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INTEGRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS INTO THE GLOBAL WORLD ECONOMY

In the context of globalization, Belarus has the opportunity to integrate into the world economy through participation in regional economic integration.

Participation in the regionalization processes allows national economies to go through the adaptation period and prepare for integration into the global economic system. Currently, the Republic of Belarus is involved in 4 regional and sub-regional integration associations: the CIS, the Union State of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, the EurAsEC, the CES of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan. Thus, the purpose of this work is to determine the level of integration of the Republic of Belarus into the global global economy through regional associations.

The Republic of Belarus is a co-founder of a large regional organization – the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which includes 11 countries of the former Soviet Union. Headquarters (Executive Committee) This organization is located in the capital of our country, Minsk. Since March 1994, the CIS has had observer status at the UN. In the current decade, the most pressing issues of cooperation between the Commonwealth countries include strengthening economic contacts, migration control, interaction of rescue services, countering the spread of drugs and psychotropic substances, terrorism and organized crime, cooperation in the humanitarian sphere,

education and culture, etc. Specifically, Belarus in the CIS in 2021 paid special attention to issues related to “achieving a synergetic effect from the cooperation of the CIS member states in international integration associations and organizations; expansion and deepening of integration relations based on the principles of integration of different levels and speeds, involving the widest possible range of participants in solving issues” [1].

The Union State of Russia and Belarus. The integration processes between Belarus and Russia, which began in December 1990, are developing (deepening). The countries decided on a voluntary basis to form a politically and economically integrated Community of Belarus and Russia in order to unite the material and intellectual potentials of their states to boost the economy, create equal conditions for improving the standard of living of peoples. Interregional cooperation has become the main channel through which the flow of Belarusian and Russian goods moves, interstate cooperative supplies and direct links between business entities are carried out. To protect the economic interests of the Union, a customs committee was created – a unified service for managing customs structures. He is engaged in the organization and improvement of customs affairs, the development and application of a unified regulatory framework.

Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) – Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. Priority areas of activity are increasing trade turnover between the participating countries, integration in the financial sphere, unification of customs and tax laws. The EurAsEC started in 1992 with the Customs Union, formed to reduce customs barriers.

What is the essence of the customs union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan in the framework of the so-called Eurasian Economic Community EurAsEC? This is especially true in the absence of customs barriers within it and in the same “customs approach” to any external product, no matter from where and to which country of the union it is imported and wherever it crosses the common border. Over time, we should get something like a united Europe, economic integration and other pleasant things in our open spaces [2].

Common Economic Space (CES) – three countries of the Customs Union - Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia. The Customs Union acts as an objective reality and moves to a higher stage of integration, providing freedom of movement of goods, services, capital, labor, equal conditions for business entities. An agreement on the prospect of creating a single economic space, in which there will be no customs barriers, and tariffs and taxes will be uniform, was reached on February 23, 2003. Valid from January 1, 2012.

Belarus is the only European country that is a member of the Non-Accession Movement. Participation in this movement not only strengthens the authority of Belarus in the countries of the so-called third world, but also opens up additional opportunities for coordinating Belarus' positions on topical issues of international relations with a large number of states represented in the Movement, as well as promotes Belarus' initiatives in the UN and other international organizations.

The formation of regional associations requires stability and at the same time flexibility, that is, the ability to adapt to new challenges and constantly changing conditions. The international experience of integration has shown difficulties in resolving

issues of joint economic activity, conducting a common policy and other aspects related to integration [3].

In modern conditions, there are a number of problems of micro, macro and institutional levels in the functioning of these integration formations. As a result, the CIS countries and its sub-regional entities have fewer reasons to join the world economy together. They either master the markets of foreign countries, focusing mainly on trading in low-tech goods, or close their foreign trade flows to the CIS countries, as the Republic of Belarus does, which causes low volumes, and, accordingly, the level of its entry into the world economy.

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