

Secondly, Amsterdam is an attractive place to live and work, so there is a huge international talent pool for you to draw from. This is the reason that companies such as Uber and 3D Hubs have based their tech teams here.

Thirdly, Amsterdam is a great launch pad into the world. Not only because of its infrastructural connectivity, but initiatives such as SCALE (Startup City Alliance Network) links us to other cities like Paris, Berlin, London and Stockholm helping you connect to peers and grow into Europe.

The city offers a great range of places to work in or to rent. There are many co-working spaces around the city. Depending on the stage, your company can rent out a desk, office cubicle or entire floor at these locations. If you would rather buy or rent a property, try Funda in Business.

In conclusion, we would like to say that ranked № 8 in Europe by Bloomberg's 'Best Countries for Business', the Netherlands is truly a world-class business destination. Holland's supportive corporate tax structure, highly educated, multilingual workforce, and superior logistics and technology infrastructure make the country so appealing to those who want to start their own business.

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## **THE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS FOR 20 YEARS**

### **РАЗВИТИЕ ВОЕННО-ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ ЗА ПОСЛЕДНИЕ 20 ЛЕТ**

After the collapse of the USSR, the military and industrial complex of independent Belarus was in decline. Many units of military and special equipment have already been sold. The head of the state decided to increase the expenses on the army, and to create new models of weapons and military equipment. The development of the military and industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus was specific due to wars and armed conflicts that directly affected the economy and the state as a whole.

By the time Alexander Lukashenko was elected, the military potential was in the process of spontaneous collapse. For example, according to the Russian Institute for Strategic researches, during this period 75–80 % [1] of the pilots (including Belarusians) left the country. This was caused by low salaries and lack of prospects for the service.

Also, highly qualified specialists came from other branches of the armed forces. At the same time, before 1994, plans to reduce armored, aircraft and artillery armaments to the specified in the conventional arms treaty level were actually implemented. Some of them were finally destroyed. But most of the armament left officially, at the government level. At this time, there was a war in Bosnia.

There is information that this armament, including the Simon carbines and Kalashnikov assault rifles of Belarusian origin, was in service there. It should be considered that the most important weapons were subject to reductions under the international control, so in Belarus it still did not come to the point that, for example, missiles and aircraft were exported. Recently, the Belarusian military and industrial complex has been more and more persistently (though with varying success) promoting its latest developments in the field of antitank weapons to the international market.

Among them is an antitank missile system of the third generation «Shershen». Being a further development of the Belarusian and Ukrainian antitank complex «Skif», «Shershen» due to the use of original technical solutions, surpasses it in a number of important parameters. High accuracy range for all types of targets is ensured by using an anti-jamming laser guidance system, which is implemented in the PN-S guidance device developed and manufactured by Minsk Peleng OJSC.

The Belarusian industry continues to develop the advanced defense projects in various fields. Particular attention is paid to new types of armored vehicles. So, last year the first public demonstration of the perspective armored car of the Belarusian development took place, and a few weeks ago this car was demonstrated as a carrier for various special equipment. The new armored car was named Volat V-1.

Borisov's 140th repair factory developed and manufactured a mobile armored vehicle «Cayman» based on the Soviet BRDM-2. «Among the available on the market analogs this sample will be competitive in all indicators. Factory's tests showed that the tactical and technical characteristics of the «Cayman» are not inferior to the Russian «Tiger» (armored car). In addition, our mobile vehicle is made on the basis of domestic components, which will significantly affect the cost of the car».

One of the most important reforms in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus is the introduction of a new form of uniform into military units, which is already being used by the servicemen.

Despite the development of new weapons, 70 % of the Belarusian defense industry's output goes for export. Information on how much the republic's budget receives from this activity is classified; according to experts, about \$ 300 million per year. Basically, Belarus sells its old reserves. Over the past 12 years, the structure of Belarusian arms exports has changed. In the world armament market, the republic began to specialize in the supply of automated control systems for air defense, aviation; guidance systems for tanks and artillery. In addition, at present Belarus is

actively engaged in the modernization of military equipment, it sells dual-purpose technologies. According to the official source, it is known that not more than 1 % of the country's total budget is spent on defense. There is no real increase in expenses for these purposes in the last 3 years. Demonstrated by the state increase is first of all «jumping the Belarusian ruble relating to the dollar». The budget is «increased» within the limits of inflation.

In our opinion, the military and industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus has rapidly risen from the beginning of the 2000s to the present day, the development of new technologies, combat vehicles, and special equipment contributes to the successful conduct of combat actions. However, the budget that is spent, is insufficient to rearm the army. At the same time, the July decisions of the country's leadership allow forecasting an increase in the military budget and financing of the military and industrial complex.

### **Reference**

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## **GREEN ECONOMY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **«ЗЕЛЕНАЯ ЭКОНОМИКА» В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

The problem of collecting consumer waste is one of the oldest in human history. The problem of recycling of garbage is relevant all over the world.

The object of our study is the economy of the Republic of Belarus. The subject of our study is the problem of separate collection of garbage as one of the ways of realization of the green economy project. To study the object, we establish the following aim: to attract public attention to the problem of separate collection of garbage. Due to the aim of our research we set the following tasks: to study the scale and urgency of this problem, study ways to solve the garbage problem.

The National Action Plan for the Development of the Green Economy in the Republic of Belarus until 2020 was approved by The Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of December 21, 2016 No. 1061.