

что бизнес намного более оперативно реагирует на негативные изменения в экономике России, чем на положительные. Это объясняется тем, что процедуры сокращения издержек и оптимизации бизнеса требуют значительно меньше времени, чем осуществление инвестиций в расширение производства. Кроме того, принятие решений об инвестировании также должно быть подкреплено устойчивостью произошедших улучшений во внешнеэкономической конъюнктуре. Как следствие, ускорение роста в России способствует увеличению темпов экономического роста в Беларуси только в долгосрочном периоде. Схожий эффект на экономику Беларуси оказывает динамика цены на нефть. В краткосрочном периоде большее влияние оказывает негативный шок от падения цены на нефть, а в долгосрочном — положительный шок ее роста. Следовательно, значимость различий в реакции экономики Беларуси на положительные и негативные внешние шоки имеет существенное значение для экономической политики страны. Острота краткосрочных эффектов от негативных шоков подчеркивает актуальность увеличения международных резервов, в то время как возможность реализации эффектов от положительных шоков только в долгосрочном периоде требует сохранения макроэкономической устойчивости.

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## **THE CONCEPTS OF INNOVATIVE (DIGITAL) ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION**

To take the advantages of the modern technological capabilities and ensure the stability of the development of society, countries need to determine their own directions for transforming into innovative (digital) economies. Consider the main ones on the example of the Eurasian Economic Union (the member countries are Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia).

Document “The Main Directions of Economic Development of the Eurasian Economic Union” though is a recommendation, but covers the possibility of its implementation in the period up to 2030, taking into account the potential effects of the integration of the cooperation of member states. One of the directions is the innovative development and modernization of the economy. Its implementation supposes to take into account the world practice that proves the integration activities can promote the active participation of the member states in the development of the new technological order, cost-effective development and innovation, technology transfer for sharing within integration associations, and use of the scientific and technological potential of the member states on a mutually beneficial basis.

A more specific document is the “Main Directions for Implementing the Digital Agenda of the Eurasian Economic Union until 2025”. It determines the goals, principles, objectives, directions and mechanisms of cooperation of the member states on the implementation of the Union’s digital agenda until 2025.

The objectives of its implementation are to update the existing mechanisms of integration cooperation within the Union, taking into account the global challenges of digital transformation, to ensure high-quality and sustainable economic growth of the member states, including for accelerating the transition of economies to new technological order, the formation of new industries and markets, development labor resources. The implementation of the digital agenda is not limited to the use of information and communication technologies, but involves the use of new business processes, digital models and the creation of digital assets.

Achieving the goals of the digital agenda should lead to accelerate the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor in the development of the digital economy, increase competitiveness through digital transformations in all areas of society, creating conditions for the sustainable development of economies in the transition to new technological and economic structures, comprehensive cooperation on the basis of digital processes, the creation and development of digital assets, to the emergence of sustainable digital ecosystems for economic entities of the member states, aligning member states willingness to develop a digital economy, the inclusion of Member States in global, macro-regional and regional digital transformation processes, taking into account the emergence of new opportunities and risks, formation of the digital market of the Union and simplification of access of economic entities of the member states to foreign markets, creation of innovative jobs in the digital and non-digital sectors of the economy and the growing involvement in the digital economy, expanding development opportunities and reducing risks during the development of the digital economy.

In Belarus the State Program for Innovative Development for 2016–2020 contains a number of promising benchmarks aimed at modernizing the Belarusian economy and increasing its competitiveness in world markets. The document also highlights innovative projects that involve the introduction of advanced technologies or modernization in those areas in which the Republic of Belarus can become a technological leader. They are aimed at the development and commercialization of technological innovations, for which there is experience and which are identified as priority areas of scientific and technological development.

Thus, we can conclude that, according to the adopted concepts, in the next decade the countries of the region will make significant efforts to transform their economic life into innovative (digital) economies.