

Experts believe that growth in the region will continue if the states continue to attract investment, realize the potential to resume activities in the service sector and increase oil production.

We may suggest that the strategic goal of the stable economic formation of our republic is to guarantee an elevated standard of living for the population on the basis of the transition to the economy based on knowledge and innovation, while maintaining an approving environment for future generations.

Thus, considering the growth of the economy of the Republic of Belarus for the period of 5-10 years and financial trends in our republic we can make the conclusion that the high level of inflation, the inefficiency of the monetary and fiscal policies are holding back economic growth. Growth rates can be increased if the state stimulates domestic savings and investment, respects the authority of ownership and maintains political stability, and organizes suitable conditions for scientific research and the development of new technologies.

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Ann Kot, Viktoriya Naletko
Science tutor *O. N. Frantsuzova*
BSEU (Minsk)

E-GOVERNMENT: STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS IN BELARUS

Today the dynamism of society dictates the need for continuous development of governance, so improving its system is important condition for accelerating socio-economic development.

Nowadays, in the most developed countries of the world, the priority area for the development of municipal and national administration is the creation of systems of the so-called “e-government” which aims to increase the efficiency and democratization of public administration. E-government is defined as a customer-oriented and well-responsive government that provides information, transaction, participation,

communication and other integrated services through the use of information and communication technologies. The study seeks to analyze the current state of e-government in Belarus and to identify the technologies that are planned to be implemented in Belarus in the nearest future.

The concept of e-government in Belarus began to be discussed in the early 2000s. As the first step, the country introduced electronic document management and digital signatures. The National Program for the Accelerated Development of Information and Communication Technology Services for 2011-2015 was adopted in 2011. The main goal of the National Program was to improve the country's rank in the ICT Development Index compiled by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). This goal was successfully achieved in 2015. Entering the top 50 in the UN E-government Development Index was identified as a specific goal of the Strategies for the Development of Informatization in the Republic of Belarus for 2016–2022. As of 2020, Belarus achieved the 40th rank [1].

E-government is a nationwide system for identifying individuals and legal entities, a state system for managing public keys, and a unified secure environment for information interaction between national and local government bodies. In addition, our country operates ERIP, an automated information system for the unified settlement and information space established by the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus to simplify payments between individuals and organizations.

E-government is indisputably beneficial both for the state and citizens. Firstly, it significantly reduces administrative barriers and asymmetry of information between the citizens and the state. [2]. Secondly, e-government can be considered as a clean and transparent government, which practically means preventing corruption, introducing transparent decision-making policies and making information open. Thirdly, e-government is a paperless office, which particularly means maximizing administrative efficiency and reducing costs.

Under the State Program of Digital Economy and Information Society Development for 2016–2020, an electronic system for identification of legal entities and individuals has been introduced, leading to the gradual introduction of electronic passports for citizens. The widespread introduction of electronic prescriptions in the medical institutions keeps gaining pace. The project on the introduction of personal electronic cards for the population is also being implemented. They help receive and make remote payments for public services as well as make payments for banking, social and insurance services and buying tickets or products online.

The prospects for the further development of e-government and its key objectives are laid down in the Program for Digital Development in Belarus for 2021–2025. These are the development of e-government technologies, creation and implementation of “smart city” technologies, development of educational platforms to enhance “digital literacy” of the population, development of the Tax Calculation Automated Information System, creation of the National Geoportal as well as the creation of a Traffic Control Center and other components of the Intellectual Transport System (ITS) in Belarus [3].

Thus, the basic e-government complex as an objective necessity of the post-industrial, informational society has been created in Belarus. The implementation of the above state programs has provided a modern infrastructural basis for the arrangement of information exchange between all social, economic and political actors: individuals, businesses, society and the state. The further development of e-government technology remains one of the key state policy areas. Ultimately, the incorporation of e-government into the system of public administration in Belarus will improve the competitiveness of the national economy and increase its integration into the global economic system.

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Arina Moiseenko

Science tutor *L. Vasilevskaya*
BSEU (Minsk)

ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Science has proven that life on Earth has existed for billions of years, but whether a person will have a place in it in the future depends only on him, on how he will use natural resources. That is why the most important task of humanity is to realize the importance of the shift to a circular model of the economy. The purpose of the research is to study the characteristics of the circular economy, as well as to inform the public about the need for waste recycling and the use of secondary raw materials. This topic is quite relevant today, because almost every country in the world has problems associated with a shortage of raw materials and energy resources, environmental pollution and the growth of landfills for various types of dumps. The idea of a circular economy is being covered by the European Union. Such amazing scientists as Kenneth E. Boulding, Barry Commoner, Walter Staher and other specialists have made a huge input in this sphere.