

transparent communication, data-driven decision-making, and ongoing reassessment of goals in light of regulatory shifts and evolving market demands. This synthesis is reinforced by collaborations among industry players, government bodies, and academic institutions, which together create robust ecosystems that support entrepreneurship, research, and community well-being. Yet persistent challenges such as resource constraints, supply-chain volatility, and fluctuating investment cycles require proactive governance and strategic foresight. The integration of social and environmental considerations into decision-making, coupled with disciplined capital allocation and technology adoption, positions industry as a catalyst for inclusive growth and regional development. In summary, the economic and managerial impact of industry extends beyond immediate financial outcomes, capturing the transformative potential of organizational cultures that embrace adaptability, ethical accountability, and continuous innovation. By aligning strategic priorities with societal needs and global trends, industry can drive sustainable prosperity, strengthen institutions, and address the opportunities and risks of a rapidly changing world.

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## **ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL INHERITANCE OF BELARUS THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF ANDZHEMOGLU AND ROBINSON**

### **Анализ исторического институционального наследия Беларуси сквозь призму концепции Анджемоглу и Робинсона**

The study is based on Acemoglu's institutional theory, for which he received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2021. His concept distinguishes between inclusive institutions that historically encouraged broad participation in economics and politics (e.g. the USA), and extractive institutions created by elites to concentrate wealth and power. (e.g. North Korea, African countries).

The goal is to establish the predominance of specific institutions in Belarus through the following historical analysis.

In the 13th-16th centuries, the territories of modern Belarus were part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which featured inclusive institutions for their time, such as self-governance rights (Magdeburg Law) for many cities and a series of privileges (1387, 1413, 1447) and statutes (1529, 1566, 1588).

The 1569 Union of Lublin created the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This led to extractive institutions for the Belarusian population. A dysfunctional «noble

democracy» emerged, caused by the Libero Veto, which paralyzed the state. Belarusian territories were prevented from defending their interests. In addition, The Union of Brest (1596) imposed the Uniate Church, further extractivizing religious life as an institution.

After the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1772, 1793, 1795), the Belarusian territories were incorporated into the Russian Empire, leading to even more extractiveness. The tsarist regime suppressed national identity and controlled the market. While some historical peculiarities, like promises of autonomy (Oginsky plan, 1812) and railway construction, existed, they were primarily served to integrate Belarus into the Russian market.

During the Soviet period (1919–1991), Belarus was ruled by fully extractive institutions: a one-party state, planned economy and ideological control. However, the brief establishment of the Belarusian People’s Republic showed an aspiration for inclusive statehood, even without international recognition.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991) Belarus gained sovereignty and began to develop inclusive institutes, such as referendum, election, local self-government and private business ones. However, at this point, they can’t be considered predominant.

To summarize, Belarus’s institutional history shows almost univocal dominance of extractiveness. According to Acemoglu and Robinson, the historical legacy, both economic and mental, makes it really difficult to leap to inclusiveness. But the international and historical experience show that it’s reachable by human capital investment, integration into the international market and reduction of state political control. Thus, targeted work of Belarusian society and consistent democratisation are set to lead Belarus to prosperity in the long run.

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## **YOLO MENTALITY: A DISEASE OF ZOOMER GENERATION. THE PHENOMENON’S IMPACT ON BELARUSIAN YOUTH**

**Менталитет YOLO: болезнь поколения зумеров.  
Влияние этого феномена на белорусскую молодежь**

The YOLO mentality of Generation Z, shaped by the digital era and global instability, is fundamentally transforming approaches to careers and consumption. The aim of this study is to analyse this phenomenon as a complex worldview construct that transcends simplified interpretations and to determine its impact on the economic behaviour and value orientations of young people.