

STATE REGULATION OF THE ECONOMY: KEY INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BELARUS

Государственное регулирование экономики: основные инструменты и их влияние на региональное развитие в Беларуси

The aim of the research is to identify the main tools of state regulation of the economy in the Republic of Belarus and to analyze their impact on regional development. The study examines key methods employed by the government to manage economic processes, including fiscal and monetary policy, targeted funding programs, and state initiatives to support innovation and entrepreneurship.

State regulation in Belarus is conducted through a combination of administrative-legal and economic methods that create conditions for stable growth and development. The primary regulators include presidential decrees, regulatory acts, and programs that provide the legal and organizational framework for implementing economic policy at both national and regional levels. Significant instruments include fiscal policy, which supports the stability of the financial system and funds priority areas, and monetary policy, aimed at ensuring price stability and supporting balanced economic growth, which is overseen by the National Bank of Belarus. Additionally, targeted funding and public procurement play an important role in implementing large programs and projects designed to support priority sectors of the economy.

The research pays special attention to state programs such as the Socio-Economic Development Program of the Republic of Belarus for 2021–2025 and the Innovation Development Program for 2021–2025. These programs aim to improve living standards, create jobs, and develop social and production infrastructure in the regions. The government program for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for 2021–2025 is also significant, as it creates favorable conditions for local business development, stimulates employment, and increases the contribution of SMEs to the regional economy.

The results of the research show that the tools employed by the government have a significant impact on the development of regions in Belarus. Economic policy and state programs create conditions for job growth, enhance social infrastructure, and improve access to key services, contributing to a higher quality of life in the regions. Fiscal and monetary policies, along with support for innovation and entrepreneurship, help reduce disparities between different regions and promote their balanced development.

Thus, to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth and reduce regional disparities in Belarus, it is essential to continue improving state regulation measures. This primarily

concerns support for innovation and entrepreneurship, as well as creating conditions for the development of social infrastructure in the regions. These steps will further strengthen the country's economy and improve living conditions for the population across all regions.

K. Veremeichyk, N. Bandik
К.М. Веремейчик, А.М. Бандик
БГЭУ (Минск)
Научный руководитель М.В. Юнаш

INNOVATIONS IN FAMILY LAW: THE BELARUSIAN EXPERIENCE

Иновации в семейном праве: белорусский опыт

Family law, which regulates personal and property relations related to marriage, kinship and adoption, is one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the legal system. As social norms change, the law must adapt to reflect contemporary realities. Innovations in this area offer opportunities for more effective and equitable regulation of family relations.

The purpose of our study is to analyse innovations in family law of the Republic of Belarus and assess their impact on the development of family relations. We focus on analysing the practical application of new norms and assessing their effectiveness.

The following key innovations have been introduced as part of the modernisation of family law in the Republic of Belarus:

1. Simplification of the divorce procedure. The introduction of more flexible mechanisms for dissolution of marriage in cases where there are no common children and property makes the process simpler and more accessible. This reduces bureaucratic and other barriers faced by citizens.

2. Enhanced protection of children's rights. Legislation has been amended to strengthen alimony obligations, thereby better protecting children's financial interests. This is important to ensure a decent standard of living for the child in the event of divorce of the parents.

3. Renewal of the procedure for registration of marriages and divorces. Optimisation of the registration and divorce process reduces the time needed to process documents, making the services more accessible to citizens. The introduction of online services and electronic document flow also contributes to the simplification of the process.

4. Flexibility in shared parenting. Legislation has become more flexible with regard to joint parenting after divorce, allowing both parents to participate more actively in the children's lives. This reflects current trends in the development of family relations and contributes to a more harmonious upbringing of children.

5. Implementation of mediation. The practice of mediation in resolving family disputes contributes to a more peaceful resolution of conflicts, minimising the negative