

Opportunities available but risk possible

China and India more actively position themselves as economic growth leaders in recent times, while Belarus and Uzbekistan lead within CIS

By Kirill Yevdokimov

Experts believe that the global economy is shifting to a stage of slow yet stable growth. However, the trend will not be evenly spread, with developing states, as viewed by the West, becoming a driving force for economic revival. This year, such nations are likely to provide half of all global economic growth.

Paying for surfeit

The contrast between developed states and those with developing or transitory economies is huge. WB expert Hans Timmer speaks of 'two worlds'; one witnesses a struggle against the consequences of the crisis and previous surfeit, while the other

has already overcome the negative consequences. This year, China and India could become leaders of global economic growth, in addition to BRIC partners Russia and Brazil.

Within the CIS, Belarus and Uzbekistan lead steadily. According to WB predictions, this trend should continue, with a high pace of economic growth seen throughout 2011, reaching 6 and 7.3 percent respectively.

Offer and demand

"This is a classical forecast, based on a range of factors," notes economist Leonid Zaiko. "The trend is evident, although it features a certain degree of relativity (on the basis of \$1,000 per

capita GDP, it's easier to see ten percent growth, in comparison to \$45,000 GDP). In the present situation of global development, those countries lead which see high dynamics of industrial development.

In Belarus, just 30 percent of GDP originates from the sphere of services; however, we boast a large share of farming, so we 'fit' the concept. In Uzbekistan, industrialisation is the major aim of the state, with the country planning to build about 400 new enterprises over the coming five years."

"Those countries which have suffered less from the global crisis are coming to the fore," says Olga Kirvel, a candidate of economic sciences and associate professor at the



Belarus has every chance to find niche on global market

International Economic Relations Department of the Belarusian State University. "The reviving global economy requires more energy resources. Taking into consideration the global rise in oil prices, exporters of raw materials — such as Russia and Kazakhstan — see good prospects. Don't forget that these are our partners within the Customs

Union and the Single Economic Space. The restoration of demand on their and others' markets will favourably influence the growth of the Belarusian economy. We depend on exports so, if Russia, China and the EU grow, it will be to our favour."

Innovative reserve

Short-term, state debts

in Europe, alongside inequality in currency exchange rates, could hamper economic revival. There is also the possibility that food will become less accessible, with underdeveloped regions facing increased poverty as food prices grow. However, this could be another chance for Belarus to raise exports.



Cattle breeding products' competitiveness confirmed by quality

Scientists making solid contribution

Belarus' agricultural export potential stands at \$7bn

By Tatiana Lobasova

"Major exports are found in the cattle breeding sphere, including meat and milk products which have received some degree of processing," explains the General Director of the Scientific-Practical Centre for Arable Farming at the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, doctor of agricultural sciences Fiodor Privalov. Our cereal exports are also becoming more competitive on the foreign market. According to Mr. Privalov, Belarus is making a name for itself as a leading producer of elite cereal crops, with good yields achieved as a result of genetic experimentation and selection. Over the last five years, scientists from the Scientific-Practical Centre have created 170 varieties of plant, in addition to making 66 technological developments. Many have received prestigious awards at international exhibitions.

Mr. Privalov notes that 82 Be-

larusian varieties are grown in the EU with much success, being included on the national registers of Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Germany; this proves their competitiveness.

Belarusian scientists have developed a new variety of wheat for bread baking, which was previously believed unsuitable for the Belarusian climate. With careful selection, domestic varieties of high quality winter and summer wheat have been grown, with harvest yields raised. Fewer flour imports are thus required and, in future, such imports may become obsolete.

Belarusian malt now also meets European standards, with demand outstripping supply. High quality Belarus-made beer (brewed from domestic grain) recently won an award at an international contest in the USA, with Olivaria taking first place.

'Busel', 'Grach', 'Strizh' and others

By Anna Overyanova

Belarus' first batch of pilotless aircraft launched at National Academy of Sciences' Physical-Technical Institute, in Minsk

The first batch of domestic ultra-light pilotless aircraft has been produced, including the 'Busel' craft, weighing around 6kg. It uses the most advanced fine precision mechanics, optimal control methods, optics and other innovations, while being able to fly at up to 100km/h for up to an hour. Its electrical engine ensures an almost noiseless flight and it should be

perfect for monitoring missions.

The range of Belarusian pilotless aircraft also includes the 'Strizh', 'Grach' and 'Mishen', each differing in purpose and function. They are designed for wide application: from forecasting emergency situations, making atmospheric and meteorological observations and the prevention of unsanctioned forest devastation and poaching, to state border control and traffic monitoring. Scientists are now studying demand for the devices, negotiating with potential customers. At present, supplies are headed primarily to the domestic market but the innovation is sure



First pilotless aircraft launched

to become an export success.

The range is being further improved, with medium and large classes currently under design by the Physical-Technical Institute. In particular, a 100kg model is being created — more functional and stronger than its predecessors, enabling it to cover longer distances at greater speed.

Aircraft to be of necessary colour

Minsk Aircraft Repair Plant masters painting of foreign-made planes

The enterprise has almost finished painting a National Airline Belavia CRJ-200 craft, explains the

plant's chief engineer, Alexander Proskuryakov. The implementation of new technologies is the result of CIS air-companies' shift to using foreign-made aircraft.

In the future, Minsk Aircraft

Repair Plant plans to start repairing foreign-made planes, including Boeing and Airbus. Its new location outside of Minsk includes a modern service and repair centre, near Minsk National Airport.

Industrial standards expected to gain worthy share of automobile market

New investors may arrive on Belarusian automobile market

Oleg Khusaenov, the Chairman of Atlant-M International Automobile Holding's Board of Directors, has highly praised the prospects of our country's automobile market, which could return to its pre-crisis level in coming years. However, he believes that automo-

biles may rise in price this year in Belarus, leading buyers to return to dealerships for their purchases. Meanwhile, luxury cars will be cheaper to buy from EU states.

Mr. Khusaenov notes that assembly production of passenger car spare parts may appear in the Republic. "A whole industry could be set up in Belarus manufactur-

ing automobile components, since the Russian market desperately needs them; industrial standards in Belarus have always been higher than those in our neighbouring state," explains Mr. Khusaenov. He believes that local manufacturers or large foreign producers could organise production of automobile spare parts in the country.