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**COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND CHINA
AS A FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE TRANSFORMATION
TO A NEW TECHNOLOGICAL ORDER**

**Сотрудничество Республики Беларусь с Китаем как фактор,
способствующий переходу на новый технологический уклад**

In the conditions of the modern world economy, which is on the transition to the sixth technological order, Belarusian industrial enterprises face a number of difficulties, since the Republic of Belarus is at the stage of the fourth technological order. This is evidenced by the indicators of the country's technological potential in Table.

Potential of the Republic of Belarus for knowledge economy formation

Indicator	Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP per capita (USD USA)	6460	6210	6480	6399
GDP growth (%)	2,5	3,1	1,4	-0,9
Structure of GDP by type of economic activity: production/services (%)	39,1/47,7	37,9/47,8	38,5/48,4	38,1/49,1
Population employed in manufacturing/services (%)	39,5/60,5	39,4/60,6	38,8/61,2	38,7/61,3

The Republic of Belarus is a middle-income country, and also belongs to the group of small countries in which GDP is less than \$100 billion. First of all, the following factors influenced the level of technological structure of the Republic of Belarus.

1. Insufficient labor resources for the stable development of innovative developments. Since 2014, labor potential has decreased by about 550,000 people, the reason for the decrease in labor resources is moving abroad.

2. Improvement of production processes is carried out at a small number of Belarusian industrial enterprises. This problem is associated with a lack of investment in small enterprises.

3. The service sector accounts for less than 50 % of the country's total GDP.

One of the most effective approaches to solving the tasks set is cooperation between the Republic of Belarus and China. Belarussian enterprises will be able to direct Chinese businesses' activities to the development of new partner technologies and introduce them into its production. Due to this, the development of innovative projects will improve, scientific research will become more effective, the position of the enterprise will strengthen in the international market.

It is necessary to highlight strategic alliances in which industrial enterprises of the Republic of Belarus are strong competitors in the international market. In the automotive industry, the international strategic alliance ZAO MAZ-MAN has achieved high results in production efficiency. This association was formed through cooperation between the Belarusian industrial enterprise RUE Minsk Automobile Plant and the German industrial enterprise MAN Truck & Bus AG. CJSC MAZ-MAN produces innovative products of a wide automotive spectrum. The main products are trucks, dump trucks, snow and swamp trucks, assortment trucks. Thanks to cooperation, the joint venture produced more than 2,900 pieces of equipment in 2023. The company also successfully participates in exhibitions and fairs. In Moscow, at the CTT Expo/COMvex 2023 exhibition, the company showed its innovative product: the company developed a dump truck with an updated internal combustion engine produced in Belarus. The consumer of the goods is the market of northern Russia.

Thus, it should be concluded that innovative industrial enterprises of the Republic of Belarus have successfully established themselves on the international market by cooperation with Chinese enterprises. This cooperation successfully helps companies develop and becomes major competitors on the world stage. Joining a strategic alliance is an effective method to increase the competitiveness of an enterprises.

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POVERTY AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Бедность и социальное неравенство

The socio-economic problems of modern society include poverty and social inequality, which have a significant impact on people's living standards, social stability, and prospects for economic development. In the context of transformation of economic systems, increasing globalization and technological changes, these phenomena are particularly acute. Poverty, characterized by a severe deprivation of basic human needs, not only leads to a deterioration in the quality of life but also entrenches social disadvantage across generations. Social inequality, expressed in significant differences in income, wealth, and access to opportunities, exacerbates poverty, leads to a deterioration of the social climate, and prevents the formation of an inclusive economic model.

Social inequality is a persistent difference in people's access to material goods, power, education, and social opportunities. It manifests itself in economic, cultural, and political aspects, often creating a cycle where a lack in one area, such as education, perpetuates disadvantage in others, like employment and income.