

Р. Трутко

П. Д. Трутько

БГЭУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель Я. И. Шавярновская

GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Зеленая экономика в Республике Беларусь

Economy constitutes a system for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services within a society. Green economy emerges as an evolution of this model, specifically aiming to foster sustainable development by reconciling economic growth with improved human well-being and reduced environmental risks.

The purpose of this article is to examine the imperatives, progress, and challenges associated with the transition to a green economy in the Republic of Belarus. In the contemporary global context, the paradigm of a green economy is increasingly regarded not merely as a prevalent economic model, but as an imperative driven by escalating ecological degradation and resource depletion. These environmental challenges pose significant threats to human welfare, rendering their mitigation a priority at both international and national levels. Consequently, the development of a green economy is widely acknowledged as a critical mechanism for achieving sustainable development. This topic is garnering increasing attention within the Republic of Belarus [1].

The foundational framework for a green transformation in Belarus is being established through systemic policy measures, notably the «Green Economy» state program and the National Action Plan for the Green Economy for 2021–2025 [2]. A pivotal achievement in this strategic direction has been the commissioning of the Belarusian Nuclear Power Plant (BelNPP). This facility is designed to enhance national energy security by diversifying the energy mix, reducing dependence on imported natural gas, and substantially decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. BelNPP currently satisfies approximately 40 % of domestic electricity demand, thereby displacing significant volumes of gas consumption and reducing foreign currency expenditures on energy resource imports [3]. Concurrently, the renewable energy sector is undergoing development, marked by the construction of solar and wind power installations and the implementation of energy-efficient technologies within the housing and utilities sector and industrial enterprises. These initiatives collectively demonstrate a state-level commitment to diversifying energy sources and bolstering environmental security.

Notwithstanding notable progress, the transformation process encounters significant impediments. Economic challenges are predominantly linked to the high capital expenditure required for modernizing production infrastructure at major industrial enterprises, such as «Belaruskali» or «MAP» particularly amidst global competitive pressures and the potential implementation of cross-border carbon adjustment mechanisms by the European Union [4]. The social dimension of the transition manifests in risks

to employment within traditional, especially energy-intensive, industries and the potential for increased tariffs for energy and utility services for the population. Furthermore, a persistent dependency on imported fossil fuels continues to pose macroeconomic vulnerabilities. These factors collectively constitute a complex policy dilemma: how to accelerate environmental modernization without undermining social stability or diminishing the international competitiveness of the national economy.

The prospects for the further development of a green economy in Belarus are contingent upon a comprehensive and integrated approach. A key priority involves the development of a circular economy, encompassing the enhancement of waste management systems and the expanded utilization of secondary resources. Additionally, organic agriculture holds significant potential for producing high-value-added, environmentally sustainable products for both domestic and export markets. The promotion of sustainable transport, including the integration of electric vehicles and the development of public transit infrastructure, remains another critical direction. The implementation of these strategic areas necessitates not only public investment but also the active mobilization of private capital, coupled with participation in international green financing programs and technological cooperation [5].

In conclusion, Belarus's transition to a green economy constitutes a multifaceted and incremental process, the success of which is contingent upon a balanced policy approach. The nation must effectively synchronize technological modernization with the creation of new «green» jobs, the stimulation of business innovation, and the safeguarding of social acceptability. Further progress along this trajectory will be a determining factor not only for the nation's ecological well-being but also for its long-term economic resilience and its position within the evolving system of the international division of labor.

References

1. Деревяго, И. П. Концепция «зеленой экономики» и возможности ее реализации в условиях Республики Беларусь / И. П. Деревяго // Белорусский экономический журнал. – 2017. – № 1. – С. 24–37. – URL: <http://bem.bseu.by/rus/archive/1.17/2017-1-dzerevyago.pdf> (дата обращения: 25.10.2025).

2. Об утверждении Программы социально-экономического развития Республики Беларусь : Указ Президента Респ. Беларусь от 29 июля 2021 г. № 292 // Министерство экономики Республики Беларусь. – URL: <https://economy.gov.by/uploads/files/macro-prognoz/Programma-2025-nov-red.pdf> (дата обращения: 25.10.2025).

3. РУП «Белорусская атомная электростанция» : [сайт]. – URL: <https://belaes.by/ru> (дата обращения: 25.10.2025).

4. Что нужно знать о промышленности Республики Беларусь. Основные факты // Лидеры промышленности. – URL: <https://www.industrialleaders.by/tpost/9gekyuys11-что-нужно-знать-о-промishlennosti-respu> (дата обращения: 25.10.2025).

5. Зеленая экономика в Беларуси – на что идут средства и кто их выделяет // Myfin.by. – URL: <https://myfin.by/article/rynki/zelenaa-ekonomika-v-belarusi-na-cto-idut-sredstva-i-kto-ih-vydelayet> (дата обращения: 25.10.2025).