

Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus  
Educational and Methodological Association for Economic Education

APPROVING  
First Deputy Minister  
of Education of the Republic of Belarus  
V.A. Bogush  
2016  
Registration number. TD-5127-22/type.

## **NATIONAL ECONOMY OF BELARUS**

The standard curriculum for the academic discipline for the direction of education 25  
"Economics";  
specialties 1-26 02 03 "Marketing", 1-26 02 05 "Logistics"

Minsk  
2017

**COMPILERS:**

V.N. Shimov, Professor of the Department of National Economics and Public Administration of the Educational Institution "Belarusian State University of Economics", Doctor of Economics, Professor;

Bykov A.A., Head of the Department of Economics and Management of the Educational Institution "Belarusian State University of Economics", Doctor of Economics, Professor;

Dorina E.B., Head of the Department of National Economics and Public Administration of the Educational Institution "Belarusian State University of Economics University", Doctor of Economics, Professor;

Kryukov L.M., Advisor to the Rector of the educational institution "Belarusian State University of Economics", Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor.

**REVIEWERS:**

Department of World and National Economics of the educational Institution "Belarusian University of Commerce and Economics of Consumer Cooperation" (Protocol No. 16 of 06/28/2016), Lebedeva S.N., Head of the Department, Doctor of Economics, Professor;

Department of Management of the educational institution "Vitebsk State University Technological University" (Protocol No. dated 2016), E.V. Vankevich, Professor of the Department, Doctor of Economics, Professor.

**RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:**

Department of National Economics and Public Administration of the educational Institution "Belarusian State University of Economics" (Protocol No. 1 dated 30.08.2016);

Department of Economics and Management of the educational Institution "Belarusian State University of Economics" (Protocol No. 15 dated 04.07.2016);  
Scientific and Methodological Council of the Educational Institution "Belarusian State University of Economics" (Protocol No. 1 dated 19.10.2016);

By the Presidium of the Council of the Educational and Methodological Association for Economic Education (Protocol No. 4 dated 26.10.2016).

Responsible for the editorial office: E.B. Dorina

Responsible for the issue: A.A. Bykov

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

The globalization of the world economy and the universal nature of the laws of economic development unify the institutional environment and methods of managing socio-economic processes applied at the level of national economic systems. At the same time, the successes of economic policy in some states and failures in others indicate the presence, along with general laws and principles, of specific patterns characteristic of the development of specific macroeconomic systems, without which it is impossible to build an economic management system adequate to the current needs. There are tasks and challenges ahead of her.

Maintaining the independence of the state requires an independent economic policy that is adequate to the constantly changing world, therefore, the Belarusian national model of the transition economy is continuously evolving under the influence of global political, financial and technological trends, while relying on historical roots and maintaining a social orientation.

Research in the field of national economics is an independent branch of economics of an interdisciplinary nature and is aimed at to identify and systematize the general and specific conditions, patterns and factors of economic development of the national economic system of a particular state. Specialized research centers, university faculties and departments focused on studying the peculiarities of the national economy operate in Belarus, Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, and the USA., Ukraine and other countries.

*The purpose of the academic discipline* "National Economy of Belarus" is to study real socio-economic processes, economic structures and institutions., a logically correct, evidence-based presentation of the main goals, patterns and directions, methods and mechanisms of functioning and development of the socio-economic system (SES) of the Republic of Belarus, its specific historical form — the national economic model.

The National Economy of Belarus is a comprehensive academic discipline that specifies the knowledge and skills acquired in the course of studying economic theory, microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, and international economics.

*The task of studying an academic discipline* is a systematic understanding of the formation and directions of the development of the national economy of Belarus, the prerequisites and potentials for the formation of a highly efficient information society economy, the role of government and business in these processes, and the relationship with the global economy and interstate entities. The system representation is provided by a set of knowledge about the three levels of functioning of the national economy:

- the country level in the system of interstate relations (macro-level);
- the sectoral and regional levels (meso-level);
- the level of organizations as institutional units operating in market environment (microlevel).

At the macro level, the economy is studied as a single whole, the results of its functioning are assessed by aggregated indicators of the system of national accounts.: GDP and GNI, aggregate demand and aggregate supply, savings and investments, the

state budget, etc., which are used as objects of government policy to address the country's common socio-economic challenges.

The meso-level of the national economy is represented by its sectoral and territorial subsystems, while the institutional units are grouped as by industry, by types of economic activity and economic complexes, as well as by geography, in accordance with the administrative-territorial division of the country, as well as using the cluster approach. The activity of mesoeconomic systems is assessed by detailed indicators of the system of national accounts based on regional and sectoral statistics, intersectoral relationships are described in the Input-Output tables. The basic links, or the primary institutional units of the national financial and non-financial commercial organizations, government agencies, households, public and non-profit organizations that are grouped into the relevant sectors of the economy. Information on the functioning of microeconomic entities of the national economy is grouped and summarized on the basis of primary statistical accounting. Analysis of current and future challenges facing the national economy Belarus, new threats and challenges caused by changes in the global political government actions taken to ensure sustainable economic development, methods and tools for stimulating economic growth and ensuring national security contribute to solving educational and educational tasks within the framework of the study of this discipline. The acquired knowledge will contribute to the training of qualified economists who should know the basics of economic theory, be able to apply them in practice, identify and analyze the main problems of national economy development. to justify the ways and mechanisms of their solution, to develop measures of state economic policy, to make decisions in the field of state regulation of the national economy and its subsystems. The standard curriculum of the discipline is based on the available domestic and foreign scientific developments in the theory and methodology of the national economy. The preparation of this program is based on many years of experience in teaching this discipline at the Belarusian State University of Economics the University and other institutions of higher education of the republic. In the new curriculum, special attention is paid to the innovative vector of development of the national economy, its structural reform, which promotes the development of entrepreneurial initiative and the involvement of domestic enterprises and economic complexes in global and regional business processes.

### **Requirements for professional competencies of a specialist**

*The graduate must have the following academic competencies:*

- AK-1. Be able to apply basic scientific and theoretical knowledge to solve theoretical and practical tasks.
- AK-2. Possess systematic and comparative analysis.
- AK-3. Possess research skills.
- AK-6. Have an interdisciplinary approach to problem solving.

- AK-7. Have skills related to the use of technical devices, information management and computer operation.

The graduate must have the following social and personal competencies:

- SLK-1. Possess the qualities of citizenship.
- SLK-2. Be able to interact socially.
- SLK-3. Have the ability to interpersonal communication.
- The graduate must have the following professional competencies:

**Organizational and managerial activities:**

- PC-2. Analyze economic processes and make informed management decisions on this basis.

- **Economic activity:**

- PC-7. To evaluate and conduct a comparative analysis of the level of socio-economic development of the country in terms of sectors, spheres and regions based on the use of various methods and tools of economic analysis and assessment.

- PC-8. To develop and implement scientifically sound proposals on managing economic and social processes at the macro-, meso- and microeconomics in accordance with the main regulatory legal documents of the Republic of Belarus.

- **Scientific research activities:**

- PC-12. To work with scientific, normative, reference and special literature in conducting research and systematic complex analysis of socio- economic processes and phenomena.

- PC-14. To substantiate and develop anti-crisis and information and analytical programs in order to make rational management decisions on the main problems of socio-economic development.

- PC-15. To carry out regulation, forecasting and strategic planning of production, financial and information flows, personnel strategies.

Among the effective pedagogical **methods and technologies** of teaching academic discipline, contributing to the involvement of students in the search and management of knowledge, gaining experience in solving various tasks independently, should be highlighted:

- technologies of problem-based modular learning;
- technologies of educational and research activities;
- communication technologies (discussion, press conference, brainstorming, educational debates and other active forms and methods);
- game technologies, in which students participate in business, role-playing, simulation games, etc.

To manage the educational process and organize control and evaluation activities, teachers are recommended to use rating, credit-modular systems for evaluating students' educational and research activities, and variable models of guided independent work.

As a result of studying the academic discipline, the student must:

- know:

- basic theories and concepts of forming a promising model of the national economy, goals, content and specifics of state regulation of the economy in the context of transition to sustainable development;

- the national economy of the Republic of Belarus as a socio-economic system in its reproductive, sectoral, technological and regional structural sections, characteristic features of the Belarusian model of socio-economic development;

- be able to:

- identify, characterize and analyze an integrated system of national economic factors, production growth rates, economic structure, internal and external factors influencing macroeconomic decision-making, features of the development of the national economy at relevant historical stages, problems in the national economic system in its individual spheres and industries;

- possess:

- the skills of making separate sections of socio-economic forecasts, depending on the level of management, as well as the organization of control over their implementation;

- methods of assessing specific situations and making decisions on the directions of development of the national economy of the Republic of Belarus.

Independent work is carried out in the form of extracurricular forms in the discipline. Based on the time budget, in accordance with the educational standard, the standard curriculum, and the curriculum of the discipline, the types, scope, and content of assignments for students' independent work (SRS) are established.

To assess the quality of students' independent work, its implementation is monitored. The forms of control of students' independent work are established by the Higher Educational Institution (interview, verification and protection of individual calculation-graphic and other assignments, colloquiums, control papers, essays, testing, taking credits, oral and written exams, etc.).

In accordance with the educational standards of higher education in the fields of education 25 "Economics" (except specialty 1-25 01 15 "National Economy"); majors 1-26 02 03 "Marketing", 1-26 02 05 "Logistics" the standard curriculum is designed for a total of 136 hours, of which 72 hours classroom classes. Approximate distribution by type of classes: lectures – 36 hours; seminars – 36 hours.

The recommended form of the current certification is an exam.

In accordance with the educational standard of higher education in the specialty 1-25 01 15 "National Economy", the standard curriculum is designed for 444 hours in total, of which 224 are classroom hours. Approximate distribution by type of classes: lectures – 114 hours; seminars – 110 hours.

Recommended forms of current control are tests, exams, and term work.

## **CONTENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL**

### **Section 1. SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY** **Topic 1.1. Subject and objectives of the academic discipline "National Economy of Belarus"**

National economy as a branch of economic sciences and academic discipline. Its object and subject. Subjects of the national economy. Course goal and main objectives.

National economy as an economic system of the country. Basic concepts and structural components of the national economic system. Levels of formation and functioning of the national economy (inter-country, national, regional, local): content and features. Vertical and horizontal connections in the national economy, institutional cross-section of the economy.

Characteristic features and conditions of functioning of the national economy: sovereignty of the nation and the state, territorial integrity; unity of the economic and legal space; common character of social and economic institutions; availability of the national currency as a single means of payment and an integral financial system; development of the internal market and stability of foreign economic and geopolitical relations; use and increase of national wealth in the welfare of the nation.

Organizational, legal, institutional, social, economic, technological and other interrelations in the national economy, their role and significance for the life of society and the state. Forms of ownership, movement of material and cash flows as a condition for the functioning of the system of interrelations in the national economy.

The determining role of the macroeconomic level of management in the development and implementation of the strategy, tactics and tasks of functioning and development of the Belarusian state.

### **Topic 1.2. Theoretical and methodological foundations formation of the national economy**

The concept and driving motives of the national economy functioning in classical, Keynesian and modern economic theories. Economic thought on the nature of the national economy. Economic liberalism. State dirigisme. Social market economy. Institutionalism.

Domestic scientific school on National Economy: history, traditions, founders, continuity and priorities of further development, international cooperation. Contribution of the modern scientific school to the formation of the foundations of the theory and practice of the formation and development of the national economy of the Republic of Belarus.

Legislative and regulatory framework that ensures institutional and infrastructural changes in the national economy of Belarus. Models of macroeconomic stabilization. Situational scenarios of national economy development. Concepts and programs of national economic policy in scientific and innovative, technological, investment, structural, and social aspects.

Methodological imperatives and methodological tools used in the study of economic laws, regularities, categories and processes of the national economy.

Systematic approach as the most important method of studying the national economy.

Institutional approach and its specifics. Mathematical and statistical methods as a basis for quantitative assessment of processes and phenomena of economic life, their transition to a new quality.

### **Topic 1.3. Prerequisites for formation and functioning and development of the national economy**

Economic prerequisites for the formation and functioning of the national economy as an integral economic system of a sovereign state.

System-wide prerequisites and conditions of constitutional-legal, ideological, ideological, and political nature. System-wide conditions of a strategic nature: building and developing a unitary democratic social state governed by the rule of law (in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus); forming a modern civil society; creating a socially oriented market economy.

System conditions and prerequisites (unity of economic and institutional-legal spaces, common nature of economic institutions, mechanisms and norms of interaction with the external environment). The impact of a set of systemic conditions and principles on the effectiveness of the formation, functioning and development of the national economy. A unified institutional and legal environment that regulates property relations, organizational and legal forms of economic management, the functioning of the real sector, the financial system, and market institutions in the process of social production.

Intra-system prerequisites (ensuring the efficiency and competitiveness of the national economy based on compliance with the principles of rational management).

### **Topic 1.4. Types of economic systems and models of the national economy. Belarusian model of socio-economic development**

The concept of economic systems. Classification (typologization) of national economic systems in modern theory and practice. Open and closed national economies. Market and mixed, developed and transitional systems.

Features of the formation and functioning of modern national market systems in the leading countries of the world: European models (Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden), the American (Anglo-Saxon) model, the Japanese economic model, and the Chinese mixed economy model.

Essence and content of the transition economy. Interaction of state and market institutions. State regulation as a necessary attribute and priority of the modern organization and functioning of the economy during the transition period. System model of the national economy.

Trends in modern development and their reflection in the national economy, maintaining and optimizing the parameters of sustainable economic growth.

The origins and foundations of the national Belarusian economy. Historical and

global aspects, specifics of the Belarusian economy. Strategic goals of national economic development. The main typical and distinctive features of the Belarusian model of socio-economic development.

## **Section 2. KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND PROPORTIONS**

### **Topic 2.1. Macrostructure of the national economy and key indicators of macroeconomic statistics in the system of National Accounts (SNA)**

Macrostructure of the national economy as a set of economic entities and their relations united in a complex of potentials, spheres, sectors, industries, and industries. The System of National Accounts (SNA) as a method of systematic reflection of economic phenomena and processes in a market economy.

Classification of indicators of macroeconomic statistics. Indicators of national wealth, demographic and labor potential, gross value added, and inflation. Features and methods of calculating indicators of gross value added (GVA), gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product, and national income. Production, distribution, and end-use method of GDP.

Applying the gross domestic product indicator to assess economic growth and cross-country comparisons. Features of calculating and applying incremental indicators based on GDP. Recalculation of GDP in currency equivalent at the nominal exchange rate and purchasing power parity. Indicator of GDP per capita.

Identification of industries and sectors of the economy in the SNA system. National classifier of economic activities OKED and International Standard Industry Classifier ISIC. Objectives, functions, and features of classification of economic activities. Input-Output tables and their use for analyzing cross-industry relationships.

### **Topic 2.2. Macro-and microeconomic subsystems of the national economy**

National economy as a combination of different levels and elements of management. Macro-and microeconomic subsystems of the national economy. The main structural and functional components and characteristics of macro-and microeconomics. Interdependence and interaction of macro-and microeconomics in a market economic environment.

Legal and institutional mechanisms of interaction between macro-and microeconomics within the framework of the system model of the national economy.

### **Topic 2.3. Main macroeconomic proportions**

Social reproduction and proportions in the structure and dynamics of its stages: production, exchange, distribution, consumption. The movement of the social product and the proportions between the elements of GDP: final consumption expenditures, gross savings, and the foreign trade balance.

The most important quantitative proportions that characterize the specifics of the current stage of development of the national economy of Belarus: the level of

reproductive openness of the economy; the results of foreign trade in goods and services; the relationship between the current account and the financial account of the balance of payments; the share of GDP redistributed through the state budget.

Maintaining optimal proportions between economic growth and investment in fixed assets, exports and imports, real and financial sectors, new and old elements of technological, regional, institutional and other economic structures.

Proportions in the development of aggregate supply and demand, expansion of production of goods and services (reproduction and sectoral structures of GDP). The most important intersectoral, sectoral and territorial proportions as parameters of the reproduction process in the country and components of the national economy.

The main directions of further improvement and use of the most important macroeconomic proportions of the national economy in the context of socio-economic transformations in the Republic of Belarus, the formation and functioning of the Belarusian economic model.

### **Section 3. GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

#### **Topic 3.1. Economic growth of the national economic system: concept and essence. Types of economic growth and sustainable development**

The concept of economic growth and its connection with the reproduction process. Types and types of reproduction. External and internal factors of economic growth. Extensive and intensive types of economic growth. The quality of economic growth and the role of scientific and technological progress. Total factor productivity. The concept of economic development, its signs and indicators. The concept and indicators of integrated socio-economic and environmental development. Interrelation of economic growth and the state of the natural environment, the main provisions of the concept of sustainable development.

#### **Topic 3.2. Factors and models of economic growth**

Theoretical concepts of economic growth: Marxist, marginalist, Keynesian and evolutionary approaches. Identification of production factors and construction of static models of economic growth — production functions. Problems of building production functions in the national economy of Belarus.

Dependence of economic growth and competitiveness of the economy. Historical analysis of the use of resource, investment and innovation factors of economic growth with reference to the current specifics of the national economy of Belarus. Features of economic development in the framework of post-industrial and neo-industrial models of the economy.

Dynamic macromodels of economic growth. Forecasting of GDP dynamics based on the system of national accounts and economic and mathematical modeling. Structure of production and use of GDP.

Economic and mathematical model of intersectoral balance in the concept of the system of national accounts. Indicator "value added of national origin in exports".

Analysis of the place and role of industries and activities in global and regional value chains. Assessment of the contribution of exports and domestic consumption to economic growth.

**Topic 3.3. Economic crises and their impact on the development of the national economy**  
**economy. Transition to an innovative way of development**

Cyclical nature of economic development: phases of the macroeconomic cycle and the role of crises in the structural transformation of the economy. Classification of economic cycles: Kondratiev long waves, Kuznets construction cycles, Zhuglyar and Kitchin medium-term cycles. Non-cyclical crises and catastrophes: the mechanism of formation and examples in world history. Concept, tasks and methods of anticyclical (anti-crisis) regulation of the economy.

Crises in modern economic history. Global financial crisis, public debt crises. Fluctuations in world prices for energy resources and raw materials, their impact on national economies. Anti-crisis policies of the world's leading economies, quantitative easing programs.

Economic crises in the modern history of the Republic of Belarus: causes, features of their occurrence and coping mechanisms. The transition crisis of the 1990s, the destabilization of the financial system of Belarus in 2011, the economic slowdown in 2015, the impact of the pandemic associated with the spread of the Covid-19 coronavirus in 2020 on the economic situation in the Republic of Belarus. The relationship between the economic dynamics of Belarus and the EAEU member States. Features of the anti-crisis policy of the Government of the Republic of Belarus.

Cyclical nature of economic development and scientific and technological progress: the relationship of economic cycles with cyclical-phase development and replacement of technological structures. Technological structures and technologies of wide application. Theory of long-term technical and economic development as a foundation for structural transformation of the economy. State innovation policy of the Republic of Belarus, its anti-crisis mechanisms.

**Section 4. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF BELARUS**

**Topic 4.1. The concept and composition of the total economic potential of a country**

The concept and types of potentials of the national economy. Types of resources involved in economic turnover. Formation and analysis of the use of various types of national economy potentials. Processes of interaction of potentials, the concept of unity and effective use of potentials.

The essence, general concepts and composition of the aggregate economic potential. National wealth as a part of the country's total potential, composition of components and calculation features.

The role of material and intellectual components of the aggregate economic potential in economic development. Economic and social problems of states with a high level of natural resource potential. Human capital as a factor of accumulation and multiplication of scientific, technical and innovative potential of the country.

#### **Topic 4.2. The system of potentials of the national economy of Belarus**

Natural resource and environmental potentials. Fundamental approaches to the assessment of natural resources and their role in economic development. Technical and economic assessment of land, water, forest, mineral and other natural resources of Belarus. The degree to which they meet the needs of the country's national economy. Rational use of natural resources and resource conservation as the most important areas of economic intensification. Ecological potential and ecological capacity of the territory. Ecological and economic problems of the use of natural resources and environmental protection in the Republic of Belarus.

Demographic and labor potentials. Demographic development of Belarus, features of the structure, natural and mechanical movement of the population. Demographic problems of Belarus and state actions taken to solve them. Population as a natural source of forming the country's labor potential. Distribution of the employed population by sectors of the national economy and regions of the country. Reproduction and rational use of labor resources as factors of proportional and dynamic economic development. Indicators of the state and use of the country's demographic and labor potential. Human Development Index: calculation methodology and evaluation.

Scientific, scientific-technical and innovative potentials. A system of indicators used to assess their levels. Belarus' place in the Global Innovation Index. Organization of scientific and scientific-technical sphere, personnel, material and technical base, financing, state programs of fundamental and applied scientific research. Priority areas of scientific and technological development and state scientific and technical programs. State and level of development of the country's innovation potential. Innovation cycle and integration of science, education, production and innovation market. Evaluation and promotion of innovative activity of enterprises. Problems of technological transfer and commercialization of intellectual property in the transition to V and VI technological modes. State programs of innovative economic development. Transition to the knowledge economy. Structure of the current and prospective National Innovation System, its main links: generation and dissemination of knowledge, creation of innovations, training of personnel, information, technological, financial and other infrastructure, management and monitoring bodies. The role and forms of entrepreneurship in science, technology and innovation. Creating an innovation-friendly institutional and legal environment.

Information and technological potential. The concept of information technology potential. Information potential of the national economy of Belarus. Indicators and indicators of the country's information technology development. State policy in the field of informatization.

Production and investment potentials. The concept of productive potential, its place

and significance in the total economic potential. Investment potential, investment resources, investment activity. Compositions of components of production and investment potentials. A set of indicators and characteristics of production and investment potential. Goals, directions, and parameters of their development. The main sources of investment resources and the structure of their use. Problems of attracting foreign direct investment to the economy. Strategy of long-term state investment policy.

Foreign economic potential of Belarus, the most important components and parameters that determine it. Opportunities and risks associated with the high level of reproductive openness of the Belarusian economy. Commodity and geographical structure of Belarusian imports and exports. Strategic guidelines and practical tasks for building up foreign economic potential.

Balance of payments, its structure. Relationship between the current and capital accounts of the balance of payments. Influence of the current account on changes in the country's external debt. The problem of balance of payments stabilization and balanced economic growth.

## **Section 5. ECONOMIC COMPLEXES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ECONOMIC SYSTEM**

### **Topic 5.1. The sectoral structure of the national economy in the system of national classifier of types of economic activity (OKED)**

Theoretical justification of the branch division of labor. The concept of a sector of the economy, a branch of the economy, a type of economic activity, an intersectoral economic complex. Analysis of the current sectoral structure of the Belarusian economy based on data on gross domestic product, the number of employees, and the distribution of fixed capital by economic sector. Technological and reproductive relationships between individual sectors of the Belarusian economy, principles of identifying intersectoral economic complexes. Composition and structure of existing intersectoral economic complexes in Belarus.

Features of the OKED industry classifier. Characteristics of the main OKED groupings. Types of activities in the OKED and economic sectors – primary, secondary, and tertiary. Relationship between the OKED classifier and the international ISIC classifier.

### **Topic 5.2. Industrial complex**

The concept and composition of the industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus, its role in the creation and distribution of gross value added, the formation of the results of export and import of goods, the impact on the accumulation and use of scientific, technical and innovative potential. Industry structure of the Belarusian industry, a retrospective analysis of its dynamics. Problems of modernization of production and increasing the competitiveness of industrial products of the Republic of Belarus. The place of industry and its sub-sectors in the OKED system.

Fuel and energy complex: its structure and role in the country's economy. The concept of fuel and energy balance, the existing and prospective structure of the fuel and energy balance of Belarus. Traditional and new energy sources (including renewable ones). Threats to the country's energy security and methods of their neutralization. Structure of the electric power industry: generating stations and their classification, thermal and electric networks. Formation of tariffs for electric and thermal energy. Fuel industry in Belarus: oil, gas, peat. Features of oil refineries' activities in the domestic and foreign markets. Oil and natural gas transportation systems, logistics of energy supplies to the Republic of Belarus. Problems of energy saving and diversification in the energy sector, prospects for the commissioning of nuclear power plants and the use of local fuels. State program "Energy Saving" for 2021-2025

Chemical and petrochemical industry. Composition and structure of the industry. Its role is to provide material and raw materials for the production of goods, as well as a variety of chemical materials for the population and the service sector. Problems of increasing production volumes on the basis of modernization and technical re-equipment of enterprises, creation of new chemical industries.

Metallurgical industry. Specialization of ferrous metallurgy, dynamics of production of the main types of products. Non-ferrous metallurgy. Problems of further development of the metallurgical industry, export of metallurgical products and meeting the needs of the domestic market.

Machine-building and metalworking industries. The role of mechanical engineering in the modernization and technical reconstruction of production based on modern technologies. Industry structure of mechanical engineering. Development prospects and structural changes in the machine-building and metalworking industries of Belarus.

Forestry, woodworking, and pulp and paper industries. Development and functioning of the logging industry, rational use of the country's forest resources. Leading branches and productions of the woodworking industry. Pulp and paper industry, the problem of expanding pulp production and producing new types of products. Structural restructuring of the industry, priority development of production facilities for deep processing of wood raw materials.

Light industry. The role of light industry in the production of consumer goods. Structure of light industry. Problems of ensuring the competitiveness of consumer goods.

Problems of negative impact of industrial enterprises on the natural environment. Environmental safety and methods of ensuring it.

### **Topic 5.3. Agricultural and industrial complex**

Structure of the agricultural and industrial complex (AIC) and its role in the country's economy. Agriculture as the most important sphere of the agro-industrial complex. The main branches of agricultural specialization. Features of development of certain branches of crop production and animal husbandry. Trends in changes in demand and prices in agricultural markets. Tasks of the agro-industrial complex in the field of

ensuring food security of the country.

Branches of primary processing of agricultural raw materials. Composition and structure of the food industry. Problems of ensuring deep processing of agricultural raw materials and increasing food exports, examples of their successful solution.

Directions for improving the structure of the agro-industrial complex. Measures aimed at attracting investment and stimulating entrepreneurial activity in small towns and rural localities. Prospects for the development of agro-ecotourism in Belarus. Solving problems related to the development of social infrastructure and improving the quality of life in rural areas. State program "Agricultural Business" for 2021-2025. Place of the agro-industrial complex and its branches in the OKED system.

#### **Topic 5.4. Construction complex**

The role and place of the construction complex in the country's economy. Features of the organization, management and functioning of capital construction. The role of capital construction in ensuring the technical reconstruction of the country's production potential and the implementation of social programs. Features of housing construction financing in Belarus. Placement of leading production facilities in the construction materials industry. State program "Housing construction". Place in the OKED system.

#### **Topic 5.5. Transport complex**

Composition and structure of the transport complex. Structure of cargo and passenger turnover of all types of transport. Economic performance indicators of various modes of transport. Formation of a unified transport system of the country. State programs "Transport complex", "Roads of Belarus", "Infrastructure of checkpoints on the State Border of the Republic of Belarus" for 2021-2025. Location of the complex in the OKED system.

#### **Topic 5.6. Information and communication**

Communications, information and telecommunications: composition and structure of the industry, governing bodies. Features of the development of postal services, mass media, mobile and fixed telephone networks, and the national segment of the Internet. Indicators and indicators of the country's information technology development. Activities of the Hi-Tech Park. The concept of information security and methods of its provision. State programs "Digital development of Belarus", "Mass information and book publishing" for 2021-2025. Location of the complex in the OKED system.

#### **Topic 5.7. Complex of socio-cultural industries**

Composition and structure of the socio-cultural complex, its role in the country's economy. Management, financing and material and technical support of organizations and institutions of the complex. Development of paid services. Economy and

organization of individual sectors of the complex (education, health care, physical culture and sports, tourism, culture and art, social services). Development of branches of the socio-cultural complex and their impact on improving the quality of life of the population. State programs "Education and youth Policy", "Social Protection", "Culture of Belarus", "Physical culture and Sport", "Belarus Hospitable" for 2021-2025. Place in the OKED system.

### **Topic 5.7. Social and consumer complex**

Composition and structure of the social and consumer complex. Production of material and household services. Retail trade and public catering. Housing and communal services and consumer services for the population. Tourism industry of Belarus. State program "Comfortable housing and a favorable environment" for 2021-2025 Problems of further development of sectors of the social and consumer complex. Place in the OKED system.

## **Section 6. REGIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

### **Topic 6.1. Regions and regional development**

A region as a socio-economic system, a component of the national economy, and an object of management. The essence and main characteristics of regional development. Problems and risks of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of regions. Economic zoning, administrative-territorial division and regional management at the present stage of economic development.

### **Topic 6.2. Features of specialization of the regions of the Republic of Belarus**

Territorial division of labor as the basis for the formation of a regional economy. Regional (territorial, spatial) structure of the national economy. Sectoral structure of the economy of regions and cities. A combination of sectoral (sectoral) and territorial (spatial) approaches in managing the national economy.

Regional specialization and trends in its changes. Formation and use of competitive advantages in the development of the economy of regions, urban and rural settlements. The concept of "smart specialization" and the possibilities of its use in the development of Belarusian regions and cities. Problems and prospects of development of monostructural cities and functioning of city-forming enterprises.

## **Section 7. ECONOMIC ROLE OF THE STATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Topic 7.1. Goals and functions of state regulation of the economy. System of state economic management bodies**

Evolution of the role and place of the state in the economic sphere. State functions in the transition to a socially oriented market economy. Creating a comprehensive legal framework for economic decision-making. Providing social protection and social guarantees.

The essence of state regulation of the economy. A combination of market and state regulatory mechanisms in a market economy. The difference in the directions and intensity of state regulation at different stages of development. Scope and boundaries of state regulation of the economy. Conditions and principles of organization of state regulation in the Republic of Belarus in the context of the chosen model of socio-economic development. Comparison with foreign experience.

Institutions of state power in the Republic of Belarus. Structure of public administration bodies, their functions, scope of competence, mechanisms of interaction. Republican economic management bodies.

## **Topic 7.2. Methods and tools for implementing the state's economic policy.**

### **Types of economic policies**

The system of state regulation of the economy as a set of basic goals and methods for achieving them. Main methods and forms of economic regulation: legal norms; institutional instruments; fiscal levers; monetary instruments.

Classification of methods of state regulation of the economy: direct and indirect regulation. Administrative, economic and institutional methods of regulation.

Subjects of economic policy. Goals and objects of state regulation. Interaction and inconsistency of goals. Stages of formation and development of the system of state regulation of the economy of the Republic of Belarus.

General principles of state regulation of the economy. Countercyclical (conjunctural) regulation of the economy. Medium - and long-term stimulation of economic growth.

Economic policy and its types: institutional, structural, investment, financial and credit, social, foreign economic, scientific and technical, tax, budget, etc.

Antimonopoly regulation and the policy of demonopolization of the economy.

Prices as the most important instrument of state regulation of the economy. Pricing policy and main tasks in the field of pricing.

The financial system, its role in state regulation of the economy, main directions of development. Fiscal and fiscal policy, tools and mechanisms of implementation.

State Budget of the Republic of Belarus: structure, composition, and planning methodology. Sources of budget revenue generation. The impact of tax system features on the size of budget revenues. Directions for using budget expenditures. Features of budget policy that are characteristic of the social orientation of the national economy of the Republic of Belarus.

Monetary system and monetary policy of the state. Functions and organization of the banking system. The role of the National Bank. Main directions and instruments of monetary policy. Prospects for the development of the monetary sphere. Interaction with the real sector. Monetary policy: its functions, priorities, and limitations. Interaction of monetary and fiscal policies of the state. Inflation, anti-inflationary policy.

Main directions and features of the currency policy of Belarus. Currency regulation and currency control in foreign economic activity.

Industrial policy in the Republic of Belarus. The relationship of industrial policy with innovation, investment and monetary policy.

### **Topic 7.3. Forecasts and programs for the development of the national economy**

Specifics of long-term planning in the transition economy of Belarus. Law "On State forecasting and programs of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus" (1998). System of state forecasting and programming. National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 15 years. Main directions of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 10 years. Program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus for 5 years. Annual forecast of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus. Features of the development and implementation of these documents.

### **Topic 7.4. State regulation of regional development**

Necessity and peculiarities of state regulation of regional development. The concept, basic forms (types, types) of objects, subjects, and principles of regional policy. The main methods and tools of regional economic policy used in various types of economy.

Main stages and mechanism of regional policy implementation in the Republic of Belarus. Goals and objectives of modern regional policy in the Republic of Belarus. Conceptual foundations and features of regional policy in the context of the Belarusian model of socio-economic development. State support for problem regions.

### **Topic 7.5. Economic security in the national security system of the country**

The Concept of National Security of the Republic of Belarus: main provisions, goals and objectives, mechanisms for ensuring national security of the country. Economic security as an integral part of the overall national security system. Levels and major types of economic security. Internal and external factors that pose a threat to the national security of the Republic of Belarus in the economic sphere. Indicators and indicators of economic security, their threshold values. Interrelation of the tasks of ensuring economic security with the tasks of sustainable economic development, increasing competitiveness and structural transformation of the economy.

## **Section 8. FORMATION OF MARKET MECHANISMS AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY**

### **Topic 8.1. Prerequisites and stages of model formation socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus**

The main features of a socially oriented economic system. Political and socio-

economic prerequisites for creating an economic model. Dismantling the old and establishing a new economic order, innovativeness and structural transformation.

The essence and content of the social imperative. Level and quality of life of the population. Directions of social policy and social sector reform. Social protection and social assistance to the population.

Stages (stages) of building a prospective model of the economy. Program of Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2021-2025

Priority development of human capital. Balance between economic efficiency and social justice. Creation of a material base and a system for stimulating the creative potential of the individual and high-performance work. Promotion of initiative and fair entrepreneurship.

## **Topic 8.2. Structural transformation of the economy and development of market institutions**

Goals and objectives, basic principles and mechanisms of structural transformation of the economy. Improving the structure of the economy in the direction of consolidation of competitive traditional industries (holdings and other integrated corporate structures) with the inclusion of scientific and university research centers. Development of strategic partnerships with leading global companies, integration of Belarusian enterprises into global value chains. Priorities of structural transformation of the economy.

Institutional transformation as one of the most important directions of socio-economic development of the country in the future. Formation of a set of formal and informal institutions and their gradual integration into the economic system.

Transformation of forms of ownership and privatization. Types of economic entities. Restructuring of enterprises. Demonopolization and competition development. Improvement of corporate governance based on horizontal and vertical integrating structures, corporatization of property relations.

Market institutions and market infrastructure. Formation of the labor market in Belarus and prospects for its development. Improvement of state regulation of employment. Formation and development of the capital market. Foreign exchange market of the country and dynamics of its development. The country's stock market: basic concepts, functions, structure and participants. Trends and problems of the stock market development. Evolution and development goals of commodity market institutions. Organizational, material, technical, and legal conditions for the functioning of commodity markets. Commodity market infrastructure and its development.

## **Topic 8.3. Entrepreneurship as the most important factor in effective management of the economy. development of the national economy**

State entrepreneurship. Private entrepreneurship. Small business, stimulating the development of small businesses in the Republic of Belarus. Belarus in the

international Doing Business rating.

State support for small and medium-sized businesses. Improving the business climate for all business entities. Liberalizing and creating a barrier-free business environment. Infrastructure for supporting small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Belarus. General and special goals of small business support. State and municipal programs of small business support in the Republic of Belarus, their content and interrelation. Institutions that develop and implement small business support programs. Innovative and venture entrepreneurship. Public-private partnership. State program "Small and Medium Entrepreneurship" for 2021-2025.

#### **Topic 8.4. Innovation policy and the national innovation system (NIS)**

Structural transformation and innovativeness. Formation of innovative and industrial clusters. Development of the system of creation, turnover and protection of intellectual property rights. Formation of an effective national innovation system (NIS) as a basis for accelerated economic growth and improving the standard and quality of life in the country. Driving forces and national priorities of innovative development in Belarus. Transition to the knowledge economy.

A modern ecosystem of innovations. The system of financing scientific, technical and innovative activities. Modern infrastructure of scientific, scientific-technical and innovative activities.

State program of Innovative development for 2021-2025 State programs "Science-intensive technologies and equipment" and "Scientific and innovative activities of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus" for 2021 and 2025.

### **Section 9. CROSS-COUNTRY AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION**

#### **Topic 9.1. Trends and factors of global economic space globalization**

The concept of the international division of labor.

The impact of globalization on the choice of national economic development strategy. Implementation of the national economic strategy in Belarus, taking into account the globalization processes.

#### **Topic 9.2. Features of integration processes in the global economy**

Objective necessity, role and significance of cross-country and global economic integration of national economic systems. Forms and mechanisms of integration. Types of economic associations of national economic systems in the context of globalization.

Belarus' participation in international economic and political organizations, associations and unions. Interaction with supranational organizations and institutions – the UN, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.

Interdependence of the development of productive forces and economic relations of

the national economies of the CIS countries. Regional aspects of economic integration, formation of regional associations within the CIS. Ways to further deepen economic cooperation and develop integration processes with the CIS countries.

The Belarusian economy in the Eurasian Economic Union. Interaction with institutions regulating the activities of the EAEU. Prospects of scientific, technical, industrial and trade cooperation with the EAEU members, formation of unified value chains of the member states. Regulation of the common market of the EAEU, problems and prospects of unification of standards and legislation in the economic sphere.

Bilateral cooperation between Belarus and Russia, interdependence and complementarity of the two countries' economies. Commodity structure of trade, dynamics of export-import operations. Features of Belarus' trade and economic relations with Russian regions. The Treaty on the Establishment of the Union State and the Program of Actions of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation for its implementation.

Economic cooperation between Belarus and the People's Republic of China. Belarus' participation in the Silk Road Economic Belt project. Perspective role of the Great Stone Industrial Park in the Belarusian economy. Other joint projects of Belarus and China in the manufacturing industry.

Trade and investment cooperation between Belarus and the OECD countries. The role and place of the markets of the European Union and the United States of America in Belarusian exports. Foreign direct investment in Belarus from the OECD member states. Cooperation in the field of high technologies and knowledge-intensive services, in the humanitarian sphere.

### **Topic 9.3. Prospects for Belarus' participation in the international division of labor system**

Regularities of integration of the national economy into the world economic system. Modern problems of development of world trade and international industrial cooperation. The place of the national economy of Belarus in the international division of labor.

Competitiveness of the national economy: concept, factors and indicators. The impact of international economic and political organizations on the national economy. Creating political, economic and legal conditions for improving the competitiveness of the Belarusian economy.

Possible changes in the system of international division of labor under the influence of new industrialization and regionalization. Prospects and risks for the Belarusian economy.

## LITERATURE

### Regulatory and legislative acts

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus of 1994 (with amendments and additions adopted at the republican referendums on November 24, 1996 and October 17, 2004, February 27, 2022). // Etalon-Belarus [Electronic resource] / National Center for Legal Information. Rep. Belarus. – Minsk, 2022.

2. On State innovation policy and innovation activity in the Republic of Belarus: Law of the Republic of Belarus dated 07/10/2012 No. 425-Z (as amended on 05/11/2016) // National Register of Rights. acts of the Republic. Belarus, 24.07.2012, No. 2/1977.

3. On state forecasting and programs of socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus: The Law of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, May 5, 1998, No. 157-Z // National Bulletin. Meetings of the Rep. Belarus. — 1998. — № 20.

4. On measures for further de-bureaucratization of the state apparatus: Directive of the President of the Republic. Belarus, December 27. 2006, No. 2 // National Register of Rights. acts of the Republic. Belarus, 28.12.2006, No. 1/8173.

5. On measures to improve the efficiency of the socio-economic complex of the Republic of Belarus: Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 02/23/2016 No. 78 // National Register of Rights. acts of the Republic. Belarus, 02/23/2016, No. 1/16297.

6. On the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus: The Law of the Republic of Belarus, July 8, 2008, No. 370-Z: as amended. Laws of the Republic. Belarus dated 31.12.2009, No. 114-Z, dated 15.07.2010, No. 164-Z, dated 13.12.2011, No. 325-Z, dated 10.07.2012, No. 401-Z, dated 25.11.2013, No. 72-Z, 2.07.2015, No. 267-Z // National Register of Legal Acts Rep. Belarus, 15.07.2008, No. 2/1467.

7. About the President of the Republic of Belarus: The Law of the Republic of Belarus Belarus, February 21, 1995, No. 3602-XII: as amended. The Law of the Republic. Belarus, July 7, 1997, No. 52-Z // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, 19.03.2001, No. 2/478.

8. On the development of bilateral relations between the Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China: Directive of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 03.12.2021 No. 9 // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, 03.12.2021, No. 1/20037.

9. On the approval of the National Security Concept of the Republic of Belarus: Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus dated 09.11.2010 No. 575 (as amended on 24.01.2014) // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, 30.01.2014, 1/12080.

10. On approval of the Concept of formation and development of the business education system in the Republic of Belarus and the action plan for its implementation: Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 08/31/2015 No. 734 // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, 05.09.2015, 5/40996.

11. On the approval of the Concept of Energy Security of the Republic of Belarus: Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated December 23, 2015 No. 1084 // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, 01.01.2016, 5/41477.

12. On approval of the Methodology for the formation of the Input–Output table system: Resolution of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus dated 24.12.2021 No. 108 // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus. Belarus, 2016, 5/41759.

13. On approval of the list of state programs for implementation in 2016-2020: Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 23/02/2016 No. 148 / National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus Belarus, 12/29/2020, No. 5/48644.

15. On approval of the Program of Activities of the Government of the Republic of Belarus for the period 2016 - 2020: Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 05/04/2016 No. 274 / National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus Belarus, 2016, 5/41945.

### *Basic*

National economy of Belarus : textbook / V.N. Shimov [et al.]; edited by V. N. Shimov. – 4th ed., reprint. and additional – Minsk : BSEU, 2012. - 651 p.

National economy of Belarus : practicum / O.N. Erofeeva [et al.]; edited by V. N. Shimov. – Minsk : BSEU, 2010.

Power is in motion! Opening speech and report by the President "Together for a strong and prosperous Belarus!" at the fifth All-Belarusian National Assembly.- Access mode: <http://www.belta.by/president>.

From a confident start to the success of the new five years: Speech by President Alexander Lukashenko during his annual Address to the Belarusian people and the National Assembly 04/21/2016. – Access mode: <http://www.pravo.by>.

### *Additional*

Гринів, Л.С. Національна економіка: навч. посібник / Л.С. Гринів, М.В. Кічурчак. — Львів: Магнолія 2006, 2009.

Dorina, E. B. The organization of the Democratic Government: a textbook / E. B. Dorina. – Minsk, BSEU, 2011. – 292 p.

Zablocki, B.F. National Economics: A Textbook / B. F. Zablocki. Lviv: Novi svit, 2009. – 582 p.

Krupski, D. M. National Innovation Systems of Belarus: problems and prospects of development: textbook / D. M. Krupski / Institute of Parliamentarism and Education. – Minsk, Ippokrena, 2015. – 30 p.

Macroeconomical aspects of dehumidification are equivalent to national economics / A.I. Luchenok [et al.]. – Minsk, belaruska navuka, 2015. – 371 p.

Myasnikovich, M. V. Evolucionni transformation in the environment of Belarus / M. V. Myasnikovich. – Minsk, Belorusskaya nauka Publ., 2016. – 321 p.

The National security of the Republic of Belarus / S. V. Zas [et al.]; edited by M. V. Myasnikovich and L. S. Maltsev. – Minsk: Belorussija. Navuka, 2011. – 557c.

National Economy: Ukrainian / Under the ukup of ur. prof., etc. E. N. R. M. Nureyev. - M.: ISPROZHEN INFRA-M, 2014. – 655 p.

National Economy: Ukrainian / Pod. Savchenko 4. published, revised and DOP. - M.: SIC INFRA-M, 2016. – 839 p.

Open Rusty classifier Republique Belarusie OKRB 0052011 vidove economic activity (OKED). Minsk, Gosstandart, 2011. – 361 p.

Rozanova, N. M. National Economy. U. 2 E. T. 1: Fundamentals and methods of management / N. M. Rozanova, M., Publishing house of Jurait, 2016. – 323 p.

Rudy, K. V. financiska dieta: reform of the Former financiers of Belarus / K. V. Rudy et al. Minsk, Zvyazda, 2016. 464 p.

Strategies for the development of agriculture-sigournost storage: monograph / Gusakov [et al.]; ed. akad. Gusakova. – Minsk: Belarusians. Science, 2008.

Shimov, V. N. innovations in the development of the economy of Belarus: a touch of snag and on- National research: monographs / V. N. Shimov, L. M. Kryukov. – Minsk, BSEU, 2014. – 199 p.

Shimova, O.S. Ustojan razvoj: textbook. the handyman / O.S. Shimova. – Minsk: BGEU, 2010.

International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4. -New York, United Nations, 2008. - 291 pp.

Measuring Trade in Value Added: OECD-WTO Database on Trade in Value-Added - Paris, OECD, May 2013. - 4 pp.

National Accounts: a Practical Introduction: Handbook of National Accounting. - Series F, No. 85. - New York, United Nations, 2003. - 139 pp.

Yamano N, Nadim A. The OECD Input-Output Database: 2006 Edition / STI Working Paper 2006/8. - Paris, OECD, 2006. - 60 pp.

*The list of recommended diagnostic tools for students' knowledge:*

- tests;
- research papers;
- colloquiums;
- exams;
- final certification;
- other diagnostic tools.