

- Cloud security breaches: Cloud usage has become widespread, but the risk of unauthorized access to data has also increased. If an attacker gains access to cloud storage, this can lead to the leakage of critical information and, as a result, damage to the company's reputation.

- Ransomware (RaaS): Fraudsters encrypt company data and demand a ransom to unlock it, causing significant financial damage and slowing down the company.

- Supply chain attacks: Attackers target a company's third-party suppliers to gain access to critical systems and data. This is especially important for companies operating in a partner network, as a vulnerability in a supplier can put the entire supply chain at risk.

- Internet of Things (IoT) security threats: In the 5G era, the number of devices connected to the internet increases, which means the attack surface increases. It is important to consider that vulnerable IoT devices can become access points for attackers, potentially compromising a company's critical infrastructure.

- Insider threat: With the rise of remote work, companies are faced with the challenge of monitoring employees outside the office.

The study highlights the need for a comprehensive security approach to help companies protect against these threats. Recommended measures include:

- Implementing multi-factor authentication (MFA) to strengthen account security;
- Regularly updating software to prevent exploitation of vulnerabilities;
- Investing in up-to-date security systems such as antivirus and firewalls;
- Training employees in cybersecurity practices and developing policies to remind them to be careful when using data;
- Continuously monitoring networks and systems to quickly detect suspicious activity.

The article highlights that strengthening security concerns not only the IT sector, but also companies from other industries, as cybersecurity threats are beginning to affect all aspects of social and economic life. It is important to understand that cyber threats are constantly evolving, so it is important to take action today to avoid fraud and losses in the future.

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## **DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Цифровая экономика в Республике Беларусь**

The digital economy is based on the use of digital technologies, data, and platforms that create new products, services, and business models. It encompasses not only information and communication technologies but also other industries that apply digital solutions to enhance competitiveness and quality. Key trends include the growth of data

volume, the development of digital platforms, the transformation of traditional industries, and the changing roles of the state and business.

The digital economy is a key factor in economic growth and sustainable development. In 2020, its share of the global GDP was 15.5 %, and by 2025, it could reach 24.3 %. Digital technologies increase productivity, create new jobs, and contribute to social protection.

The Republic of Belarus develop its digital economy. Decree № 8 and the state program «Digital Development of Belarus» for 2021–2025 create conditions for the development of the IT sector and the implementation of digital innovations. In 2020, the share of the digital economy in Belarus's GDP was 6.4 %, and by 2025, it is planned to increase it to 10 %.

The Republic of Belarus actively participates in information interaction within the framework of the EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union) and other international organizations. The digital economy raises new legal issues related to the digitalization of business. In Belarus there are some regulatory acts governing the use of digital technologies including Decree № 8 «On the Development of the Digital Economy», the laws «On Information», «On Electronic Document and Electronic Digital Signature», «On Electronic Commerce», and «On Banks and Banking Activities». These acts create a legal framework for business digitalization and define the rights and obligations of participants in digital relations.

Many Belarusian companies successfully implement digital technologies BelAZ, Santa Bremor, Viber. However, some companies lag in digital transformation, affecting their competitiveness. The Belarusian National Circus did not adapt its activities to the pandemic, did not offer online formats and alternative payment methods, did not use digital technologies to improve shows, and did not develop a digital presence, while Belpochta failed to adapt to modern market requirements , not developing online services and cannot compete with other marketplaces.

The digitalization of business in the Republic of Belarus has advantages such as: increased efficiency and competitiveness, stimulation of innovation and creativity, and enhanced social responsibility. However, there are also some disadvantages for example: high requirements for personnel qualifications, high costs of technology implementation, and risks of violating human rights and freedoms.

Business digitalization faces challenges: insufficient legal regulation, infrastructural and technological support, human resources and educational potential, and insufficient cooperation between the state, business, and society. Business digitalization is a priority direction for the development of the economy and society in Belarus, contributing to increased competitiveness, innovation, and business sustainability.

The Republic of Belarus has achieved success in the digital economy but faces challenges that require systemic measures. Legal regulation considering international experience, infrastructure and technology development, enhancement of human resources and digital literacy, and strengthening cooperation between the state, business, and society are necessary.