

would like to live more consciously and contribute to the sustainable development of the planet.

Conscious consumption is not just a mainstream, it is a way of life. We hope that Belarusian youth will embrace the principles of this lifestyle, since, according to our research results, young people know what problems society may face in the future.

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PROSPECTS OF THE IOT TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Nowadays, information technologies have a significant impact on various sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture and forestry, construction, energy, etc. It is hard to imagine life without telecommunications and multimedia technologies, without artificial intelligence technologies and the Internet of things. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a very promising area. This technology does not stand still and is constantly evolving.

The Internet is not only a network of computers, but it has already become a network of devices of all types and sizes: smartphones, household appliances, vehicles, medical instruments, industrial devices, etc. The Internet of Things is everywhere, although we do not always see it or know that the device is part of it. Many people associate the Internet of Things with the Smart Home, although these technologies are widely used in many areas of the economy.

There is a list of specific areas in which the Belarusian economy could impact IoT growth and adoption:

1. Autonomous vehicles: IoT can help improve passenger safety, improve urban traffic flow, furthermore better assess and manage the environmental impact of vehicles.

2. Education for industrial workers: talking about education of tomorrow's workforce, IoT is changing the way employers think about redesigning educational strategies, industry knowledge policies and training programs.

3. Infrastructure: IoT solutions are used by many cities around the world to solve problems such as traffic congestion and improve the safety and quality of life of citizens. Cities can anticipate future resource needs and ensure value for money by deploying IoT sensors in various locations throughout the city and in various types of infrastructure. This helps in meeting the infrastructure needs of the community in the future.

4. Agriculture: agriculture is the backbone of economic growth in Belarus. Today, the IoT is becoming an area of responsibility, allowing farmers and farms to race to discover the problems they face. With the help of the Internet of Things, farmers receive a huge amount of information about the latest advances and technologies.

Therefore, taking into consideration the above-mentioned facts, IoT is considered the most important direction for the development of agriculture. The population is increasing every year, which creates a food problem in the world. The Internet of Things can help increase agricultural production, thereby preventing the problem from getting worse.

In global agriculture, various sensors are widely used, for example, sensors for monitoring irrigation and soil quality, sensors that monitor animal health. Smart greenhouses are also being installed, and drones are being used to control crop areas. In Belarus, IoT technologies in agriculture are a fairly new direction, but the first steps towards development have already been taken. In some agro-industrial complexes, drones are used to apply fertilizers, assess soil quality, and assess crop fields. In 2020, MTS also proposed a solution based on the concept of the Internet of things: on a dairy farm, cows were equipped with collars with IoT sensors that allow you to monitor the health of the animal. Moreover, MTS proposed a weather station with NB-IoT sensors, which allows remote measurements of temperature, soil moisture, assessing the level of precipitation, wind speed.

In the Republic of Belarus, there are prospects for further implementation of the concept of the Internet of Things technology in agriculture. The country has the required number of IoT devices and connecting networks. A narrow-band network for the Internet of things NB-IoT is being developed. Thus, in the future, an increase in agro-industrial complexes is expected, which use these technologies to increase the productivity and quality of agricultural products.

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THE STOCK MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The securities market is the centrepiece of each country's financial system, which accumulates funds by issuing securities.

The stock market is also part of the market mechanism. The level of development of the stock market is an indication of the economic health of a country. Thus, if the market is not effectively operated and regulated, an imbalance can occur at all levels of the economy.

The stock market is not only important for people and enterprises, but also for the state. The role of the stock market for a country is to realise the possibility of repaying public debt by issuing government debt securities [1], which is a pressing issue for Belarus.

The formation of a stock market in Belarus began when the country became independent. The directive form of the economy proved to be ineffective. It began to be destroyed by processes of denationalisation and privatisation, which drove the development of the stock market. The Belarusian Stock Exchange was set up in 1991, with legislation enshrining state regulation of the market. It was represented by shares and bonds [2].

The stock market in Belarus has become more of a theoretical concept. Over the decades of the post-Soviet transformation of the economy, most state-owned enterprises were corporatised. All shares were state-owned or held by employees.

The biggest breakthrough in the development of the securities market in Belarus was the adoption of Law № 231-3 "About the Securities Market" of 5 January 2015, which defined the main provisions of the stock market in the country.

To determine the state of the stock market in a country, it is worth looking at the Buffett indicator. If the indicator exceeds 100%, then the market is overvalued and the price of securities will fall. This highlights the gap between a high security price and a weakened post-pandemic economy. If it is lower, the stock market is undervalued and