF ITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Introduction. The structure of the economy, production, consumption, capital, prices is the division of the economy, economic object or economic category into components according to certain characteristics, the establishment of relationships between these components; composition, structure of the economic object. The economy can be analyzed in terms of its constituent components, called "industries". Industries can be grouped together (eg. manufacturing) or analyzed separately for each activity (eg. wood processing and wood products). Based on our goal, "the

economy of Belarus will be analyzed within the following sectors: agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing, fish farming, mining, manufacturing, production and distribution of electricity, gas and water, construction, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, financial activities, education, health and social services, provision of communal, social and personal services and so on" [1].

Main part. Industry. Industrial production forms a quarter of the gross domestic product of Belarus (25.5 % in 2020). The most developed industrial sectors of the country are mechanical engineering, light and food industries, woodworking, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Energy. The long-term goal of the development of the fuel and energy complex (FEC) of Belarus is to meet the needs of the economy and the population of the country in energy carriers based on their most efficient use while reducing the burden on the environment.

Agriculture. Agriculture is an important sector of the economy of the Republic of Belarus, providing food security and export potential. According to estimates, in 2020, the contribution of agricultural production to the country's GDP amounted to 6 %, about 266 thousand people worked in the industry. As of January 1, 2021, there were more than 1.4 thousand agricultural organizations and 3 thousand peasant (farm) enterprises in the industry [2].

Forestry. According to a number of key indicators (forested area, forest area and stock of growing timber per capita), the country is among the top ten European powers. For each inhabitant of Belarus there are about 1 hectare of forest plantations. The total area of forest fund lands exceeds 9.6 million hectares.

Construction. The construction complex of the Republic of Belarus includes over 10 thousand organizations of various forms of ownership engaged in architectural, urban planning and construction activities, employing more than 212 thousand builders (according to preliminary data for 2020). Belarusian specialists successfully work in all areas — industrial and civil construction, construction of healthcare and agricultural facilities, sports facilities, residential areas. The development of innovative technologies allows construction and installation organizations to implement the most daring architectural solutions, build unique structures, carry out reconstruction and restoration [3].

Services sector. The service sector forms almost half of the gross domestic product of Belarus (49.1 % in 2020).

Finance. The financial sector plays a very important role in the Belarusian economy. It is represented by such key sub-sectors as banking, insurance and leasing. The contribution of the financial sector to GDP is about 3.6 %. However, its share in GDP has decreased by 1.2 % in recent years. The financial sector in Belarus is one of the smallest sectors of the economy in terms of annual income. It accounts for less than 0.1% of the total income of the country. This sector is extremely sensitive to the business environment. This criterion played a key role in 2012—2013, when the sector's revenues fell sharply. However, the market reactivated in 2014, when the level of income returned to the level of 2011 and even surpassed it.

Hotels and restaurants. The hospitality and restaurant business sector is closely linked to the tourism sector. In 2020, the export of tourism services amounted to over 253.3 million US dollars. The growth rate of exports of tourism services in 2020 amounted to 116.3 %. By analogy with tourism, the hotel and restaurant sector is showing significant growth: its share in the GDP of Belarus increased by 3.5 % in 2020. The most promising segments in the hotel and restaurant business are agritourism, as well as gastronomic, sports, business and ethnographic tourism. Almost 50% of all guests of Minsk come on business trips, so the further development of the segment depends on the development of the business tourism industry associated with the organization and holding of various corporate events. According to the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, at the end of 2021 there were 530 hotels and accommodation facilities in the country: 331 hotels, 375 hotels and hotel complexes, 4 motels and 151 other types of accommodation. However, in many regions of Belarus, the infrastructure of this sector still needs to be improved [3].

TOP-3 branches of the economy in terms of the size of investments in the leading capital: operations with immovable property, leasing and offering offers to buyers (25.9 %), vehicles and associations (10.2 %), as well as agriculture, hunting and forestry (10,0 %). These 3 sections account for more than 45 % of all serious investments in the economy. The share of large manufacturing industries, such as the food industry, the creation of petroleum products, the chemical industry (the share of the size of the production of these 3 sectors of the economy in the economy is 52 %), in the structure of investments in leading capital is 2,7 % — 4,6 %. The minimum size of serious investments falls on fishing, fish farming, the creation of leather, leather goods and footwear, the creation of electrical equipment, electrical and optical equipment (less than 1 %) [4].

According to the results, the most developed section in the Republic of Belarus is the industry. The industry of Belarus is represented by literally all branches and sections, for which multidirectional development is characteristic: the petrochemical ensemble, mechanical engineering, the creation of building materials, food and non-heavy industries are considered to be more developed, while the least developed are high-tech manufacturing of final goods. The leading causes of competition in the branch are considered to be: the resource base, profitable informants of financing, the municipal section, export markets and fresh states. The main efforts will be focused on improving organizational structure of branch management. It is expected to improve the structure and number of thrift organizations and other state institutions in future. We can assume that increasing the competitiveness of products formed by Belarusian enterprises will ensure a positive balance of foreign trade.

Conclusion. In 2019, the Republic of Belarus improved its own positions in a number of international ratings, which are considered relevant indicators of the importance of the formation of the state in certain areas for foreign traders and creditors. In the ranking of the Human Development Index, which is considered a generally accepted

inventory of comparing the meaning of life in various countries of the world, Belarus occupies 53 space out of 189 states and enters the group of states with a fairly high level of human development. formation according to the systematization of the UN. In the overall ranking of state welfare, Belarus took 73rd place (out of 167 countries). We have the highest positions in terms of education (32nd place) and living conditions (45th place). Given this, the state of the state in the economy has become better over the year from the 56th to the 54th space. As a result of targeted measures to improve property relations and improve the business climate, Belarus maintains the highest positions in the corresponding international rating. In particular, in the Doing Business 2020 ranking, Belarus ranked 49th out of 190 states. According to the ICT Development Index, Belarus ranked 32nd out of 176 countries. According to the ICT access sub-index, it ranks 34th (2010 — 51st place). According to the ICT application sub-index, Belarus ranks 40th (2010 — 57th). It ranks in the top 10 countries in the ability sub-index (5th), behind only Australia, the Republic of Korea, the USA and Greece [5].

Thus, the structure of the economy is a set of relationships and relations between all the substances of the financial system, ensuring its unity. This is a multifaceted concept that can be considered from various points of view, characterizing the correspondence of various components of the financial system. The structure of the economy is formed under the influence of long processes of the social division of labor, scientific and technological progress, the rise and complication of the needs of people, the scale and non-comprehensiveness of the initial production resources, and taking into account external economic moments.

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