Exchange rate fluctuations significantly impact Belarus's foreign trade, export and import flows, cost levels, and the overall economic stability of enterprises and businesses. Effective currency regulation and risk management help mitigate these negative consequences and allow the country to strategically use exchange rate fluctuations to support economic development. The dollar and euro exchange rates remain key factors in Belarus's foreign trade, determining competitiveness and price stability. The NBRB's flexible policy and prudent currency risk management help mitigate these negative consequences and support economic growth.

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THE FUTURE OF GREEN LOGISTICS

Будущее зеленой логистики

Green logistics is no longer just a buzzword, but is rapidly becoming an important strategic necessity for every modern enterprise. The modern global economy is fueled by supply chains that are incredibly long and complex and, ironically, have become victims of their own success. The same trucks, ships, and planes that support trade have become a major source of air pollution, and the continuous flow of packaging materials, pallets, and old equipment seems to be filling landfills. It is against this backdrop that green

logistics has developed. It is no longer just a nice idea or a separate item in a corporate social responsibility report, but a full-fledged strategic philosophy of supply chain management, driven by three powerful factors: tighter government regulation, rising resource costs, and consumer environmental awareness.

But what does this actually mean? In essence, green logistics is much more than just reducing carbon emissions. It is a holistic approach aimed at reducing the environmental impact of each individual logistics operation while improving economic efficiency. This means a fundamental rethinking of every link in the chain, from the sources of raw materials to the methods of disposing of products at the end of their useful life. The old emphasis on speed and minimal costs is changing. Currently, a sensible approach is to find the optimal balance between economic, environmental, and social factors in order to build a sustainable business model.

To begin with, one of the most problematic areas is transportation. Traditional logistics has often sought to minimize the cost of transportation per kilometer. Green logistics, however, aims to transport as much cargo as possible with minimal resource consumption. This approach leads to some very practical changes. For example, more and more companies are combining their shipments going in the same direction and filling trucks to maximum capacity to eliminate unnecessary trips with empty trucks. Another important tool is smarter route planning. Modern software allows routes to be planned in real time to avoid traffic jams and find the most economical route. Of course, the vehicles themselves are also changing. More and more attention is being paid to converting fleets to alternative fuels such as natural gas, electricity, or hydrogen, while traditional engines are becoming much less «thirsty» for diesel and gasoline.

It doesn't end with unloading the truck. There are huge opportunities in warehousing and packaging. There is an enormous amount of energy consumption for warehouse lighting, climate control, and equipment, but companies can significantly reduce their carbon footprint by implementing energy-efficient technologies, e.g. LED lights, solar panels, etc. as for packaging, its goal is zero waste. This can mean switching to recyclable or biodegradable materials and developing smarter, lighter, and more compact packaging. This not only reduces waste, but also lowers transportation costs, as lighter loads are cheaper to transport. Reusable packaging, such as returnable pallets and containers, is quickly becoming the standard for serious companies seeking to create a circular flow of materials. We also need to talk about what comes back – the world of «reverse logistics». Returns used to be seen as a cost of doing business, but now they are a central part of environmental strategy. Reverse logistics system doesn't just process returns of products; it finds ways to give the second life to products and materials by repairing, refurbishment, or recycling. This moves the company toward a circular economy, reducing the need for virgin raw materials and keeping waste out of landfills. Thus, it becomes clear that green logistics is not a single initiative, but a complex, interconnected set of changes. To implement this concept, companies must rethink their core activities, and invest in new technologies.

The initial costs are enormous, but the benefits are significant. In addition to direct savings on fuel and energy, companies gain a competitive advantage. They strengthen their brand in the eyes of environmentally conscious consumers, stay ahead of regulatory requirements, and protect themselves from the fuel price fluctuations.

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ELECTRIC TRANSPORT AS A DRIVER OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: GLOBAL AND BELARUSIAN EXPERIENCE

Электротранспорт как драйвер устойчивого экономического роста: мировой и белорусский опыт

The purpose of this study is to assess the role of electric transport as a driver of sustainable economic growth and identify the main ways of its development in Belarus, considering global trends and national characteristics.

The ongoing evolution of the world economy demonstrates a consistent movement toward a sustainable development framework that harmonizes economic efficiency, environmental responsibility, and social progress. Within this transformation, the growth of electric transport emerges as both a technological breakthrough and a powerful driver of economic transformation.

The introduction of electric vehicles into urban mobility significantly optimizes emissions and reduces dependence on foreign energy sources. Most importantly, the development of electric transport in Belarus has increased the opportunity for the population to purchase eco-friendly transport, while also promoting this innovative industry. Belarus is becoming competitive in the electric vehicle market, boosting economic growth through investments in «future transportation».

The global electric vehicle market continues to show steady growth, as evidenced by international studies that have shown that the number of electric vehicles worldwide has exceeded 40 million by the end of 2024. China, the United States, and Europe are leading the way in this industry. They are also investing heavily in developing charging infrastructure and supporting domestic manufacturers.

If previously electric transport was just a technological innovation, now it is an integral part of the global transformation of the green economy. In recent years, this sector has shown incredible progress in Belarus. Among the main Belarusian manufacturers, there are Belkommunmash JSC, which produces electric buses and trams; MAZ JSC, which also develops electric buses and trucks; and BELAZ JSC, which produces mining dump trucks and electric drive systems. The Belarusian company Unitsky String