

network participants a common "source of truth"; ensures the confidentiality of data on transactions; uses smart contracts to ensure compliance with business rules and the execution of transactions within the system. Maximally protects the personal data of users, guarantees that they will not be published, transferred, sold or used without the knowledge and consent of their source. Information in the MediLedger network is not available even to the Chronicled manager, unless their source wants it.

Briefly considered information on the practical implementation of blockchain technology in areas close to solving the problem of improving the quality management system. Their successful implementation confirms the possibility of using this technology to solve the problem of managing transaction costs, as well as informing all participants in the market exchange process. Consequently, the proposed technology can be used in the formation of a system for informing the end consumer of the quality management system about the current state of the quality of goods and services in the consumer market.

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UDC 339.56:687(476)
JEL F13, L67, O57, C82

DYNAMICS OF FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE OF CLOTHING GOODS IN BELARUS

ДИНАМИКА ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВОГО САЛЬДО ТОВАРОВ ОДЕЖДЫ БЕЛАРУСИ

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Keywords: balance, export, import, clothing, mutual trade, foreign trade, commodity group.

Ключевые слова: сальдо, экспорт, импорт, одежда, взаимная торговля, внешняя торговля, товарная группа.

Abstract. The article gives a definition of the balance of foreign trade. An analysis of foreign trade in clothing goods of Belarus in mutual trade with member countries and with third countries was carried out. An assessment is made of the dynamics and changes in foreign trade indicators in the context of product groups and foreign trade partners. The main conclusions have been drawn about foreign trade in clothing goods in Belarus for the development of management decisions.

Аннотация. В статье дано определение сбалансированности внешней торговли. Выполнен анализ внешней торговли товарами одежды Республики Беларусь во взаимной торговле со странами-членами и с третьими странами. Дана оценка динамике и изменению показателей внешней торговли в разрезе товарных групп и внешнеторговых партнеров. Сделаны основные выводы внешней торговли товарами одежды Республики Беларусь для выработки управленческих решений.

Various theoretical and practical aspects of the balance of the national economy, industry, types of economic activities and issues related to the study of foreign trade as a source of balanced economic growth were considered in the works of domestic and foreign scientists and researchers [1]. In our opinion, one of the conditions for balanced foreign trade is the rapid growth of exports over imports, ensuring the contribution of the system (industry, enterprises) to economic growth without creating trade and budget imbalances [1]. Let's consider the dynamic changes in foreign trade of clothing (C14) of the Republic of Belarus by trade areas based on EEC statistical data for 2015–2021. and the TN VED EAEU Classifier [2]. The methodological approach to studying foreign trade C14 is based on economic and statistical analysis of the dynamics of foreign trade indicators.

Let's analyze the dynamic changes in the foreign trade balance in Belarus' foreign trade in clothing goods (C14) in general and by area.

Based on the results of a study of the dynamics of foreign trade in clothing goods in Belarus, it can be noted that, in general, there has been a steady growth in foreign trade turnover of clothing in monetary terms in 2015–2019. due to an increase in the value of exports from the EAEU countries and imports from countries outside the EAEU. The negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020) led to a reduction in the solvency of key partners and a significant decrease in demand for clothing in foreign trade of Belarus.

In 2021, there is a recovery and increase in demand in the foreign market in the context of a revival of global business activity, which contributed to the resumption of positive dynamics in foreign trade turnover of clothing. As a result, the total volume of clothing exports exceeded imports in monetary terms by an average of 1.2 times for 2015–2021. (except for 2018 and 2019) there was a positive foreign trade balance for Belarus (Table 1).

Table 1 – Dynamics of the balance of foreign trade in clothing goods in Belarus (dollars in millions, \$)

Indicators	Year							Percent of the previous year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Balance	80,7	112,3	30,2	-7,5	-38,8	30,7	37,3	139,2	26,9	–	517,3	–	121,5
EAEU member states	173,9	204,9	250,1	279,6	261	196,7	258,6	117,8	122,1	111,8	93,3	75,4	131,5
non-EAEU countries	-93,2	-92,6	-219,9	-287,1	-299,8	-166	-221,3	99,4	237,5	130,6	104,4	55,4	133,3

Source: author's development based on EEC data (codes 61, 62, 6309 and 6310 of the TN VED EAEU) [1, 2].

Its overall value is due to the positive balance in the republic's foreign trade with the EAEU countries. This indicates, on the one hand, the balance of foreign trade flows of clothing and their strengthening in monetary terms since 2015, which acts as a positive effect. On the other hand, the balance of foreign trade in clothing with countries outside the EAEU for Belarus remained negative for the entire study period (see Table 1).

According to the data presented in Table 1, the positive balance of mutual trade in clothing goods between Belarus and the EAEU was formed mainly due to export-import supplies with Russia. On the one hand, this situation in mutual trade is explained by deep integration processes between countries within the Union State, the volume of mutual trade in cooperative goods and other production and economic factors. On the other hand, Belarusian clothing turnover indicates a high dependence on the Russian market and risks in the future. This is explained by the greatest focus of Russia's trade turnover on markets outside the EAEU (on average, the share of Russian clothing goods with third countries was 70,4 %). The main reasons for this situation can be considered Russia's accession to the WTO, which resulted in a reduction in the customs and tariff protection of the EAEU, as well as the policy of developing import-substituting industries and their subsidies by the state.

In the analyzed period, mutual trade in clothing between Belarus and Russia is characterized as balanced. This is explained by the excess value of exports of clothing from Belarus to Russia in product groups 61 and 62 over import flows, which resulted in a positive balance of mutual trade (Table 2).

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Table 2 – Dynamics of the balance of foreign trade in clothing goods between Belarus and Russia by product groups and types (dollars in millions, \$)

Year	Commodity group and type of clothing according to TN VED EAEU codes				Total
	61	62	6309	6310	
2015	70,7	94,0	0,0	1,5	166,2
2019	109,3	121,2	16,0	3,3	249,8
2020	70,7	100,2	14,5	3,8	189,2
2021	96,7	129,6	15,3	3,3	244,9

Source: author’s development based on EEC data (codes 61, 62, 6309 and 6310 of the TN VED EAEU) [1, 2].

Based on the results of a study of the dynamics of the volume of foreign trade in clothing between Belarus and countries outside the EAEU in the context of product groups and main types of goods, the following situation is observed.

From 2015 to 2021 As a result of the excess value of imports over exports of clothing, a negative balance was formed in the foreign trade of Belarus with countries outside the EAEU at the expense of all product groups and product (6309) – “Used clothing” (Table 3).

From the above indicators it follows that over the entire period of the study, the largest negative contribution to the foreign trade balance of clothing goods between Belarus and third countries was made by product groups 61, 62 and goods (6309). At the same time, the negative balance of goods (6309) rapidly increased in dynamics in monetary terms (except for 2020) with clothing product groups.

Table 3 – Dynamics of the foreign trade balance of clothing goods between Belarus and third countries by product groups and types (dollars in millions, \$)

Year	Commodity group and type of clothing according to TN VED EAEU codes				Total
	61	62	6309	6310	
2015	-27,8	-51,6	-16,8	3,0	-93,2
2016	-42,4	-33,6	-20,0	3,6	-92,4
2017	-113,4	-62,8	-48,7	3,3	-221,4
2018	-144,2	-72,5	-73,8	3,5	-287,0
2019	-123,1	-92,7	-87,3	3,4	-299,7
2020	-57,6	-53,1	-58,7	3,2	-166,2
2021	-86,7	-75,7	-62,6	3,6	-221,3

Source: author’s development based on EEC data (codes 61, 62, 6309 and 6310 of the TN VED EAEU) [1, 2].

Conclusion. Thus, the study of export-import flows of clothing goods of the Republic of Belarus by trade directions allowed us to draw a number of conclusions, highlighting the positive and negative aspects.

The positive aspects of the clothing trade for Belarus include:

1) in general, a steady increase in foreign trade turnover of clothing in monetary terms in 2015–2019. due to an increase in the value of exports from the EAEU countries and imports from third countries;

2) as a result of the excess of the total volume of clothing exports over imports in monetary terms by an average of 1.2 times for 2015–2021. (except for 2018 and 2019) there was a positive foreign trade balance.

Negative aspects in foreign trade in clothing in Belarus:

1) trade turnover in trade directions is unbalanced, with the EAEU its share was 61.3%, with third countries – 38.7 %;

2) in the distribution of trade turnover in foreign trade, Russia occupies the largest share – 97.6 %. Consequently, Belarusian trade turnover indicates a high dependence of export-import flows on the Russian market and risks in the future;

3) imports of clothing from third countries show a negative trend in the growth of the negative balance, including due to an increase in the negative balance of goods (6309) from 16.8 to 62.6 million US dollars.

Thus, the study of foreign trade in clothing goods in Belarus by trade areas for 2015–2021. allowed us to identify its positive and negative sides. The results of this study can be taken into account in the process of taking measures and management decisions aimed at ensuring a balanced foreign trade of the republic in clothing goods.

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