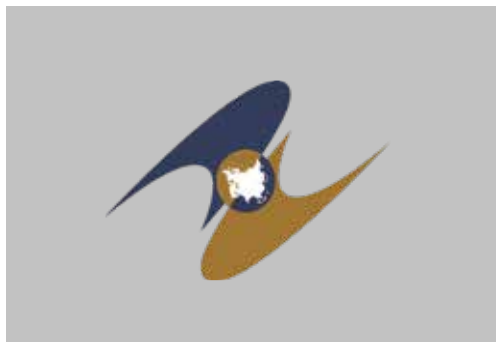


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One evening thirty years ago, one and a half thousand carnations and fifty roses fell from a helicopter over the Molodechno stadium, filled with spectators... This is how the Molodechno National Festival of Belarusian Song and Poetry began.

“WE CANNOT BE LEFT BEHIND. AND WE MUST NOT FALL BEHIND”

Why interest in the EAEU is growing. What Aleksandr Lukashenko said about it

At the end of May, the President of Belarus paid a working visit to the Russian Federation. There were more than enough grounds and reasons for the visit, especially since it was not bilateral, but international in nature. The significance of those Moscow events gives us the right to return to them even after a certain time has passed.



President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko, “We want to create a multipolar, equal and safe space for life. This is our common goal. And we are ready to work hard for its speedy implementation. Let me emphasise once again that the most important thing today is time. We cannot be left behind. And we must not fall behind. Our Eurasian Economic Union can play a big role in this, as it has colossal prospects. I would even say that the prospects are no less than the SCO and BRICS taken separately. Therefore, a lot needs to be done. We are moving in the right direction. Patience and time. And speed.”

So, in Moscow, Aleksandr Lukashenko took part in a meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council. The leaders of the EAEU countries considered the implementation of decisions on strategic directions for the development of Eurasian economic integration, summed up the results of the international activities of the union. The agenda also included issues related to the financing of joint cooperation projects in various industries, liberalisation in certain service sectors, trade and economic cooperation with the main partners of the EAEU, the rules of work of the Eurasian Economic Commission, and a number of others. On the sidelines of the events, the Head of the Belarusian State met with his foreign colleagues, discussing with them important aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Forum as a new good tradition

However, it so happened that the day before, the 2nd Eurasian Economic Forum was held in the same place in Moscow. In addition to representatives of the Eurasian 'five' countries, the forum was attended by a significant number of guests from third countries, including far abroad. The programme included consideration of issues of scientific and technical cooperation between countries to unite and develop joint approaches in the fields of industry, ecology and energy, as well as issues of technical and customs regulation, and organisation of the internal market of states. Another important task of the forum was to create a platform for establishing contacts between business and government agencies. It was obvious that the Russian capital was not chosen by chance as a venue for the 2nd Eurasian Economic Forum. The event was timed to coincide with the meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council. In general, the forum is an annual business event of the EAEU, which is held in the country that chairs the integration association. Last year the event was held in Bishkek.

This year, the motto of the forum was 'Eurasian integration in a multipolar world'. There were about 35 business sessions in total. They were divided into seven thematic areas, including: 'Human Capital', 'Technology and Cooperation', 'EAEU in a Changing World', 'Eurasian Connectivity', and 'EAEU Internal Market: Customs Cooperation, Competition and Public Procurement'. In addition, the Green Eurasia international climate competition, a business breakfast of the Agency for Strategic Initiatives dedicated to discussing new opportunities for developing international cooperation in Eurasia, and a business breakfast of the EAEU — Indonesia business dialogue were held on the sidelines of the Eurasian Economic Forum. There were also business dialogues dedicated to the cooperation of the Eurasian integration format with the countries of Latin America.

"The Eurasian Economic Forum aims to cover as much as possible the relevant areas of interaction within the framework of the EAEU. I am sure that the work at the forum will make it possible to develop specific solutions in all areas of multilateral cooperation of the Eurasian countries," emphasised Mikhail Myasnikovich, Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, on the eve of the key event of the year in the integration association. In total, over three thousand participants were registered at the 2nd Eurasian Economic Forum. In addition to representatives

of the EAEU states, there were guests from the CIS, as well as third countries: China, India, Indonesia, Turkey, South Africa, Singapore, Nicaragua, Venezuela and others. It was planned to discuss the cooperation of the EAEU with the SCO and BRICS, Latin America and Indonesia at the forum. By the way, Indonesia is a guest country of the forum this year.

One of the key topics was the discussion of the future of the 'five' at the Priorities of the EAEU 2030+ session with the participation of Deputy Prime Ministers of the Member States. It was planned to discuss new directions for the strategic development of the EAEU, the key goal of the development of the union until 2045, and specific steps to ensure its development. At the beginning of the year, Russian President Vladimir Putin, in his address to the heads of the EAEU states on the occasion of Russia's presidency, noted that he considered it appropriate to assess the implementation of the current 2025 strategy and start preparing new long-term planning documents that would determine the main vectors of integration cooperation until 2030 and 2045.

Wide field of possibilities

The programme of the forum included a plenary session, as well as panel sessions. Topical areas of interaction within the EAEU were covered as much as possible, including scientific and technical cooperation, the financial sector, industry and the agro-industrial complex, the climate agenda, energy, technical regulation and veterinary medicine, the development of the EAEU internal market, e-commerce, customs regulation, regional cooperation, public procurement, statistics.

As part of the Human Capital block, experts discussed the prospects for unlocking the tourism potential of the EAEU countries, work with young talents, labour migration issues, interuniversity scientific and technical cooperation, and experience in countering the coronavirus pandemic.

"Ensuring the development of a single labour market within the union is considered by the Eurasian Economic Commission as a priority task, and our work is aimed at further expanding the rights of workers and increasing their level of social protection," said Bakytzhan Sagintayev, Minister for Economy and Financial Policy of the Eurasian Economic Commission.

The discussions of the Technologies and Cooperation thematic block, in turn, were devoted to the issues of technological sovereignty as a guarantee of energy and food security, regulation in the field of ecology, organisation of the food market and development of entrepreneurship in the new conditions. In addition, the experts discussed aspects of the functioning of the Unified System of Technical Regulation of the Eurasian Economic Union and the removal of barriers to trade, as well as standardisation as a tool to ensure product safety and quality. Sessions of the Eurasian Connectivity thematic block revealed key issues on the digital agenda: state regulation of the IT industry, circulation of personal data in the EAEU space and import independence of the countries of the integration association in the software and telecommunications equipment markets. Discussions within this area also focused on international



Aleksandr Lukashenko presented the position and priorities of Belarus on key issues of cooperation at the plenary session of the 2nd Eurasian Economic Forum, timed to coincide with the EAEU summit.

“Thank you for plunging us into history,” thanked the President of Belarus. “I must tell you that our Eurasianism, the current EAEU began in the kitchen of President Putin. And then the idea was good. The peculiarity of this moment was that Ukraine was with us then. We have developed 28 documents together with Ukraine. But then Ukraine moved away from this process. The merit of Nursultan Abishevich is that, no matter how hard we sometimes tried to give our union a certain political character, he always kept us within the framework of an economic union. Only the economy. Well, since decisions were always made by consensus, we have come to what we have today.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that holding the Eurasian Economic Forum, timed to coincide with the meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, is becoming a new good tradition. According to him, in extraordinary conditions, a stable economy is always a powerful anchor. But the economic borders of any state today are so transparent, and trade relations are so intertwined that achieving economic stability alone is an almost impossible task. Therefore, any country is interested in participating in powerful regional and international associations. Such, for example, as the EAEU, SCO, BRICS, ASEAN.

Further, Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that since gaining independence, Belarus has always been at the forefront of integration processes. According to the President, the centre of the world economy is irreversibly shifting towards the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, these states no longer want to be raw material appendages, sources of cheap labour. They want to fully participate in the international division of labour and achieve decent pay for their work.

Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that Russia was the first to understand this, having started active contacts with African states. The United States and Western countries, which are trying to keep Russia out of Africa, reacted zealously to this. There is a struggle for these countries. There will be a future development pole, the President of Belarus believes. In his opinion, the combination of integration efforts in the EAEU-SCO-BRICS format will contribute to the creation of the largest coalition of states.

The Head of State drew attention to the fact that today more and more states want to join the ranks of the BRICS and SCO. And if these organisations acted more actively, quickly and powerfully, then the UN would have a completely different policy. Therefore,

settlements and digital assets, electronic commerce, the creation of the Eurasian Reinsurance Company and new sources of data in the EAEU statistics.

The participants of the EAEU Internal Market: Customs Cooperation, Competition and Public Procurement block discussed the issues of improving the right of the union in the face of modern challenges and customs regulation, digital systems for detecting bid rigging and digitalisation of public procurement.

A stable economy is a very powerful anchor

Undoubtedly, the plenary session, which was attended by the leaders of the EAEU countries, became the central event of the Eurasian Economic Forum. Aleksandr Lukashenko's speech here was very memorable. But first, the President of Belarus reacted to a kind of compliment from the forum moderator, President of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, President of the EAEU Business Council Aleksandr Shokhin, who noted that Aleksandr Lukashenko is the patriarch of integration processes in the post-Soviet space to no lesser extent than Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Aleksandr Lukashenko believes that the large BRICS and SCO states should develop integration processes faster, including in conjunction with the EAEU countries.

Aleksandr Lukashenko assigns a special role in this to Russia, which, in the opinion of the President of Belarus, can become a very strong locomotive both in the SCO and in the BRICS, in giving momentum to the development of these organisations. And, perhaps, in the future of their association. There will be a union of countries united by the desire for economic and political stability and the provision of a new architecture of international security. Moreover, a number of CIS and EAEU states are simultaneously members of the SCO and BRICS, which lays a solid foundation for successful progress towards the goal that everyone would like to see.

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that in order to develop full-fledged relations between the EAEU and priority regional associations and friendly third countries, it is necessary to take several important steps towards each other. This includes overcoming national selfishness, reaching agreements on a step-by-step liberalisation of the terms of mutual trade, removing barriers, switching to settlements in national currencies, and expanding free trade zones.

Industrial and technological safety

The President of Belarus stated that more than a quarter of industrial goods imported into the union for about \$70 billion a year could be replaced by products of national manufacturers, “The fourth industrial revolution provides a chance for the effective implementation of import substitution initiatives in the real sector of the economy at the regional level. Regardless of the further dynamics of our relations with the so-called Western partners, technological sovereignty and critical import substitution will remain the basis for the further development of our alliance.”

In this regard, Aleksandr Lukashenko outlined a number of priority areas for Belarus. They include the production of high-precision equipment equipped with a modern electronic microprocessor component base, the implementation of joint projects for the production of electronic and optical products, the technology for creating chips, integrated circuits, unmanned control, automation and robotisation of the manufacturing industry, the production of modern mechatronic and electromechanical components of robotic systems, lithium ion batteries.

The most important issue is energy security. The development and deepening of integration cooperation in the energy sector, strengthening the position of the EAEU in the context of global energy security remains the most important priority, Aleksandr Lukashenko is convinced, “Efficient operation of the economies of our countries is unthinkable without equal access of business entities to energy resources and infrastructure for their transportation. We must at all costs ensure the implementation of non-discriminatory approaches in the field of pricing for the services of natural monopolies throughout the EAEU.”

Information security. The digital agenda of the EAEU requires significant updating according to the President of Belarus. First

of all, this concerns the Integrated Information System of the EAEU, which ensures the joint operation of state information resources and systems of the Union states. According to Aleksandr Lukashenko, this should be created and controlled by the members of the EAEU, ‘not outsourced to the Americans or Western Europeans, as it was before’. There are trained personnel and the material and technical base for this. But it is necessary to start developing a Eurasian agenda in the field of information security. The President noted that information policy issues are not yet regulated by the Treaty on the EAEU. In his opinion, this is a shortcoming, and it needs to be eliminated.

Food security. The Eurasian region has unique opportunities to increase food production and exports, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted. It is possible to maintain the free circulation of products and avoid the introduction of restrictions on mutual deliveries of socially significant goods. The level of self-sufficiency in most products is already 80—95 percent in the union. For grain — more than 130 percent, for oilseeds — 151 percent. Surpluses may be easily sold on world markets. The demand for food is enormous and growing. However, the President of Belarus believes that a number of tasks need to be solved in this area. It is necessary, in particular, to determine the list of critical import goods for the food market of the EAEU member states through the possibilities of their own existing production facilities, their expansion and creation of new ones. It is also important to ensure the convergence of measures of state support for agriculture and the legal framework for its provision, taking into account the national interests of the participating countries and to rapidly digitalize production processes in crop and livestock production.

Environmental safety. The Head of State also drew attention at

FACT

The volume of foreign trade of the EAEU members with the countries participating in the SCO and BRICS over the past year increased by more than 40 percent, and the export of the Eurasian Economic Union to these states increased by 1.6 times. Since 2015, the share of the SCO and BRICS in the trade turnover with the EAEU has increased from 16 to 30 percent.

the forum to the so-called ‘green agenda’, which, in the opinion of the President of Belarus, is actively used by counter-partners in the West as one of the instruments of pressure and restraint on the economic development of the EAEU countries. The current environmental standards Euro-5, -6 and all subsequent ones, according to Aleksandr Lukashenko, have nothing to do with environmental protection. Unlike the European Union, the national strategies for sustainable (‘green’) development adopted in all EAEU countries do not limit anyone. They imply, first of all, the modernisation of economies, the creation of high-tech joint ventures, a thrifty attitude to resources, the proper handling of waste, an increase in the ecological culture of the population and the responsibility of business. This is exactly the way we should move, the President of Belarus is sure.

A TOTAL OF 35 BUSINESS SESSIONS WERE HELD WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EURASIAN FORUM. THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO 7 THEMATIC AREAS.

First. Human Capital. Main issues: prospects for unlocking the tourism potential of the EAEU countries, work with young talents, labour migration issues, interuniversity scientific and technical cooperation and experience in countering the coronavirus pandemic.

Second. Technology and Cooperation. The main issues are: ensuring technological sovereignty as a guarantee of energy and food security, removing barriers to trade, organising the food market and *developing entrepreneurship in the new conditions*.

Third. EAEU in a Changing World. Main issues: cooperation between the EAEU, SCO and BRICS, transition to new forms of settlements in mutual trade, partnership of the *Eurasian integration format with Indonesia and Latin American countries*.

Fourth. Eurasian Connectivity. Key issues: state regulation of the IT industry, circulation of personal data in the EAEU space and import independence of the countries of the integration association in the markets of software and telecommunications equipment.

Fifth. EAEU Internal Market: Customs Cooperation, Competition and Public Procurement. Key issues: improving the law of the union in the face of modern challenges and customs regulation, digital systems for detecting bid rigging and digitalization of public procurement.

Sixth. Strategic Block. Key issues: implementation of the EAEU — 2030+ strategy and new directions for the union's strategic development.

Seventh. EAEU Business Council. Main issues: development of entrepreneurial activity as a driver of Eurasian economic integration.

What was discussed at the EAEU summit



President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin,

"Despite the large-scale crisis in the global economy and trade, considerable geopolitical risks and uncertainties, the total GDP of the EAEU states in 2022 decreased by only 1.6 percent. At the same time, some foreign experts predicted a completely different scenario — a collapse. Nothing of the sort is happening, and clearly won't happen again. In 2022, trade increased by 14 percent and amounted to \$83.3 billion. We see ensuring technological sovereignty as one of the priority tasks of the EAEU. Our countries have sufficient scientific, human and industrial potential to produce high-quality, high-tech products that can withstand competition in global markets. We understand that this is one of the most important moments to date. Because ensuring technological independence is the core of economic and, therefore, political independence. We see that really profound, fundamental changes are taking place

in the global arena. More and more states are taking a course towards strengthening national sovereignty, pursuing an independent and independent domestic and foreign policy, and adhering to their own development model. I am sure that the decentralisation of the financial system will increase the security of the entire global economy."

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev,

"Given the largely rapidly changing pattern of global flows, it is now critical to track and create new destinations throughout the region. To the east of us is one of the most striking and large-scale initiatives to build continental strategic connectivity — the China Belt and Road project. The demand for trade and economic cooperation along the North-South line has also increased manifold. We are at the centre of these processes, and it depends on us what role we will play in this new global economic reality. These routes can radically change the level of interaction and cooperation within the vast Eurasia. It can be said without exaggeration that now we are forming a new transport framework for Eurasia, which has never existed before. If we approach this issue thoroughly and together, we will be able to receive significant economic and even political dividends.

I understand that integration is a very complex process, very delicate work to bring all national interests to a common denominator, but we need to coordinate this work. Otherwise, as Aleksandr Grigoryevich (Lukashenko) convincingly said, time is irrevocably moving forward, there is very little time left, we need concrete results. It is necessary to create a full-fledged seamless interaction environment in the market of the union. It is necessary to clearly define the formats of cooperation, especially considering the fact that within the framework of the EAEU there is a Union State of Belarus and Russia, the conceptual ideological basis of which is quite serious.

There is another level of integration represented by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia. We have to deal with this reality. How we will work in these conditions is a conceptual matter."





President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sadyr Japarov ,

“The Eurasian Economic Union is becoming an independent and self-sufficient pole of economic development, and it can independently meet the needs of participants in foreign economic activity. The invariable priority of Kyrgyzstan in the union is to strengthen the role of the Eurasian Economic Commission and the EAEU Court in terms of removing barriers in the internal market of the union. These institutions should become effective supranational bodies capable of quickly resolving disputes in the movement of goods. Protection of business interests and their support from the state is a priority task in all EAEU countries. In this regard, it is necessary to work out the issue of the expediency of establishing the institution of a business ombudsman in the union. The creation of such an institution contributes to strengthening the potential of business, taking into account

opinions and protecting the rights of business entities. Ultimately, such an institution will help us minimise barriers in the internal market of the union and form a mechanism for pre-trial resolution of emerging issues.”

Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia Mher Grigoryan,

“The territory of the EAEU is one of the richest in the world in terms of saturation with natural resources and natural resources, while the most valuable wealth is people. The achievement of goals and our competitive advantage depends on people and their motivation. The main meaning of our integration is the development of human capital as the main potential and future of Eurasia. Unfortunately, despite the huge resource and scientific potential of the Union, the high level of education of our citizens, it is still impossible to state that our countries remain the leaders in world technological and technical progress. A radically changing world and high rates of development require a continuous stream of innovative ideas and a modern creative approach to effectively address global challenges. According to experts, in the countries with the most developed economies, on average, 60 percent of the increase in national income is determined by the increase in modern knowledge, skills and the level of quality education.

We must take into account that the new competitive environment, the new logic of personnel mobility and job structure are all additional guarantees for the sustainable development of the states of the iterative association. At the same time, the list of priorities will continue to be dominated by social guarantees for citizens and their quality of life. The dynamics of the development of health care and social protection in our countries should correspond to the general pace of development on a global scale.”



President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping (via video message),

“China is interested in deepening and concretising cooperation with the EAEU. We are ready to join efforts and strengthen interaction in the interests of new prospects for cooperation on the Eurasian continent. China's development as a member of the large Eurasian family is inseparable from Eurasia and benefits the Eurasian region. China is the largest trading partner of the EAEU. Last year, bilateral trade totalled \$243.6 billion, up 31 percent. There are good growth dynamics and huge potential for cooperation. In the second half of the year, China will host the third forum of international cooperation — One Belt, One Road. Together with like-minded people on this initiative and the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, we are ready to share opportunities under the banner of peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit, overcome

difficulties together, open new horizons for the sake of progress and civilizations of the emerging multipolar world.”



The transformation of the world order is inevitable

The motto of the forum was ‘Eurasian integration in a multipolar world’. And its participants included not only representatives of the countries of the ‘Eurasian five’ (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia), but also guests from Uzbekistan, China, South Africa, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Indonesia. In total, about three thousand people from more than 50 countries. Such a representative composition testifies to the growing interest in the EAEU on the part of other states and the business

community. And the forum itself is not only an excellent platform for a comprehensive discussion of the strategy of Eurasian integration, the formation of a single market, digitalisation and cooperation with other associations, but also an excellent opportunity to establish contacts between business and government agencies.

All discussions at the forum were aimed at developing specific practical solutions aimed at the comprehensive economic development of the EAEU member states. This is especially important because the monopoly on leadership is becoming

a thing of the past. The transformation of the world order is inevitable, and we need to make the most of it. To do this, one will have to leave the zone of habitual integration comfort, Deputy Prime Minister of Belarus Igor Petrishenko is sure. He focused on a number of areas of work of the EAEU, where, from the point of view of Belarus, systematic work is needed to improve indicators. In particular, in the field of mutual trade in goods, the Deputy Prime Minister noted that the share of intra-union trade compared to trade with third countries did not exceed 15 percent, “This is an extremely low figure for our union. By 2030 we must increase the share of intra-Union trade to at least 20 percent, and by 2040—2045 to 30 percent and further increase it.



A number of general problems in the field of energy have not been resolved either.

“In particular, the postponement of the regulation of certain issues of gas integration for a year casts doubt on the formation of a common electricity market, which we must form by 2025,” Igor Petrishenko specified. “The key task is to create a barrier-free space with equal access to resources and infrastructure based on fair prices.”

In the industrial sector, the Deputy Prime Minister also noted such a negative factor as competition among themselves, the creation of duplicating industries, “It is very important to complement each other, create value chains, develop import substitution of production and ensure the technological sovereignty of our union. By 2030, it is necessary to reach a proven mechanism of financial support for cooperation projects.”

Minister of Economy of Belarus Aleksandr Chervyakov drew attention to the fact that the impact of sanctions on the economy in the EAEU is several times less than experts predicted. The Union provides a synergistic effect in the development of the economies of all countries — this is clearly visible. And the meetings at the sections showed that everyone agrees with this. How to make it even more tangible and meaningful? The participants in the discussion agreed with the point of view that the course towards technological sovereignty and reindustrialisation is becoming one of the trends of the modern economy. And here we cannot do without close cooperation and new joint projects.

Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic

Commission Mikhail Myasnikov stated that for 2024 it is proposed to allocate 1.7 billion Russian roubles to support integration projects. But we need projects. For example, to increase cargo turnover. One of the principal goals is the formation of a single transport and logistics framework for the entire Eurasian macroregion. Mikhail Myasnikov recalled the Agroexpress project launched last year, which has already shown high efficiency. For some commodities, up to 80 percent of exports to China follow this path, the Head of the EEC noted, “We have also identified the corresponding transport corridors North-South, West-East within the framework of the Chinese One Belt, One Road initiative. We at the EEC have also identified seven transport corridors to ensure the seamless movement of goods across the territory of our states. But, in principle, it is necessary to have a continuation (of these corridors) in the ASEAN and SCO countries. The dropped import in our countries is estimated at \$70 billion, and the countries of the Eurasian community could participate in

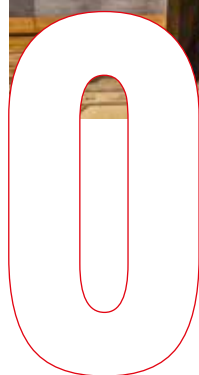
its replacement.”

Based on this, Deputy Minister of Industry of Belarus Aleksandr Yefimov urged partners in the Eurasian Economic Union to pay the greatest possible attention to creating conditions for the creation of import-substituting industries. He cited as an example the Belarusian-Russian agreement on industrial policy, which could be scaled to the entire territory of the EAEU, “What is a Belarusian tractor today? This is Russian metal, energy, many components. For many Belarusian goods, almost 50 percent are Russian deliveries. We are ready to involve all EAEU countries in this cooperation with pleasure.”

It appears that today the term ‘import substitution’, if we are talking about import independence, should already be replaced by the term ‘proactive import substitution’.

Aleksandr Pimenov

A FUNDAMENTAL VIEW OF EURASIAN INTEGRATION



On the second day of his working visit to the Russian Federation, the President of Belarus took part in a meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council. The current summit of the EAEU at the highest level is the thirtieth in a row. And this is an occasion not only to evaluate the path travelled, but also to set priorities for tomorrow.

Willingness and ability to realize potential

By the will of fate, the Eurasian Economic Union found itself at the epicentre of the global changes taking place in the world, and now we need to decide what role we will play in the new geopolitical and economic reality. The time has come to act more quickly and decisively. The President of Belarus frankly and fundamentally analysed the state of affairs in the EAEU, pointing out those areas in which integration is clearly slowing down. At the same time, Aleksandr Lukashenko emphasised the main thing, “The creation of a full-fledged economic union remains a priority task for all of us. Everyone notes the progress in this issue, but I remain in the same position: there should be no barriers or restrictions at all! This is the basic principle of building our union, and we must achieve the goal in the very near future. The modern world is at the stage of

global changes, entering the era of large-scale transformations and strategic development. There is an awareness of the need to replace the unipolar control system with new decision-making centres that ensure that the interests of all participants in international relations are taken into account. The attention shown to the events taking place in Moscow clearly indicates that the Eurasian Economic Union should become one of these centres. We have finally made progress in supporting projects in the field of industrial cooperation. A decision has been prepared to provide financial assistance to such projects at the expense of the EAEU budget. This is a landmark document. We expect serious practical results from it. At the same time, we are making difficult and frankly slow progress on a number of important issues on the internal agenda of our integration. First of all, we are talking about the formation of common markets for gas,

oil and oil products, the implementation of measures on the digital agenda, and the liberalisation of the transport market. In a narrow composition, they talked about this widely. But these are fundamental areas of activity for our economies. And their relevance against the backdrop of sanctions has only increased.” The priority task remains the creation of a full-fledged economic union, the President of Belarus is sure, “Everyone notes the progress in this issue, but I remain in the same position: there should be no barriers, no restrictions at all! This is the basic principle of building our union, and we must achieve the goal in the very near future. A lot of work has been done to form a common market for state and municipal purchases. Not without problems, but the public procurement market is functioning. However, for its further full development, it is necessary to sign and enter into force as soon as possible of the Agreement on the Mutual Recognition of Bank Guarantees in Public Procurement and the Rules for the Mutual Recognition of Electronic Digital Signatures. Moreover, there is a reserve for expanding the corresponding sector of economic relations. In

A NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS SIGNED ON THE RESULTS OF THE EAEU SUMMIT IN MOSCOW

Following the meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, the leaders of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union signed three protocols on additions and amendments to the Treaty on the EAEU. They relate to financial assistance in the implementation by the EAEU member states of joint cooperation projects in industries, improvement of public procurement, application of emergency phytosanitary measures, and electronic digital signature. 11 relevant decisions and orders were also signed on other important areas of Eurasian integration.

addition to public procurement, there is also the sphere of state corporations. I believe that the removal of restrictions on access to procurement of state corporations will have a beneficial effect on the economy of the union. Another priority vector for the development of the union is the improvement of transport infrastructure and the development of efficient logistics. The President of Kazakhstan raised this issue in a narrow format and showed by examples how important it is for the development of our union. In connection with the reversal of our export flows to the southeast, it is very important to jointly ‘cut a window’ to the countries of this region. This is a bottomless market for our products. At the same time, we must ensure equal access to existing and emerging infrastructure so that there are no unpleasant situations in the future, as is the case with the export of timber products to third country markets through the territory of Member States.

I consider it appropriate to return to consideration of the issue of liberalising road transport to third countries without the need to obtain special permits.

I would also like to touch on a relatively new, but very relevant aspect of our integration — the climate agenda of the union.

This is not the first year that we have been observing how Europe is actively preparing for trade in the current conditions. The mechanism of cross-border carbon regulation being developed by the EU countries will become a serious tool for influencing international trade. The European Union will receive additional room for manoeuvre. Goods deemed ‘clean’ will be allowed on the market, and what they do not need will simply be blocked. They know how to do it. In this regard, within the framework of our union, it is important to join forces and develop our own approaches and responses to climate challenges. It is necessary to systematically move towards the structure of the economy, which is dominated by industries and technologies with low greenhouse gas emissions.

Our response to sanctions pressure is to intensify cooperation with the SCO, BRICS and ASEAN, conclude new trade agreements and constructive mutually beneficial cooperation with everyone who is ready to be friends and work with us. At the same time, I draw your attention to the fact that, as a result, a balance of interests of all participants should be ensured. The task is not easy, but I am sure that the commission has the necessary skills and competencies.”

In conclusion, Aleksandr Lukashenko noted that Belarus fully supports the need initiated under the Russian chairmanship to determine approaches to the formation of a new Strategy for the Development of Eurasian Integration until 2030, and somewhere, maybe until 2045. At the same time, it was emphasised that when preparing relevant strategic documents for the union, the experience of implementing some initiatives at the level of the Union State of Belarus and Russia may be of interest.

At the same time, Aleksandr Lukashenko warned everyone against being too carried away by strategic planning. At the very least, this useful work should not cancel or replace the practical activities to implement the goals and objectives of the Treaty on the EAEU, which are already being carried out by the Member States and the Commission.

The President of Belarus expressed confidence that through joint efforts it would be possible to fully realize the potential of the union both within the association and on the external circuit, “Thus, we will be able to create one of the full-fledged, responsible centres of the new, multipolar world.”

What Aleksandr Lukashenko said in an interview with Russian journalists

Journalists asked what unresolved issues between Belarus and Russia Aleksandr Lukashenko spoke about on the eve of his trip to Moscow.

“There are a lot of issues that we still need to resolve. The biggest issue is our common energy markets: gas, oil, and so on. This is the biggest issue that needs to be resolved. There are transport, logistics — secondary issues. And there are minor issues, it would seem. These are some misunderstandings in terms of the supply of our goods, especially agricultural products, food products to Russia.”

As an example, the President cited the supply of dairy products during the high milk season, “When there is more milk in Russia, then some kind of deceleration begins. It is not right. But

I think that we will resolve this issue at the government level.” Answering the question whether it was possible to agree on something specific on problematic topics, Aleksandr Lukashenko said, “I’m speaking in terms of the EAEU. And with the Russian Federation, any issue that we raise today is resolved within a few days.”

Journalists mentioned possible provocations on the border with Poland and asked if the Belarusian-Polish border was locked.

“You don’t even have to worry about it. If saboteurs need to penetrate your, our territory, today there are many opportunities to do this unnoticed. I mean, as a pro, I’ll tell you

not to use the green border. Therefore, with saboteurs, this is purely everyday reasoning in this case, that they will penetrate now, if the border is not locked. Saboteurs infiltrate along other paths. None of the saboteurs we detained in Belarus penetrated our border. So don’t worry about the ‘locks’.”

And then there was the question about the safety of nuclear weapons.

“Well, this is not even discussed. You know that we are punctual, careful, masterful people, as you say, I’m just quoting you. Therefore, you do not worry about nuclear weapons. We are responsible for this. These are serious questions. So here, too, everything will be all right.”

WHAT EAEU SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS TALKED ABOUT



Russian President Vladimir Putin,
“Cooperation within the Eurasian Union continues to strengthen, and our association is consistently asserting itself as one of the independent and self-sufficient centres of the

emerging multipolar world... comfortable like at home. As for the specific tasks of further cooperation within the EAEU, first of all I would like to note the need to develop industrial cooperation, increase the number of new joint ventures under the common trademark ‘Made in the EAEU’.

In practical terms, I would propose to coordinate and implement common priorities for technological transformation and innovative cooperation. In the same context, one could think about creating Eurasian technological alliances with the involvement of interested partners from third countries.”



Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan,
“We have managed to identify significant progress in the development of a regulatory legal framework for the creation of a new format for financing industrial cooperation

projects. Financial assistance to joint cooperation projects in industries will provide us with the opportunity to stimulate individual sectors of the economies of our countries. At the same time, we consider it important to have their balanced development in order to minimise the risks that imply stagnation or a decrease in activity in other sectors of the economies of the EAEU member states.”



President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev

“The EAEU will have to fully implement all the tasks set during its creation. First of all, we are talking about the full implementation

of the first of the four freedoms — the freedom of movement of goods. This is the formation of a single, truly barrier-free market and the provision of unhindered transit of goods to third countries. I believe that the full achievement of these goals should become a key area of work for governments and the Eurasian Economic Commission. It is important to continue a systematic dialogue with integration associations and countries,

cooperation with which is of economic interest to us. In the current geopolitical situation, Kazakhstan, given its geography and capabilities, is ready to act as a centre for the development of Eurasian industrial cooperation.”



President of the Kyrgyz Republic Sadyr Japarov,

“Today we are laying a solid foundation for the development of industrial cooperation and import substitution. The signing of a

memorandum on amending the union agreement regarding the provision of financial assistance to joint cooperation projects in industries will increase the volume of joint production, stimulate investment growth and create additional jobs. We must further expand the mechanism of financial assistance that is being created using stable sources of financing, including through the receipt of import customs duties.”



President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev (via video call),

“I call on the EAEU countries for closer coordination in addressing the priority tasks of sustainable socio-economic development.

An analysis of the current situation reveals a number of constraints and unresolved issues. We are talking about the lack of a mechanism for implementing the initiatives of the observer states aimed at developing practical interaction within the framework of the EAEU.”



President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev,

“Azerbaijan’s cooperation with the EAEU member countries (with the exception of Armenia) has been successfully developing for 30 years. In 2022, the trade turnover of Azerbaijan with the EAEU countries

increased by 31 percent and amounted to \$4.7 billion. In January—April of this year, the volume of mutual trade increased by another 38 percent. We see great potential for a further increase in trade. Last year, the share of the EAEU member countries in Azerbaijan’s foreign trade turnover amounted to about 9 percent.”



Tajik President Emomali Rahmon (via video call),

“Tajikistan is interested in the consistent strengthening of bilateral cooperation with each of the members of the EAEU in all areas of mutual interest. At the same time, there are a number of problems in the transport sector that need to be addressed today. This is primarily the limited capacity of border crossings between our countries. There is also a need for new road and rail communications, including rolling stock to carry out transportation in conditions of an imbalance in the volume of freight traffic. With the liberalisation of trade and the removal of barriers to the free movement of goods, the requirements for transport services are also increasing, in particular the speed, reliability and quality of transportation.”



Cuban President Miguel Mario Díaz-Canel y Bermúdez (in a welcome speech in the format of a video message),

“The importance of this union is growing at the regional and international level, as evidenced by such tangible results as the growth of trade between its member states and the increasing use of national currencies in payments. As an observer member of the EAEU, Cuba believes that the various growing needs of our countries can only be met through the expansion of trade and partnerships in accordance with the potential of each state. At present, there is an opportunity to increase the mutual exchange between our countries in such areas as food and energy security, investment, industrial and technological development, the pharmaceutical and biotech industries, and many others.”

FOR REFERENCE

The Eurasian Economic Union is an international integration economic association whose members are Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

In 2014, the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia was signed. The document was signed by Aleksandr Lukashenko, Nursultan Nazarbayev and Vladimir Putin. Later, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan joined the Treaty.

This document marked the transition of the Eurasian economic project to a new, deeper level of integration. It provides for the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labour, as well as the implementation of a coordinated, consistent or unified policy in the sectors of the economy.

FACTS

- ♦ The unemployment rate in the EAEU is 1%.
- ♦ The volume of mutual trade between the states of the Eurasian Economic Union has increased by more than 20% since the beginning of 2023.
- ♦ The share of settlements in dollars between the EAEU states decreased to 17%.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE EAEU

- ♦ Market of more than 180 million people
- ♦ Cooperation projects
- ♦ Equal opportunities for citizens

Eurasian ‘five’ attracts attention

An interesting moment: the list of participants in the current EAEU summit is wider than usual. For the first time, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev attended a meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council in an expanded format. The Presidents of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Emomali Rahmon, also joined the discussion via video link. Cuban President Mario Díaz-Canel delivered a video message. All this is an indicator that the Eurasian ‘five’ is gradually gaining weight, becoming more authoritative and attractive in other countries. At the same time, the members of the union themselves are increasingly interested in honest and pragmatic cooperation. As Mikhail Myasnikov, Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, told journalists, at the meeting of the SEEC in a narrow format, the speech of the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko was very bright and meaningful, supported by Vladimir Putin, and, in principle, all other colleagues, the heads of state, agreed that it is necessary to ensure technological sovereignty as much as possible, “There is a lot of work on industrial cooperation. Not in the traditional sense of the word — ‘produced and delivered some goods for further processing in another country’. And

we are talking about the creation of trans-Eurasian companies that will produce products according to the full technological cycle. We have enough competencies. And we can really implement many projects for a full technological cycle. First of all, we are talking about microelectronics, because Belarus has very large competencies not only in the production of chips, but also in their design.”

Already next year, the draft budget plan provides for about one billion 700 million Russian roubles to subsidize interest rates on loans that will be directed to the implementation of these joint projects.

Belarusian Foreign Minister Sergei Aleinik stressed that all EAEU member countries are interested in developing closer relations with the SCO and BRICS, “Last year showed some very serious growth dynamics with the countries of this region. The EAEU has a multiple increase in total trade with China, India, Turkey, and the UAE. We are talking about the development of cooperation with like-minded countries that adhere to one view of the world, a more just world order, are interested in a mutually respectful dialogue, and are ready to listen and hear their partners.”

Vasily **Kharitonov**

A SPACE OF GREAT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



There should be no barriers or restrictions in the Eurasian Economic Union. This initiative of Aleksandr Lukashenko at the meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council set the tone for the entire summit. The Head of the Belarusian State stressed that the organisation should achieve this basic principle of building an association in the very near future. One may wonder what modern geopolitical conditions are literally forcing the integration structure to accelerate the pace and how the further development of the EAEU will affect the geopolitical picture of the world.

Centre for solving problems of the region

The modern world is at the stage of global changes, entering the era of large-scale transformations and strategic development. There is an awareness of the need to replace the unipolar control system with new decision-making centres that ensure that the interests of all participants in international relations are taken into account. And one of them, the Head of the Belarusian State stressed in his speech at the summit, should be the Eurasian Economic Union. Deputy of the House of Representatives Sergey Klishevich is sure that the EAEU has everything for this: resources, technologies, political will of the leaders. At the same time, he emphasises that the success of any regional or world centre depends on the effectiveness of its solution of regional problems, conflict issues that arise between states and companies — major market players. According to the deputy, the Eurasian Economic Union is already effectively solving these issues today. Leaders can gather without any bureaucratic delays and resolve even outdated conflicts. In the future, the EAEU should become not just a decision-making centre, but a centre for solving the problems of the region. If this happens, it will seriously influence the development of the world, the parliamentarian believes.

Based on the practice of the Union State

During the meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, Aleksandr Lukashenko recalled the priority task — the creation of a full-fledged economic union. And the position of Belarus on this issue remains unchanged: there should be no barriers or restrictions at all! Political scientist Vadim Borovik draws attention to the fact that these words contain the very meaning of the existence of this association — building mutually beneficial trade relations and access to the markets of the participating countries. The development of trade and economic relations does not fully indicate that the approaches underlying the EAEU have not yet been implemented. Therefore, the message of the Head of State is absolutely logical and correct. Belarus has always stood first of all for the closest economic integration, equal access to markets, minimisation of administrative barriers. We achieved this at one time in the Union State, when we had problems with the supply of a number of competing products, the political scientist recalls. But persistence and the prevailing circumstances — external sanctions pressure — led to the fact that the position of Belarus was taken into account. But we remember how long it took to decide whether Belarus could participate in public procurement and supply all types of products to the Russian market. Today, we have almost unlimited access, and this brings benefits to both countries. The enterprises complement each other, and the products are supplied to the markets of third countries. And this practice can be implemented within the framework of the EAEU. Therefore, the position of Aleksandr Lukashenko, based on the practice of the Union State, can be implemented under certain circumstances. However, now its implementation is hampered by the fact that some members of the association still carry out settlements and deliveries of this or that product latently, due to the fact that they are afraid of counter sanctions from the European Union. Washington

continues to put pressure on many of them. But if we want to see the organisation effective, we will still have to build up trade and economic relations between the participants.

Potential for healthy ambition

Sergei Rachkov, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the Council of the Republic on International Affairs and National Security, drew attention to how the President emphasised the activities of the EAEU. The priority is the international positioning of the organisation. Aleksandr Lukashenko speaks about strategic priorities. The President understands that today the world is being rebuilt and it is very important to take the right place in this world order.

The senator also recalled that back in December 2022, Aleksandr Lukashenko put forward a very interesting initiative, which, perhaps, was not widely noted. The President of Belarus proposed holding a summit of the heads of state of the EAEU, BRICS and SCO. And Aleksandr Lukashenko developed this idea even more fundamentally during his speech at the plenary session of the Eurasian Economic Forum. Today, it is very important to combine efforts to integrate not only the EAEU, but also the SCO and BRICS. Because our friendly countries are there. And these are new centres of power, Sergei Rachkov is sure.

This thesis is also shared by Valery Belsky, Deputy Chairman of the Council of the Republic. The doctor of economic sciences emphasises that the events taking place in the world today, including around Belarus, around the Union State, as well as the confrontation that has unfolded in Ukraine, are elements of maintaining US hegemony. Political, military and, of course, financial. Valery Belsky in this regard focuses on the role of Eurasian structures. He firmly believes that the dollar and the euro are becoming toxic currencies. Despite the fact that world settlements are mainly carried out in dollars, the position of this currency is weakening. And the United States, as the issuing country, as well as its political and financial leadership, is well aware of this.

The senator noted that the United States really does not want this to happen. And he explained why. The dividends that the United States receives from owning and issuing the world's major currency are, of course, significant. Economists make this comparison: it takes 11 cents of resources and labour to print a \$100 bill. And goods can be bought for 100 dollars. These are significant amounts.

According to Valery Belsky, the role of the large Eurasian space will increase in the near future. Blocks will be formed. Western analysts are already saying that BRICS is an alternative to the collective West. And the alternative is stronger. BRICS outperforms the G7 in terms of production and trade. And, most importantly, in terms of potential. This potential is based on healthy ambitions. It does not threaten anyone, on the contrary, all proposals, in particular Chinese ones, are supposed to form a community of common destiny. These are global goals through the national. These are the right goals. "I think we need to support them and participate in this process. Our respective priorities boil down to this," the expert concluded.

Aleksandr Pimenov

FOCUS ON EFFICIENT WORK



The Eurasian Economic Commission, in close cooperation with the EAEU states, is developing a new format for financing industrial cooperation projects. It can be introduced at the supranational level as early as next year.

The new support conditions will allow industrial enterprises to implement significant strategic projects, focusing on multilateral initiatives with an integration effect. New opportunities and the proposed preferential scheme will make it possible to more effectively promote business initiatives, significantly increase mutual investment between countries and the number of jobs, increase the sustainability of industrial complexes and promote import substitution. What other incentives are being developed for the development of industrial cooperation in the Eurasian Economic Union?

According to roadmaps

However, at first it would not be superfluous to recall how industrial cooperation is developing in the EAEU now and what the most significant projects can be identified. To begin with, we note that last year the volume of industrial production of the EAEU remained almost at the same level in relation to 2021. For example, the growth rate of the manufacturing industry, despite difficult economic conditions, decreased only slightly — by only 1.3 percent. As for Belarus, the country is successfully adapting to the changed external conditions and expanding its participation in joint projects with partners in the EAEU. Under these conditions, the Eurasian Economic

Commission systematically concentrates its work on sectoral cooperation.

An important area of multilateral work is the deepening of cooperation in the aircraft industry at the platform of the Eurasian Economic Commission, which was launched on behalf of the heads of the EAEU member states several years ago. Already today, Belarus and Russia are actively cooperating in the production, repair and modernisation of aircraft, as well as the production of parts and assembly units.

In mechanical engineering, Belarus and the Russian Federation are financing a joint project for the production of logging equipment based on Amkodor-Onego LLC — harvesters and forwarders designed for felling trees, pruning, loading and hauling timber. In turn, in the woodworking industry, the Russian timber holding Segezha Group has established cooperation with the Svetlogorsk Pulp and Cardboard Mill in terms of supplying raw and other materials, as well as with the Mozyr Woodworking Plant, an enterprise that plans to supply Russia with high-strength boards for a new type of wooden housing construction.

Another promising Belarusian-Russian project is the Eurasian Electric Bus. It is aimed at promoting and developing the production of electric vehicles in the EAEU and will be implemented in several stages. At the first stage, together with the authorised state bodies and business representatives in both countries, they formed a list of critical components, assemblies and materials, and also compiled a list of companies with the necessary production and technological potential. With the support of the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Belarus, several field meetings have already been held at enterprises interested in the implementation of this project.

New cooperation chains

Furthermore, together with the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, proposals were prepared for the development of

electric vehicles in the EAEU member states. One of the important factors for the development of this area is the creation of a charging infrastructure. And here it is planned to consider the experience of Belarus in the construction of a super-fast charging complex in Minsk, which includes charging stations, an energy storage system, an operatorless trade store and a smart city system. If such experience is deemed appropriate for scaling up within the union, the Belarusian side is ready to form a roadmap for the development of super-fast charging complexes in member states until 2030.

Meanwhile, in addition to Russia, which remains the largest trade, economic and investment partner of Belarus, Minsk is actively developing cooperative cooperation with Kazakhstan. In particular, projects in the field of innovative firefighting, road construction and municipal equipment are discussed. A project is being implemented to localize the production of cabs for MTZ tractors in the Republic of Kazakhstan. A building has already been built in the city of Kostanay, work is underway to purchase equipment. Minsk Automobile Plant and Gomselmash have similar plans. Mogilevliftmash came up with an initiative to create an assembly plant with partial localisation in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Belarusian elevators are well known in these countries and they are in high demand. In Kyrgyzstan, Belarus also creates the production of transformers, Kyrgyz radiators are actively used in the Belarusian industry.

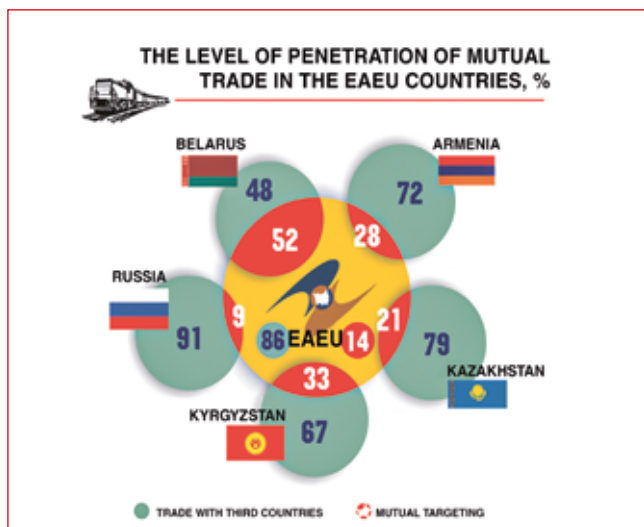
Light industry can become a profitable topic for bilateral cooperation between Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. Joint production can also be created here: the Belarusian side is interested in wool, cotton and leather producers from Kyrgyzstan.

In short, it is already obvious that the creation of new cooperation chains in the EAEU space and the further development of industrial cooperation will become not only important factors for the diversification of industrial production in Belarus, but also a stable support for the further growth of the economies of all partner countries.

Support mechanisms defined

Under the conditions of sanctions pressure, the issue of cooperation in microelectronics has become urgent. It is certainly not without interest to know how this area will develop and how soon the EAEU countries will be able to completely meet the demand for such products. Moreover, this issue is one of the priorities in the work of the Industrial Policy Department of the Eurasian Economic Commission, where it is given special attention. In the past year, they entered an active phase of implementing the tasks set for the department, aimed at developing and strengthening cooperation in the field of microelectronic products production within the framework of the EAEU.

Speaking about the timing of saturation of the domestic markets of the EAEU member states with microelectronic products, it is important to note that the national manufacturers of the





union have already achieved significant success in a number of positions of this product range. We are talking about some types of integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, power management microcircuits. At the same time, the reality is that it is hardly possible to completely cover the needs of the EAEU internal market for such products in the coming years. However, despite the difficulties of working in this direction, the EEC, together with the authorized bodies of the Union and business representatives, are making a lot of efforts to stimulate the development of this sector through the formation of progressive directions for the industrial policy of the EAEU. What amount can we talk about and what sources of financing are considered when it comes to investments in the implementation of new projects? Considering that promising projects from business planning to putting them into operation are among the most expensive, and their cost can reach several billion dollars, government programs should come first here. The most effective support mechanism in this case may be a new instrument for financing industrial cooperation from the budget. Within the framework of the EAEU, the necessary regulatory and legal framework for the introduction of such a mechanism is currently being finalised and agreed upon. It is its implementation that will make it possible to provide financial assistance to multilateral projects with integration potential. There is reason to believe that such a mechanism will be launched as early as next year. And, perhaps, it will be able to be used, among other things, for low-

cost innovative projects that will become the starting point for the further launch of more significant large-scale projects.

Knowing your priorities is important

Of course, as never before, the production of import-substituting products is relevant today. What success has been achieved here lately? According to expert statistics, the leaders in terms of import substitution potential in the EAEU are the industries for the production of machinery and equipment, the automotive industry, the production of computers, electronic and optical products and chemical products, which together account for almost two thirds of the total import substitution potential.

The basis for monitoring the implementation of import-substituting projects in the EAEU is the data of the Industrialisation Map of the Eurasian Economic Union, posted on the website of the union. So, in accordance with these data, by 2022, 25 projects from the EAEU Industrialisation Map were implemented for a total of \$21 billion in the automotive, machine-tool, electrical, chemical, metallurgical, medical and pulp and paper industries, the production of material handling and lifting equipment, road construction, special and municipal equipment, transport construction. Work on the implementation of projects from the EAEU Industrialisation Map continues this year.

Aleksey **Fedosov**

"BELARUSIAN–RUSSIAN RELATIONS ARE THE CORE OF THE EAEU AND THE CIS SPACE"

Presidents of Belarus and Russia discussed economic and security issues in Sochi



This meeting, which took place at the residence of the Russian President Bocharov Ruchey, was planned long ago. Here is how the President of Belarus recalled it at the beginning of the conversation, “We agreed in Moscow that we would cross paths at that time, just when our prime ministers would work. If there are issues, we will respond. You will just be meeting with the prime ministers. I think that this is a comprehensive, good event that we are holding. Yes, there are economic issues, but not problems. They are being resolved. I must note. I have always been critical of governments, but here they work quite effectively. There is room to move. The most important thing is that we know what to do and in what direction to move. And it works. Thank God it works. We thought it would be worse. So far a little better than we thought. And we will rebuild our relationship in such a slow way.”

So, during a working visit to the Russian Federation, Aleksandr Lukashenko held talks with Vladimir Putin in Sochi.

Addressing his colleague, the President of Belarus noted, perhaps, the most significant, “All the same, Belarusian-Russian relations are the core of the EAEU and the CIS space... I think that this is a comprehensive, good event that we are holding. Yes, there are economic issues, but not problems. The most important thing is that we know what to do and in what direction to move.”

Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the fact that Belarus and Russia need to develop an action plan and further strengthen the EAEU, “I have already publicly said at a meeting of our secretaries of security councils: Russia and we will think over a plan of action in this situation. We shouldn’t even talk about hoping that the sanctions will be lifted, or something else. We need to focus on our strengths and on ourselves. And if we develop such a plan of our actions, our partners will certainly join. I’m sure Kazakhstan within the EAEU and Uzbekistan. And we will create attractive conditions here. I am sure that our union within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union will only grow stronger.”

In turn, Vladimir Putin, welcoming his colleague, noted: the way the economic cooperation between the two countries is developing cannot but satisfy, and the President of Russia considers its pace to be 'unusually good'.

"The quality of interaction, the structure of our economic relations are changing in the right direction. First of all, the emphasis is not only on the traditional industry, but also on high-tech areas. This is good news," stressed Vladimir Putin.

Speaking generally about the security situation, Vladimir Putin described it as stable, noting that everything is going according to plan, "I would even say, good, confident. We cooperate in this area. On the most sensitive issues that we agreed on, everything is going according to plan: on July 7th — 8th, the preparation of the relevant facilities will be completed, and we will immediately implement measures related to the deployment of the relevant types of weapons on your territory."

If we analyse that meeting between Aleksandr Lukashenko and Vladimir Putin, which took place on June 9th, then, of course, the topic of deploying tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus attracted everyone's attention. The fact that everything is going according to plan was confirmed. The storage base is ready, the Belarusian officers and personnel have received appropriate training. And after July 7th — 8th, 'special products' (as the military usually call them) will be in place. And here it is important to make a reservation. Still, the time is not easy now, therefore, very important statements are often made, so to speak, after the fact. So perhaps something is already in place. More recently, Aleksandr Lukashenko himself hinted at this.

Alexander Lukashenko:

"All the same, Belarusian-Russian relations are the core of the EAEU and the CIS... I think that this is a comprehensive, good event that we are holding. Yes, there are economic issues, but not problems. The most important thing is that we know what to do and in what direction to move."

There are issues, but not problems — these words, with which the Belarusian leader assessed the state of Russian-Belarusian relations, are quite suitable for describing the atmosphere in all union building. There has never been such close interaction.

And here it is appropriate to recall that even during periods of severe exacerbations that occurred (to be honest!) on the path of the Union State over the past quarter century, Aleksandr Lukashenko always said that the time would come when we would have to stand together shoulder to shoulder. Life has confirmed the correctness of this forecast.

In this regard, meetings with two leaders of Russian regions are also indicative: the Kaliningrad Region and the Primorsky

The past few weeks have been characterised by the noticeable activity of Aleksandr Lukashenko in the post-Soviet space. Of course, this is a response to challenges from the West. At the same time, a number of distinctive features can be identified in the foreign policy strategy of the Head of the Belarusian State.

Territory. They are located in different parts of a huge country. Belarus' ties with the former are stable and even of a strategic nature for the survival of the region, squeezed from all sides by unfriendly states. However, with the Primorsky Territory, a real breakthrough is to be made.

This is the potential of the Union State, it is not designed for some kind of narrow border cooperation. After all, a single economic space has been created, which gives great advantages under the condition of effective management.

Now, almost every week, the heads of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation visit the Palace of Independence. And this is a very important indicator. Belarus has become a point of attraction, an important factor in both economic and political development not only for the federal centre of Russia, but also for local authorities. As a result, integration acquires features of an irreversible process. But its very nature makes it possible and necessary to preserve the independence and sovereignty of our country.

Another thing is the post-Soviet space. After the meeting with the heads of the special services of the CIS countries, the President of Belarus held a conversation with the secretaries of the security councils of the CSTO member states. The conversation was direct, confidential, and therefore Aleksandr Lukashenko outlined all the existing problems. But the main danger is the desire of hostile external forces to pull the allies apart into 'national apartments'. The Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, the contradictions between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are just an excuse for the United States to drag Russia into new armed conflicts and destroy the ties that exist between the former Soviet republics, which until recently were called fraternal.

And it's not about nostalgia for the USSR. At all meetings, the Head of State speaks about the future, about the new generation. This means that current politicians and public figures must show responsibility and see the strategic interests of their countries, not exchanging for momentary grievances or advantages.

Aleksandr Lukashenko in the course of his international meetings more and more speaks not only as President, but also (using the terms of partners) as an experienced politician. All his phrases and assessments are based on an understanding of the ongoing processes. By the reaction of the interlocutors, it is noticeable: often it is this approach that resonates.

Aleksey Fedosov



INTEGRATION IN MANY MANIFESTATIONS

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So, on June 9th, the meeting of the presidents of Belarus and Russia took place. But it was also the final day of the Eurasian Congress – 2023 in Sochi, in the plenary session of which, entitled 'Eurasia of the Future: From Challenges to Solutions', Belarusian Prime Minister Roman Golovchenko took part. He told the meeting participants how Belarus managed to show a high degree of adaptability of the economy to the deterioration of the external environment, as well as return industrial production to a growth trajectory and achieve high results in foreign trade in goods and services.

Adapted to new reality

The Prime Minister drew the attention of the audience to the sharp deterioration of the external environment due to sanctions pressure from the collective West, “A quarter of the Belarusian economy was under the direct legal effect of Western sanctions. In fact, we have lost our traditional markets of neighbouring countries. Given that all industries are intertwined in one way or another, there is a cumulative effect. Other sectors of the economy were affected indirectly.”

The Prime Minister noted that the calculations in this matter were understandable, so that the economy of Belarus would be seriously affected under such a sanctions blow, “Western forecasters, blessed with scientific degrees, predicted for us at least a 20 percent drop in GDP. To make it clear, the share of exports in Belarus’ GDP is more than 60 percent. The economy is characterised by a high degree of openness. Of the 76 billion dollars of last year’s GDP, 40 billion are exports.”

Roman Golovchenko noted that these figures indicate a high degree of openness and vulnerability of the economy to external shocks, “In a short time, anti-crisis management of the economy was built. On the external contour, the main attention was paid to supporting exporters, restoring logistics, and the settlement system. At the domestic level, the necessary decisions were made to ensure the smooth operation of enterprises, maximum and prompt import substitution, and strict control over pricing.”

At the same time, according to the prime minister, within the framework of the Union State, the negative consequences of Western sanctions are quite effectively offset by expanding cooperation in all areas. The Prime Minister cited as an example the fact that in a short time, thanks to the active support of

Russian friends, the logistics of export trade flows were set up in an alternative direction, more than 20 Russian ports are also actively used instead of the closed port capacities of the Baltic countries and Ukraine, “For Belarus, in this regard, Eurasian integration is a priority. I believe everyone will agree that our common decisions to minimise the consequences of not only sanctions pressure, but also the high turbulence of the global economy in general, have allowed all the countries of the ‘five’ to increase the stability of their national economies.”

The Prime Minister also noted that Belarus has adapted to the new reality in six months. The economy has been recovering since August last year. It is clear that these measures would not be effective on their own, without using the possibilities of integration, interaction in the format of both the Union State of Belarus and Russia and the EAEU. The actual increase in trade with the EAEU evened out the drop in exports from unfriendly countries. This is the main answer to the question of what the membership in the EAEU gives to countries.

Strength is unity of purpose

In addition, the Prime Minister announced the main directions for joining efforts in the union, among them is the expansion of mutual trade, “We felt our participation in the EAEU first hand thanks to the opportunities that were provided to our country. At the end of 2022, intra-union trade reached \$80 billion, which is 10 percent more than in 2021.”

Roman Golovchenko emphasised that the key element of the Eurasian transport framework is the North-South International Transport Corridor, which connects with most of the Eurasian transport corridors, “We see the importance that Russia is now

BY THE WAY

If we act together

The mechanism for the supply of goods between Belarus and Cuba can be optimised and modernised.

There is no need for extra confirmation that Belarus and Cuba are strategic allies and this has been tested by time. We have always supported each other on all international platforms and built our economic and cultural relations, the Prime Minister of Belarus said in Sochi at a meeting with his Cuban counterpart Manuel Marrero Cruz.

The two countries have some success this year, Roman Golovchenko stated. He noted that the trade turnover between Belarus and Cuba increased several times compared to the same period last year. The intensity of visits and negotiations between Belarusian and Cuban partners has increased, “But, of course, we need to move more actively,” stressed the Prime Minister of Belarus. “To develop trade and economic relations, we have created a mechanism for mutual compensatory deliveries of goods. We believe that it should be updated, modernised, and the list of products supplied under this agreement should be clarified. And the volume of mutual goods flow under this document must be increased.”

Both countries are currently under massive economic pressure, Roman Golovchenko pointed out. He also reminded his colleague that in resisting illegal pressure, Belarus draws inspiration from the long-term struggle of the Cuban people for independence.

“I think you will agree with me that cardinal changes are taking place in the world now. And I am sure that in the coming years the world will not be the same as we saw it before. It will become more fair. The voice of all countries will matter. No one will be able to dictate and impose their will on independent states,” said the Belarusian Prime Minister.

But for this it is necessary to jointly resist the pressure that is now being exerted, including by strengthening bilateral economic ties, Roman Golovchenko summed up.

attaching to this corridor and all the countries that are tied into this supply chain. We fully support these efforts and believe that the development of a transport and logistics infrastructure oriented to the south and southeast, linking existing railways and highways is a fundamental direction of our joint work in this area.”

The prime minister also drew attention to the fact that recently the heads of state launched work on creating a mechanism for financial support for industrial cooperation at the expense of the budget, and suggested that during the testing period of the new financial support mechanism, which is given five years, the opportunity to implement their projects must be ensured for all countries of the ‘five’.

The Prime Minister emphasised that the Eurasia is Our Home exhibition demonstrated what the EAEU countries can achieve when they join forces, “This exhibition presents samples that were created in a short time: from a powerful harvester to a basketball. And this is mainly due to the technological partnership between Belarus and Russia. But imagine that we all combine our efforts (developers, manufacturers, scientists and engineers), then what contribution to the added value can our common Eurasian cause make.”

Roman Golovchenko noted that every day brings new challenges that require non-trivial solutions. Finding such topical and mutually beneficial solutions within the union is, in fact, an internal challenge that can only be overcome through the consolidation of joint efforts. Strength lies in the unity of purpose and development trajectory.

On the implementation of joint projects

In general, for three whole days in June, Russian Sochi became a place of attraction for bright news. It was here that the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council and the meeting of the Council of CIS Heads of Government took place. As expected, Russian President Vladimir Putin met with the heads of participating delegations.

Prime Minister of Belarus Roman Golovchenko, at the head of the government delegation, took part in the meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council and the meeting of the Council of CIS Heads of Government. Furthermore, during the visit of the head of the Belarusian Government to the Krasnodar Territory, a number of bilateral meetings were held: with his Russian counterpart Mikhail Mishustin and the Governor of the Territory Veniamin Kondratiev.

During a bilateral meeting with the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Mikhail Mishustin, Roman Golovchenko focused on the implementation of joint projects to build a well-coordinated system of integration interaction and achieve deeper economic integration. In particular, he noted that the countries have formed a bilateral voluminous regulatory framework, ensured systemic interaction in all sectors not only of the economy, but also in foreign policy, the defence sector, joint programmes and projects are being implemented in industry, the military-industrial complex, and nuclear energy, space exploration and so on.



“What is especially important: against the backdrop of unprecedented pressure, the created system shows, I believe, successful results for the economies of the two countries,” emphasised Roman Golovchenko. He focused on the fact that the two countries face new challenges, including those related to digital sovereignty and transformation, ensuring information security.

“In a word, difficulties make us stronger and smarter. I am sure that success is guaranteed, because these relations are based on the friendship of our presidents and peoples,” emphasised Roman Golovchenko.

As for the tangible result of bilateral trade, the high figures are not accidental, the head of the Belarusian Government believes, this is the result of measures taken at the level of the two countries, “We are focused on working closely together to take the necessary measures to protect the market of the Union State. I am sure that we will be able to integrate into the new trends in Russia’s digital transformation by promptly resolving the issues that remain: this is the mutual recognition of the electronic digital signature, and the removal of other issues that will allow us to move faster along the intended path.”

The Prime Minister of Belarus recalled that, along with the rule-making, the parties began to implement serious projects in the field of machine-tool building, microelectronics, and aircraft manufacturing, “Now all these programmes are in the active stage of development. On microelectronics, you know, we have an intergovernmental agreement, it is being filled.”

In the aircraft industry, cooperation has also noticeably intensified. As another positive moment, Roman Golovchenko cited the intensification of cooperation with the Russian regions, “The agenda is varied and rich. This is important, because within the framework of such visits the skeleton of our relations is forged, new ties are established, new projects are found at the regional level, cultural and educational ties appear.”

On union integration

For his part, Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation Mikhail Mishustin recalled that systematic work has

been established through governments to implement 28 union programmes, 10 programmes have been fully implemented, and five information systems have been put into operation. Of the 989 activities envisaged by the programmes, almost 80 percent have been implemented.

“This is a very good result,” Mikhail Mishustin noted and thanked his colleagues for their professional work. He stated that, despite the sanctions pressure from the collective West, economic cooperation between the two countries is actively developing, “Last year, mutual trade increased by 12 percent, exceeding 3 trillion Russian roubles, respectively, and in January—April, the volume of trade increased by another 11 percent and amounted to more than a trillion Russian roubles, or almost 40 billion Belarusian roubles.”

The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation stressed that the sides are giving priority to industry, “Within the framework of the intergovernmental agreement on industrial cooperation, we approved 16 joint projects worth 80 billion Russian roubles, or almost 3 billion Belarusian roubles, in the fields of mechanical engineering, machine-tool building and microelectronics.”

He recalled that in July in Yekaterinburg Belarus will take part as a partner country in the Innoprom international industrial exhibition, “We expect a large delegation with the participation of all Belarusian regions. I am sure that new commercial agreements will be reached at the Innoprom site to launch a number of new joint major integration projects.”

Summing up his speech, Mikhail Mishustin stated that the current meeting of the two prime ministers is taking place on the eve of the meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council and the Council of CIS Heads of Government, “It is very important that Russia and Belarus are in favour of deepening integration in the Eurasian region. I am sure that the decisions that will be made here in Sochi will serve to increase the stability of the economies in the face of an unfavourable external environment, and will also help create new points of growth in the interests of businesses and citizens of our Union State.”

Added 150 percent

Returning to the topic of regional cooperation, Roman Golovchenko’s conversation with the Governor of the Krasnodar Territory Veniamin Kondratiev, where the head of the Government assessed the work of the teams of Belarus and the Krasnodar Territory, is very indicative.

He noted that since the last meeting, which took place in November last year, business on trade and economic cooperation has developed successfully, “This is the result of the fact that we have identified specific areas for working out with you, rigidly fixed tasks, signed a roadmap and organised work to work out these instructions. It seems to me that our teams as a whole worked effectively.”

The Prime Minister stressed that the main measure of the success of any cooperation is trade turnover, “2022 was a successful year (in this respect). This year we also started well — for four months we added almost 150 percent to the corresponding period last

year. During this time, we have traded for 200 million dollars.”

The Prime Minister expressed his confidence that if this pace is maintained, the record for last year’s trade turnover will be surpassed.

“This is not an end in itself, but the result of joint work and the implementation of our projects,” emphasised the head of the Belarusian Government.

Words do not diverge from deeds

Already at the end of the meeting, answering journalists’ questions, Roman Golovchenko will share the secret of the success of bilateral cooperation.



“The secret is simple: he is standing to my left,” Roman Golovchenko noted with a smile and explained. “The Governor of the region, our friend and partner Veniamin Ivanovich identified a model that worked.”

In particular, he recalled, at the last meeting the parties identified areas in which they will continue to implement joint projects, “Then we discussed in detail that the mechanism for the implementation of joint projects should be arranged through the organisation of joint production of the range of equipment that is in demand not only in the region, but also in the surrounding regions. To this end, the leadership of the region will provide the most comfortable conditions for financial support of such projects.”

As the Prime Minister said, the words matched the deeds, “Today in the Krasnodar Territory we have one of the most privileged conditions for industrial assembly. Accordingly, we can successfully compete with all manufacturers and win with the quality, other things being equal.”

Roman Golovchenko expressed gratitude to the leadership of the Krasnodar Territory for such an approach to business, “They have not only proposed options, but are also implementing them, taking a responsible approach to the implementation of our agreements.”

As an example, he cited the production of tractors in the village of Starominskaya. By the way, the assembly is carried out by the SKD method from Belarusian components. Each produced machine is tested in accordance with the requirements of the Minsk Tractor Works and is carefully checked.

“A thousand units should be made this year. There are plans to develop this production,” said the Prime Minister.

According to him, the same scenario is used for the implementation of a project for the production of grain harvesters. The parties also discussed how to intensify a similar algorithm in terms of passenger transport. We are talking about large-capacity buses, a wide range of electric vehicles from Belarusian manufacturers. There is already a signed contract for the supply of trolleybuses. In the middle of summer, a tram will arrive in the region for test operation. There is also interest in electric buses.

Competition is the driving force behind business

The Governor of the Krasnodar Territory, Veniamin Kondratiev, for his part, noted at the meeting, “Residents of Krasnodar are already getting used to Belarusian trolleybuses (you quickly get used to good ones). I think we will continue to buy Belarusian trolleybuses, as well as other equipment, and not only for the inhabitants of the region, but also for vacationers who come to us.”

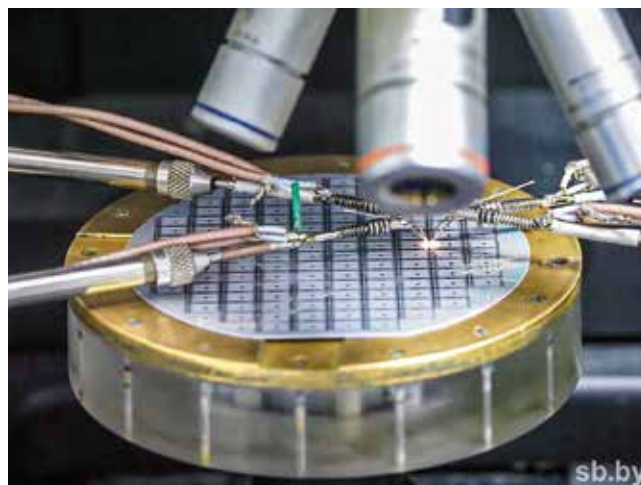
The same applies to Belarusian trams and electric buses, the governor specified, “We will purchase 40 trams this year, but we are planning 100 in general. One electric bus is already running in Sochi, it has been successfully tested, and we will purchase nine more.”

According to the governor, the Belarusian electric transport showed a good result of operation in subtropical conditions, in mountainous areas, “The main thing for us is the quality of Belarusian equipment, public transport and ecology. For Sochi and the entire coast — Anapa, Gelendzhik, Tuapse, Novorossiysk — the environmental friendliness of electric transport is important, since vacationers are now everywhere.”

VERBATIM

Dmitry Kharitonchik, Deputy Minister of Industry of the Republic of Belarus,

“Today, one of the important tools to support the sale of equipment is the programme implemented by Rosagroleasing, which makes it possible to make equipment even more accessible to the end consumer. And here we have already built cooperation with Rosagroleasing: we sell our tractors manufactured in Tatarstan through its programme, based on the fact that we have our own site there and there are agreements on the promotion of our equipment. This topic is quite interesting and will increase interest in our products. We plan to expand the range and consolidate the possibility of supplying tractors for vineyard care.”



Veniamin Kondratiev also focused on the growth of trade. Today it is 570 million dollars. And this is not the limit.

Belarusian dairy products are highly valued in the Krasnodar Territory, “Our producers understand that healthy competition is necessary, because dairy products must be of high quality. I have no doubt that the number of stores with Belarusian dairy products will also increase. I believe that only competition is the engine of progress, because it makes business move forward,” concluded the governor.

Up-to-date and rich agenda

At the same time, in addition to establishing deeper ties at the level of regional development, one of the main topics of the current visit of the government delegation to Sochi, as already noted, was participation in the meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council and the Council of CIS Heads of Government, as well as in a number of related events, in particular, in Eurasia is Our Home, exhibition of cooperation projects. As for the agenda of the meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council, which was held in an expanded format, the prime ministers of the EAEU member countries were provided with information on the progress in removing barriers within the framework of the functioning of the internal market of the union, the creation and development of transport infrastructure on the territory of the EAEU states in the East-West and North-South directions.

Roman Golovchenko in his speech expressed satisfaction with the economic stability of the countries of the ‘Eurasian five’, despite external destructive pressure. In particular, the Belarusian Prime Minister positively assessed the growth of mutual trade in the EAEU. By the way, in January — March of this year, the volume of mutual trade amounted to more than 20 billion US dollars and increased by 20 percent compared to the same period last year.

Speaking about what the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union have managed to achieve, the prime minister drew attention to the contingency of economic success within the union with its external partners, “We have already stepped up work to achieve in



the near future such important goals as technological sovereignty, transport and logistics self-sufficiency and the integration of the EAEU transport infrastructure into the global logistics system.” According to Roman Golovchenko, the EAEU states have a great opportunity to assess the potential of the Eurasian Economic Union, to get acquainted with the latest developments in the field of industry and innovation.

Roman Golovchenko called on his colleagues in the EAEU to actively work on the implementation of the Belarusian Eurasian Electric Bus initiative and propose other cooperation projects within the framework of the integration association.

“I urge you once again to focus in the most serious way on such practical projects, from which we all will certainly benefit. Dragging this issue is leading to a dilution of the integration effect that we could get within the framework of the union. Therefore, I believe that in the very near future it is necessary to take all the necessary decisions and move along this path. It is already necessary to prepare other projects that will be similar in their innovativeness and relevance to the Belarusian Eurasian Electric Bus initiative,” said Roman Golovchenko.

In his speech, the Prime Minister of Belarus emphasised the need to create joint Eurasian projects aimed at the work on design, creation and development of modern complex technological units. “This, of course, will give each of our countries additional technological competencies, which the implementation of the so-called assembly plants of some foreign samples will never give. These projects will not give our countries any technological advantages,” stated the Prime Minister of Belarus.

Reserves are not exhausted

Roman Golovchenko also called on the EAEU countries to work more actively to ensure the functioning of common markets for goods, services, capital and labour in the association. As the Belarusian Prime Minister noted, there is a significant reserve in using the potential of the public procurement market. Its volume is 180 billion dollars. At the same time, the share of purchases

from third countries in the EAEU is up to 80 percent. There is something to work on. Including in terms of the topical task of import substitution and support for domestic business. Therefore, the Belarusian Prime Minister believes, it is necessary to instruct the Eurasian Economic Commission to look again at what is the reason for such a high degree of imports in public procurement. Separately, Roman Golovchenko assessed the activities to optimise the transport and logistics infrastructure, in particular, the development of the North-South and East-West transport corridors. According to the Prime Minister, there is an urgent need to promote transport and logistics issues in the framework of the dialogue with the SCO and BRICS.

It is necessary to continue work on the international positioning of the EAEU, continue the exchange of experience and best practices between the Eurasian Commission, the CIS Executive Committee, the Standing Committee of the Union State, Roman Golovchenko stated.

The Head of the Government of Belarus also spoke about the need to create a structure of the regional economy, which will be dominated by industries and technologies with low emissions. 2023 is an important year for evaluating the previously adopted strategic directions for Eurasian integration. If the member countries of the EAEU want to achieve the goals that are laid down in it, they must act more flexibly and decisively both in the implementation of the agreements and in expanding joint competencies.

Meanwhile, it was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council in August this year in the city of Cholpon-Ata in Kyrgyzstan.

Vasily **Kharitonov**

RESPONSIBLE FOR A MULTIPOLAR, JUST WORLD



On the prospects for cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The President accepted the credentials of the ambassadors of nine states.

This time, the ambassadors of the Republic of Ghana (concurrently), the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (concurrently), the United Mexican States (concurrently), the Republic of Panama (concurrently), the Republic of Tajikistan, Kingdom of Thailand (concurrently), Republic of Ecuador (concurrently). By tradition, the President of Belarus briefly dwelled on cooperation with each of the countries represented by the diplomats.



About Tajikistan

The President stressed that Belarus has long-standing friendly relations with Asian states. Aleksandr Lukashenko, welcoming the Ambassador of Tajikistan, noted, "We have had strong ties with this country since the times of the Soviet Union. And although more than one generation of Belarusians and Tajiks have changed, the bonds of friendship and brotherhood have never been broken. This is also facilitated by our long-standing friendly relations with President Emomali Sharipovich Rahmon, who has done a lot to strengthen the Belarusian-Tajik partnership." The Head of State wished the Ambassador of Tajikistan successful completion of the diplomatic mission and fruitful work.

By the way, this is what the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Tajikistan to the Republic of Belarus Bakhtovar Safarzoda drew the attention of journalists to after the ceremony of awarding diplomas, "Tajikistan and Belarus intend to continue to establish trade and economic relations, develop joint ventures, implement projects in the field of industry and agriculture, exchange experience in the humanitarian sphere — within the framework of student studies, intercultural communication, holding days of culture of Tajikistan in Belarus and Belarus in Tajikistan. There is much in common between the people of Belarus and the Tajik people. You are very open. I have been several times in the Republic of Belarus, in Minsk. It's a very familiar country for me."



About Iran

The Republic of Belarus has special relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Minsk and Tehran have always deeply understood each other, being under the yoke of unfair, illegal sanctions, the Head of State said. Aleksandr Lukashenko stressed that Belarus views Iran as an important international player with a huge economic potential. "Today our cooperation is entering a new stage," noted the President. After that, Ambassador

Alireza Sanei said in a commentary to journalists: "The visit of your President to Iran has become a kind of turning point in relations between the two countries. In the political sense, these relations are at the highest level. However, from an economic point of view, there is still room for improvement. Before my appointment as an ambassador, I worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in the economic department, so I will develop this particular area. I think that in the economy we have a lot of areas where we need to increase cooperation."



About Thailand

"We have always considered the Kingdom of Thailand as one of the promising partners in Southeast Asia," emphasised the Head of State. "And we are well aware that the current level of trade does not correspond to the existing potential. We see significant opportunities for expanding bilateral cooperation in industry, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, which could be facilitated by the intensification of Belarusian-Thai contacts, as well as the exchange of visits at various levels."

About the Republic of Korea

The Head of State drew attention to the fact that Minsk and Seoul have many examples of successful cooperation in various areas: in trade and investment, science and technology, culture and sports. Today we have a number of projects on which work is underway, but this is not enough, the President of Belarus is convinced. "The situation in the world is not easy right now, it is necessary to make every effort to get closer."



About Ghana

"Today we are discovering Africa in a new way. Without Africa, there is no development in the world at all. The future belongs to Africa," the Head of State expressed his opinion. "We are interested in expanding partnerships with all states of the continent and are ready to discuss any constructive proposals." Aleksandr Lukashenko drew attention to the existence of a significant potential for interaction between Belarus and Ghana, both through political dialogue and through trade and economic cooperation. The Belarusian side is ready to participate not only in agricultural, but also in infrastructure, energy and educational projects implemented in your country, the Head of State noted.

And here is what the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Ghana to Russia and Belarus concurrently Oheneba Lesley Akyaa Opoku Ware said in an interview with

journalists, “It is a great honour for me to be in Minsk and present the President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko with credentials. There is a fairly long history of bilateral relations between our countries: on June 5th we celebrated 31 years. We are quite actively interacting with each other within the framework of international organisations, primarily within the UN, actively supporting each other. In terms of trade, it is clear that there is huge potential between countries. One of my missions as Ambassador will be to increase bilateral trade. First of all, trade in agricultural products. Everyone knows that Belarus is a very developed agricultural country, the production of agricultural equipment is also very developed here. Belarus occupies one of the leading places in the world in the production of tractors. At the same time, Ghana is a country with rich natural resources. We rank first on the continent in terms of gold mining, and sixth in the world. Therefore, we hope to cooperate as part of the supply of mining equipment from Belarus. Another area of interest is medicine. And of course, we should not forget about cultural exchange and the development of tourism.”



About Mauritania

The President of Belarus is convinced that the time has come for more active contacts with Mauritania. “We have the competencies and technologies to help your country build up industrial potential, ensure food security, modernise transport infrastructure, improve the skills of personnel,” the Head of State said. Later, in a press commentary, Ambassador Mohamed Mahmoud Dahi noted that since the Soviet Union, there have been strong relations between Belarus and Mauritania. After the collapse of the USSR, cooperation between the countries was built anew — in such areas as education, fisheries and agriculture. Undoubtedly, the existing level of interaction is not sufficient, the ambassador believes, “We must make joint efforts to bring them to a new level. Further emphasis will be placed on education and agriculture. A number of our citizens were trained in Belarus: in agricultural and medical specialties.”



About Mexico

Belarus maintains traditionally friendly relations with many Latin American states. “Today we are watching with great interest the growing influence of Mexico in the region,” the President noted. “Our states have a production potential, developed industry and agriculture, the possibilities of which should be used to the maximum to increase trade, despite the fact that you have a very large and developed northern neighbour”. In turn, speaking with journalists, Ambassador Eduardo Villegas Megías stated that, unfortunately, relations between Mexico and Belarus did not develop dynamically in the past, “But my goal as an ambassador is to make relations between our countries more intense, much healthier. I am very interested

in developing commercial relations between our countries. The other day I visited the Minsk Tractor Works and I am sure that in the field of agricultural development, countries can have a lot of points of contact. From the point of view of developing cultural ties, I also look forward to productive cooperation. Everyone knows the famous artist Frida Kahlo. But I would like to introduce Belarus to wider aspects of Mexican culture: literature and cinema. The sector of economy and culture is just an example. But there are a huge number of other areas for our cooperation. I know very well that Belarus occupies a very good position in IT. We believe in dialogue, we believe that countries should be open to each other.”



About Panama

The Head of State drew attention to the fact that, with mutual interest, Belarus is ready to develop cooperation projects with the Republic of Panama in such areas as mechanical engineering, processing industry, chemistry, petrochemistry, transport, logistics, and alternative energy.

About Ecuador

Aleksandr Lukashenko said that Minsk is interested in more active relations with Quito. “We offer the Ecuadorian side our services in the mechanisation of agriculture, development of infrastructure, implementation of projects in the fields of mining and equipment. This was already said when I visited this beautiful country,” the Head of State concluded.

Based on equality and mutual benefit

So, Asia, Africa, Latin America. It is on productive cooperation and intensification of ties with these regions that Belarus is now placing a special stake. The prospects for interaction with individual countries of these regions were announced at the Palace of Independence. Undoubtedly, diplomats play a special role in establishing and deepening relations. Yes, today the ambassadors of nine countries presented their credentials to the Head of the Belarusian State in Minsk. Addressing them, Aleksandr Lukashenko said the following, “We are ready to conduct a dialogue on cooperation with any country that respects the choice of the Belarusian people, recognises the sovereignty and independence of our state. Just like you. I emphasise: on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Belarus is always open and hospitable with those who are open and sincere with us. It is on these principles that we have traditionally developed and are developing contacts with all partners.”

Let us remind once again that this time diplomats from Tajikistan and Iran, Thailand and the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Panama and Ecuador, Ghana and Mauritania participated in the ceremony of presenting credentials. Introducing the ambassadors to the country of accreditation, Aleksandr Lukashenko said that for many years Belarus has been a kind of reserved land of calm and stability. He stressed

that diplomats would soon be able to see for themselves. However, the President began with the tragic pages of history.

“Our today’s meeting is taking place on the eve of two significant dates for Belarus — June 22nd and July 3rd,” the Head of State told the diplomats. “The first of them is tragic — the Day of National Remembrance of the victims of the Great Patriotic War, which is associated with the beginning of Hitler’s aggression against the Soviet Union. Belarus was in its composition and therefore was the first on the path of the invaders, taking the heaviest blow. The older generation had to go through a lot in the post-war decades. Especially in the first decade. We just climbed out of the dugouts. Not a single residential building remained... The country was literally raised from the ruins. I think you have heard about the heroism of the defenders of the Brest Fortress, the tragedy of Khatyn and Trostenets. Now you can visit these sacred places of people’s memory and sorrow, which leave no one indifferent. I think it will be the same for you. The second date — July 3rd — is the joyful day of the liberation of our capital, which we now celebrate as the Independence Day of the Republic of Belarus. Now it is hard to even imagine that Minsk was almost completely destroyed.”

On the role of the country in the international arena

It must be assumed that the Head of State gave a historical digression to foreign diplomats for a reason. Such words very indicatively characterise the country’s peaceful foreign policy. Aleksandr Lukashenko characterised the role of Belarus in the international arena and the current geopolitical situation in the world and in the region as follows, “We stand for a multipolar, just world with development guarantees for all countries without exception. At this time, the West is destroying the European security system created after the Second World War. The United Nations has turned from a civilized dialogue platform for resolving disputes and discussions about the future development of the world into a diplomatic casino run by Western bigwigs. While they are in charge. They are trying to slow down the development of individual states and entire regions, and are deploying NATO strike forces on the borders with those who disagree. We strongly disagree with this arrangement. And where are all these international organisations that see it all: the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the IMF, the World Bank, when we have been strangled with illegal sanctions for the third decade already? At the same time, nationalist formations, consisting of scoundrels of all stripes, are undergoing intensive training in Ukraine. In the West, they openly declare that they



■ President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to the Republic of Belarus (concurrently) Oheneba Lesley Akyaa Opoku Ware

intend to use them to overthrow the legitimate government in Belarus by force of arms.”

Meanwhile, the Head of State stressed, Belarus, as an independent and responsible member of the international community, makes a significant contribution to the system of international and regional security.

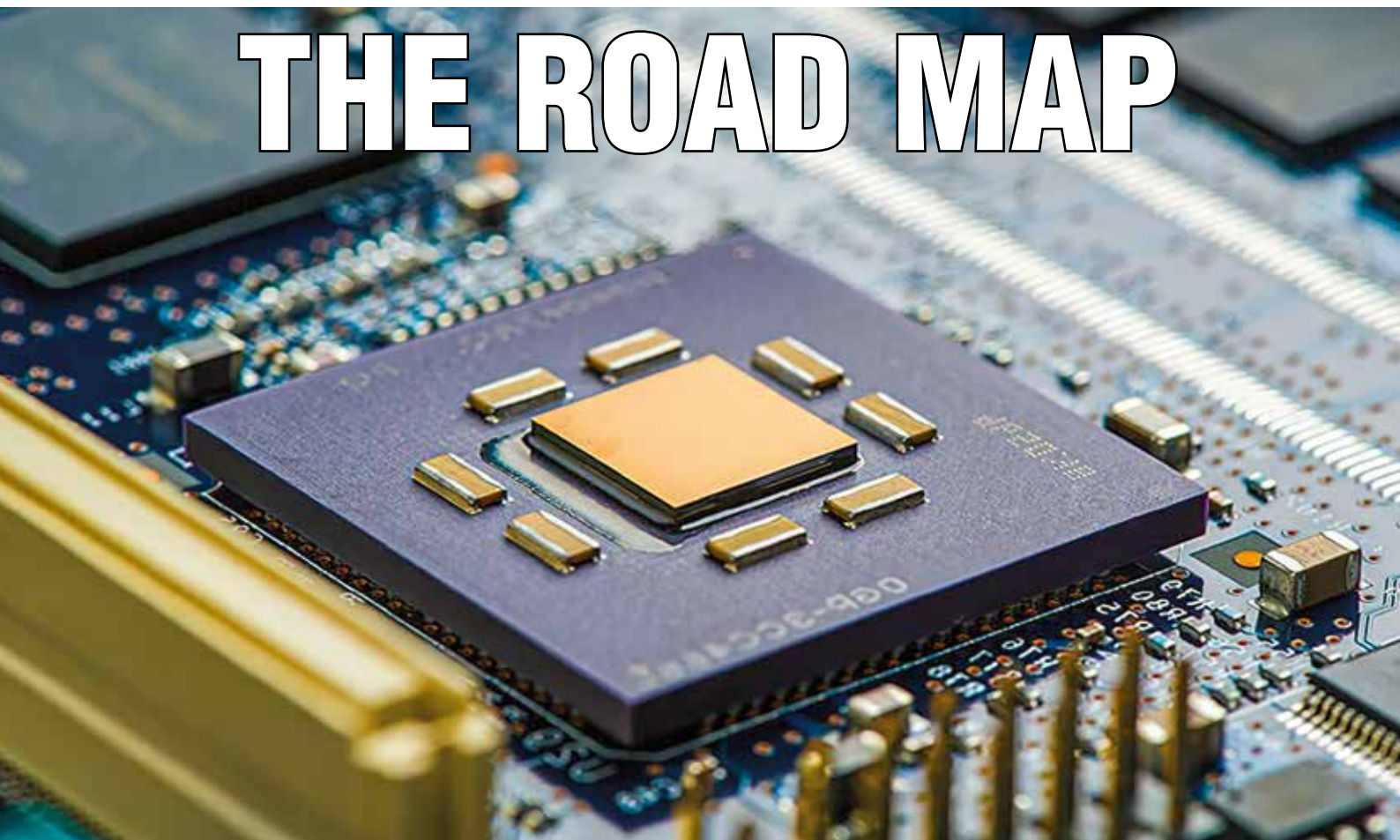
Opportunity to see for yourself

Aleksandr Lukashenko, accepting the credentials of the ambassadors of foreign countries, said that they would be surprised at the difference between the real Belarus and how it is represented in the West, “You, of course, have heard a lot about Belarus. I am aware that you must have heard more negative things than positive. Therefore, it is very important that you come to Belarus, that you will work here. And my main, great interest is that you get to know our country better. So that you see with your own eyes how we live. And I am sure that, having seen all this, you will be surprised at the difference that exists in reality, and how it is presented at times, primarily in the West and in the United States of America.”

The President wished the ambassadors that their work in Belarus as heads of diplomatic missions would become a significant stage in their lives, and that their careers would develop only on the rise. “If you need something, please contact — through the Presidential Administration, through the minister. I will respond, I promise you,” the Head of State assured.

Vladimir **Khromov**

PLANS FOR THE ROAD MAP



The Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission recently approved measures to develop cooperative cooperation between the EAEU countries in the electric vehicle industry. Experts note that this will allow organising further work on the formation of cooperative projects of the EAEU states in the field of production of components for electric transport. As for the priority steps, experts believe that it is necessary to develop competencies in the electric bus industry, since such products are already being produced in most countries of the Eurasian Economic Union and the demand for them is stimulated mainly through public procurement. In the future, work in this area will be continued, but the main focus is planned to be on the formation of potential cooperation projects with the study of the possibility of subsidising interest rates on loans at the expense of the EEC. We learned how it will be implemented in practice.

There is a pilot project

In the context of pressure on the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union from the collective West, issues of industrial cooperation are of particular importance. Such interaction is the most effective form of combining the joint efforts of manufacturers, which makes it possible to create a product under a Eurasian brand with the maximum degree of localisation. It is also a good opportunity to form new import-substituting projects, as well as to increase the competitiveness of manufactured products. For the practical development of industrial cooperation in the EAEU, the Belarusian side initiated the Eurasian Electric Bus pilot project, which is aimed at maximising the union's import independence and involving as many industrial enterprises of the union member states as possible in the cooperation process.

Moreover, such a project is aimed at promoting and developing the production of electric transport in the EAEU. It will be implemented in several stages. At the first stage, together with the authorised state bodies and business representatives of the EAEU member countries, a list of critical components, assemblies and materials was compiled, as well as a list of companies with the necessary production and technological potential. With the support of the Ministry of Industry of Belarus, several field meetings have already been held at enterprises interested in the implementation of this project.

Also, together with the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, proposals were prepared for the development of electric vehicles in the EAEU member states. Experts point out that one of the important factors for the development of this area is the creation of a charging infrastructure. And here the Eurasian Economic Commission plans to consider the experience of Belarus in building a super-fast charging complex in Minsk, which includes charging stations, an energy storage system, an operatorless trade store and a smart city system. If such experience is deemed appropriate for scaling within the union, then the EEC is ready to form a roadmap for the development of super-fast charging complexes in member states until 2030.

By the way, the results of the Eurasian Electric Bus project initiated by Belarus have already been presented recently in Sochi, where the Eurasia is Our Home exhibition was held. It was timed to the next meeting of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council.

Overall benefit for partners

It should be noted that the Eurasian Electric Bus is not the only project in the field of electric vehicles in the EAEU. Within the integration 'five', in addition to Belarus, the production of electric buses is carried out in Kazakhstan and Russia. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the issue of organising the assembly of electric buses is also being worked out, but at present such projects are not being implemented here yet. As you know, electric vehicles are assembled from Chinese components in the Russian Federation under the Russian brands Moskvich and EVOLUTE. In February of this year, the Recommendation of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission on Measures to Develop Cooperation Between the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union in the Formation and Implementation of Projects in the Field of Electric Vehicles was adopted. This document is specifically aimed at the formation

and implementation of industrial cooperation projects in terms of mastering technologies and competencies for the production of critical components, taking into account plans for the development of the production of electric vehicles in the EAEU member states. Also, as part of the joint work, a list of critical components for the production of electric buses was formed, which is fixed by a recommendation and posted on the official website of the union.

That is why one of the promising areas of cooperation between the Member States in the field of electric vehicles is the joint development of the main critical components, including batteries, engines and axles. The implementation of such projects will ensure scientific and technological development and technological sovereignty (including import independence) both in the EAEU as a whole and separately for the countries participating in the integration association in the production of automotive electric vehicles, including electric buses. At present, the Russian company RENERA LLC, the Ministry of Industry and the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus have agreed to cooperate in the development of energy storage systems to provide a production and technological base and increase the number of electric vehicles in Belarus.



Given the real circumstances

The main constraint on the development of electric vehicles in the EAEU is an underdeveloped infrastructure. There is an uneven and unstable development of the charging network in cities and on highways, the lack of a sufficient number of fast charging stations. And therefore, the main tasks of the Eurasian Economic Commission and the member states in terms of the formation of a charging infrastructure for electric transport in the EAEU is to converge the vision for the development of this area, taking into account the potential of each country participating in the integration association. In particular, cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation in this direction is currently being worked out: at the site of the international forum Innoprom-2022, an agreement was signed on cooperation and coordination of actions as part of the development of charging infrastructure on the Russian-Kazakh transport highway A 310 (Russian Federation) and M 36 (Republic of Kazakhstan). In a word, the process, as they say, has begun. And it is moving, presumably, in the right direction.

Vladimir **Velikhov**



IMPRESSIVE REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS



The growth in the number of participants testifies to the prestige of the agricultural forum, which presents the capabilities of domestic enterprises, openness and interest in cooperation with partners

Traditionally, in June, a significant agrarian event of the country, the Belarusian Agro-Industrial Week, makes itself felt, within the framework of which the international specialised exhibition Belagro-2023 is held. Today, at the new site of the exhibition centre of the Chinese-Belarusian Great Stone industrial park, one could get acquainted with the Belagro-2023 exposition, or rather, with the advanced domestic trends in the development of crop production, animal husbandry and poultry farming, modern technologies for processing, packaging and storing products, as well as with a wide variety of agricultural machinery. However, the forum traditionally brings together not only Belarusian farmers, workers in the food and processing industry, but also their foreign colleagues and partners. 450 companies from Belarus, Russia, China, Pakistan, Turkey, Vietnam, Germany, Italy, India, Palestine took part in the 33rd Belagro exhibition. And the guests of Belagro-2023 were delegations from Zimbabwe, Egypt, Iran, Kenya, Cuba, Mongolia, Syria, Uganda, and South Africa.

Territory of prospects

Yes, the number of participants in this large-scale event is growing every year. While in 2020 there were 360 participants, in 2022 their number rose to 425. The positive dynamics of this significant agricultural event testifies, as its organisers note, to the prestige of the agricultural forum, which presents the capabilities of Belarusian enterprises, openness and interest in strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation with other states.

As Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food of Belarus Vadim Shagoiko noted following the results of the current agricultural forum, the Belagro-2023 programme was quite extensive and covered the interests of both professionals who come to the exhibition to conclude contracts, and ordinary visitors who were able to personally get acquainted with agricultural achievements. Considerable attention is paid to the business programme this year. This programme included about two dozen conferences and workshops, the topics of which covered the entire range of issues related to the agro-industrial complex, in particular, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products, developing breeding, crop and seed production, agricultural engineering, agricultural education and science, prospects for cooperation with countries near and far abroad. Collective expositions have now been formed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Belarus, the Ministry of Industry, the National Academy of Sciences, the Belgospisheprom concern, Belkoopsoyuz, and all regions of the country. Large exposition blocks were presented by Minsk Tractor Works OJSC, Minsk Automobile Plant OJSC — the Managing Company of the Belavtomaz Holding, Gomselmash OJSC, AMKODOR OJSC, Belagroservice Republican Association, Bobruiskagromash OJSC, Minsk Motor Plant OJSC. Gomelagrokomplekt demonstrated a wide range of equipment for milking, cooling and storage of milk. Fertilizers and plant protection products, specialised equipment for their application, equipment for harvesting grain and forage, machines for land reclamation, cultivation and harvesting of potatoes, sugar beets and other vegetables were widely presented at the exhibition. Agricultural products, machinery, equipment were demonstrated in the processing chain with modern energy-saving



technologies of all industries related both to the manufacturing of products and their processing, transportation, storage and sale. Agricultural service organisations showed their agricultural machinery and equipment, a range of spare parts and mechanisms, including those for imported machinery, as well as restored machines and units for sale on the secondary market. The regions of Russia presented 14 collective expositions. In general, the display area of the exhibition amounted to about thirty thousand square meters, which housed almost two hundred and fifty pieces of equipment.

Belagro traditionally surprises

The exhibition confirmed its reputation that it always promises to be not only productive, but also spectacular. So, a number of competitions were planned in advance for Belagro-2023, including such as Champion of Taste, Competition for the Best Breeding Cow, Best Breeding Horse, and Best Ploughman. There were demonstrations, often surprising with their originality,

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displays of technology. The surprise was the participation in the agricultural forum of famous trainers from Russia — the brothers Edgar and Askold Zapashny, as well as the creative teams of the country. For the first time, a sports block was included in the event plan, within which the Belarusian Athletics Federation held a race for guests and participants, the Republican Centre for Olympic Training of Equestrian Sports and Horse Breeding organised riding in carts and horseback riding, Belarusian Olympians demonstrated power juggling and extreme weight lifting.

The brand that unites

Every year Belagro becomes one of the main platforms for business negotiations. A wide range of issues on ensuring the competitiveness of agricultural products, the use of land resources from the point of view of environmental and economic efficiency, the prospects for cooperation between Belarus and countries of near and far abroad in the production of innovative technologies in the field of agriculture, as well as other topical issues, could be discussed this year during thematic conferences and workshops. Traditionally, the emphasis was on the innovations of Belagro-2023. That is why, along with traditional exhibits,



innovative products, advanced solutions and technologies were presented at this exhibition.

Thanks to the systematic support of the agro-industrial complex by President Aleksandr Lukashenko, specialists in mechanical engineering, the petrochemical complex, the National Academy of Sciences, as well as the hard work of our farmers, the republic has ensured food security. Moreover, we export food surpluses to 100 countries of the world, earning over 8 billion dollars. Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Zayats spoke about this during the grand opening of the 33rd Belagro-2023 exhibition in the Chinese-Belarusian Great Stone industrial park. Without exaggeration, the exhibition has become a brand of the country, bringing together many enterprises and organisations.

From the first days as President of the Republic of Belarus, Aleksandr Lukashenko has been paying close attention to the strategic development of the agro-industrial complex and its current activities. This is bearing fruit, noted Maksim Yermolovich, Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration, at the opening of the exhibition. According to him, only in the first quarter of 2023, 16 new destination countries appeared on the map of food exports from Belarus. Relations with China are developing dynamically: last year, foodstuffs worth \$500 million were delivered to the Celestial Empire, in the first quarter of this year — already worth \$200 million.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation Ivan Lebedev noted the high level of cooperation between the two countries in the agro-industrial complex and expressed the hope that 2023 will bring new records of trade in this area.

There was much to see

The exhibition is a real sea of technology. The Minsk Tractor Works traditionally presented the best serial samples and new models of tractors to the Belagro exhibition site. Vasily Gnedchik, the leading specialist of Minsk Tractor Works OJSC for exhibitions, spoke about them in more detail, "Here is the



■ Traditionally, there were presented the best serial samples and new models of tractors to the Belagro exhibition site. Vasily Gnedchik, a leading specialist in exhibitions at the Minsk Tractor Works, told about them in more detail:

Belarus-742 with a capacity of 50 horsepower. Next to it is Belarus-82.3, a modernised model that we have been successfully selling for two years now. The introduced design changes made it possible to increase the comfort of work, ensured the reliability and durability of the units.”

Belarus-2022, with a capacity of 210 horsepower, with a larger front axle, wheels of a larger diameter and a front hitch, also took an important place in the exposition. Belarus-1523 has the front loader manufactured by Salskselmash. And in the modernised Belarus-1222.3 tractor, a more comfortable cab, clutch brake drives and an electro-hydraulic hydraulic system are installed. Large narrow wheels of the high-clearance model Belarus-920 allow processing high-stem crops and working with sprayers on emerging seedlings. And what's new?

“A caterpillar tractor with an electromechanical transmission,” the specialist demonstrated the new product. “No gearbox, only engine, generator and electric motor. Joystick control.”

Another unusual model so far is an unmanned tractor, the basis of which is made on a tractor with an electromechanical transmission. It is operated from the remote control or according to the programme that is entered into the control unit. It has safety systems in the form of radars that allow in emergency situations to stop when obstacles appear.

Regional manufacturers did not lag behind the national flagships. According to Valeria Shmaro, sales specialist of the Lidselmash Holding Management Company, Lidagroprommash OJSC, their plant demonstrated 12 types of equipment: sowing, soil cultivation, plant protection, sprayers, seeders, mowers and others.

The enterprise is looking forward to the signing of contracts. The priority is the countries of the African continent, in particular Zimbabwe, Kenya, Congo, Malawi, Burkina Faso. Since 2017, equipment has been exported from Lida there. Currently, the issue of supply of seeders for industrial crops, mounted and trailed sprayers is being discussed. By the way, over two hundred



Lidselmash planters have already been used in Zimbabwe for industrial crops.

Guests are welcome here

As already mentioned, companies from various regions of the Russian Federation were widely represented at the exhibition. Dialogue at the booth of Yaroslavl-Rezintekhnika Joint-Stock Company.

“We offer belts, rubber compounds, rubberized fabrics,” Tatyana Smirnova, a leading marketing and sales specialist, begins the conversation affably. “We have been participating in Belagro for more than ten years. Each year brings new contacts and agreements, and this time there are already preliminary agreements. The exhibition itself is large-scale, allows you to present yourself properly.”

Zoya Leonova, Deputy Head of the Export Support Centre of the Bryansk Region under the Department of Economic Development of the Bryansk Region, is in solidarity with her, “We have brought a collective booth of our entrepreneurs. It is represented by the

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Navlya Auto-Aggregate Plant, which produces spare parts for agricultural machinery, by Lada, a manufacturer of animal feed additives, and Mayak, which is engaged in packaging.”

According to the specialist, participation in such exhibitions is effective: in the long term, there are profitable export contracts for both enterprises of the Bryansk region and representatives from the Belarusian side.

“Many Belarusian and Russian enterprises are participating, and such cohesion pleases,” said Zoya Leonova. “By the way, in recent years we have been hosting Belarusian colleagues and actively visiting your enterprises. In the light of political events, many of our enterprises have reoriented towards cooperation with Belarus.” Tatyana Vishnevskaya, Chief Livestock Specialist of the Nesvizh Agricultural Complex, spoke about the conditions for the living exhibits of the exhibition — breeding animals, “Cages, sawdust and hay were provided, the conditions are good. The animals practically did not receive stress, everyone behaves calmly, eats well. Pigs generally sleep like at home.”

Animals were brought from farms on special vehicles, the equipment for unloading was provided by the organisers. Employees looking after the wards were offered to move into a hostel.

VERBATIM

Minister of Agriculture and Food Igor BRYLO,

“Belagro-2023 is a demonstration of all the technological capabilities that are in Belarus. We are not ashamed to show domestic technologies in the production of tractor and machine pool, trailers. Today we exhibit highly productive animals, hold competitions, in particular, we choose the best dairy cow in the country. The exhibition also presents technologies for the production of milking equipment and other aspects covering the agro-industrial complex.”

“They organised transportation from and to the hostel, they bring people in a centralized manner in the morning and take them back in the evening. There are no problems with food either. In general, all conditions for comfortable work have been created,” explained Tatyana Vishnevskaya.

Contacts, live communication and contracts

As noted above, this exhibition area traditionally demonstrates many different machines. So now the Gomselmash holding has presented forage and grain harvesting equipment.

“The most promising grain harvester is the GS2124,” said Nikolai Sobol, Head of the Equipment Demonstration Department. “Last year, it harvested 6,060 tons in the Minsk Region. The GS12 also sells well: since the beginning of its production, more than twenty thousand cars have been sold.”

An interesting touch showing the capabilities of the Gomselmash equipment: during the exhibition, the GS5 harvester unloaded sweets from the bunker. A whole hundred kilos. Their complete safety was guaranteed, which everyone could see. The combine harvester demonstrated that it can easily cope not only with grain, but also with sweets, which were eventually shipped to the trampoline.”



Minister of Industry Aleksandr ROGOZHNYK,

“Every year the exhibition attracts attention by the number of participants and the equipment presented. 2023 is no exception. More than 50 enterprises of the system of the Ministry of Industry demonstrate about 160 samples of high-tech machinery and equipment — new items and the best serial samples. This eloquently speaks of the steady dynamics of industrial development, the readiness to fully meet the country’s domestic needs for agricultural machinery and equipment.”

The participation in the exhibition brings high expectation, said Nikolai Sobol, “We hope that we will conclude many contracts, we will sign agreements for deliveries to Asian countries, the Russian Federation. Due to the growth in demand, production increases. Last year, 2,600 units were manufactured, this year it is planned to produce about 3,000.”

Yes, our neighbours and partners from the Russian Federation took the most active part in the exhibition. For example, the Voronezh Region was now represented by Agristo LLC, which brought a feeder with liquid fertilizers.

“We are participating in the exhibition for the second year, the scale is amazing,” said Vitaly Klimenko, a representative of the company. “Previously, we worked directly with the enterprises of your republic, but this year we began to cooperate with a dealer. Six or seven units of our production are already in the Belarusian fields. And this is not the limit, because in your market such a model is new. It is necessary to increase productivity.”

And our Amkodor holding, which is already well-established outside of Belarus, presented about forty models of equipment at the exhibition.

“We are demonstrating the entire main line,” said Andrey Sirotenko, Deputy General Director of the Amkodor-Agro

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Trading House for Export. “The new products include the APM-12 cultivator, the Valun stone picker. The latter is entirely our design and development. The model was created this year taking into account the requests of farmers.”

The exposition of Belferma also pleased the visitors. As always, the guests saw all kinds of pets. Vasily Kazakevich, Deputy General Director of Belplemzhivobedinenie, spoke about the peculiarities of the current exhibition, “The Mogilev breeding enterprise brought goats. They were milked here and the visitors were treated to fresh milk. Also for the first time there was a show of first-calf heifers from high-producing fathers, the image of which was on the banners.”

Machine milking operator Elena Chuduk came to the exhibition from Agrokombinat Snov, Nesvizh District. She had two cows with her. The heifer Sirena last year became the winner in the third lactation of the Best Pedigree Dairy Cow republican competition, which is constantly held at exhibitions.

The greenhouse complex of the Rudakovo enterprise in the Vitebsk Region showed greenhouse vegetables. They are of particular interest after the Head of State demanded to provide the country with domestic greenhouse cucumbers and tomatoes all year round, replacing imports with them in the off-season.


“We are reconstructing greenhouses with an area of about two hectares to work with supplementary lighting,” said Dmitry Baran, chief engineer of the greenhouse complex. “We will launch it at the beginning of 2024 in order to get the first tomatoes in the spring, which will be cheaper than imported ones.”

Forum brings partners together

For more than three decades, Belagro has become a hallmark of Belarus and a popular platform for presenting its agricultural potential. This is an excellent occasion to get acquainted with the advanced trends in the development of crop production and animal husbandry, to hear the wishes and comments of those who operate harvesters and tractors and ensure the country's food security. The forum traditionally brings together not only domestic farmers and workers in the food and processing industry, but also their foreign colleagues and partners. Well, the colourful design of expositions, presentations and product tastings, the ‘city of masters’, a sales fair and performances by creative teams made the exhibition bright and a memorable festival for all visitors.

Vsevolod Yevseyev

LANDMARK PROJECT IN THE CENTRE OF EUROPE – A NEW COUNTDOWN



The Day of the Industrial Park
was solemnly celebrated
in the Great Stone

For eight years, the pearl of the Silk Road has been an important project to promote the One Belt, One Road initiative, which aims to create a unified land and water trade route without barriers for the whole world. Belarus was one of the first to support the development of this project in the centre of Europe, which marked the beginning of a new stage in Belarusian-Chinese relations, which have already moved into the category of strategic partnership.

Eight years ago, President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko and President of China Xi Jinping jointly visited the site of the first stage of construction of an industrial park near Minsk. The leaders of the two countries were then presented with the project of the park, as well as brief descriptions of the investment projects of the first residents. Aleksandr Lukashenko and Xi Jinping left their signatures on the park development plan.

Beginning and continuation

Since then, the date of May 12th is considered the anniversary of the official launch of the project. It is celebrated annually and often, without interrupting the work process. This year was no exception. During the festive events on Beijing Avenue, the most successful and high-achieving residents in 2022 were awarded certificates of honour from the park administration. However, the employees of the park administration themselves were also awarded certificates of honour and commendation letters. In honour of the holiday, the flag of the Great Stone was solemnly raised.

It is worth noting that at the same time, eight years ago, in the presence of the President of Belarus and the President of the People's Republic of China, registration certificates were handed to the first seven residents of the Great Stone. An illustrative comparison: since then, the industrial park has already attracted more than a hundred residents from fifteen countries. The amount of announced investments today is almost one and a half billion dollars. And yet, as Aleksandr Yaroshenko, Head of the Administration of the Great Stone, specified, at the moment, more than eight hundred million dollars have been invested in the development of the park from all sources. Since the beginning of this year, 11 more companies with Belarusian, Chinese and Russian capital have become residents of the park. Their areas of activity are related to mechanical engineering, logistics, the production of medical products and laboratory diagnostics. It is expected that at least twenty companies will be registered as residents of the park this year.

Important factors for business

Surely, the current agenda in the global economy cannot objectively be called the most convenient for the development of international business. Of course, recent years have not been easy for the residents of the Great Stone either. From time to time, difficult moments arise in the industrial park near Minsk with the launch of new projects; in some cases,

the pace of development of existing ones has slowed down. There are difficulties. But at the same time, the residents of the park, despite the barriers, confidently continue to conduct their activities. And the results, as they say, were not long in coming. Only in the first quarter of this year, revenue from the sale of goods and services increased by 80 percent compared to the same period last year. Production volumes are growing together with the tax revenues to the budget.

The Head of the Administration of the Great Stone emphasises that this year a good start was made in attracting new participants. The industrial park expects to maintain and, if possible, increase this pace. A number of projects from China, Belarus and Russia are currently under development in such areas as medicine and pharmaceuticals, storage and processing of large amounts of data, e-commerce and mechanical engineering. Speaking about the investment potential, Aleksandr Yaroshenko draws attention to the fact that the park's preferential treatment, combined with comprehensive administrative support and ready-made infrastructure, have been and remain very important factors for business. And Great Stone offers all this to its residents, which allows them to implement the investment project as profitably as possible and in a shorter time.

Smart infrastructure for the park

It is important to keep in mind that from the very beginning of construction, the Great Stone was planned as a high-tech eco-city. Here, the emphasis is not only on the creation of modern enterprises, but also on other infrastructure.

Kirill Koroteyev, First Deputy General Director of the Company for the Development of the Industrial Park, recalls that in August this year, the completion of the main construction and installation works of the first stage of the Fakel park of the Chinese corporation Sinomach on Minsk Avenue is expected. There will be research and development. By the end of the year, the facility will be commissioned. The construction of a multifunctional complex with a hotel, which

It is planned to place industrial and residential areas, office and shopping and entertainment complexes, financial and research centres on the territory of the park. In fact, a modern international eco-city is being built with an emphasis on high-tech and competitive innovative production with high export potential. The project is being developed within the framework of interstate Chinese-Belarusian cooperation and signed relevant intergovernmental documents.

PROSPECTS



is being built on Beijing Avenue with the participation of a resident of the China Merchants Sinchen industrial park, will also be completed.

Automation, ecologization and smartization of the park and its infrastructure are also underway.

“We continue to build smart infrastructure for the park. This year we are equipping the territories of the first stage,” said Kirill Koroteyev. Speaking about industrial real estate, the First Deputy General Director of the Company for the Development of the Industrial Park specified that more than 80 percent of ten universal standard production buildings with an area of over 90,000 square meters have been leased. And taking into account the fact that a number of companies have booked space for the future, this figure now reaches even 90 percent.

By the way, now they are designing a building with an area of at least 10,000 square meters in a one-story version. However, by 2024, a radically new type of buildings will be erected in the Great Stone.

Partnership across the board

The Great Stone” is essentially an example of how relations between Minsk and Beijing are developing. And they are developing very dynamically. As is commonly believed, they are not affected by any geopolitical turbulence: friendship based on the relationship between the leaders of the countries is being transformed into mutually beneficial cooperation between both states. Recently, a Belarusian delegation headed by Economy Minister Aleksandr Chervyakov returned from

Any companies can act as residents of the industrial park, regardless of the country of origin of the capital. Understanding the fierce competition for investors in the world market, the state created a favourable investment climate for the residents of the industrial park, guaranteed both by national legislation and special international agreements and obligations, provided unprecedented benefits and preferences, formed a separate and independent government body that provides comprehensive administrative services based on the principle of ‘one station’.

China. Here is what he said about the results of the visit. In particular, the minister highlighted five key areas of the agreements reached. The first direction is connected with the development of the Chinese-Belarusian industrial park, Great Stone. The financing of the construction of social infrastructure and housing will continue. The circumstance was emphasised that it is very important that both the industrial zone of the park and housing and the social sphere develop simultaneously in order to enable not only work in the Great Stone, but also create comfortable living conditions for the park employees.

The Great Stone Industrial Park is a territorial formation with an area of 112.5 sq. km with a special legal regime to ensure comfortable business conditions. The park is located 25 km from the capital of the Republic of Belarus — the city of Minsk in a unique natural complex and in close proximity to the international airport, railways, the Berlin-Moscow transnational highway.

The second direction was called the strengthening of the transport potential. Issues related to the provision of technological equipment to the Minsk National Airport have been resolved. Plus, decisions were agreed on the supply of fifteen railway locomotives. It is very important, according to the minister, that agreements have been reached to quadruple the number of authorizations for Belarusian vehicles (the so-called ‘permits’) for the transport of goods to China.

The Minister of Economy stressed that, taken together, these factors make it possible to increase the flow of goods from Belarus to the Celestial Empire.

The third direction, according to him, is connected with food supplies. And here it is important to extend accreditation for dairy enterprises that have already supplied products to China. It was decided that they will continue to supply them in the future. In addition, an important point, according to the minister, is the fact that the Belarusian side has expanded the list of supplied foodstuffs. First of all, we are talking about meat products in terms of the supply of canned meat from poultry and sausages. The fourth direction is connected with the development of industry. Here, agreements were reached on the development of electric transport in the Republic of Belarus. A number of Chinese companies have given their consent to launch the production of electric vehicles in Belarus. Such an important moment was also noted as the solution of issues on organising the supply of technological equipment to the country for the modernization of Belarusian enterprises. Well, the fifth direction is connected with the healthcare sector. On this issue, Beijing had a rather extensive agenda, ranging from the development of cooperation between organisations involved in the training of personnel (universities, research centres), ending with the creation of the production of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products in Belarus.

Vsevolod Yevseyev

ABILITY TO FIND NEW NICHEs

The strategic partnership with Russia is obvious for Belarus. The Russian Federation is traditionally the main trading partner and the most important export market for domestic goods. In recent years, Russia has accounted for more than half of Belarus' foreign trade. Both countries are close geographically, their markets are open to each other's products. Both public and private companies have built close cooperative ties over the years. Experts believe that with such a level of interaction, the transition to a digital economy, tangible scientific support can become an additional driving force for economic growth, and will make it possible to find new niches for cooperation.

E-services account for millions

Obviously, in order for people in the Union State to have the opportunity to unlock their potential, it is important to solve the problem of mutual integration of electronic services systems for citizens and businesses. Thanks to the work of the National Centre for Electronic Services, the provision of remote digital services is actively developing in Belarus. Since the beginning of this year, more than fifty new electronic services have been available. In total, there are about three hundred of them today. Not only the number of services is growing, but also the interest of citizens in them. About forty million services have already been provided through the Single Portal of Electronic Services this year, and more than 76 million last year.

At this stage, the National Centre for Electronic Services has organised interaction with more than five dozen state

information resources, the owners of which are almost three dozen government agencies. The leaders of digitalisation in the country include the Customs Committee, the Border Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. The Ministry of Health was also very actively involved in this work. Government agencies are trying to digitise interaction with citizens as much as possible. This significantly speeds up the work of all participants in the process, helps to develop and improve the efficiency of the Belarusian economy as a whole.

Peculiarities of modern integration

The high level of digitalisation of services will soon allow both Russian citizens living in Belarus and Belarusian citizens living in the Russian Federation to receive pu

UNION COOPERATION

services remotely. This will further reduce the migration barrier between countries and will be the next step towards a full-fledged economic union. Today, Belarus and Russia are developing a strategy for integrating systems of electronic services for citizens. This was announced by Deputy Director for Information Technology of the Single Portal of Electronic Services Yegor Voronov. According to him, an introductory meeting with a similar Russian agency, at which aspects of further integration of the Single Electronic Services Portal of Belarus and the Russian Public Services Portal were discussed, was held at the site of the Ministry of Communications and Informatisation. In a word, strategies and steps are being developed that each of the parties needs to take to ensure the possibility of providing electronic services on the Belarusian platform to Russian citizens and vice versa.

Digital sovereignty matters

At the same time, ensuring digital sovereignty remains the most important task for the Union State. This opinion was expressed by Vitaly Romanovsky, an analyst at the Belarusian Institute for Strategic Studies, who believes that digital sovereignty is supported primarily by the implementation of measures to reduce dependence on imports of information technologies and information security tools. A necessary condition is the formation of a system of legal regulation of relations in the information sphere, which is adequate to the current conditions. The expert is sure that public-private partnership should be deepened to protect the national market of information and telecommunication services. He also emphasised the importance of the early introduction of advanced information and communication technologies in the national economy. According to Vitaly Romanovsky, together Belarus and Russia are successfully resisting the attempts of the West to use the Internet for a destructive impact on society and information infrastructure. For reliable protection against cyber threats, the Union State creates its own software.

The expert expressed the opinion that in the current conditions the development of international cooperation is becoming the most important national interest in the information sphere. This is also noted in the draft of the new National Security Concept of the Republic of Belarus. Similar economic models and the perception of key threats in the information sphere, together with the presence of common approaches to ensuring security in the region,

create favourable conditions for the development of regional information cooperation within the framework of the Union State, the CSTO and, in the future, the SCO, Vitaly Romanovsky emphasised.

Driver of economic growth

An important role in the digital integration of the two countries can be played by the High-Tech Park, which was created with the support of the President of Belarus back in 2005. This project has already become one of the landmarks in the country. Key IT giants from all over the world cooperate

with the Park residents. During the operation of the HTP in Belarus, IT solutions have appeared that have become widely known.

The High-Tech Park today is not just a technological cluster. This is the most powerful driver of economic growth, which makes a huge contribution to macroeconomic stability and the development of the state. This became possible due to the implementation of unique approaches to the regulation of information technology in the Park.

On the one hand, these

approaches form an ecosystem attractive for innovative business, and on the other hand, they provide a huge economic effect for the state.

The products of the Park residents have firmly entered the everyday life of the citizens of the country, making their life easier every day. Moreover, most of the developments of the project residents are designed for use by small and medium-sized businesses, simplifying their interaction with customers. In general, Belarusian IT companies have all the necessary competencies for the large-scale introduction of digital both in Belarus and in Russia.

Projects of the future as the prospect of cooperation

Of course, one cannot do without a scientific approach to the common cause. In this context, the fact of the recent joint meeting of the presidiums of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus and the Russian Academy of Sciences that took place in Minsk is of no small importance. A representative delegation of well-known Russian scientists headed by the President of the Russian Academy of Sciences Gennady Krasnikov visited the Belarusian capital to participate in such an event. By the way, this was his first visit as the new head of the academy after the elections held last September.



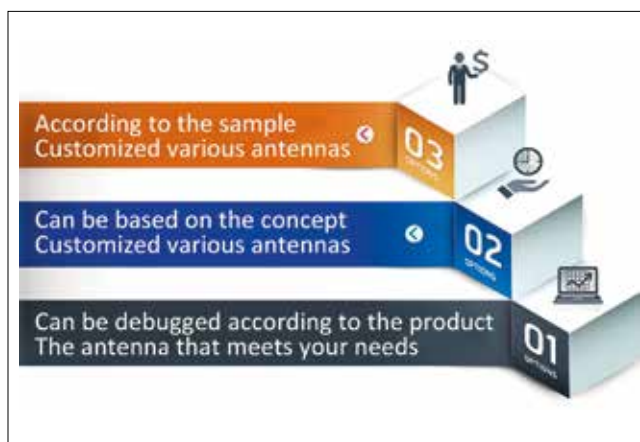
The agenda of this joint meeting in Minsk was richer than ever: from the results of the work of the academies of sciences last year to the discussion of promising projects. What is especially characteristic, the scientific elite of the two countries actively discussed research and development in the field of microelectronics in Belarus and Russia, the programme of work of the branch of the Kurchatov Institute research centre in Belarus, joint Belarusian-Russian projects within the framework of the programs of the Belarusian Republican Foundation for Fundamental Research and the Russian scientific fund.

Undoubtedly, the focus was on the practical implementation of union programmes in the field of science. As Vladimir Gusakov, Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, noted, Belarusian and Russian scientists intend to develop cooperation in the field of space, microelectronics and software development, which is directly related to the digital economy and can become an additional driving force for the economic growth of the Union State.

By the way, more than 50 scientific programmes of the Union State have already been completed. The Academy of Sciences of Belarus took part in about 30 of them. These scientific programmes concerned, among other things, space. Actually, the Belarusian space system was developed thanks to one of these programmes. A Belarusian supercomputer has also been created, which we can be proud of, there is already a whole series. Nuclear power is developing very actively, much has been done in the field of materials science in terms of the latest materials for mechanical engineering and instrument making. Microelectronics, agriculture, pharmacy — all these areas are also given due attention.

At the same time, a number of new programs are planned. The space theme is again in development. It was decided to create not just a new satellite, but a whole constellation of satellites. The participants of the joint meeting also agreed on actions to form a program that is directly related to the creation of software for the development of industry. Until now, partners, in fact, as well as business entities, have borrowed a foreign programme version. But now there is a full realisation that we need our own, Belarusian-Russian product. And besides, programmes on microelectronics, on genomic, nature-like technologies are on the agenda.

Representatives of the scientific elites of the two countries have an understanding that further comprehensive development of the scientific infrastructure of the Union State is necessary. First of all, this concerns the strategy of scientific and technological cooperation. The corresponding base is already being developed and, as it was announced in Minsk, the concept will be adopted in the second half of the year. A draft programme of cooperation between the academies of sciences of the two countries for 2023—2024 has been prepared, as well as a plan for fundamental research. The goal of the programme is to create groundwork for the long term. After all, scientists should strive to ensure that each year is marked by bright and significant developments



that benefit not only science, but above all, the economy. We need projects for the future that demonstrate the productivity of union cooperation.

Tasks for tomorrow are determined today

Before the meeting of the presidiums of the academies of sciences, the President of the Russian Academy of Sciences shared his vision of cooperation with Belarus. According to Gennady Krasnikov, the two countries have a great potential for cooperation. For interaction, the parties should make maximum use of the joint scientific potential. After all, today scientists work in conditions of revolutionary changes in many fields of science. Now, for example, a boom in the field of neural networks is predicted. They enter into all spheres of life. That is why in the scientific community it is important to accumulate almost all areas of science and technology, moreover, it is very important to develop interdisciplinary interaction.

In turn, State Secretary of the Union State Dmitry Mezentsev said that Belarus and Russia are working on the formation of a single scientific and technological space. He focused on the fact that the consistent work of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, the Kurchatov Institute, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the involvement of the Standing Committee of the Union State, primarily in support of Union programmes financed from the single Union budget, is all confirmation of the plans and instructions that are defined heads of states. The last two years have clearly seen the intensification of interaction in the field of science. Not in vain, before the end of this year, it was instructed to complete work on the strategy for the formation of a single scientific and technological space. This is the foundation for ensuring competitiveness, technological sovereignty, and new training programmes for specialists. Moreover, it is an opportunity to save money when fundamental research can be done by joining forces. This means that a unified strategy for the scientific and technological space of Belarus and Russia simply must be developed in the shortest possible time.

Aleksey Fedosov



FOLLOW THE GLOBAL TRENDS

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Passenger and cargo electric transport of domestic and foreign production, the latest samples of domestic electric buses, trolleybuses, elements of the component base for electric vehicles — all this could be seen in Minsk on the site in front of the National Library as part of the Electric Transport Day.

“I am pleased to note that the number of exhibitors is growing,” said Minister of Energy Viktor Karankevich opening the event. “This once again confirms the positive dynamics of the development of the electric transport market in our country. More and more people prefer electric vehicles as an environmentally friendly and economical mode of transport.”

Well, the development of electric transport is facilitated by incentive measures taken at the level of the Head of State, as well as the work carried out in the country to develop the relevant infrastructure. The fleet of urban passenger transport is being updated. Today, modern electric buses run not only in the capital, but also in the regional centres of the country.

The minister also noted the work carried out by the department in cooperation with Belorusneft, a state operator for the creation of a charging network.

The Ministry of Energy, energy supply organisations ensure the reconstruction of electrical networks and substations to connect charging stations. There are already about seven hundreds of them in the country. And this figure will undoubtedly grow.

Movement in all directions

Meanwhile, the volume of electricity consumption by charging stations for electric vehicles is also increasing. Last year, this figure increased by more than a third compared to 2021. The positive trend continues this year as well: over four months, electricity consumption by charging stations has increased by 6 percent.

In parallel, the industry is working on its own electric car, which, according to the assurances of representatives of the Ministry of Industry, will be available this year. Traditionally, everyone is used to the fact that the work of the Ministry of Industry is more connected with such electric transport as trolleybuses, trams and electric buses. But they don't stand still here. The implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Electric Transport, among other things, includes work on the development of the component base. And now more and more Belarusian components appear in the domestic passenger electric transport every year. Another course of movement is the development of cargo and passenger areas.

The new products that could be seen at the exhibition included the MAZ apron electric bus, the first Volat electric bus of the Minsk Wheel Tractor Plant, the multifunctional city electric truck of the National Academy of Sciences, the new model of the Amkodor electric loader and others.

The Electric Transport Day exhibition is held annually. Its goal is to promote information about the benefits of electric vehicles as an environmentally friendly, economical, comfortable mode of transport.

Indeed, sales of electric vehicles are growing all over the world today. Belarus follows the global trends. The corresponding equipment is presented in all segments and classes. And the number of innovations continues to grow. At the last Electric Transport Day, the Ministry of Industry announced the appearance of a Belarusian passenger electric car this year. Leading enterprises of the automotive industry presented their new developments. These are the MAZ apron electric bus, the first Volat electric bus of the Minsk Wheel Tractor Plant, the multifunctional city electric truck of the National Academy of Sciences, the new model of the AMKODOR electric loader and others.

In high readiness

Those who have ever been to the Minsk National Airport are well acquainted with the first generation of the MAZ apron bus. The one that brings passengers to the planes. Today, the Minsk Automobile Plant is producing the second generation of such a bus, according to Oleg Smolyanko, Deputy Head of the MAZ

Today, sales of electric vehicles are growing all over the world. Belarus follows the global trends. The corresponding equipment is presented in all segments and classes. And the number of innovations continues to grow. At the last Electric Transport Day, the Ministry of Industry announced the appearance of a Belarusian passenger electric car this year.

Passenger Equipment Sales Department, it was only made based on electric traction, "This is the second generation of the apron bus, designed for airports to transport people to aircraft. The body of the diesel bus, which we showed earlier, is taken as a basis. Diesel counterparts are already in operation. An electric motor and electric batteries are added to the standard body. Development and electrical system are our own."

There are many differences between the new product, which will soon conquer both domestic and foreign airports. And it's not just due to its electric drive. It is also due to its design, modified rear axle, air conditioning system, thermal curtains on the doors. It is not surprising that there is considerable interest in the apron electric bus. For example, at the exhibition of innovative transport and equipment SPbTransportFest in St. Petersburg, Pulkovo Airport, which plans to take the electric bus into trial operation, became interested in the new product. Minsk National Airport also expressed interest.

This year, the Minsk Wheel Tractor Plant, which has created an electric bus of the Volat line on the basis of its bus, has joined the leaders in the production of electrical engineering in Belarus. One must say that the middle-class electric bus has no competitors, this is also noted at the enterprise, there are no competitors on the Belarusian market yet. According to design engineer Aleksandr Metko, in this model, the diesel engine has



FOCUS ON DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

been replaced with an electric motor of their own design, and six battery packs have been installed. This gives a power reserve of 200 kilometres. But the tests are still ongoing.

Demand is growing and will continue to grow

At least a few new electric trucks may appear on the domestic market. One of them, a multifunctional urban electric truck of the Joint Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the National Academy of Sciences, is in a high degree of readiness. The vehicle is undergoing certification tests at the test site in order to be able to drive on public roads. The Vitovt electric truck produced by one of the leaders in the electric vehicle industry, BKM Holding, is completely equipped with an unmanned control system. And it also has an increased power reserve — up to 200 kilometres.



Another expected product is in the passenger segment. The Belarusian electric car, according to the Deputy Minister of Industry Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, will appear this year.

Demand for Belarusian electrical engineering is growing, and companies pay attention. First of all, due to reorientation to Russian and CIS markets. But in general, the geography of future export deliveries is large — from the CIS countries to South America.

There is a special demand for trolleybuses with extended range. For example, 32100D of BKM-Holding was created specifically for Yekaterinburg. Its power reserve has been increased by 50 kilometres. This is convenient because the expansion of the trolleybus fleet with such equipment allows cities to lengthen routes without additional infrastructure costs.

Yes, from the Belarusian electrical engineering, the largest sales of trolleybuses with autonomous running are so far. This is understandable, since most cities have retained the contact network, which makes it possible to operate this type of transport without additional investment in infrastructure.

The electric bus is first of all good where there are no such communications. In general, compared to last year, the demand for electric buses and SKD kits has grown, and to a greater extent in foreign markets. For SKD kits — by several times.

The development of the electric direction at the Minsk Automobile Plant is going on both for passenger and cargo vehicles, sums up Oleg Smolyanko, Deputy Head of the Passenger Equipment Sales Department of the enterprise, “In the future, this type of transport will increasingly become part of everyday life. As for the ‘passenger’, we started with autonomous trolleybuses. Now we are making an electric bus entirely from our Belarusian components. We plan to introduce it this autumn.”

Recharge fast and super-fast

Relying on electric transport, Belarus is actively developing the relevant infrastructure. The number of electric charging stations is growing, Andrey Kotik, Deputy General Director for Construction and General Affairs of the Belorusneft Production Association, notes. According to him, in 2023 we will overcome the milestone of 700 charging stations. By the way, according to this indicator, our country occupies a leading position in the CIS. Over a hundred more charging stations will be added next year. At the same time, 15 state-of-the-art super-fast charging complexes will be additionally built.

It would be pointless to increase the number of charging stations without the growth of electric transport. However, the popularity of battery-operated cars has increased exponentially in recent years. And not only abroad, where sales of electric cars are predicted to grow by 35 percent this year. Last year, more than ten thousand electric vehicles have already been registered in Belarus.

Vsevolod Yevseyev



EFFORTS AND RESOURCES — ON TOPICAL AREAS

The import substitution strategy for Belarus is not new. In some configurations, the country has been engaged in the replacement of 'foreign' by 'ours' for more than a decade. Undoubtedly, a very valuable experience. True, the priorities have changed somewhat in recent years. While previously import substitution was more of an economic strategy with corresponding goals and objectives — creating new jobs, improving the foreign trade balance, attracting investments and technologies to the country, expanding the tax base, today the emphasis has shifted towards increasing the level of ensuring national security. Therefore, we are no longer talking about import substitution, but about independence from it. A change of course also requires new strategies, approaches, vectors of concentration of efforts and resources.

Based on the changing configuration

Even in conditions of rapid deglobalization, the Belarusian economy is doomed to openness. However, interaction with the outside world will unequivocally proceed in a completely different configuration. And while earlier economic efficiency was a key priority for the vast majority of industries, today security and sustainability issues come to the fore. True, experts believe, they should be achieved by the most effective tools possible and available.

The task is clear and understandable. But it is important to know in what specific areas it is worth concentrating forces, means, and resources. And what vectors to move in the priority direction. Until recently, each country had a lot of imports in various forms. And with a different coefficient of influence both on the economy and on the well-being of people. They singled out (our country included) critical imports — goods that are not produced and cannot be produced in Belarus. But the ‘criticality’ of any product is a relative category. And it depends on various conditions, including the external environment. For independence, it is necessary first of all to produce the goods necessary to meet the key, basic daily needs. Basic foodstuffs, medicines, clothing, building materials, products for transport and communication infrastructure. And to ensure the stability of the production of these products through our own technologies, equipment, and scientific developments. Where possible, set up full-cycle production: from technology development, scientific support to production of means of production and final products for consumption.

Interesting, promising, innovative

Specialised industrial exhibitions are already a tradition. They have been held in the country for more than ten years. In the old days, exhibition stands were full of European brands. This year, Western companies did not come to Minsk. But the forum only benefited from this to some extent. There was no vacuum. Moreover, an unusual revival reigned in the exhibition pavilions. It's nice that Belarusian producers are located in the central places, once occupied by the non-CIS countries. The expositions of the partner countries — Russia, China, Israel, the Republic of Korea and others — supplemented the national industrial flavour. There are about 150 participants in total.

It is noteworthy that most of the exhibitors of such an exhibition are manufacturing companies. Therefore, as a rule, professional discussions and dialogues are started between colleagues. Topics for deeper cooperation are being groped for and developed. In this sense, memories of the beautiful and

bright stands of dealers of foreign companies seem boring from a business point of view. Everything is standard there, without fantasy: there is a product — it is promoted. And our market players are not yet ossified, they treat life and consumers flexibly. Of course, they do not grab every idea, but they are ready to calculate the economic feasibility of producing products for the specific needs of the customer. In a word, a bunch of ideas that are worth discussing.

There has been a lot of talk lately about technological sovereignty. But this is not something ephemeral. Visual expositions are just the case when this very sovereignty can be visualised. Belarusian machine tools and CNC machining centres, tools for metal processing of various profiles, automation systems

for machine tool building, advanced technologies... Beautiful, interesting, promising, innovative.

Here it is, the zigzag of industrial development. Our machine-tool factories did not appear yesterday. Many have more than half a century of history. Enterprises worked, designed, developed to the best of their ability before the sanctions. Only they were relegated to the background by transnational equipment suppliers. It turned out that we have a lot of promising developments. Only until last

year they did not find implementation. They were considered economically inexpedient in an open market. Maybe, it is good that it closed on the other side. New opportunities have opened up.

Technological renaissance time

So, we had, have and are developing the basis for technological sovereignty. But we shouldn't rest on our laurels ahead of time. There is still a lot of room for action ahead. The weak point of our machine tool industry is imported electronics. The CNC systems were exported mainly from Germany and Japan in the past. And now the industrialists are faced with a fundamental task to switch to the domestic component base. So, over time, we need to master the production of our electronics. This is possible in cooperation with our strategic partners — Russia and China. The process is in the active stage. Our machine tool builders are actively cooperating with Russian companies — manufacturers of CNC systems. There are also domestic developments. True, so far on a foreign component base. But the creation of Belarusian control units does not seem unbelievable.

In this regard, the stand of the Integral holding is interesting. CNC systems are not produced here yet, but they have mastered the line of on-board computers for agricultural machinery — haversters, seeders and other equipment. Including with

In the central places, once occupied by the far abroad, Belarusian manufacturers are located. The expositions of the partner countries — Russia, China, Israel, the Republic of Korea and others — complemented the national industrial flavour. About 150 participants in total.



functionality for precision farming. Previously, Western companies supplied these products to our machine builders. Now there are Belarusian brands. For a number of properties, domestic devices even give odds to foreign analogues. But once sceptics convinced: such complex units cannot be repeated even in simplified versions. It turned out to be real. And even in complicated variations. Therefore, domestic CNC systems, as they say, are a feasible mission.

The moving of our machine tool industry to the promising technological level of the next generation is just as real. After all, what is important is that Belarus has not only a production base for this, but also a scientific and technological base. As Sergei Chizhik, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, noted, science is closely involved in the processes of import substitution. Recently, on the basis of the Physical-Technical Institute of the National Academy of Sciences, Akademtekhnohrad was created. Director of the institute Vitaly Zalessky clarified: this is a centre of competence in the field of metal processing. It not only develops new technologies, but also introduces them into production. The scientist noted that the interest in cooperation with research organisations from the industry has increased significantly. Science, hand in hand with industry, solves the most complex production problems and is a driver of technological development.

Demand for a quality product

Marketing services of machine tool enterprises naturally state that the demand for products is growing. Both from domestic consumers, and Russian. And the demand is solvent. And while relatively recently many enterprises did not know how to use their production capacities, now they are actively increasing them. In the past, modest sales volumes

have been one of the industry's main constraints. With small series, production costs ate up all the profitability, leaving not very much money for development in the broad sense of the word. The departure of Western brands from the union trading space has expanded horizons. The Russian market woke up. Until recently, Russians visited exhibition events more in order to get acquainted with Belarusian products, to take a closer look at them. But in their hearts they kept Belarusian brands 'in reserve', hoping for an international detente, parallel imports, some ornate supply routes. A series of sanctions put an end to cooperation with European manufacturers. There is talk on the sidelines: a certain interaction 'quietly' continues. But it has become very fragmented, complex and unreliable. As a result, quotes of Belarusian machine tool builders went up. Their investment attractiveness has also increased. A number of projects in the field of machine tool building have been included in the list of import-substituting projects and will be financed from the funds of an interstate targeted Russian loan.

However, with all the striving for technological sovereignty, we are far from the idea of complete secrecy. Only cooperation will develop along the vector of all-weather friendly states. First of all, with Russia and China. The Ministry of Industry has announced a trip to China for a delegation of Belarusian machine tool builders. The topic is the deepening of cooperation, the creation of joint ventures for the production of technological products. Cooperation ties with Russian partners are also growing stronger. As a result, dependence on the dictates of Western transnational corporations is melting away. And there are all prerequisites for the fact that critical imports will be completely replaced in the shortest possible time.

Vladimir **Khromov**

You are Welcome here!

Assistance in improving the health of children who live in armed conflict zones is already becoming a good tradition for Belarus. When moral, universal values are a priority in the state, no sanctions and crises interfere. Belarus is always ready to lend a shoulder to those whose far from cloudless childhood is fraught with risk to life and health. Over the past five years, more than 3.5 thousand children from armed conflict zones have rested in Belarusian health resorts. Thanks to the instruction of the President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko, Belaruskali OJSC and with the support of the Union State, in April-May of this year, more than a thousand children and teenagers from Donbass rested at the Dubrava children's health camp in the Soligorsky district.



We treat and heal

Children from the Syrian Arab Republic have been accepted in our country since 2017. Then, for the first time at the invitation of Alexander Lukashenko, 77 pupils of social institutions from 8 to 14 years old who lost one or both parents during the hostilities and suffered from them themselves came to Belarus. The children had a rest in the National educational and health center "Zubrenok" and the camp "Rodnichok" of RUE "Beltelecom". And then the arrival of Syrian children in Belarus became regular. As you know, 1045 children from Syria, accompanied by 90 teachers, have improved their health in our country in five years. This summer, it is planned to organize trips for another 225 children. The source of financing the expenses for the maintenance



of young guests is the reserve fund of the President of the Republic of Belarus.

The program of the stay provides not only accommodation, meals, spa and excursion activities and translation services. At the expense of the fund, dozens of children with athletic abilities participated in training camps on the basis of the Republican State School of the Olympic Reserve, and then took part in competitions. Many children underwent a comprehensive medical examination on the basis of one of the best children's multidisciplinary clinics. During such a check, one girl was found to have a tumor in the abdominal cavity. Having received the consent of the guardians, the young Syrian woman underwent a complex operation at the Russian National Research Center for Pediatric Oncology, Hematology and Immunology.

The geography of programs is expanding

The Alexey Talai Charitable Foundation is engaged in the rehabilitation and rehabilitation of children from Donbass. According to Fund manager Vladimir

Kazbanov, Belarusians hosted the first small, only 20 people, group from the territory of the DPR and LPR in August 2021. These were children with varying degrees of disability. They were successfully treated at the Republican Children's Hospital for Medical Rehabilitation in Ostroshitsky Town. Later, young residents of Donbass were hosted by the Zubrenok National Educational and Wellness Center, and the Dubrava children's health camp of Belaruskali OJSC, the Golden Sands, Volma, Zeleny Bor sanatoriums, as well as Novopolotsk.

In just two years, about 2.5 thousand children from Donetsk, Gorlovka, Makeyevka, Yasinovataya, Anthracite, Mariupol, Lisichansk and other cities have improved their health and rested in our country (the figure includes accompanying persons).

Over time, humanitarian cooperation is strengthened. Not only is the number of young guests increasing, but the geography of the programs is expanding. For example, recently a group of children from the Zaporozhye region arrived in our country for the first time — the head of a local charity organization applied to the

Alexey Talai Foundation with a request for rehabilitation.

Among the children who come from Donbass, there are disabled people who have been injured due to injuries. Many have lost a breadwinner, a brother or sister, and have been left without a roof over their heads. Speaking about the costs of rehabilitation, Vladimir Kazbanov noted: on average, a ticket for one arrival costs 1,500 Belarusian rubles plus a road of at least 500 rubles. The trips are financed mainly by charitable donations to the foundation from organizations and individuals. For example, Belaruskali OJSC provides significant assistance. Another source of material resources is the budget of the Union State. From there, 18 million Russian rubles have already been used.

On average, vouchers for rehabilitation or rehabilitation are designed for a period of 12 to 22 days. For children from armed conflict zones, this is not just a carefree pastime, improving psychological and physical well-being. For some, the trip simply saves their lives.

Alyona **Kozlovskaya**



II GAMES OF
THE CIS COUNTRIES
BELARUS
2023

An Olympic gift that Belarusians made themselves

How Olimpiyskiy Sports and Fitness Complex was
created and how it lives now

One of the most accessible languages of diplomacy is sport. It erases borders, unites people of different views, religions and nationalities. Thousands of people from different countries, forgetting about their own problems and worries, are united by an exciting sports spectacle. And this is the main strength of the sport. Residents and guests of Belarus will again be able to feel it in August 2023, when our country will host the 2nd CIS Games. This is not the first time Belarus has hosted major sports forums, but for the first time in history, a multi-sport forum will be held in all regions of the country. A new project of the Zvyazda Publishing House — Games for Friendship — is dedicated to a unique sporting event and its impact on the country's sports life.

In May 1997, a new page began in the history of Belarusian sports — President of the Republic of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko was elected President of the National Olympic Committee. The Head of State immediately outlined the main tasks that had to be solved for the effective implementation of state policy in sports. The first is the preservation of the Belarusian school created by previous generations of coaches and organisers in various sports. The second is the involvement of children and youth in the sports movement, the formation of a system for their rehabilitation and Olympic education. It was very successfully embodied in the global project of the National Olympic Committee.

On March 17th, 1998, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus 'On Certain Issues' was issued to establish the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. In the very heart of the Belarusian capital, on an area of 16 hectares, work has begun on the creation of a unique sports complex. At the start, its main purpose was to attract the population to a full-fledged, active recreation, physical education, and the improvement of children and adults.

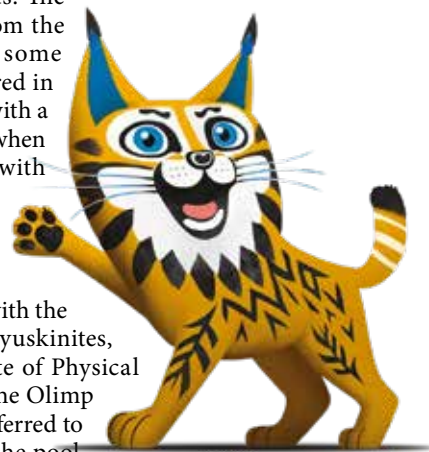
Everyone built the complex, important for the country. The NOC simply could not master the grandiose project on its own. And it honestly admitted this in its address to the Belarusian society. "The National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Belarus has started the creation of the country's largest sports and fitness complex, Olimpiyskiy, in the centre of Minsk. The construction of the complex involves the complete reconstruction of the water sports complex along Surganova Street and the overhaul of the buildings of the Olimp sports and fitness centre on Yakuba Kolasa Square. With the help of advanced construction technologies, the facilities will be rebuilt into a modern sports base that meets international standards and offers a range of sports, health and social services for all categories of the population of Minsk and guests of the capital. For the first time in the history of the Olympic movement in Belarus, it is planned to create a Museum of Olympic Glory. Significant financial resources are

required to achieve these ambitious goals. In order to achieve such high and noble goals, the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Belarus appeals to you and urges you to join efforts to create a unique sports complex. Each of you can make your own contribution to the construction of the Olympic House. Your assistance with financial and material resources will be regarded in the country as a manifestation of true patriotism in creating a modern sports base for the present and future generations of our Motherland," reads the text of the appeal, a unique historical document.

Responding to the NOC's appeal, the Belarusians showed their sincere love for sports and proved that the Olympic family is not pathetic words. Labour collectives, enterprises of various forms of ownership, sports enthusiasts and citizens of Belarus provided their assistance, transferring money for construction. President Aleksandr Lukashenko also contributed his monthly salary. "The movement is expanding and, judging by its scale, the Olimpiyskiy sports and fitness complex will indeed become a nationwide construction site, as it was intended," the *Sports Panorama* newspaper wrote in 1998. And it really became a nationwide construction site. Everyone helped in whatever way they could.

"We had so much adventurism..."

"Once upon a time, it was planned to create a sports and fitness complex near the Chelyuskinites Park, they even made work plans, but things did not go beyond the plans. We proposed to the Head of State to create a sports and fitness complex on the territory that belonged to the Belarusian State Academy of Physical Education. The President supported the idea. There was a lot of work to be done, the area was in a terrible state. In the site of today's parking lot of the complex there was a throwing field, overgrown with weeds. The wrestling hall remained from the Red Banner society, but some building materials were stored in it. The territory was fenced with a torn mesh. In the summer, when everything was overgrown with bushes and grass, it was still nothing, but in the autumn a terrible picture opened up. And this is practically the centre of the city! Together with the facilities in the park of Chelyuskinites, the building of the Institute of Physical Education, now known as the Olimp sports centre, was also transferred to the NOC. When I entered the pool,





I felt sick. Frogs were training in the green water. Speaking in a nutshell about the Olympic sports complex at that time — ‘everything was bad’. But with the help of our partners and sponsors, we put things in order there. If we hadn’t taken on this business, it is not known whether these objects would have gone to sports,” recalls **Nikolai Ananyev, then Assistant to the President for Sports**.

It is impossible to imagine Minsk without the Olimp sports complex on Yakuba Kolasa Square, which is also part of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex. The building, built in 1938, was originally the educational building of the Institute of Physical Education. In 1954, the left wing and the building of the swimming pool were added, and in 1963, the building of sports and training halls was added. And before the NOC took over this building at the end of the century, it had not been repaired.

“The NOC Executive Committee gave the President a word that we will restore the former building of the Institute of Physical Education on Yakuba Kolasa Square in Minsk and create a sports and recreation complex without attracting budgetary funds. We had no interest in adventurism... It became obvious that there was a lot of work to be done. The building of the current Olimp complex, built in 1938, had to be approached with the utmost care in its reconstruction. We accepted this building with a shingled roof, ancient ceilings, old wooden floors. The gymnastic and game halls were the first to be put in order. We took out the rubbish, put a special coating on the wooden floor, which was later appreciated by many athletes. The renovation of the façade caused a lot of difficulties. The building could not be painted, because it is a historical monument, we washed every centimetre of the facade with a special apparatus. Not everything went smoothly. For example, we could not save the atrium of the building. There were many bureaucratic difficulties, there were many disagreements. But it doesn’t matter. It is important that the building of the Olimp sports and fitness complex today adorns the capital,” says **Yaroslav Barichko, one of the initiators of the creation of the Olimpiyskiy sports complex**, at that time the General Director of the NOC of Belarus.

Today Olimpiyskiy is a unique sports complex, which is popular with Minsk residents and guests of the capital. According to the General Director of the complex Valentin Talanov, a large-scale technological enterprise works in multitasking mode every day. Not a single sports complex in Minsk has such space and diverse areas of activity as Olimpiyskiy.

The complex consists of three facilities. Olimp Sports and Recreation Centre on Yakuba Kolasa Square has long been a landmark of Minsk. Here, a 25-meter swimming pool with 5 lanes, various types of saunas, game and dance halls, a billiards club, and the Olimp cafe are at the service of customers. The new facility of the Olimpiyskiy — Zayachya Polyana Sports and Recreation Centre — is located 30 kilometres from Minsk in the Logoisk District. A professional ski-roller track with a height difference of up to 60 meters, a biathlon shooting range, a hotel, guest houses — there is everything for an active and comfortable stay.

The centre of attraction is a sports and recreation complex on Surganova Street. The trail for visitors does not overgrow here — more than two thousand people visit the sports facilities of the complex per day. It is here that the famous Palace of Water Sports is located. Olimpiyskiy Sports and Fitness Centre can be proud of the only open-air mineral water pool in Minsk with a diameter of 32 meters, which maintains a constant temperature of 26 degrees all year round. On the territory of the complex, there are a number of flat outdoor sports facilities: football fields with grass, artificial and sand surfaces, outdoor tennis courts, grounds for beach volleyball, streetball, petanque. On the sports grounds of the complex, not only trainings of our and

Russian athletes are held, but also international competitions. In 2022, 11 Major Football League matches were played on a grass football field.

‘Brazilian’ sand from the Gomel quarries

During the 2nd European Games in 2019, Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex hosted archery and beach soccer competitions. “Just imagine that in a country where there is neither a warm climate nor a coast with a sandy beach, there is a beach football field that fully complies with international FIFA standards. Of course, our sand may not be as white as on the beaches of Copacabana in Rio de Janeiro, but it is very close in fraction. The grain sizes are so small that during the season about three tons of sand are blown from the football field by the wind. The sand is domestic, mined in the quarries of the Gomel Region and delivered to us in railway cars,” says Valentin Talanov. Big competitions on the unique sand of Olimpiyskiy will return in August. The complex will host beach football competitions as part of the 2nd CIS Games.

“Olimpiyskiy is a large-scale enterprise. The maintenance, operation and functioning of all its facilities is an everyday labour-intensive process, to which high requirements are imposed, both sanitary and technical, including to the sand, to the grass on the football fields, and to the water in the pools. In addition, the enterprise is equipped with technically sophisticated engineering equipment, which is maintained by professional and experienced personnel, including specialists of engineering services. All this is possible thanks to our team of like-minded people — qualified specialists and workers who are fully aware of the full responsibility for the quality and timeliness of the tasks, and conscientiously



fulfil their duties. Therefore, already today we can say that Olimpiyskiy is ready for the 2nd CIS Games. We will provide comfortable conditions for the competition of athletes, the work of volunteers and the press, spectacular, vibrant, active and a memorable event for spectators and fans,” said Valentin Talanov.

According to the General Director, the team has big plans for the future development of the complex. A promising direction is the development of beach sports (football, volleyball, tennis, handball, frisbee freestyle). The country does not yet have a single indoor facility for beach sports. Therefore, replenishment is planned in the family of sports facilities at Olimpiyskiy.

Valentin Talanov claims that today the Olimpiyskiy sports complex can satisfy almost any request of both professional athletes and just lovers of physical culture and adherents of a healthy lifestyle: “The doors of the Olimpiyskiy are always open for both children and adults, regardless of the season and weather. It is better to see once than hear a hundred times, so we will be glad to see everyone.”

Valeria **Stetsko**

КІТАЙСКІ ВУЧОНЫ АДКРЫВАЕ “БЕЛАРУСКІ СВЕТ” 中国学者研究“ 白罗斯世界”

З Цзі Хэхэ, літаратуразнаўцам, які ў апошнія гады жыў і працаваў у Беларусі, закончыў аспірантуру Гомельскага дзяржаўнага ўніверсітэта імя Францыска Скарыны, абараніў у нашай краіне кандыдацкую дысертцыю, мы гутарым анлайн ужо пасля яго беларускага перыяда жыцця. Зараз малады даследчык працуе старшым выкладчыкам Інстытута замежных моў Хэнаньскага педагагічнага ўніверсітэта.

— Як вы патрапілі ў Беларусь?

— 23 верасня 2019 года я прыехаў у Беларусь для вучобы ў аспірантуры. За плячыма ў мяне Хайнаньскі трапічны марскі ўніверсітэт – даволі аўтарытэтная навучальная ўстанова ў Кітаі. Хаця дагэтуль я ніводнага разу не быў у Беларусі, але вось нешта пацягнула мяне ў вашу прыгожую старонку. Праўда, раней у Кітаі я пазнаёміўся з хлопцамі з Мінска. З захапленнем слухаў іх аповяды пра Беларусь. І вось усё працягла як адзін дзень. Сёлета, у 2023 годзе, напрыканцы студзеня я вярнуўся дадому...

— Да паездкі ў Беларусь у вас былі якія-небудзь сістэмныя ўяўленні пра нашу краіну?

— Па-першае, беларускія сябры, якія з'явіліся ў Кітаі, тыя хлопцы з Мінска, зрабілі на мяне добрае ўражанне. І я следам за знаёмствам з імі чытаў мноства каментарыяў пра Беларусь у інтэрнэце. І ўвыніку ў мяне склалася ўражанне, што беларусы – добры і гасцінны народ. Спрыялі развіццю станоўчага вобраза вашай краіны і выкладчыкі нашага ўніверсітэта, якія даволі часта падкрэслівалі розныя станоўчыя адметнасці Беларусі і беларускага народа. Таму не выклікала здзіўлення, што пяць выпускнікоў нашага факультэта вучыліся ці працавалі ў такой дзіўнай краіне, і літаральна ўсе аказаліся ўлюбёнымі ў Беларусь. І вось зараз, набыўшы ўласны беларускі вопыт, разумею, што працуе ўсвядомленая і захопленая перадача ад сустрэчы з добрым беларускім народам, з прыгожай краінай, якая даволі

літаратурнага ўніверсітэта імя Францыска Скарыны, абараніў у нашай краіне кандыдацкую дысертцыю, мы гутарым анлайн ужо пасля яго беларускага перыяда жыцця. Зараз малады даследчык працуе старшым выкладчыкам Інстытута замежных моў Хэнаньскага педагагічнага ўніверсітэта.

-- 2019年9月23日，我来到白罗斯攻读研究生。我从海南热带海洋学院毕业，这是中国著名的教育机构。虽然我以前从未去过白罗斯，但这个美丽的国家吸引了我。此外，还在中国的时候我就认识了几个来自明斯克的人。我很高兴地听他们讲了关于白罗斯的故事。这一切仿佛就发生在昨天。今年，2023年，1月底，我已回国了.....

-- 您是怎么来白罗斯的？
-- 2019年9月23日，我来到白罗斯攻读研究生。我从海南热带海洋学院毕业，这是中国著名的教育机构。虽然我以前从未去过白罗斯，但这个美丽的国家吸引了我。此外，还在中国的时候我就认识了几个来自明斯克的人。我很高兴地听他们讲了关于白罗斯的故事。这一切仿佛就发生在昨天。今年，2023年，1月底，我已回国了.....

-- 在您来白罗斯之前，您对我们的国家有系统的了解吗？

——首先，我有在中国认识的白罗斯朋友，来自明斯克的那些小伙子给我留下了很好的印象。认识他们之后，我在网上看了很多关于白罗斯的信息。白罗斯人给我留下了善良好客的印象。我们大学的老师经常讲白罗斯和白罗斯人的各种优点，加深了我们对贵国的正面形象。因此，毫不奇怪地，我们学院的五名毕业生选择了来这个神奇的国家学习或工作，而且大家都爱上了白罗斯。现在，我有了自己在白罗斯的经历，我体会到与善良的白罗斯人交往的热情，这是一个高度和谐发展的美丽国家。正是这些在中国人心中留下的难忘印象扩大了整个中国社会对白罗斯的了解。事实上，我们 - 白罗斯人和中国人在政治上结成了“铁哥们”，这是一个很自然的过程。

-- 您还在中国的时候，对白罗斯文学有什么了解？您是否知道雅库布·柯拉斯、扬卡·库帕拉、马克西姆·波格丹诺维奇和瓦西里·别科夫？

-- 说实话，那时我对白罗斯文学一无所知。由于种种原因，俄罗斯文学在中国的俄语文学中独占鳌头。因此，虽然有一些白罗斯作家作品的中文翻译，但白罗斯诗人和小说家并不为人所知，或者根本就被认为是苏联作家，读者并没有太多关注这些作家



гарманічна развіваецца. І ў выніку незабыўныя ўражання пашыраюць у Кітаі ўяўленні пра Беларусь у цэлым кітайскім грамадстве. І тое, што мы, беларусы і кітайцы, палітычна аформіліся як “жалезныя браты”, — даволі натуральны працэс.

— А што вы ведалі ў Кітаі пра нашу нацыянальную літаратуру? Ці знаёмы вам былі раней імёны Янкі Купалы, Якуба Коласа, Максіма Багдановіча, Васіля Быкава?

— Па праўдзе кажучы, у мяне зусім не было ўяўлення пра беларускую літаратуру. Па розных прычынах у Кітаі дамінуе руская літаратура, калі ідзе размова пра рускамоўную літаратуру. Таму, хаця і ёсць творы беларускіх пісьменнікаў на кітайскай мове, беларускіх паэтаў, празаікаў мала ведаюць ці ўвогуле лічаць іх савецкімі творцамі, не дужа ўнікаючы, хто яны па нацыянальнасці, на якой мове народжаны іх творы.

Я неяк у свой “дабеларускі” перыяд штосьці чуў пра Васіля Быкава, але не прачытаў ніводнай яго аповесці. Што датычыць імёнаў Купалы і Коласа, то ў Кітаі іх нават не чуў зусім. Але як прыехаў у Беларусь, ужо пачаў знаёміцца з творчасцю класікаў, пачаў чытаць іх кнігі. Можна сказаць, што беларуская нацыянальная літаратура паступова ўваходзіць у маё жыццё, у маю свядомасць. І я атрымліваю ад гэтага саблівую асалоду. Я пачынаю разумець, што літаратура – неад’емная частка нацыянальнай культуры.

— Як складвалася ваша вучоба ў Гомелі? Раскажыце крыху пра сваіх выкладчыкаў...

— Паступіўшы ў аспірантуру, я выбраў Гомель невыпадкава. Не здзіўляйцеся прычыне, якую зараз вам агучу... Тут, у Гомелі, меней кітайцаў, і адпаведна была магчымасць засяродзіцца на вучобе, не губляць час на розныя захапленні, на стасункі, няхай сабе і сяброўскія, таварыскія, але такія, што адймаюць час. Свае навуковыя зацікаўленні адносна пошуку ў літаратуры ідэй самаідэнтыфікацыі, вылучэння нацыянальнай свядомасці я выклаў пры першай сустрэчы начальніку аддзела міжнародных сувязяў Гомельскага ўніверсітэта. І ён, не задумваючыся, парэкамендаваў мне ў кіраўнікі доктара філалагічных навук прафесара Івана Фёдаравіча Штэйнера. Высветлілася, што гэта выдатны навуковы кіраўнік. У нас знайшлася агульная мова, а гэта вельмі важна для працы над даследаванням. Іван Фёдаравіч – выключна адказны, высокаарганізаваны вучоны, педагог. І мае артыкулы, і тэкст дысертацыі шмат разоў выпраўлялі. Не шкадавалі мы дзеля гэтага і выхадных дзён, і святаў. Ды яшчэ Іван Фёдаравіч – чалавек чулы, уважлівы, ён апекаваўся аб маім жыцці ў Гомелі, выбудоўваў маю кар’еру як навукоўца. І рабіў гэта тонка, ненавязліва, з бацькоўскай шчодрасцю і шчырасцю. У час вучобы я сутыкаўся і з іншымі выкладчыкамі, якія мне істотна дапамагалі: я не магу не падзякаваць Анжэлу Мікалаеўну, Алену Мікалаеўну, Івана Аляксеевіча, Людмілу Дзмітрыеўну, Ірыну Сцяпанаву, Мікалая Мікалаевіча і іншых. Усіх помню! І буду памятаць доўгі час!



- Паступіўшы ў аспірантуру, я выбраў Гомель невыпадкова. Не здзіўляйцеся прычыне, якую зараз вам агучу... Тут, у Гомелі, меней кітайцаў, і адпаведна была магчымасць засяродзіцца на вучобе, не губляць час на розныя захапленні, на стасункі, няхай сабе і сяброўскія, таварыскія, але такія, што адымаюць час.
- 开始攻读博士研究生后，机缘巧合下选择了戈梅利。不要对我现在要告诉您的原因感到惊讶.....在戈梅利，中国人较少，因此有机会专注于学习，而不是将时间浪费在各种爱好和人际关系上，无论如何，与朋友交流就需要投入时间。

— У вас сёння паспяхова складваецца навуковая, даследчыцкая кар’ера. Як жа вы вызначылі тэмай свайго даследавання пытанні нацыянальнай самаідэнтыфікацыі, нацыянальнай самасвядомасці?

Па-першае, я вывучаў сацыяльную антрапалогію ў магістратуры, таму праблемамі ідэнтычнасці я цікаўлюся даўно. Па-другое, сёння не сціхаюць канфлікты і войны паміж рознымі народамі, што народжана канкурэнтнымі патрабаваннямі і канцэпцыямі нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці. Гэта значыць, што гэтай ёсць надзвычай актуальная праблема. Па-трэцяе, нацыянальная самасвядомасць у многіх краінах свету абуджаецца менавіта ў наша стагоддзе, у тым ліку ў Беларусі і ў Кітаі. Вось такім чынам мы і вызначылі разам з навуковым кіраўніком такую тэму.

Чаму вырашылі праблему ідэнтыфікацыі разглядаць на прыкладзе творчасці Уладзіміра Кігн-Дзедлава?

Мне хацелася напісаць нешта пра “чыстую” рускую літаратуру. Кігн-Дзедлаў нарадзіўся ў нямецка-беларускай сям’і, аднак публічна заяўляў сябе “рускім” (з майго пункту гледжання, успрыняцце слова “рускі” у творчасці пісьменніка моцна адрозніваецца ад яго сённяшняга ўспрыняцця), і разам з тым у сваёй літаратурнай творчасці праявіў глыбокую любоў да Беларусі. Гэта вельмі цікавы феномен. Акрамя гэтага, Кігн-Дзедлаў – папулярны пісьменнік і публіцыст пажэжжа XIX – XX стагоддзя. Аднак пасля раптоўнай смерці яго імя сталі забываць, што нельга лічыць справядлівым. Я выбраў Кігн-Дзелава і дзеля таго,

的国籍·或他们的作品原来是用什么语言写的。

我还没来白罗斯之前，听说过一些关于瓦西里·贝科夫的事迹，但我没有读过他的任何小说。而库帕拉和柯拉斯这两个名字，我在国内都没听说过。但是来到白罗斯后，我已经开始熟悉经典文学作品，开始阅读他们的书。可以说，白罗斯文学正在逐渐进入我的生活，进入我的意识。我非常喜欢它。我开始明白，文学是民族文化不可或缺的一部分。

-- 您在戈梅利的学习怎么样？请介绍一下您的老师们.....

一 决定攻读博士研究生后，机缘巧合下我选择了戈梅利。不要对我现在要告诉您的原因感到惊讶.....在戈梅利，中国人较少，因此有机会专注于学习，而不是将时间浪费在各种爱好和人际关系上。无论如何，与朋友交流就需要投入时间。我第一次与戈梅利大学国际合作处处长见面时，就解释了我的科学兴趣集中在在文学作品中寻找民族归属感和自我民族意识的研究。他不假思索地向我推荐了语言科学大博士伊万·费多拉维奇·施泰纳教授。施泰纳教授是一位优秀的博士生导师。我们找到了共同语言，这对研究工作非常重要。伊万·费多拉维奇是一位特别负责任、严谨的学者和导师。我的文章和论文都经历了多次修改。为此，我们舍弃了周末和节假日。伊万·费多拉维奇还是一个富有同情心、体贴的人，他关心我在戈梅利的生活，成就了我的科学家生涯。他以父母的慷慨和真诚巧妙地、不引人注意地做到了这一点。在学习期间，我也遇到了其他对我帮助很大的老师：我由衷感谢 安吉拉·尼古拉耶芙娜、阿莲娜·尼古拉耶夫娜、伊万·阿列克谢耶维奇、柳德米拉·德米特里耶夫娜、伊琳娜·斯捷潘诺芙娜、尼古拉·尼古拉耶维奇等人。每个人我都记得！我会一直记着！

каб большая колькасць людзей, асабліва беларусаў, пазналі, сапсцілі гэтага таленавітага чалавека.

— Дарэчы, ці давялося пабываць у мясцінах, дзе жыў і пісаў свае творы Кігн-Дзедлаў?

— Так, зразумела, я некалькі разоў бываў у Рагачове і Курганні, там наведаў музей народнай славы, а таксама музей імя У. Кігн-Дзедлава і мясцовыя бібліятэкі, работнікі якіх, дарэчы, аказалі мне каштоўную падтрымку.

— Вы абаранілі дысертцыю на тэму “Праблемы ідэнтыфікацыі і самаідэнтыфікацыі аўтара і герояў у творчасці У. Л. Кігн-Дзедлава”, выдалі манаграфію “Проза У. Л. Кігн-Дзедлава і праблема шматузроўневай нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці пісьменніка”... Якія ў вас даследчыцкія планы надалей?

— На абароне дысертцыі і ў водгуках на дысертцыю было рэкамендавана чытаць П. Шпілеўскага, А. Міцкевіча, Н. Ланскую, якая, дарэчы, некаторы час жыла ў Мазыры. Цікавы факт. За раман пра руска-турэцкую вайну “Лавры і тернии”, які паказваў цёмныя бакі вайны, жанчына была пазбаўлена пенсіі, якую павінна была атрымліваць як удава ваеннага ўрача. Мне параілі вывучаць творы расійскіх пісьменнікаў, якія звязаны з Беларуссю. Дарэчы, зусім нядаўна прачытаў зборнік твораў сучасных беларускіх паэтаў і празаікаў у перакладзе на кітайскую мову. І на яго старонках адчуў ярка адлюстраваную беларускую ідэнтычнасць. Так што, і надалей буду праводзіць даследаванні па нацыянальнай самасвядомасці ў беларускай літаратуры на працягу стагоддзяў. Плён маёй працы, мяркую, дазволіць кітайцам болей шырока даведацца пра літаратуру Беларусі.

Гомельскі край – радзіма чатырох з 18 народных пісьменнікаў Беларусі: Івана Шамякіна, Івана Мележа, Івана Навуменкі, Андрэя Макаёнка... Вам знаёмая іх творчасць? Як вы лічыце, іх творы здольны стаць прадметам даследавання ў кітайскім літаратуразнаўстве, кітайскай кампаратывістыцы?

На вялікі жаль, мне не знаёмая іх творчасць. Якраз мяне цікавіць літаратурная геаграфія, таму я лічу, што іх магчыма даследаваць у гэтым аспекце. Дзякуй вам за тое, што адчыняеце для мяне новае акно. Будзем верыць, што і мая ўласная зацікаўленасць стане шырэйшай, што і за мною пойдучь наступнікі.

На наступны год Беларусь будзе адзначаць 100 год з дня нараджэння Васіля Быкава. Які з яго твораў вы параілі б абавязкова прачытаць кітайскім чытачам?

Вядомы беларускі пісьменнік Васіль Быкаў выключна шмат напісаў пра вайну. І ў яго творах, лічу, прысутнічае моцная духоўная сіла, якая фарміруецца ад любові да радзімы, да роднага. Такі дух, акрэслены пісьменнікам праз адлюстраванне іншых часін, мае асаблівую вагу і сэнс. Я параіў бы кітайскаму чытачу прачытаць “Дажджы да святання”. Такі твор можна чытаць услых, чытаць у сямейным атачэнні. Гэтая аповесць расказвае нам: абвязак вышэй за ўсё.

Гутарыў Максім **Вянік**

-- Вы сённяшні дзень вельмі ўспешны. Як вы вырашылі, што шукаць нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці і нацыянальнай свядомасці ў беларускай літаратуры і ў беларускай культуры?

-- Спачатку я вучыўся на гуманітарных спецыяльнасцях, і ў гэтым перыядзе ў мяне ўзнікла цікавасць да нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці і нацыянальнай свядомасці ў беларускай літаратуры і ў беларускай культуры. Гэта было ў перыяд, калі ў Беларусі адбыліся перамены, і я пачаў думаць пра тое, што такое нацыянальная ідэнтычнасць і нацыянальная свядомасць. Гэта было ў перыяд, калі ў Беларусі адбыліся перамены, і я пачаў думаць пра тое, што такое нацыянальная ідэнтычнасць і нацыянальная свядомасць.

-- Як вы вырашылі, што шукаць нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці і нацыянальнай свядомасці ў беларускай літаратуры і ў беларускай культуры?

-- Я вырашыў шукаць нацыянальнай ідэнтычнасці і нацыянальнай свядомасці ў беларускай літаратуры і ў беларускай культуры, калі ў Беларусі адбыліся перамены, і я пачаў думаць пра тое, што такое нацыянальная ідэнтычнасць і нацыянальная свядомасць. Гэта было ў перыяд, калі ў Беларусі адбыліся перамены, і я пачаў думаць пра тое, што такое нацыянальная ідэнтычнасць і нацыянальная свядомасць.

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— Беларускія пісьменнікі і аўтары, якіх вы лічыце найбольш важнымі для беларускай літаратуры і культуры?

-- Я лічу, што найбольш важнымі для беларускай літаратуры і культуры з'яўляюцца тры асобы: Васіль Быкаў, Іван Мележа і Іван Шамякіна. Гэтыя тры асобы з'яўляюцца найбольш важнымі для беларускай літаратуры і культуры.

— Як вы лічыце, якія беларускія пісьменнікі і аўтары найбольш важныя для беларускай літаратуры і культуры?

-- Я лічу, што найбольш важнымі для беларускай літаратуры і культуры з'яўляюцца тры асобы: Васіль Быкаў, Іван Мележа і Іван Шамякіна. Гэтыя тры асобы з'яўляюцца найбольш важнымі для беларускай літаратуры і культуры.

Максім **Вянік**

Новыя пераклады Янкі Купалы на кітайскую мову

扬卡·库帕拉
诗歌汉语新
译文本问世

*Знакаміты даследчык рускай і беларускай літаратуры, перакладчык
Максіма Танка, прафесар Гу Юй працягвае знаёміць кітайскіх
чытачоў з беларускай паэтычнай спадчынай. Дзякуючы яго
намаганням, з'явіліся новыя пераклады з паэзіі Янкі Купалы.*

Знакаміты даследчык рускай і беларускай літаратуры, перакладчык Максіма Танка, прафесар Гу Юй працягвае знаёміць кітайскіх чытачоў з беларускай паэтычнай спадчынай. Дзякуючы яго намаганням, з'явіліся новыя пераклады з паэзіі Янкі Купалы. Янка Купала – класік беларускай літаратуры, адзін з пачынальнікаў беларускай савецкай літаратуры і сучаснай літаратурнай мовы, першы народны паэт Беларусі. Кітайская літаратурная крытыка называе Янку Купалу сімвалам беларускай літаратуры. Яшчэ ў 1958 годзе ў прадмове да асобнага выдання паэмы Янкі Купалы “Над ракой Арэсай” кітайскія выдаўцы так ахарактарызавалі паэта: “Перакладаючы любы матэрыял па гісторыі савецкай літаратуры, у раздзеле пра развіццё беларускай літаратуры вы абавязкова сустрэнеце простае і прызнае імя Янкі Купалы. Ён з’яўляецца прадстаўніком дзвюх паэтычных эпох Беларусі – да і пасля Кастрычніцкай рэвалюцыі. Янка Купала, як яркая зорка, асвятляе мінулае і будучыню Беларусі”. Ян Юйця, аўтар выданага ў 1993 годзе дапаможніка “Кароткая гісторыя беларускай літаратуры”, працягвае гэтую думку: “Купала – таленавіты паэт-наватар у гісторыі беларускай літаратуры, заснавальнік народнай драматургіі, пачынальнік беларускай

著名俄罗斯和白罗斯文学研究者、
马克西姆·唐克诗歌译者谷羽教授
继续为中国读者介绍白罗斯诗歌遗
产。由于谷羽教授的努力，扬卡·库
帕拉诗歌新译文问世了。

扬卡·库帕拉是白罗斯文学的代表性作家、白罗斯苏维埃文学和现代文学语言的创始人之一，白罗斯第一位人民诗人。中国文学评论家称扬卡·库帕拉为白罗斯文学的象征。早在1958年，在扬卡·库帕拉的长诗《奥列莎河边》的序言中，中国出版者是这样描述这位诗人的：“翻开任何一本苏联文学史，在讲述白罗斯文学发展的那一章中，你一定会发现‘扬卡·库帕拉’这个朴素而又亲切的姓名。这是一个代表着十月革命前后白罗斯两个诗歌时代的姓名，他好像是一颗晶莹的明星，照耀着白罗斯的过去，也照耀着白罗斯的未来。”1993年出版的著作《白罗斯文学简史》的作者杨育乔先生也印证了这个观点：“库帕拉是白罗斯文学史上天才的革新诗人，民歌戏剧的奠基人，诗歌翻译白罗斯学派的创始人。他的诗歌极其完整并生动感人地反映了人民群众对社会解放和民族平等的愿望。”2020年北京第二外国语学院扬卡·库帕拉纪念碑的揭幕，也是对诗人伟大作用认可的最好证明。

школы перакладу паэзіі. Яго вершы надзвычай поўна і ярка адлюстроўваюць імкненне народа да сацыяльнага вызвалення і нацыянальнай роўнасці. Апасродкаваным сведчаннем прызнання высокай ролі паэта таксама з'яўляецца адкрыццё помніка Янку Купалу ў Другім пекінскім універсітэце замежных моў у 2020 годзе. Менавіта купалаўскія вершы былі першым судакрананнем з беларускай літаратурай у Кітаі. У 1946 годзе выдавецтва "Вэньгуань шудзянь" (Шанхай) выпусціла ў свет зборнік вершаў Янкі Купалы пад агульнай назвай "Жалейка". Ён быў падрыхтаваны сіламі лепшых прадстаўнікоў перакладчыцкай школы Кітая той пары – супрацоўнікамі Камітэта па рэдагаванні і перакладзе пры Асацыяцыі кітайска-савецкай культуры: Чжу Цзі (перакладчык), Гэ Баацюань (аўтар прадмовы) і Цао Цзінхуа (галоўны рэдактар). Перавыданне "Жалейкі" адбылося ў 1953 годзе. Выдадзеная ў Шанхаі кніга носіць такую ж назву, як і першы вершаваны зборнік Янкі Купалы, які выйшаў у свет у 1908 годзе ў выдавецкай суполцы "Загляне сонца і ў наша аконца" ў Пецябургу, але па змесце значна ад яго адрозніваецца. У шанхайскі зборнік 1946 года ўвайшлі 43 вершы Янкі Купалы і паэма "Курган". Уключаныя творы датуюцца перыядам з 1906 па 1939 гады. Яны, у цэлым, даюць добрае ўяўленне пра жанравае і тэматычнае багацце творчасці народнага песняра і адлюстроўваюць змены ў светапоглядзе паэта, яго пазіцыі ў дачыненні да падзей на беларускай зямлі ў першай палове XX стагоддзя. Пра першага перакладчыка Купалы на кітайскую мову Чжу Цзі – псеўданім Сунь Шэн'у (1917–2014) мы ўжо падрабязна распавядалі ў студзенскім нумары, таму адзначым толькі, што гэты знакаміты перакладчык і выдавец у 1980-я гг. напісаў энцыклапедычныя артыкулы пра Янку Купалу, Васіля Быкава і Івана Шамякіна, а таксама аглядны артыкул, прысвечаны гісторыі беларускай літаратуры. У 1957 годзе ў гонар саракавай гадавіны Кастрычніцкай рэвалюцыі кітайскія літаратары падрыхтавалі спецыяльны нумар часопіса "Івянь" з перакладамі твораў савецкай літаратуры. Для публікацыі ў часопісе былі абраны вершы Янкі Купалы "Я – калгасніца" і "Хлопчык і лётчык" у перакладзе Сунь Вэя (псеўданім Сунь Шэн'у). Акрамя гэтага, у 1957 годзе ў дзясятым нумары часопіса "Шыкань" надрукаваны верш Я. Купалы "Маладым паэтам" у перакладзе Гэ Баацюаня. А ў 1958 годзе ў Кітаі выдалі паэму Янкі Купалы "Над ракой Арэсай". Твор выйшаў асобнай кнігай у выдавецтве "Жэньмінь вэньсюэ чубаньшэ". Перакладчыкам выступіў тады яшчэ зусім малады выпускнік Пекінскага ўніверсітэта Ду Чэн'нань (нар. у 1934). Вось, лічы, і ўсё. Нягледзячы на дастатковую колькасць перакладзеных на кітайскую мову купалаўскіх твораў (каля пяцідзясяці), ўсе пераўвасабленні здзяйсняліся ў 1940–50 гг. Пасля гэтага кітайскія перакладчыкі больш не

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звярталіся да творчасці Янкі Купалы. Таму ініцыятыва Гу Юя мае значную ролю ў аднаўленні цікавасці да класічнай беларускай літаратуры. Акрамя Янкі Купалы, ён зрабіў новыя пераклады з паэзіі Якуба Коласа, Максіма Багдановіча, Цёткі, Анатоля Сыса і Яўгеніі Янішчыц. Вершы “Песня і казка”, “Дуб” і “Чорныя вочы” раней на кітайскую мову не перакладаліся. Аднак з вершам “А хто там ідзе?” кітайскія чытачы знаёмыя. Першы пераклад на кітайскую мову быў выкананы Чжу Цзі яшчэ ў сярэдзіне 40-х гадоў XX стагоддзя. Гэта складаны і нават вызначальны час у гісторыі сучаснага Кітая, калі ў краіне палымнелі нацыянальна-вызваленчая вайна кітайскага народа супраць японскіх захопнікаў 1937–45 гг. і грамадзянская вайна 1946–49 гг. Падзеі, якія адбываліся ў тых гадах ў Кітаі, па размаху і моцы нагадваюць першыя дзесяцігоддзі XX стагоддзя ў Расійскай імперыі. Эпоха першай рускай рэвалюцыі на Беларусі, калі супалі сацыяльны, аграрны рух з нацыянальна-вызваленчым, сфарміравала спрыяльныя ўмовы для нараджэння “паэта маштабнага мыслення” (І. Навуменка). І менавіта гэты пафас барацьбы супраць нацыянальнага і рэвалюцыйнага прыгнёту прывабіў Чжу Цзі да перакладу купалаўскага “гімна адраджэння” (Л. Гір). Па грамадска-сацыяльнай вартасці, напружанасці “А хто там ідзе?” называюць найбольш значным творам паэтычнай спадчыны Янкі Купалы. Лёгка патлумачыць, чаму кітайскія складальнікі “Жалейкі” адкрылі зборнік менавіта гэтым вершам. Акрамя з’яўлення на старонках шанхайскага зборніка “Жалейка”, твор у перакладзе Чжу Цзі быў таксама ўключаны ў кнігу “А хто там ідзе?” на мовах свету” (1982 і 2018 гг.). Падаецца, што і Гу Юй, выбіраючы вершы да перакладу, кіраваўся гэкімі ж прычынамі. Верш “А хто там ідзе?”, безумоўна, з’яўляецца адным з самых складаных для перакладу ў творчай спадчыне Янкі Купалы. Па-першае, гэта звязана з асаблівым месцам, якое займае “А хто там ідзе?” у творчай спадчыне Купалы. Максім Горкі, першы перакладчык верша на рускую мову, нават назваў гэты верш “штосьці накшталт беларускага гімна”. Такая адзнака дадзена купалаўскаму твору невыпадкова. З аднаго боку, змест верша, абумоўлены рэвалюцыйна-дэмакратычнымі поглядамі паэта, акрэсліў “праграму дзеяння” цэлага народа ў пэўны гістарычны перыяд. З іншага боку, твор характарызуецца вонкавай прастатой, агульнадаступнасцю і песенным ладам. Усё гэта і наблізіла верш да нацыянальнага гімна. Па-другое, перакладчыкам складана паўтарыць своеасаблівы вонкава прасты рытміка-інтанацыйны лад “А хто там ідзе?”, калі з дапамогай пэўнага чаргавання рытмічных націскаў ствараецца ўяўнае ўражанне хады мільёнаў людзей. У гэтым нумары часопіса “Беларусь” мы прапануем вашай увазе новыя пераклады з паэзіі Янкі Купалы на кітайскую мову – “А хто там ідзе?”, “Песня і казка”, “Дуб” і “Чорныя вочы”. Перакладчык – Гу Юй.

Вераніка Карлюкевіч

Поэма «Поэма и сказка», «Дуб» и «Черные глаза»以前没有被翻译成中文。然而，中国读者很熟悉《什么人从那边走过？》这首诗。最早的中文翻译是朱莽在1940年代中期完成的。这是中国近代史上一个艰难且具有决定性意义的时期。此时（1937-1945年），抗日战争在中国爆发，中国人民奋力抗击日本侵略者。接连而至的是1946-1949年的解放战争。那些年在中国发生事件的规模 and 影响程度类似于20世纪头几十年的俄罗斯帝国。白罗斯第一次俄国革命的时代，社会、土地改革运动与民族解放运动同时发生，为“大规模思考的诗人”（璫门科）的诞生创造了有利条件。正是这种反抗民族压迫的悲壮情怀，吸引朱莽翻译库帕拉的“复兴之歌”（吉尔）。以其社会价值和紧张状态，《什么人从那边走过？》被称为扬卡·库帕拉诗歌遗产中最重要的作品。很容易解释为什么《芦笛集》的中国编者以这首诗开集。除了出现在上海出版文集《芦笛集》之外，朱莽翻译的作品还被收录在《《什么人从那边走过？》在世界语言中》一书中（1982年和2018年出版）。谷羽教授在选诗翻译时，似乎也是出于同样的原因。

《什么人从那边走过？》这首诗无疑是扬卡·库帕拉创作遗产中最难翻译的一首。首先，这与《什么人从那边走过？》在库帕拉的创意遗产中占据的特殊地位有关。将这首诗译成俄语的第一位译者马克西姆·高尔基甚至称这首诗“有点像白罗斯的国歌”。此评价并非偶然。一方面，诗歌的内容由诗人的革命民主主义观点所决定，勾画了一定历史时期整个民族的“行动纲领”。另一方面，该作品具有形式简洁、通俗易懂、韵律风格突出的特点。所有这些都使这首诗更接近国歌。其次，译者很难重复一种表面上简单的节奏韵律模式，当借助于某种节奏重音交替时，产生像数百万人行走的不可磨灭的感觉。在本期《白罗斯》杂志中，我们介绍了扬卡·库帕拉诗歌的中文新译文——《什么人从那边走过？》、《诗歌和童话》、《橡树》和《乌黑的眼晴》。译者为谷羽先生。

维罗妮卡·卡柳凯维奇（韦兰妮）

Дуб

Распусціўшы сучча
У глухім прыволлі,
Сам адзін расце ён
На далёкім полі.

Як цар, у кароне,
Аб нічым не дбае,
Ці то стогне бура,
Ці віхор гуляе.

На адным ён месцы
Днюе і начуе;
Многа казак знае,
Многа песень чуе.

Дождж падмыў карэнне;
У ім дупло — як хата...
Ён стаіць і дрэмле —
Грозны, расахаты.
[1911]

橡树

伸展树杈树枝
孤孤零零生长，
在遥远的土地——
被遗忘的家乡。

橡树无忧无虑，
恰似无冕之王，
任凭雪压冰封，
任凭雨暴风狂。

屹立扎根之地，
历览岁月久长，
知晓很多歌曲，
传奇牢记心上。

雨水冲刷树根——
身带洞孔创伤。
威武橡树瞌睡——
树冠莽莽苍苍。

2023·4·24 谷羽译

ЯНКА КУПАЛА

А хто там ідзе?

*А хто там ідзе, а хто там ідзе
У агромністай такой грамадзе?
— Беларусы.*

*А што яны нясуць на худых плячах,
На руках у крыві, на нагах у лапцях?
— Сваю крыўду.*

*А куды ж нясуць гэту крыўду ўсю,
А куды ж нясуць на наказ сваю?
— На свет цэлы.*

*А хто гэта іх, не адзін мільён,
Крыўду несець наўчыў, разбудзіў іх сон?
— Бяда, гора.*

*А чаго ж, чаго захацелась ім,
Пагарджаным век, ім, сляпым, глухім?
— Людзьмі звацца.
[1905-1907]*

Чорныя вочы

*Што, скажыце, цямейшым на свеце ад ночы?
— Дзявочыя чорныя вочы.*

*Што больш мае і тайнаў, і чараў, як ночы?
— Дзявочыя чорныя вочы.*

*Што няведама дзе завядзе, як мрок ночы?
— Дзявочыя чорныя вочы.*

*Што нас губіць, як гінуць зблудзіўшыя ночай?
— Дзявочыя чорныя вочы.*

*А што любім, хоць жудкім, як цёмныя ночы?
— Дзявочыя чорныя вочы.
[1905-1907]*

乌黑的眼睛

请问·世上什么堪比黑夜黑洞洞?
——只有少女乌黑的眼睛。
请问·世上什么堪比夜晚更多情?
——只有少女乌黑的眼睛。
请问·谁让我们迷失道路晕蒙蒙?
——只有少女乌黑的眼睛。
请问·什么伤害我们像黑夜陷阱?
——只有少女乌黑的眼睛。
请问·什么像黑夜使人胆战心惊?
——只有少女乌黑的眼睛。

写于1905-1907年之间

2023·4·24 谷羽译

2023·4·30 修改

什么人从那边走过?

看那边什么人结伙成群
走过沼泽·走过丛林?——
白俄罗斯人。

瘦弱肩膀扛着什么东西?
瘦弱双手提着什么东西?——
绝望与悲戚。

他们想把绝望带往哪里?
他们想向什么人去展示?——
去神的天地。

他们的人数不止一百万——
教人说谎者能把梦驱散?
的确很悲惨。

世代受压迫·他们瞎又聋·
如今还有什么梦藏在心中?
得到人之名。

写于1905-1907年之间
2023·4·24 谷羽译
2023·5·1 修改

Песня і казка

*Песня і казка
Ходзяць у пары,
Сеюць на свеце
Дзівы і чары,*

*Будзяць спрасоння
Думкі дзіцячы,
Як той уранні
Промень свяцячы.*

*

*Песня і казка
Як у крышталі,
Свету пакажуць
Тайныя далі,*

*Шляхі намецяць
К сонцу і зорам
Для людской долі,
Скованай горам.*

*

*Песня і казка
Ў райскіх праявах
Шчасце збудуюць
З кветак яскравых.*

*Сэрца атуляць
Вечнаю ласкай...
Слухай жа, сэрца,
Песняў і казкаў.
[1921]*

诗歌和童话

诗歌和童话——
永远成对成双·
神奇的魅力
播种在大地上。

诗歌和童话——
像热烈的晨光·
刹那间激发
孩子们的幻想。

诗歌和童话——
罩在水晶里一样·
双双向人展示
奇幻美丽的远方。

诗歌和童话——
给苦命人以力量·
指出条条路·
通向星星和霞光。
谷羽 译

2023, 6, 12 修改

Вырваўшыся з магмы зямных нетраў...



Ужо ў новым, ХХІ-м, стагоддзі на беларускую мову перакладзена амаль 150 (!) паэтычных твораў класіка кітайскай літаратуры Ай Ціна (1910 – 1986). Перакладчыкі – лаўрэат Дзяржаўнай прэміі Рэспублікі Беларусь Мікола Мятліцкі, паэты Навум Гальпяровіч, Таццяна Сівец. Дзве прыкметных, розных па памерах, кнігі Ай Ціна пабачылі свет у вядучых выдавецтвах краіны – Выдавецкім доме “Звязда” і выдавецтве “Мастацкая літаратура”. Уражлівы прыклад пранікнення ў іншанацыянальную паэтычную прастору.

从地核里释放出来的.....

至二十一世纪初叶，中国著名作家艾青（1910 – 1986）的近 150 首诗歌已被翻译成白罗斯语。译者是白罗斯共和国国家奖获得者尼古拉·梅特利茨基、诗人纳乌姆·加尔佩罗维奇和塔蒂亚娜·西维兹。艾青的两本不同篇幅的诗集由白罗斯主要的出版社 – 星报出版社和文艺出版社出版。这是传播到外国诗意空间的一个令人印象深刻的例子。



Не заслужыла зняважлівага пляўка, –
 Подлая разбойная Еўропа
 Са сквапнымі вачышчамі!
 Але я
 Закаханы ў тваю Еўропу,
 Еўропу Рэмбо і Бадлера.
 Там некалі,
 Згаладалы,
 Я намагаўся зайграць на дудачцы,
 З мяне пасмейваліся,
 Бо я быў сабою самім!
 Мае песні не слухалі,
 Бо гэта былі мае песні!
 (“Дудачка”. Пераклад Міколы Мятліцкага).

З 1935 года паэт – на свабодзе. Жыве ў Шанхаі. У 1936 годзе выдае першую сваю кнігу – “Даяньхэ”. І становіцца прафесійным літаратарам. Як толькі на Кітай напала мілітарысцкая Японія, Ай Цін піша цыкл патрыятычных вершаў, якія пазней увойдуць у яго зборнікі “Палеткі”, “Ён памёр у другі раз”, іншыя кнігі...

У сакавіку 1941 года паэт ад’язджае ў Яньань, дзе знаходзіўся цэнтр Асобага раёна, які кантраляваўся кітайскімі камуністамі. Письменник далучаецца да працы брыгады літаратурных работнікаў, якая займаецца палітычным і сацыяльным, культурным пераабсталяваннем вёскі. Ай Цін уваходзіць у склад Асацыяцыі пісьменнікаў Паўночнага Кітая. Займае пасаду дэкана Літаратурнага інстытута пры Паўночнакітайскім аб’яднаным універсітэце. У 1942 годзе Маа Цзэдун правёў у Яньані нараду па пытаннях літаратуры і мастацтва. У сваіх выступленнях (2 і 23 мая) ён “рэкамендаваў” творчым работнікам адмовіцца ад “цяжара” ідэй і ведаў, стаць аркушам чыстай паперы. Мастацтва разглядалася ў вульгарна-сацыялічным разуменні, як інструмент, які тлумачыць і пераказвае сэнс указанняў, мэставых устаноў Маа Цзэдуна і яго блізкага атачэння. Задойга да “культурнай рэвалюцыі” (яе пачатак – у 1966 годзе) інтэлігенцыя падыйшла да мяжы інтэлектуальна-псіхалагічнага перааджэння, даволі часта незаўважна і самімі творчымі работнікамі. З верша Ай Ціна 1940-х гадоў, хутчэй за ўсё – 1942 года альбо крыху пазнейшага перыяду: “Устань, паэт, і праўдзівым словам/ Людзям скажы аб маім прыходзе!/ Скажы простым, працоўным людзям,/ Якія хочуць мяне дачакацца,/ Што я ўжо крочу па росах свежых/ Пад квольным ззяннем апошняй зоркі:/ Іду з Усходу, ад акіяна,/ Дзе ўспеніў хвалі магутны вецер;/ Нясу я святла бліскоту,/ Цяпло і радасць нясу я людзям./ Хай чуюць гэта паўсюду сягоння,/ У гарадах усіх, вёсках, сёлах,/ Хай сустракаюць з адкрытым сэрцам/ Дня вестуна і пасланца сонца”. (“Вестка аб святанні”. Пераклад Міколы Мятліцкага).

Перамагла рэвалюцыя, перамаглі камуністы на чале са савімі лідарам Маа Цзэдунам і яго паплечнікамі. У 1949 годзе паэт прыязджае ў Пекін для ўдзелу ў падрыхтоўцы і правядзенні з’езда Усекітайскай асацыяцыі літаратуры і мастацтва. На з’ездзе паэта, які сваімі шчырымі радкамі рыхтаваў стварэнне Кітайскай Народнай Рэспублікі, ішоў поруч з камуністамі да перамогі, выбіраюць у склад прэзідыўма



на в眼睛里充满着贪婪，
 卑污的盗贼的欧罗巴！
 但是，我耽爱着你的欧罗巴啊，
 波特莱尔和兰布的欧罗巴。

图片
 在那里，
 我曾饿着肚子；
 把芦笛自矜的吹，
 人们嘲笑我的姿态，
 因为那是我的姿态呀！
 人们听不惯我的歌，
 因为那是我的歌呀！
 滚吧；
 你们这些曾唱了《马赛曲》，
 而现在正在淫污着那；
 光荣的胜利的东西！

今天，
 我是在巴士底狱里，
 不，不是那巴黎的巴士底狱。
 芦笛并不在我的身边，
 铁镣也比我的歌声更响，
 但我要发誓——对于芦笛，
 为了它是在痛苦的被辱着，
 我将像一七八九年似的；
 向灼肉的火焰里伸进我的手去！
 在它出来的日子，
 将吹送出；
 对于凌侮过它的世界的；
 毁灭的咒诅的歌。
 而且我要将它高高地举起，
 以悲壮的Hymne
 把它送给海，
 送给海的波，
 粗野的嘶着的
 海的波啊！

(《芦笛》，尼古拉·梅特利茨基译)

нармальнага жыцця і актыўнай літаратурнай творчасці. Фактычна адбылася палітычная рэабілітацыя вялікага творцы. Праз новыя паэтычныя радкі рашучы і смелы Ай Цін спрабуе па-грамадзянску сумленна асэнсаваць шлях Кітая за гэты перыяд. У 1980 годзе выходзіць у свет яго кніга “Песні вяртання”. Дзе знайшлося месца і водгуку на падзеі 1976 года на плошчы Цянъаньмэнь – у паэме “На грэбні хвалі”. Амаль што разам з гэтым творам з’яўляецца і другая паэма Ай Ціна – “Гімн святлу”, у якой апяваюцца ідэі ахвярнасці, самакаштоўнасці чалавека і яго надзіва велізарныя стваральныя магчымасці. У 1979 годзе Ай Цін наведвае ФРГ, Аўстрыю, Італію, Францыю, ЗША. Адзін за другім выходзяць яго паэтычныя зборнікі – “Рознакаляровыя вершы”, “Песні”, “Выбранае”, “Замежныя вершы” і іншыя кнігі. У 1985 годзе Ай Ціна ўзнагароджваюць літаратурнай прэміяй прэзідэнта Францыі Франсуа Мітэрана. У 1996 годзе паэт памёр у бальніцы ў Пекіне.

“Няхай кожны наш дзень раскручваецца/ з магутнасцю
махаўніка./ Няхай наша жыццё/ энергіяй поўніцца./ Няхай
мы, нібыта вырваліся з магмы зямных нетраў,/ распаўсюдзім
шырокія светлавыя крылы/ і памкнёмся ў бясконцую далеч
сусвету./ Хай будзе палёт наш немагчыма імклівым!// Хай
будзе наш шлях – з сёння ў заўтра!// Хай будучы ў будучым
новыя старты!..” (Паэма “Гімн святлу”. Пераклад Міколы
Мятліцкага).

У 1952 годзе яшчэ да таго, як Ай Цін выдаў прысвечаны Савецкаму Саюзу і яго правадыру Іосіфу Сталіну зборнік “Рубінавыя зоркі”, у Маскве ў перакладзе А. Гітовіча пабачыў свет зборнік вершаў і паэм кітайскага паэта “Вестка аб світанні”... Аляксандр Гітовіч (1909 – 1966) – паэт, які нарадзіўся ў Смаленску, паэт-франтавік, ваенны карэспандэнт, творца, які два дзесяцігоддзі свайго жыцця аддаў пераўвасабленню карэкскай і кітайскай паэзіі на мову Пушкіна... І наступная кніга Ай Ціна пабачыла свет у Маскве ўжо ў перакладзе Ю. Сарокіна ў 1981 годзе... І з гэтай кнігі пачалося і маё “сяброўства” з вялікай паэзіяй кітайскага паэтычнага мысляра... І зараз захоўваю зборнічак з “маладагвардзейскай серыі” “Выбраная замежная лірыка” з гравіюрай В. Наскова на вокладцы (малады Ай Цін) з пазнакай калі і дзе набыты зборнік: “А. Карлюкевич. ЛВВПУ. 1981 год». Тады я паступіў вучыцца на аддзяленне журналістыкі Львоўскага вышэйшага ваенна-палітычнага вучылішча. І ў Львове на вуліцы Гвардзейская на тэрыторыі нашага гарадка працавала кнігарня “Ваенная кніга”. Адносіны з Кітаем у Савецкага Саюза пачыналі наладжвацца. І сярод іншых кніг у раздзеле мастацкай літаратуры мяне чакала сустрэча з гэтай танюткай кніжачкай Ай Ціна “Выбраная лірыка”...

Напрыканцы 2014 года ў Выдавецкім доме “Звязда” была распачатая серыя “Светлыя знакі: Паэты Кітая”. І ўжо 24 студзеня 2015 года ў друку падпісваецца кніжачка Ай Ціна на беларускай мове ў перакладах Міколы Мятліцкага, Навума Гальпяровіча, Таццяны Сівец “Водар стоенага лесу”. У прадмове да зборніка ёсць і такія словы: “Сонца, світанак, паходня – вось галоўныя сімвалы жыццесцвярджалнай паэзіі Ай Ціна. Так, жыццесцвярджалнай, нягледзячы ні

了我这一点。他是一位伟大的思想家。他的马桶干净得闪闪发光，他把它们变成了艺术品，就像博物馆一样。”毛泽东时期的文化学家、“文化大革命”理论家姚文元在流放期间做了什么，据证，他出狱归来，住在上海，写了一本书……？他在那本书里表达了他的悔改吗？他有没有向艾青和其他数百位被迫在与时间和自己的人民对话中保持沉默的中国诗人、艺术家道歉？

直到1976年诗人才获准因病返京。1978年，艾青回归正常生活，积极从事文学创作。事实上，发生了这位伟大的创造者的政治复辟。通过新的诗句，坚定而勇敢的艾青试图以对 社会诚实的方式理解这一时期的中国道路。1980年出版《归来的歌》诗集。1976 年天安门广场的事件的回应出现在《在浪尖上》长诗中。几乎与这部作品同时出现的还有艾青的第二首诗——《光的赞歌》，其中歌颂了牺牲的思想、人的自我价值和令人惊讶的巨大的创造可能性。1979年，艾青访问了德国、奥地利、意大利、法国和美国。他的诗集相继出版——《彩色的诗》、《艾青叙事诗选》、《艾青抒情诗选》等书。1985年，艾青获法国总统密特朗文学奖。1996 年，诗人在北京一家医院去世。

“让我们的每个日子 / 都象飞轮似的旋转起来 / 让我们的生命发出最大的能量 / 让我们象从地核里释放出来似的 / 极大地撑开光的翅膀 / 在无限广阔的宇宙中飞翔 / 叩开那些紧闭的大门 / 访问我们所有的芳邻 / 让我们从地球出发 / 飞向太阳……”（《光的赞歌》，尼古拉·梅特利茨基译）

…… 1952年，甚至在艾青出版献给苏联及其领导人约瑟夫·斯大林的诗集《宝石的红星》之前，由亚历山大·吉托维奇翻译的中国诗人的诗集《黎明的通知》在莫斯科出版。亚历山大·吉托维奇（1909—1966）是出生于斯摩棱斯克的诗人，前线诗人，战地记者。他一生致力于将韩国和中国诗歌翻译成俄语——普希金的语言，译者者是尤里·索罗金…… 从这本书开始了我与中国诗歌思想家的伟大的“友谊”…… 而且现在我收藏了一本《少年卫士》系列的《外国抒情诗选》，封面上有诺斯科夫画的少年爱情的版画，并有购买时间和地点的标签：“A. 卡尔柳克维奇。利沃夫高等军政学校。1981”。那年我进入了利沃夫高等军政学校新闻系。在利沃夫，在我们军营里的格瓦尔特斯卡娅街上，有一家“军事书籍”书店。苏联与中国的关系开始改善。而在小说书柜的其它书籍中，我找到了艾青的这本小书《艾青抒情诗选》……

2014年底,《光明迹象:中国诗人》系列丛书在《星星》出版社启动。2015年1月24日,由尼古拉·梅特利茨基、纳乌姆·加尔佩罗维奇和塔齐亚娜·西韦茨翻译的艾青的白罗斯语书籍《神秘森林的香气》已发行。该集序言称:“太阳、黎明和火把——这些是艾青肯定生命诗歌的主要象征。是的,无论如何,而肯定生命。考验、苦难、悲剧性的矛盾,而同时,艺术胜利的基础是太阳、风、山、雪、水——所有这些滋养、丰富一个人对永恒自由、精神和心灵和灵魂的渴望真诚……”应该指出的是,艾青的诗选以及其他中国诗人作品的白俄罗斯语译本的贡献者之中之一是当时在“星星”出版社工作的图书编辑奥尔加·阿利亚克谢娃。她想出了这个系列的名字——“光明迹象:中国诗人”……

2019 年，在白罗斯共和国信息部的资助下，艾青的一本新的、更透彻的白罗斯语书籍——《光的赞歌》一在“文艺”出版社上出版。印数为 500 本。书中的所有诗歌和长诗均由尼古拉·梅特利茨基翻译。这本书的插画家是卡米尔·卡迈勒。雅库布·科拉斯印刷厂进行了高质量印刷。

на што. Выпрабаванні, пакуты, драматычныя калізіі – і разам з тым асновай мастацкіх перамог з’яўляюцца Сонца, Вецер, Горы, Снег, Вада – усё тое, што сілкуе, крынічна ўзбагачае чалавека ў яго памкненнях да вечнай свабоды, да духоўнага і сардэчнага, душэўнага шчыравання...” Варта заўважыць, што адным з укладальнікаў кнігі Ай Ціна, як і іншых зборнікаў твораў кітайскіх паэтаў у перакладзе на беларускую мову, стала кніжны рэдактар Вольга Аляксеева, якая працавала на той час у Выдавецкім доме “Звязда”. Дарэчы, яна і прыдумала назву серыі – “Светлыя знакі: Паэты Кітая”...

А ў 2019 годзе ў “Мастацкай літаратуры” па заказе і пры фінансавай падтрымцы Міністэрства інфармацыі Рэспублікі Беларусь выходзіць новая, болей грунтоўная беларуская кніга Ай Ціна – “Гімн святлу”. Наклад – 500 асобнікаў. Усе вершы і паэмы перакладзены Міколам Мятліцкім. Мастаком кнігі выступіў Каміль Камал. Высокае паліграфічнае выкананне здзейсніў Паліграфічны камбінат імя Якуба Коласа. Нараджэнню кнігі, безумоўна, папярэднічала напружаная праца перакладчыка. Занекаторы час перад выданнем “Гімна святлу” Мікола Мятліцкі заўважыў у адным з інтэрв’ю: “... Улюбёнасць у кітайскую паэзію прыйшла да мяне нечакана – з томікам вершаў Ван Вэя. Я адкрыў для сябе потым многіх і многіх вялікіх паэтаў Кітая, пачуў сэрцам паэтычны накал радка некаторых сучасных творцаў. Не думаю, што гэтак жа нечакана, як прыйшло, маё захапленне кітайскай паэзіяй і сьдзе. Паэзія Кітая мае сутнасную глыбіню, сталюецца на тых чалавечых каштоўнасцях, якія называюцца вечнымі. І сягоння адпусціць яе з абсягаў душы – значна здрабнецць духоўна самому. Тым больш, калі ўжо грукаецца настойліва Ай Цін – перакладзі! <...> Ай Цін зіхаціць многімі паэтычнымі ффарбамі. Ён падобны на вогнішча, што асвятляе ваколіцу...”

Мікола Мятліцкі пайшоў з жыцця 27 лістапада 2021 года. Прычына смерці – кавід... Яго блізкім перадалі са шпіталю апошні верш паэта, запісаны ад рукі – “У рэанімацыі”: “Нада мной схілілася шкляная маска./ З-пад яе позірк вачэй карых, вабна-спакусных./ – Прачынайцеся, калі ласка! – / Прамовілі прыгожыя, але прыхаваныя, вусны./ Толькі вочы. І разлёт чорных тоненькіх броў./ – Вам трэба здаць кроў!/ – Як імя ваша, вочы і бровы?/ – Вікторыя!/ І грудзі мае выдыхнулі кавіднахворыя:/ – Віват, мая Перамога, – Vikto-ria!” (напісаны радкі 18 лістапада...). З сыходам такіх апантаных, захопленых, па-свойму ўнікальных людзей, як Мікола Мятліцкі, нешта губляецца, знікае... Не, не бясследна. Як і ў плане яго, Мятліцкага, захопленасці кітайскай паэзіяй... Засталіся кнігі з перакладамі... Мне здаецца, што надыйдзе час – калі яшчэ і наноў будзе шмат зроблена па адкрыццю неўміручай паэзіі Ай Ціна ў Беларусі. І абавязкова з’явіцца, павінны з’явіцца яго новыя беларускія кнігі...

У працы над перакладамі вершаў кітайскіх паэтаў для серыі “Светлыя знакі...” заявілі аб сабе многія таленавітыя беларускія паэты. І, канешне ж, яны яшчэ вернуцца да справы, так рупліва некалі распачатай!..

Алесь Карлюкевіч



这本书的诞生肯定是多亏翻译者的努力工作。在《光的赞歌》出版前一段时间，尼古拉·米亚特利茨基在一次采访中說：“……我意外地爱上了中国诗歌，都从一本王维的诗集开始。后来，我发现了很多伟大的中国诗人，我感受到了一些当代诗人的一行诗意的火种。我不认为我对中国诗歌的热情会突然消失。中国诗歌具有本质的深度，成熟于那些被称为永恒的人类价值。而今天，让它远离我的灵魂，就是在精神上严重压垮自己。更何况艾青已经在用力敲打——让我翻译他的诗歌！<...> 艾青闪耀着许多诗意的色彩。就像是照亮周围的篝火……”

尼古拉·梅特利茨基于2021年11月27日去世。死因是新冠病毒……他的亲属从医院移交了诗人的最后一首手写的诗——《重症监护室里》：“一个玻璃面具向我俯下。/从它下面，棕色的凝视眼睛，诱人而坚决。/——请醒来！——/美丽但隐藏的嘴唇在说话。/只有眼睛。还有黑色细眉毛的蔓延。/——你需要献血！/——你叫什么名字，眼睛和眉毛？/——Victoria! /我的胸口吐了口气：/——Vivat, 我的胜利，——维多利亚！（这首诗写于11月18日……）

随着像尼古拉·梅特利茨基这样痴迷、热情、独特的人的离开，一些东西丢失了，消失了……不，不是无影无踪。就他而言，梅特利茨基对中国诗歌的迷恋……有翻译的书籍仍然存在……

在我看来，为在白罗斯发现艾青的不朽诗歌而再次做很多工作的时刻将会到来。而他的新译的白罗斯语书籍肯定会出现，应该出现……

许多天才的白罗斯诗人翻译在《光明迹象……》系列中出版的中国诗人的诗歌。而且，他们还会继续勤奋地从事翻译中国诗歌的工作！

阿列斯 卡尔柳凯维奇

У КІТАІ ВЫДАДЗЕНЫ БЕСТСЕЛЕР БЕЛАРУСКАЙ ДЗІЦЯЧАЙ ЛІТАРАТУРЫ

У Кітаі пабачыла свет кніга Андрэя Федарэнкі “Шчарбаты талер”. Пераклад на кітайскую мову знакамітай беларускай прыгодніцкай аповесці для падлеткаў быў надрукаваны ў выдавецтве “Лююю цзяюкой чубаньшэ” (“Турызм і адукацыя”) у 2022 годзе. Да праекта далучыліся перакладчыкі Хань Сяе і Сінь Мэн. Кніга карыстаецца папулярнасцю ў кітайскіх чытачоў, яе можна набыць на пляцоўках інтэрнэтгандлю “Дандан”, “Таабаа” і “Піндодо”.

Андрэй Федарэнка – адзін з найлепшых беларускіх празаікаў, яго лічаць выдатным стылістам і напauсyp’эзна – напauжартліва называюць “амаль жывым класікам”. Першыя публікацыі Федарэнкі з’явіліся ў 1987 г. у часопісе “Маладосць”. Ён аўтар аповесцяў “Гісторыя хваробы” (1989), “Смута, альбо XII фантазій на адну тэму” (1994), “Вёска” (1995), “Такое кароткае лета” (1994), “Ланцуг” (1994), “Шчарбаты талер” (1999), “Нічыё” (2001), “Афганская шкатулка” (2002), “Мяжа” (2011), “Ціша” (2014), “Жэтон на метро” (2020), п’есы “Жаніх па перапісцы” (1993), шматлікіх публіцыстычных артыкулаў. За аповесці “Смута” і “Нічыё” быў уганараваны літаратурнымі прэміямі імя Івана Мележа і “Залатая літара” адпаведна. Крытыкі зладжана адзначаюць, што творчасці Андрэя Федарэнкі ўласцівы гуманістычны погляд на чалавека, тонкі псіхалагізм, шчырасць і эмацыянальнасць у размове з чытачамі. Дакладна кажучы, Андрэй Федарэнка – не зусім дзіцячы пісьменнік. Аднак, нягледзячы на тое, што на кітайскую мову перакладзены і іншыя яго творы – апавяданні “Алеся” і “Пеля”, першае знаёмства кітайскіх чытачоў з празаікам адбылося ўсё ж такі па яго аповесці для падлеткаў. “Шчарбаты талер” Андрэя Федарэнкі – у сучасных тэрмінах – сапраўдны бестселер беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры. Аповесць год за годам нязменна ўключаюць у спісы пазакласнага чытання для сярэдняй школы разам з творамі Янкі Маўра, Алены Васілевіч, Раісы Баравіковай і іншых ушанаваных беларускіх дзіцячых пісьменнікаў. Менавіта такая ўніверсальнасць успрымання агульначалавечых каштоўнасцяў, уласцівая творах Федарэнкі, прывабіла кітайскага перакладчыка да працы над аповесцю. Хань Сяе так узгадвае свае ўражанні пра кнігу: “Шчарбаты талер” —

рэпрэзентатыўны твор Андрэя Федарэнкі. Гэта прыгодніцкая аповесць для дзяцей, у якой пісьменнік стылістычна яркая і дастаткова разгорнута распавядае пра беларускую вёску -1990х гадоў – з падрабязнымі карцінамі жыцця і трыма талерамі ў якасці падказкі. Гэтая гісторыя захапіла мяне з першых старонак. Твор вабіць шырынёй зместу і падзей: тут вам і гарады, і вёскі; і дзеці, і дарослыя; і гістарычныя падзеі і геаграфічныя даныя; і простыя старыя і лютыя бандыты; ёсць і хітры Павук, і добры настаўнік гісторыі. Кніга не пра прагу грошай і багацця, а пра чыстае, цвёрдае Сяброўства дзяцей, у ёй ідзе размова не толькі пра цягу дзяцей да прыгод, але і пра любоў да гісторыі, зямлі і мовы радзімы. Адным словам, гэтая кніга мяне моцна зацікавіла. Так узнікла жаданне і натхненне прадставіць яе кітайскім чытачам”. Хань Сяе – перакладчык рускай і беларускай літаратур, дэкан факультэта рускай мовы Другога пекінскага цнiверсітэта замежных моў. Ён займаецца выкладаннем і навуковымі даследаваннямі ў галіне перакладу, выступаў паслядоўным і сінхронным перакладчыкам на больш за сотню міжнародных канферэнцыях і мерапрыемствах. Ён з’яўляецца адным са складальнікаў “Базавага курса беларускай мовы” і выканаўцам даследчага праекта “Адукацыйная сістэма Беларусі”. Хань Сяе выступіў ключавым перакладчыкам зборніка “Выбраныя творы сучасных беларускіх пісьменнікаў” (2023), пераклаў вершы Р. Барадуліна, В. Шніпа і Л. Дранько-Майсюка, апавяданні А. Бадака, казкі А. Карлюкевіча. Хань Сяе наведваў Беларусь, падарожнічаў па Мінску, Полацку і іншых гістарычных і культурных гарадах. У рабоце над пераўвасабленнем “Шчарбатага талера” на кітайскую мову Хань Сяе дамагала яго вучаніца Сінь Мэн, якая рэдагавала,

白罗斯儿童文学畅销书在中国出版

著名的白罗斯青少年探险中篇小说，安德烈·费多连科的作品《有缺口的塔勒》，其中译本由旅游教育出版社于2022年在中国出版。译者是韩小也和辛萌，该书深受中国读者欢迎，可在当当网、淘宝网和拼多多网购买。



安德烈·费多连科是白罗斯最著名小说家之一，他被认为是位优秀的文学家，常被人们戏称为“几乎是活着的经典作家”。安德烈·费多连科的第一部小说发表于1987年的《青年》杂志上。他的作品有中篇小说《疾病史》（1989）、《纷争，或同主题十二幻想》（1994）、《乡村》（1995）、《如此短暂的夏天》（1994）、《锁链》（1994）、《有缺口的塔勒》（1999）、《无主》（2001）、《阿富汗锦匣》（2002）、《边境》（2011）、《沉默》（2014）、《地铁令牌》（2020年）、话剧《通信中的新郎》（1993年）和大量新闻文章。凭借短篇小说《纷争》和《无主》，他分别获得了“伊万·梅莱日”和“金字塔”文学奖。评论家一致指出，安德烈·费多连科的作品以人本主义的人文观、敏锐的心理主义、与读者交谈时的真诚和感性为特征。准确地说，安德烈·费多连科不完全是位儿童作家。然而，尽管他的其他作品——短篇小说《阿列霞》和《家乡的枯沼泽》——已经被翻译成中文，中国读者对这本小说家的最初认识还是来自他写给青少年的故事。如果用现代流行的说法，安德烈·费多连科的《有缺口的塔勒》是白罗斯儿童文学真正的畅销书。如今，这部中篇小说总是与杨卡·马夫尔、阿莲娜·瓦西列维奇、赖莎·波罗维科娃和其他受人欢迎的白罗斯儿童作家的作品一起被列入中学的课外阅读书单。正是费多连科作品的这种对普世价值

的普世感知，吸引了中国译者对这个故事进行翻译。韩小也老师这样的回忆，对这个故事的代表性作品的印象：“《有缺口的塔勒》是在其故事里三枚塔勒为线索，对二十世纪九十年代的白罗斯农村生活做了广泛的描写。一开始的阅读，故事情节就深深吸引了我。作品中描述的既有城市，也有乡村；既有成年人，也有历史事件；既有知识；既有淳朴的长者，也有凶狠的土匪；既有狡猾的“蜘蛛”，也有善良的历史老师；既有对金钱和财富的追逐，也有孩子的渴望，又有他们对祖国历史、土地和语言的爱。总之，被该书深深地吸引，于是产生了要把它介绍给中国读者的冲动和热情。”韩小也是俄罗斯和白罗斯文学和翻译家，北京第二外国语学院俄语系主任。他长期从事国际会议和大型国际活动担任过同传及交传工作。韩小也编写了《白罗斯语基础教程》，并承担了《白罗斯教育体制研究》项目。韩小也作为《白罗斯当代作品选集》（2023）的主要译者，翻译了雷戈尔·波罗杜林、维克多·施尼普和列奥尼德·德兰卡-莫伊休列斯的诗歌、阿列斯·巴达克的短篇小说和阿列斯·卡尔柳克维奇的童话。韩小也访问了白罗斯，游览明斯克、波洛茨克等历史文化名城。在《有缺口的塔勒》的翻译工作中，韩小也老师的学生辛萌负责校对译文。

звярала пераклад. Сінь Мэн даволі часта супрацоўнічае з Хань Сяае ў шматлікіх перакладчыцкіх праектах, яна працуе на Цэнтральным радыё і ў тэлевізійнай кампаніі (CGTN) карэспандэнтам рускамоўнага канала. Сінь Мэн таксама перакладала апавяданні Р. Баравіковай, Ю. Алейчанка, А. Бадака, А. Федарэнкі і А. Ждана-Пушкіна. Новая хваля інтарэсу ў Кітаі да пераўвасабленняў беларускай літаратуры, па меркаванні Хань Сяае, перш за ўсё абумоўлена агульным станам зносін паміж Беларуссю і Кітаем: “Нашыя краіны выйшлі на ўзровень усебаковага стратэгічнага партнёрства і будуць пашыраць супрацоўніцтва ў адукацыі, культуры і іншых сферах. Больш шырока заахвочваюцца і падтрымліваюцца выдавецкія ўстановы ў праектах па перакладзе і выданні класічнай і сучаснай літаратуры дзвюх краін. З моманту стварэння Цэнтра беларускіх даследаванняў у Другім пекінскім універсітэце замежных моў мы выкарыстоўваем яго як платформу для папулярызацыі беларускай культуры і перакладу беларускай літаратуры ў Кітаі”. У кнізе шмат лексікі, якая выражае ўнікальныя рэчы і з’явы беларускай рэчаіснасці, таму падчас працы над перакладам аповесці Хань Сяае бывала кансультаваўся з выкладчыцай Другога пекінскага ўніверсітэта замежных моў Дар’яй Зубко, і праз яе – з Андрэем Федарэнкам. Письменник, напрыклад, узгадаў такую цікавую камунікацыю: “...Цяпер у нас на кафедры перакладаюць “Тры талеры” (чамусьці так). У адным месцы ўзнікла пытанне, не ведаем, што гэта. “Разагрэлі ў бляшанцы “піка” і пр— чорнага будаўнічага гудрону — і абмазалі днішча лодкі”. Не ведаем, што за бляшанка “піка”? Якой формы?”, – напісала Дар’я. Я адказаў:

– Пік — гэта гудрон альбо бігум. Мы, малыя, выкарыстоўвалі яго ў якасці жуйкі (жвачкі), як многія савецкія дзеці.

Дар’я:

– Вось яно што. Мы зразумелі, што разагравалі гудрон у бляшанай банцы (сама з дзяцінства памятаю, як гэта рабілі хлапчукі). Проста гэтае слова так ужыта, што здаецца, што бляшанка «піка», як назва бляшанкі. Я нават да будаўнікоў звярнулася, але яны не ведаюць, што гэта такое, таму мы вырашылі напісаць вам. Я:

– Успомніў літаратурную назву гэтага слова — “пек”, і ў беларускай, і ў рускай мовах. “Жуйка нашага дзяцінства”. Дзіўна, што будаўнікі гэтага не ведалі...” Увогуле Андрэй Федарэнка становіцца ацэньвае з’яўленне перакладчыцкіх ініцыятыў як у Кітаі, так і ў Беларусі. Письменник адзначае, што “тэндэнцыя пашырэння перакладаў, не толькі на кітайскую, але і на любыя іншыя мовы, даказвае, што агульначалавечы каштоўнасці ўласцівыя кожнаму народу Зямлі, незалежна ад мовы, рэлігіі, палітычнага ўкладу, колеру скуры і г.д. Непасрэдна беларускай літаратуры гэта дае пашырэнне яе арэалу, спрыяе большаму яе развіццю, каб паступова займала яна, як марыў некалі наш прарок Купала, свой пачэсны пасад між народамі”.

Кітайскі чытач ужо знаёмы і з некаторымі іншымі творамі беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры. У пачатку XX ст., якія часта называюць залатым векам у савецка-кітайскіх адносінах і характарызуюць уздымам цікаўнасці да савецкай літаратуры, на кітайскую мову былі перакладзены дзіцячыя апавяданні і аповесці Янкі Маўра і Івана Шамякіна. У 1953 годзе ў выдавецтве “Шаолянэ эртун чубаньшэ” адзіным зборнікам пад назвай “Маленькі партызан” былі надрукаваны пяць апавяданняў Янкі Маўра: “Сям’я”, “На крызе”, “Максімка”, “Запіска” і “Падарожжа вакол дома”. Перакладчыкам пазначаны Дзін Жу. Да маўраўскіх “Палескіх рабінзонаў” і “ТБТ” маленькі кітайскі чытач упершыню далучыўся таксама ў 1950-я гг. Кітайскія пераклады аповесцяў былі надрукаваны асобнымі кнігамі ў выдавецтве “Шаолянэ эртун чубаньшэ”: “Палескія рабінзоны” – у 1956 годзе, “ТБТ” – у 1957 годзе. Перакладчык абедзвюх аповесцяў – Ван Вэнь. “Палескія рабінзоны” Янкі Маўра перавыдалі ў 2010 годзе ў выдавецтве “Чуньфэн вэнь чубаньшэ”. Акрамя гэтага, атрымалася знайсці згадкі на яшчэ адно выданне – у 2002 годзе ў выдавецтве “Шанхай жэньмінь мэйшу чубаньшэ” пабачыла свет ілюстраваная версія класікі беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры. Янка Маўр з яго ўніверсальнымі тэмамі стаў часткай мейнстрымавай кітайскай дзіцячай літаратуры. Няправільна, канешне, казаць, што ўсе кітайскія дзеткі былі знаёмы з яго творамі ці што ён быў шырока вядомы, але тое, як яго перакладалі і выдавалі, і сведчыць пра адаптыўнасць яго творчасці, яе дарэчнасць з улікам густу маленькага кітайскага чытача. Івана Шамякіна на кітайскую мову перакладалі звышактыўна: “Шлюбная ноч”, “Снежныя зімы”, “Атланты і карыятыды”, “Глыбокая плынь”, “Гандлярка і паэт”, “Непаўторная вясна”, “Сэрца на далоні” і інш. Аднак гэтыя творы на кітайскай мове з’явіліся ўжо ў 190–1970-я гады. А вось у 1950-я гг. на кітайскай мове надрукавалі асобнай кнігай яго пяць дзіцячых апавяданняў: “У Маскву”, “Наташа”, “Хлопчык з-за акіяна”, “Падарунак правадыру” і “У снежнай пустыні”. У апошнія гады зноў сталі звяртацца да перакладу твораў беларускай дзіцячай літаратуры на кітайскую мову. Так, на старонках часопіса “Беларусь” надрукаваны кітайскія пераўвасабленні казак Уладзіміра Караткевіча “Чортаў скарб”, Людмілы Рублеўскай “Пік-Пік і Пепіта на паляванні” і Кацярыны Хадасевіч-Лісавой “Шчаслівая кніга” ў перакладзе Сунь Фаньці. Малады перакладчык, вучань мінскай гімназіі Сюэ Цзінцян таксама для часопіса “Беларусь” падрыхтаваў падборку на кітайскай мове дзіцячых вершаў беларускіх паэтаў – Янкі Журбы, Авяр’яна Дзеружынскага, Рыгора Барадуліна, Уладзіміра Караткевіча і Васіля Віткі. У 2017 годзе ў Мінску апублікавана двумоўнае руска-кітайскае выданне “Шубуршун і яго сябры” Алеся Карлюкевіча (пер. Сунь Фаньці). Пераклады казак Алеся Карлюкевіча ў пераўвасабленні Хань Сяае таксама ўключаны ў анталогію “Выбраныя творы сучасных беларускіх пісьменнікаў”, выдадзеную ў Пекіне ў 2023 годзе.

Вераніка Карлюкевіч.

辛道萌记是者中央广播电视总台（CGTN）俄语频项目。辛阿多
萌还译了她了赖常与韩小也合作翻译项利娅·费多
列伊科和琴科、阿列格·斯波·波娃、安尤德烈·波
韩小奥认为，列格·斯波·波娃、安尤德烈·波
热潮也主，是白罗斯文学在与中国关系的新一波
总领状况：“双方将扩大教育、文化等
两学合作。鼓励并支持出版机构互译出版
院古经著。自北京第二外国语我们以
该中罗平研中求所建白俄罗贡献。”
文学介做自力能及民族特有事物程
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中国读者已经熟悉白俄罗斯儿童文学的
其他一些作品。1950年代，通常被称为
苏心关高为特征，杨卡·马夫尔和伊凡·沙
奇米亚金的儿童故事和故事被翻译成中文。
1953年，少年儿童出版社出版了杨卡·
马夫尔的短篇小说集《小游击队员》，它
包含五部短篇小说：《一家人家》、《在冰
瑰上》、《马克辛卡》、《小游击队员》和
《环屋旅行记》。译者是丁如。中国小读
者在1950年代首次接触了杨卡·马夫尔的
《帕莱斯鲁滨逊》（中文书名为《两个小
鲁滨逊》）和《TVT》中文书名为《一个新
奇的合作社》），小说的中文译本由少年
儿童出版社出版。这两部小说的译者都是
王汶。杨卡·马夫尔的短篇小说集《帕莱
斯鲁滨逊》于2010年由春风文艺出版社
再版。此外，我们还找到了另一个版本的
信息——2002年，上海人民美术出版社
出版了白罗斯儿童文学经典漫画版。杨卡·
马夫尔以其普世的题材，成为中国孩子学
的当流。当然，说他的作品所有中国孩子
都熟悉或广为人知是不恰当的，但他的作
品在中国翻译和出版的次数证明了他作品
的适应性，与中国年轻读者的口味相关。伊凡·



沙米亚金的作品被非常积极地翻译成了中文：《新婚之夜》、《多雪的冬天》、《潜流》、《女摊贩和诗人》、《迟来的春天》、《掌上心》等。这些作品的中文译本早在1970年代和1990年代就已经出现。1950年代，还有一本中文书出版，其中包含了五篇儿童短篇小说：《到莫斯科去》、《娜塔霞》、《海洋对岸的男孩子》、《送给领袖的礼物》和《在荒无人迹的雪漠中》。近年来，白罗斯儿童文学作品的汉译工作又开始受到关注。因此，在《白罗斯》杂志的版面上，发表了孙凡奇翻译成中文的弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的《该死的宝藏》、卢德米拉·鲁布斯基的《皮皮鼠和佩皮塔猫的打猎》和叶卡捷琳娜·哈达塞维奇-里索娃的《幸福之书》童话故事。青少年翻译家、明斯克重点中学学生薛景天还为《白罗斯》杂志准备了白俄罗斯诗人扬卡·卓巴、阿弗里扬·哲祖鲁辛斯基、雷格尔·巴拉杜林、弗拉基米尔·科罗特克维奇的和瓦西里·维特科的中文儿童诗歌选集。2017年，阿列斯·卡尔柳克维奇的俄汉双语版《书博耳顺和他的朋友们》在明斯克出版，译者是孙凡奇。韩小也翻译的阿列斯·卡尔柳克维奇的童话也收录于2023年在北
京出版的《白罗斯当代作品选集》文集。

维罗妮卡·卡柳凯维奇（韦兰妮）

PREMIERE



THE BOLSHOI THEATRE CONTINUES TO AMAZE

The opera *The Barber of Seville*, a masterpiece by Gioachino Rossini and an eternal hit, which is so loved by the audience all over the world, appeared for the tenth time on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus at the end of the theatrical season. The production team was headed by the director from Italy Aldo Tarabella, the artistic design of the performance was created by Enrico Musenich. The performance was also shown at the ex-residence of the Radziwills in Nesvizh. The performance was included in the extensive programme of the Bolshoi Theatre Evenings at the Radziwill Castle festival.

■ Count Almaviva - Valery makarov, Figaro - Aleksey Makshantsev, Rosina - Svetlana Kotina



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The stage life of *The Barber of Seville* started in the late 1920s — in the classes of the then Belarusian Musical College and the Belarusian Opera and Ballet Studio. This opera was first staged at the Bolshoi Theatre in 1934. The director was Olga Borisevich, the conductor was Ilya Gitgarts.

Charming lightness, airiness, all sorts of tricks and funny situations — this is how many generations of viewers remember *The Barber of Seville*. *The Barber of Seville*, as it is customary to say among connoisseurs, is the composer's most famous opera. The story goes: almost immediately after the first performance, Rossini received the title of 'Italian Mozart'. Giuseppe Verdi was so impressed with the sound of Rossini's *Barber* that he spoke more than once about the opera as the best piece of music in the opera buffa genre. Heinrich Heine called Rossini 'divine maestro', admiring the musical language of the Italian composer. Well, let's try to come to some conclusion.

Yekaterina Dulova, General Director,

(Not a single press conference at the Bolshoi is complete without Yekaterina Dulova, General Director of the Theatre. She was appointed to this position about a year and a half ago. During this period, she gained respect both as a professional and as a person. Among colleagues and media representatives, they already say about Yekaterina Nikolaevna: a person in a place where she should be).

"As the head of a theatre that has the status of a national one, I will always be interested in having Belarusian performers and directors in the first positions. However, in a number of cases, one wants, for example, the Italian opera to be staged by an Italian, with his view, knowledge of the culture and traditions of his people. And if the performance can become a hit, become an event, then why should we refuse it?"

Yekaterina Dulova spoke about this at one of the previous meetings with journalists. This time,



BELTA

before the premiere, she reminded the media representatives that the plans for Belarusian-Italian cooperation were discussed last year. And now they have come true!

"The opera, which is loved by the audience everywhere, must be in the repertoire of the Bolshoi Theatre. And I'm glad that it happened! In the world, in terms of language, there is a wide variety of practices. We have not abandoned the tradition of performing the original in Italian. And director Aldo Tarabella, in turn, did not abandon the classics, making a choice in its favour.

In my opinion, the opera turned out to be light, elegant. Funny, cheerful, bright... Spectators are in for a surprise in terms of interpreting the production. It may seem to some that this is an absolute improvisation, to others that everything in the performance is quite symbolic. In *The Barber of Seville*, a great acting is clearly visible. I have no doubt that our audience will definitely love this authentic performance. All this international history is done for good! For the sake of art! By the way, the invited young soloists, who are engaged in the opera, have

■ Aldo Tarabello (left): "A big surprise for me was that here, at the local venue, I met Belarusian soloists, as well as performers invited from the Bolshoi Theater of Russia and other cities who feel the specifics of the Italian language well. They are well prepared!"

■ Vladimir Ovodok: For me, working on the opera together with Aldo is a kind of discovery. I was comfortable working with him in creative tandem. Aldo embodies the true Italian school, its traditions and taste... In addition, he subtly feels the music and conveys this amazing musicality in the performance of artists.



bolshoibelarus.by

expressed a desire to work in the troupe of the Bolshoi Theatre. Many are from Russia. As you know, a casting was held especially for this performance. The idea to invite an Italian production team and conduct a casting belongs to the conductor Vladimir Ovodka. (Invited artists Valery Makarov, Igor Onishchenko, Aleksei Makshantsev, Svetlana Kotina, performers of the leading roles in the opera, passed the casting for participation in the production in December 2022 — and made their debut on the Belarusian stage with success.)

Vladimir Ovodok, conductor,

(Currently he is a conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus, a



SB.by

conductor of the symphony orchestra of the National Television and Radio Company of Belarus, a teacher at the Belarusian State Academy of Music. At the Bolshoi Theatre he performed as a conductor of the opera *Pinocchio* by G. Bruni (2020), the ballet *The Sleeping Beauty* by P. I. Tchaikovsky (2022), the opera *The Barber of Seville* by G. Rossini (2023)

“Despite the apparent lightness of Rossini’s opera, where everything sparkles — diamonds, bright colours — it is not so easy to perform it. It is not easy for both the vocalists and the orchestra. The vocal technique is the most complicated — forriatures, passaggio... And we, to our common joy, found soloists who can cope with a high bar. We have three lineups of performers. For me, as a stage director, this was also a test — I not only conduct this performance, but also play the harpsichord. By the way, at the beginning of the 19th century, at the time of the creation of the opera, this was accepted.

You will hear the amazing music of Rossini. As for my contact with the director, it started back in the homeland of Giacomo Puccini in Lucca. At that time, I was touring there with the troupe of the Italian theatre with the opera *Carmen*. Aldo was at the play *Madama Butterfly*, where I was, that’s when we met... But he was recommended by the former head of the La Scala theatre Riccardo Muti and the Ravenna Festival.

For me, working on an opera with Aldo is a kind of discovery. I felt comfortable working with him in a creative tandem. Aldo personifies the true Italian school, its traditions and taste... In addition, he subtly feels the music and conveys this amazing musicality in the artists’ play. Aldo told the soloists all the time: listen to the music, it will lead you, reveal the whole palette of relationships between the characters, the dance component, and give lightness. That’s why I say to artists:



Alexey Stolyarov

■ Aldo Tarabello, “This opera is the quintessence of Italy. I have very often staged *The Barber of Seville* on many world stages and was pleased every time. It was also very important for me to use this incredible lightness and light of Rossini’s music, which provokes, pushes all performers to the appropriate movements. I think the artists did it.”

listen to music, because Rossini has everything. And Figaro is life itself, which always wins and destroys any obstacles.”

Aldo Tarabello, director,

(Very lively, open, figuratively speaking, one hundred percent Italian... He easily went down to the journalists, expressed admiration for the beautiful young faces of those present, artistically bowed to the older media representatives, showed respect to the cameramen, introduced himself and began to answer questions. Igor Onishchenko, a guest soloist from Odessa, performer of the part of Figaro, acted as an interpreter).

“I am happy that I see such a large number of journalists with bright eyes and will be happy to answer your questions. Are you asking why it was so important for me to have young performers singing? Everything is simple. Lyric opera is a tradition not only in Italy, but all over the world, so I want to introduce young performers to this tradition. In addition, new faces in such, relatively speaking, old opera are always good for the audience. After all, it’s fresh! Also, here we are reviving the traditional, perhaps somewhat forgotten, style of commedia dell’arte, which is very important for Italian culture, elements of which will be presented on stage, those that Carlo Goldoni and other Italian authors had when the characters are reincarnated. Figaro turns into Harlequin, Rosina into Columbine, Basilio and Bartolo into Pantaloon.

This opera is the quintessence of Italy. I have staged *The Barber of Seville* very often on many world stages and every time I was satisfied. It was also very important for me to use this incredible lightness and light of Rossini’s music, which provokes, pushes all performers to the appropriate movements. I think the artists did it. It was a big surprise for me that here, at the local venue, I met Belarusian soloists, as well as performers invited from the Bolshoi Theatre of Russia and other cities, who are well aware of the specifics of the Italian language. They are well prepared!



■ On the day of the premiere, the audience did not let the soloists off the stage for a long time

The complexity of the work lay in the high degree of organisation of the artists, which made them to constantly ask me: why this or that movement should be in this place, and what does it mean? Almost everyone tried to give out a strict character structure. Therefore, one of my important tasks was to encourage the artist to exist within the character and within the framework of a particular scene, but at the same time preserve the feeling of improvisation, lightness as much as possible. I emphasised all the time: listen to the music of Rossini. All the dramaturgy and characters are embedded in it. Music motivates, induces to lightness. They succeeded, to my great joy. The repertoire of the Belarusian Bolshoi Theatre includes large-scale operas adapted to reality. I tried to bring entertainment and fun to the production, because Rossini's music encourages this. This opera was written in a very short time. Literally within 2 weeks. And the main task of Rossini: to entertain and make the audience laugh. Therefore, it was important for me to bring a suitcase of lightness, joy and 'fun' to the Bolshoi Theatre. I hope that all of you will receive this during the performance. I also hope that you will like the sets and costumes of my colleague Enrico Musenich. I'll tell

you a secret, all the artists really like both the set design and the outfits.

A few words about the score. Even Italian theatres traditionally have some cuts when the music is cut. But here, in fact, all the music is preserved. This is the merit of maestro Ovodka, who tried to keep Rossini's score as authentic as possible. Therefore, I feel great pleasure.

As for Minsk. I really like your capital. I am here for the second time. It is a very lively and vibrant city. I like your river Svisloch, parks where people of all ages walk, where music of different genres sounds — rock, classical, and country..."

About evenings in Nesvizh

Spectators could see this charming performance on June 24th in the central courtyard of the ex-residence of the Radziwills in Nesvizh. The performance was included in the extensive programme of the festival Evenings of the Bolshoi Theatre in the Radziwill Castle, which took place over three days in the Belarusian Versailles for the 13th time.

Almost all the creative teams of the theatre went to Nesvizh for three days to give the audience the joy of meeting with high art. Opera, ballet, concerts... This year the forum

programme was unique — the audience saw the premieres of this season... For information, there were prepared 1040 seats - in the 'main' hall, which is the courtyard of the Nesvizh castle, as well as 110 seats in the Theatre Hall, for the audience.

The festival was opened on Friday, June 23rd, at 16.00 in the Theatre Hall of the castle with the concert *Flute on Vacation*. Light, cheerful music was performed by the Flute Quartet of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus — laureates of international competitions Honoured Artist of Belarus Larisa Lasotskaya, Artem Nemirsky, Arsen Zamtaradze and Natalia Murzina. The programme included Mikhail Konstantinov (drums) and the owner of the Francysk Skaryna medal, Yulia Shcherbakova (piano). In the evening at 20.30, the courtyard of the Nesvizh Castle turned into a sun-drenched Barcelona square, where fun reigned. The bright, incendiary premiere of this year was shown on the stage — L. Minkus' ballet *Don Quixote* staged by the People's Artist of the USSR and Belarus, Artistic Director of the Bolshoi Theatre Valentin Elizariiev. Conducted by Honoured Art Worker of the Republic of Belarus Nikolai Kolyadko.

Fans of the chamber genre on Saturday, June 24th, at the Theatre Hall at 12:00 listened

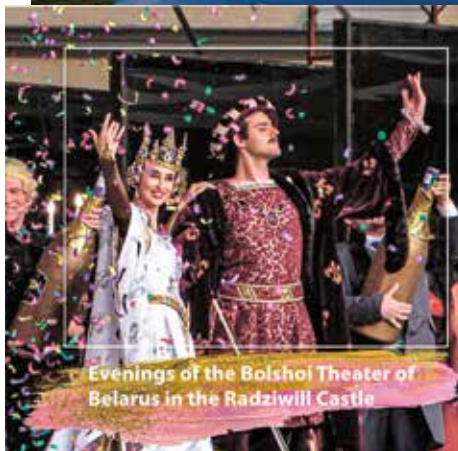
■ The audience was able to see the opera *The Barber of Seville* on June 24th in the central courtyard of the former Radziwills residence in Nesvizh. The performance was included in the extensive program of the festival Evenings of the Bolshoi Theater in the Radziwills Castle, which took place for three days in the Belarusian Versailles for the 13th time.

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■ A scene from the ballet *Don Quixote*

to the brilliant Rachmaninov performed by the leading soloists, who presented the composer's vocal music programme — *It's Good Here...* The director of the concert is Natalya Kuzmenkova. Romances based on poems by A. Blok, A. Bely, I. Severyanin, V. Bryusov, F. Sologub, K. Balmont, P. Vyazemsky, A. Fet, F. Tyutchev, D. Merezhkovsky and others were performed. The audience also heard Aleko's cavatina and several piano compositions. Maria Tokar, the laureate of national competitions, was at the piano.

At 14.00 in the Farny Church of the Body of God, the concert *Pearls of Sacred Music of the 16th-20th Centuries* began. The leading soloists of the opera and the artists of the orchestra surprised. The author of the concert was also Natalya Kuzmenkova. The piano part was performed by Yulia Shcherbakova, winner of the Francysk Skaryna medal. Entrance to this concert was traditionally free. And at 16.00 in the Theatre Hall of the castle, the Honoured Artist of Belarus Tatyana Tretyak, together with her team, the string quintet *Serenade* and colleagues, the leading soloists of the opera, presented the concert *The Land of Beautiful People*. At the beginning of this year, the singer received a grant from President Aleksandr Lukashenko for the implementation of this creative project (performing works by Belarusian composers of the 19th-21st centuries, including those that have not been performed before), aimed at preserving national spiritual traditions and popularising the achievements of the national vocal performing school in Belarus and abroad.



In the evening at 20.00 we again met with Figaro and other inhabitants of Seville in the premiere production of Rossini's opera *The Barber of Seville*. Of course, they also wanted to see the Italian director Aldo Tarabella, but at that time he was already at home: as he said at the press approach at the Bolshoi, his journey into the world of Rossini will continue at the La Scala theatre over the play *Cinderella*.

Sunday, June 25th, was also extremely busy. At noon, the audience was delighted by the Brass Quintet of orchestra soloists Diana Gontarenko (flute), Aleksandr Papsuev (oboe), Viktor Puzynya (clarinet), Andrey Guzeyev (bassoon), Vitaly Karabukhin (horn), as well as the leading soloists of the opera, 'told' a musical fairy tale Sergei Prokofiev for children and adults — *Peter and the Wolf*. The piano part was performed by Yulia Shcherbakova, already familiar to us. And at 16.00 in the Theatre Hall of the castle, the group A.M.A.D.I.S. Brass presented the audience with a programme featuring the most famous works: Teixidor's *Amparito Roca*, Mancini's *The Pink Panther*, Piazzolla's *Oblivion*, Petersburgsky's tango *The Burnt Sun*, the famous songs *Fly Me to the Moon*, *Strangers in the Night*, *I'm Fool to*

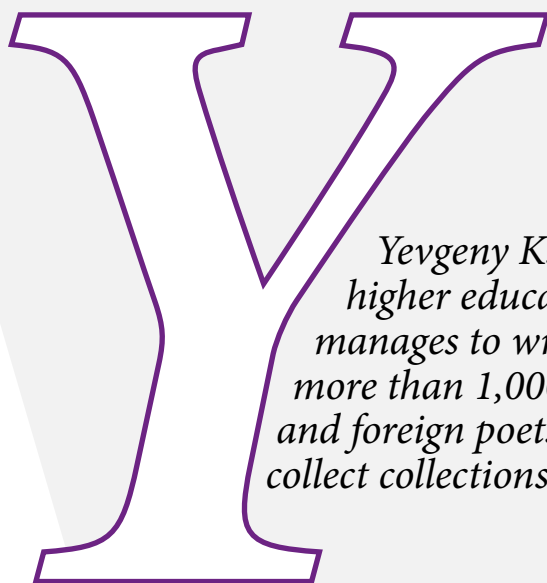


Want You, which were once performed by Frank Sinatra, Zfasman's *Bad Date*, Lacalle's *Amapola*, Lara's *Granada*, Bixio's *Parla mi d'amore* and many others. At this concert, we also heard the leading soloists of the opera. The festival of classical theatrical art in Nesvizh ended at 19.00 with a gala concert of opera and ballet stars. The programme *The Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus in Portraits, Faces and Events* presented the brightest scenes from performances — works of world ballet and opera classics that once performed on the famous stage and which today adorn the repertoire of the Bolshoi. Conducted by Vladimir Ovodok and Nikolai Kolyadko. Stage director — winner of the medal of Francysk Skaryna Anna Motornaya. Choreographer — Honoured Artist of Russia Igor Kolb. The chief choirmaster is the People's Artist of Belarus Nina Lomanovich. Set Designer — Lyubov Sidelnikova.

Valentina Zhdanovich

■ Photo courtesy of the Bolshoi Theatre of Belarus.





Yevgeny Ksenevich, a villager by birth with a higher education in physics and mathematics, manages to write music for songs (he is the author of more than 1,000 songs based on poems by Belarusian and foreign poets), to do business, as well as to collect collections of books and works of fine art

They say to each his own. Here is Yevgeny Ksenevich, winner of the Francysk Skaryna Medal, our guest, just one of those people who manage to do a lot of things at once. In addition to all other affairs, for about five years he has been writing the column *Take the Song with You...* in the *Zvyazda* newspaper, continuing a good tradition. “Melodists are from the land, and symphonists are from the city,” Yevgeny Antonovich shared his observation at the beginning of the conversation. As an example, he cited composers Igor Luchenko, Vladimir Budnik. And he also mentioned famous Belarusian poets, saying about them, “All rural, from the land.” There are, of course, exceptions, and proximity to the land, to nature, in his opinion, contributes to the awakening of powerful creative energies. This happened to him himself: his talents were cultivated in the village of Zeleny Bor, in the Smolevichi District, near Minsk. Yevgeny grew up in a family of teachers, he was introduced to singing, music, and artistic expression in his very childhood. Today, having 55 years of songwriting behind him, he remembers his parents, who instilled in him a love for Belarusian literature and his native land, with gratitude, “From the earliest years I was surrounded by books: they were in all the rooms of the house where we lived. We got them from our grandfather. My father was always reading something. In addition, both mom and dad were teachers of literature: dad — Russian, mom — Belarusian. Since childhood, I have absorbed a deep respect for books and felt that I myself was obliged to continue to collect them, because books are a social circle. Thanks to them, I have the opportunity to communicate with Shakespeare, Pushkin... Books are patiently waiting for us on the shelves, always ready to share the greatest thoughts. Not every parent is able to give an adult child practical life advice. And it is not necessary for a person to ‘fill bumps’, to make all the mistakes himself: after all, you can read a good book and draw the right conclusions.”

In life, Yevgeny Ksenevich was lucky to personally meet many of his favorite authors, classics of Belarusian literature. Here is how he says about it, “In Minsk, I lived on the same street with Nil Gilevich,

Uladzimir Karatkevich, Piatrus Brouka, Ivan Naumenka. We went to the same bookstore — Vedy... Such closeness to famous people gave me a good charge of creative energy.”

By the way, his mother, Franya Iosifovna, was a student of the famous teacher, writer Fyodor Yankovsky. Through him, as a student, Yevgeny received unforgettable life lessons in punctuality, responsibility, and respect for the word. At that time, he studied at the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics at the Minsk Pedagogical Institute, and then he worked there: 12 years of his life was connected with the university.

In Zeleny Bor, to this day, songs that the young composer wrote during his school years are heard. And, one might say, that he was blessed for creativity by Maxim Tank (Yevgeny Skurko): Yevgeny wrote one of his first songs to a poem by the famous people’s poet. When he was 16 years old, he had a lucky opportunity to communicate with the classic, and Maxim Tank then told him: “Write your own songs, if you write, do not be shy.” That is what Yevgeny Antonovich does. Currently, there are hundreds of songs in his creative portfolio. Yevgeny Ksenevich set a lot of poems by Belarusian classics to music: Piatrus Brouka, Piatro Glebka, Yakub Kolas, Yanka Kupala, Ryhor Baradulin... More than 90 of his songs to the verses of more than 60 poets have already been published under the mentioned heading in the *Zvyazda* newspaper: a kind of anthology Belarusian poetry in songs, as well as in space and time. In fact, only *Zvyazda* of all media in Belarus systematically and consistently adds new Belarusian vocal works to the cultural space to this extent. Yevgeny Ksenevich clarifies, “And these are all songs that have not been published before. I have been leading the column since October 2017, I myself prepare notes, other materials for printing.” Last year, which was declared the Year of Historical Memory in Belarus, he submitted new songs to the works of anniversary poets and those whose fates intersected with the newspaper: poems about the Motherland, about victory in the Great Patriotic War, mother, school, love... Now it is already possible, he says, to compile a solid collection of songs with notes on poems by Belarusian poetesses. The composer also dreams of making a cycle of songs on poems by poets of the world in Belarusian translations.



■ The son of Yevgeny Ksenevich, Anton, also sings Belarusian songs. The composer is happy that Anton shows great hopes and, perhaps, realizes his talent as a singer. Today Anton is eleven years old. In the photo of 2019 – a boy with the first teacher.

One of Shakespeare's sonnets, translated by the writer Ales Badak, has already become a song. A collection called *100 Poets — 100 Songs* is planned. Yevgeny Antonovich is happy that Belarusian poets are willing to collaborate with him. However, his creative flight is not limited only to Belarusian poetry. Back in 1993, Yevgeny Ksenevich created a rock opera based on the verses of the Russian poet Pyotr Vegin, and it was from there, figuratively speaking, that the famous song *Swan Flight* flew into the light. Yevgeny Ksenevich also prepared a cycle of songs on the verses of Rasul Gamzatov: for the 100th anniversary of the famous Dagestan poet.

He devotes a lot of time and effort to ensuring that Belarusian songs sound more in different parts of the country. When he travels as an invited guest to festivals, creative competitions, he looks for young performers, offers some of his claviers, then sends phonograms. And he is also happy that his 10-year-old son Anton sings Belarusian songs. He says that Anton shows great promise and, perhaps, will fulfill his talent as a singer in life.

Now Yevgeny Ksenevich's most fruitful creative collaboration is with the New Day band from Zhodino, the city of Belarusian automakers. He highly appreciates the work of the ensemble: New Day is a unique band that continues the melodic traditions laid down by Vladimir Mulyavin and his Pesnyary. The team has already won the Grand Prix at the international competitions Spring Wave 2015 and World Talents 2017, held in Moscow.

Note that the folk vocal and instrumental ensemble New Day was organised in 2007 at the initiative of amateur musicians-enthusiasts.

Last year, at the end of April, when New Day celebrated its 15th anniversary with a full house at the BelAZ Palace of Culture, the works of the songwriter were beautifully presented at the concert. And the 70th anniversary of Yevgeny Antonovich himself was approaching, so, he says, they celebrated a double anniversary. Honoured Artist of Belarus Aleksandr Solodukha, whom Yevgeny Antonovich treats with great respect, also took part in the concert. Here is what he says about him, "Sasha is a professional and a great hard worker. We met many years ago, I just offered him my songs. He immediately realised that this material could be hit. I am glad that my song *Swan Flight* to the verses of Pyotr Vegin, which appeared in Solodukha's repertoire back in 1993, has been heard at all his concerts so far." Yevgeny Antonovich was very glad that he had the opportunity to invite friends, countrymen, classmates to the holiday: after all, Zeleny Bor is, one might say, the Zhodino region.

Yevgeny Ksenevich also has warm, compatriotic feelings for places and people from the former Igumen District: now its territory is occupied by a number of districts, including Cherven (Igumen was renamed Cherven in 1924), as well as Pukhovichi, Berezino, Uzda and partially Smolevichi. "I would like our fellow countrymen, talented natives of those places to be known more in Belarus, in the world," Yevgeny Antonovich admitted to us. "Let's remember such personalities as artists Valenty Vankovich, Apollinary Garavsky, academician Nikolai Borisevich... All from our places. I am doing my best to create a new tour route, arrange artistic plein-air in honour of fellow artists, widely celebrate memorable dates. By the way, 2023 marks the 100th anniversary of the world-famous scientist Nikolai Borisevich, who in 1969-87 served as president of the Academy of Sciences of the BSSR, and he comes from the village of Luchny Most, Berezino District."

According to the interlocutor, the main thing in every song is the melody. He argues, "But how to create it? This, apparently, is not taught even at the conservatory. To be able to create melodies is a kind of gift, and you either have it or you don't. Therefore, I am



not particularly upset that I do not have a conservatory diploma. At the conservatory, they teach how to record music, orchestrate, perform it, but not create melodies.” And he, as he says, is personally inspired for creating songs, getting into the world of harmonies by a deep knowledge of paintings, an understanding of the patterns of development of fine arts, a great experience of acquaintance with masterpieces in the best art galleries of the world. The passion for literature, books is also useful for the composer. Yevgeny Antonovich has collected a unique library for half a century, and in it a large collection of poetry, songs (with a music library). And in that treasury you can see a scattering of small ‘gold pieces’: a library of miniature books (there are more than a thousand of them) from all over the world. The collection contains many editions with valuable autographs. There are extremely rare editions in the book collection. For example, a two-volume book by Lev Sapieha, chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1589–1623) moved from there to the National Historical Museum: with a super ex libris, published at the beginning of the 17th century.



Yevgeny Ksenevich is also known in Belarus as an experienced art collector: he collects paintings by contemporary masters, mainly in the style of the Belarusian avant-garde of the second wave. “The collection is large enough, and it gives me pleasure to demonstrate works from it in good showrooms,” says our guest. “12 museum exhibitions have already been held, including in Gomel, in the Rumyantsev-Paskevich Palace.” Such projects, in his opinion, are rather acts of philanthropy than art business, they are aimed at saving works, at expanding knowledge about the Belarusian creative potential. He plans to continue work in this direction.

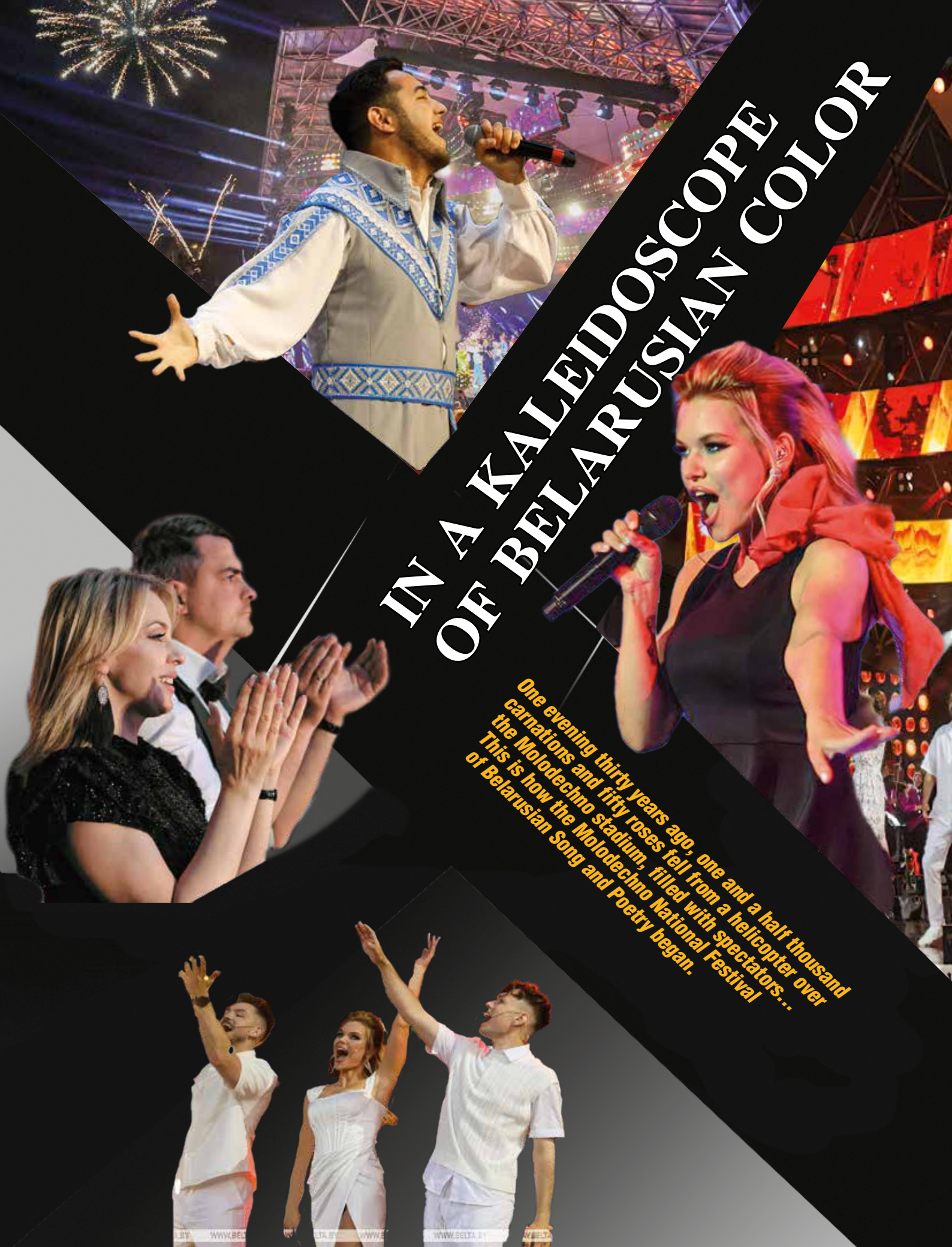
The question naturally arises: where does Yevgeny Antonovich get the funds to promote various cultural projects, including charitable

■ In the library of Evgeny Ksenevich there are miniature books (there are more than a thousand of them) from all over the world. There are many publications with valuable autographs in the collection. There are extremely rare editions in the book collection. For example, a two-volume book by Lev Sapieha, Chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1589–1623) moved from there to the National Historical Museum: with a super-libris, published at the beginning of the XVII century.

ones? He does not hide that he has his own business. While working at the Pedagogical Institute, he could write and defend his Ph.D. thesis, eventually, perhaps, become a professor, but he realised in time that this was not his path. “They say that the name Ksenevich comes from Greek merchants, so, apparently, their genes worked in me during perestroika,” he jokes. “As soon as cooperatives were allowed in the USSR, I immediately found myself on that risky wave of entrepreneurship. I was engaged in cultural projects with friends, and then in the supply of computers to Belarus. I had some business in Moscow and St. Petersburg. And in the end, with colleagues, we founded a Belarusian company, which is still successfully operating today.”

This is the way Yevgeny Ksenevich goes through life: he manages to combine creativity, business, and charity to the best of his ability. He is also proud of the fact that he is well acquainted with and continues to communicate with many outstanding personalities, including artists, writers, actors, journalists, scientists, businessmen, conductors, collectors, statesmen... He, he says, was lucky in life: there are interesting people with whom he can learn something, have someone to be friends with, share something of his own and solve business issues.

Ivan and Valentina **Zhdanovich**
Photos from the personal archive of Evgeny Ksenevich



IN A KALEIDOSCOPE OF BELARUSIAN COLOR

One evening thirty years ago, one and a half thousand carnations and fifty roses fell from a helicopter over the Molodechno stadium, filled with spectators... This is how the Molodechno National Festival of Belarusian Song and Poetry began.



This festival was held for the twenty–second time. As before, it delighted the audience with its freshness, novelty and special sincerity, while preserving the traditions and revealing the names of young talents.



We remind the reader that the Molodechno forum is a nationwide cultural festival aimed at familiarising people with national values, Belarusian culture, developing the musical and song art of Belarusian authors, preserving the Belarusian language and popularising the work of Belarusian composers and poets, uniting creative forces, continuity of generations. The atmosphere of the festival has always been imbued with the spirit of creativity and national identity.

A distinctive feature of the festival is the fact that the festival was conceived not only as a musical, but also poetic. The Belarusian poetic word is held in high esteem here. This year is no exception. On banners, information leaflets, at bus stops, in public transport, on billboards and information and advertising stands, you can read the quatrains of Belarusian classical poets.

President of Belarus Aleksandr Lukashenko sent a greeting to the participants and guests of the 22nd Music and Poetry Forum. In his welcoming address, the Head of State expressed confidence that the National Festival of Belarusian Song and Poetry in Molodechno would continue good holiday traditions, serve the cause of preserving and further developing the native language, and pave the way for young talents to the professional stage.

“Over the years of its existence, the creative forum has significantly expanded artistic horizons and has become a landmark cultural event,” says the greeting. “These festive days Molodechno land again brings together bright, talented poets, composers and performers. Thousands of spectators will witness the birth of new star names and will enjoy interesting projects.” This musical and poetic event dedicated to the Year of Peace and Creation will continue the best traditions of national art based on high ideals of kindness, humanism and mutual understanding, the Head of State is convinced. Aleksandr Lukashenko also wished the guests, participants and organisers of the festival happiness, good health and creative inspiration.





■ The Grand Prix of the National Competition of Young Performers of the Belarusian Pop Song this year was won by the representative of the Minsk region Daniil Savenya, a 3rd-year student of the pop department of the Minsk State College of Arts. He also won a special prize of Vladimir Mulyavin — a crystal guitar.

People in Belarus remember that maestro Mikhail Finberg was the initiator of the festival and its ideological inspirer. He invested his whole life in the Molodechno National Festival of Belarusian Song and Poetry, so his name is forever inscribed in the history of the song and music forum. This opinion was shared with journalists by the soloists of the National Academic Concert Orchestra of Belarus, which today bears the name of its founder and artistic director Mikhail Finberg.

On the first day of the festival Molodechno 2023, the memory of the maestro was immortalised on the Molodechno land. A memorial plaque in honour of Mikhail Finberg was solemnly opened on the facade of the city's Palace of Culture.

And the 22nd National Festival of Belarusian Song and Poetry officially started on the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre with a concert that was held this year in a new format, unconventional for this vibrant forum.

Residents and guests of Molodechno, among whom there was the Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration Igor Lutsky, gathered in the amphitheatre for a concert called *All the Stars Came Together*. Artists from the television projects *X Factor* and *Factor.BY* sang for them, and the honoured team of Belarus was accompanied by the National Academic Concert Orchestra of Belarus named after Mikhail Finberg.

The concert had an unusual format: the participants of the programme, young talents, were transported to different times in the history of Belarus. As planned by the authors, having lived the history of each time, the characters returned to the modern world with pride in their country.

Minister of Culture Anatoly Markevich, speaking with journalists before the opening, explained why they decided to reformat this concert. "We see a great need for young talents to appear on the stage, young people who have shown themselves in various competitions and festivals. We brought them together on one stage."

According to the minister, the best achievements and developments in the field of culture are embodied at the festival sites. And this once again demonstrates how rich the history and traditions of Belarus are. He also focused on the pleasure with which people walk around the city, in which an atmosphere of friendliness, understanding, and joy reigns. "If you think about it," said the minister, "where else can you see such beauty, tranquillity, as in Belarus. People smile, and this should be cherished. Anatoly Markevich also noted the sincerity of the festival, which is manifested by the organisers and artists."

Numerous creative meetings, concerts, exhibitions, theatrical performances, presentations of the works of famous Belarusian writers and poets, master classes were organised at the venues of



the city. Also, for the first time, an open-air evening screening of feature films was held. The minister also noted the rich programme of the festival, drew attention to a large number of interesting locations where you can sing and dance, see how talented our people, our artisans are, how their products fascinate with their beauty and authenticity.

In the kaleidoscope of creative meetings that the National Festival of Belarusian Song and Poetry in Molodechno opens to guests and participants, the project *Man of the Epoch* has always attracted attention. This year, the well-known composer and Honoured Artist of Belarus Oleg Yeiseyenko became its hero. He sincerely spoke about himself, his childhood, and his creative choice. The theme of a small homeland was not left without attention. The composer confessed his love for his native city, "Even one of my new songs is called *We are not Guests at Home*. Although my parents are gone, Molodechno is my home. So, by the way, one of my creative evenings in Molodechno was called. Although for me Molodechno remained the city of my childhood in the early 60s, I feel in it the spirit of the city of that time, but I also see how it is changing, flourishing and improving."

The bright finale of the holiday was the gala concert *Favourite Songs. Let's Sing Together*, during which the awarding of the winners of the National Competition for Young Performers took place. As you know, the competition of young performers is the most important event of the festival. Thanks to this

competition, new names have appeared and continue to appear on the Belarusian stage. This year, young performers from Mogilev, Grodno, Gomel Regions took the stage. This year there are 21 of them — three from each region and the city of Minsk. Margarita Shibayeva, Veronika Vysotskaya, Daniil Savenya sang as representatives of the Minsk Region. Margarita won first place. The second was shared between Aleksandr Zhurovich from Minsk and Aleksandr Malashenko from the Vitebsk Region. The third place went to Darya Cheslavskaya from the Mogilev Region.

The Grand Prix of the National Competition of Young Performers of Belarusian Pop Songs this year was won by the representative of the Minsk Region Daniil Savenia, a 3rd year student of the Variety Department of the Minsk State College of Arts. He also won a special prize named after Vladimir Mulyavin — a crystal guitar. The winner is a graduate of the Molodechno Comprehensive Boarding School for Visually Impaired Children. He has been fond of music since early childhood. More than once he became the winner of numerous international and republican vocal competitions. Daniil gained fame early, after he sang the anthems of Belarus, Latvia and Finland before hockey matches in the Minsk Arena. Then he was 10 years old, and he sang hymns without musical accompaniment and in the native languages of these countries. The blind Russian singer Diana Gurtinskaya once called the young vocalist a Belarusian Pavarotti. Of course, residents and guests of the city enjoyed the gala concert. Well-known artists of the Belarusian stage, and, of course, young performers took part in it. Modern and folk songs, as well as hits of past years, sounded from the stage of the Summer Amphitheatre. They were enthusiastically embraced by the public. And until late in the central square, young people and lovers of fast rhythms 'lit up' a youth disco.

Mikhailina **Cherkashina**

■ Photo by sb.by and БелТА

HERSONAL AUTHOR'S FANTASY MAGAZINE

Maksim Petrul is an artist with a modern outlook, for whom creative rethinking and knowledge of the world is, above all, a dialogue with the viewer. Using allegorical expressive techniques, the sculptor turns the artistic process into the creation of a fundamentally new plastic object, the development of a truly new form.

Maksim Petrul's artistic preferences were formed in the second half of the 1990s, but he began working as a professional sculptor in the 2000s. One of the characteristic details of his work is the long-term birth of the image. It may take several years for the initial sculptural model to be moulded into solid material.

And also art historians note that the principles of conceptual art in the work of Maksim Petrul are transformed into a specific sculptural form existing parallel to reality, as if outside of reality. In essence, his works are the embodiment of concepts and categories, which are sometimes a semantic rebus, a riddle for the viewer. After all, his works can often be perceived both as a formal sign, and as a surrealistic object, and as an artistic symbol. Maksim Petrul takes an active part in international sculptural



plein-airs, symposiums and competitions. It is surprising that almost every work of the sculptor can be presented not only in the indoor, but also in the monumental solution. It is not for nothing that in 2006, in collaboration with architect Leonid Levin, the sculptor worked on the creation of the Krasny Bereg memorial complex on the site of a children's concentration camp in the Zhlobin District of the Gomel Region.

"You start making a sculpture, immerse yourself in its world, and then it already makes you," Maksim Petrul philosophises in his own way. "How interested is the viewer in my creative immersion? Perhaps interested, perhaps not. But it doesn't matter to me anymore."

Urban appearance of the city

He is the author of works of visual art, for example, the Grushevka and Malinovka stations of the Minsk metro integrated into the public space, designed by architect Vladimir Telepnev. The stations themselves essentially acquired an exposition function, becoming exhibition venues, an alternative to traditional exhibition spaces — museums, galleries and art centres. The main task of such works is not so much a decorative function as a representative one — presenting themselves as complete works of art 'visual art for public spaces'.

By the way, for the creation of a memorial to the victims of the Minsk ghetto (architect Leonid Levin) on Sukhaya Street in Minsk, Maksim Petrul received a medal and a diploma of the First Degree of the 14th National Architecture Competition in



things, “In general, I am the first sculptor who began to seriously engage in formal, non-figurative plasticity in the space of Belarusian art. I was not passed by when work on the Grushevka metro station began, I got a call from Minskmetroproekt and offered to formulate a vision for the work for the station. By this time, I already realised that I was not engaged in design, but was trying to integrate a work of art into the context of the urban environment, I did not want to repeat the Soviet period of subway design, I consciously dissociated myself from it. The subway is a kind of alternative to the traditional exhibition grounds where there are not so many visitors.

the Monumental Sculpture in the Urban Environment category. It would not be an exaggeration to say that many urban sculptures today are still a tribute to realism. It is impossible to look at a girl with an umbrella in the square near the station, a clown near the circus or a steam bather at the city bath without a kind smile. This is the mood of the city and its style. At the same time, incredible compositions appear in many European capitals, made using modern techniques, endowed with many meanings, with unusual plasticity, and not necessarily from bronze or stone. “The easiest way to diversify the city’s appearance is to oblige developers of new shopping and entertainment complexes to build art objects nearby along with parking. Due to deductions from the general construction estimate. This norm is in the documents, but it is still advisory, not mandatory. Investors will not be frightened off by this, in many countries there is already such a practice,” notes Maksim Petrul. “The city is not just a space where people live their lives among houses and shops. This is the place for ideas. The sculpture should raise the question — what is it, why is it standing here. It is not necessary to create thematic compositions associated with certain buildings. Give people something to think about.”

The sculptor advises to display works from galleries — only in an enlarged format. Conduct competitions among artists. And it is also very important not to forget about the residential areas of cities, not to accumulate art only in historical centres.

“You can’t spoil Minsk with art,” Maksim Petrul is convinced. “A monument to a historical figure is right and necessary. But do not forget about living contemporary artists, those whose works are worthy to go to the city. Socialist realism with its bas-reliefs and busts was good in its time, we must move forward.”

...The aura of the work is also important

Maksim is energetic and not afraid of direct statements. He appreciates creativity in everything, even in seemingly ordinary





reinterpreted signs of folk culture and crafts, transformed into modernist objects. Something completely new for the Minsk metro, the Belarusian audience and the artistic process in the country as a whole. As before, he is not going to interfere in the architecture of the stations, in what has already been prepared by Minskmetroproekt and approved by the state expertise. But these will be stations in different styles.

Formulas of feeling and intellect

Maksim Petrul thinks in monumental three-dimensional forms. This feature of his creative vision is embodied not only in sculptural works intended for large urban spaces or natural

Here, in the subway, there are exposition spaces that are mega visited by the viewer. This means that a huge number of people are voluntarily or involuntarily drawn into the dialogue with the work. I saw my task in creating an art space, or a space for a work of art at the station, and not to dilute the walls, floor and ceiling with art. For me, the theme of the work and the aura that it creates are important. I grew up in Grushevka, and this is my story. When I started work, I used sketches made in my youth, reworking them, breathing in a new meaning, taking into account life and creative experience. Grushevka is a symbiosis of still life and landscape with an exaggerated scale and the dominance of the still life element not only in relation to the landscape, but also in relation to the viewer. The work formulates the questions of the copy and the original, that is, my Grushevka, familiar to me from childhood, and this, today's, station."

Now he plans to integrate the works into new stations of the Minsk metro, for a start there will be four of them: Kovalskaya Sloboda, Vokzalnaya, Frantishkek Bogushevich Square and Yubileynaya. It will be a modular sculpture with



Maxim Petrul is not afraid to declare his individuality. His works are in many museums around the world, but, as he admits, his favourite, which he goes to every Sunday, is the National Museum of Art. His sculpture *Elephantus* has become a symbol of China. And the work *Birds* adorns the collection of the President of Belarus.



landscapes, but also in indoor works. The artist's language is laconic, plastic forms are closed on themselves. Their seeming simplicity is deceptive, it hides multi-layered meanings and signs, 'traces' of many days of reflection and meditative slips of the author into the space of the world. Petrul's works have complex semantic structures, they are concentrated formulas for the intense work of feeling and intellect on the way to understanding the essences and patterns of the inexhaustible cycle of time and space, to understanding oneself and one's destiny in this cycle. In his sculptures, he tries to capture the codes of the Universe, the meaning of which comes and goes if you do not have time to recognise them in time, "I am convinced that it is in moments of complete separation from the context of reality in which you are physically located that the only correct understanding of the Universe comes, the only true 'vision' comes. As experience tells me, it is not my natural visual apparatus or intellect, but some kind of universal energy that makes this 'vision' possible. Moments like these are the most important thing in my life. It was then that the process of labour, comprehension begins, plastic ideas begin to appear, the semantic component of my works. But these ideas are not exactly mine, they are universal ideas. My task is to convey these ideas through the form, and here my individuality is already manifested."

Find your philosophy

Yes, of course, Maksim Petrul is an artist of modern worldview, for whom creative rethinking and knowledge of the world is a provocative game, a dialogue with the viewer. Using allegorical expressive techniques, the young sculptor turns the artistic process into the creation and development of a fundamentally

"Sculpture, in the context of the author's own time, must guess the future or remember the past. My past for someone, perhaps, will become the future, and at that very moment we will meet ..."
sculptures were made in the material and permanently installed in the Zhengzhou International Sculpture Park.

new plastic object, a new form. The author strives for a semantic coding of works, which is manifested in a bright extraordinary solution. While studying at the art school, the sculptures *Birds* (1994-2007), *Creation* (1995-2007) and *Elephantus* (1996-2002) were conceived — works that have been modified over a long period (both proportionally and in detail) and acquired their final finished form after casting in metal.

Among the created works of the sculptor, several different shaping principles can be distinguished. If we talk about his preferences, then as an artist, Maksim Petrul sets himself unusual creative tasks. Or transfer abstract philosophical categories in a plastic form: *Tai Chi* (2003-2004), *Between* (2004), *In* (2005). Or embody individual, subjective feelings: *The Smell of Rain* (2004-2007), *Milk* (2004-2007). Or create symbolic sign objects of specific concepts: *Cellular Communication* (2004-2006), *Man* (2005-2007). But the most important thing is the plastic search for the form and material that most closely matches the theme. Maksim Petrul takes an active part in international sculptural plein-air, symposiums and competitions. It is surprising that almost every work of the sculptor can be presented not only in the indoor, but also in the monumental solution. There are already completed objects of urban sculpture, such as *Elephantus* (2003, International Sculpture Park, Fuzhou, China) and *Tai Chi* (2005, Da Guang Park, Kunming, China).

In the modern cultural space, Maksim Petrul found his philosophy of creativity, his way, which give him the opportunity to experiment, seek and at the same time feel a sense of inner freedom, "I am convinced that it is in moments of complete separation from the context of reality in which you are physically located that the only correct understanding of the Universe comes, the only true 'vision' comes. As experience tells me, it is not my natural visual apparatus or intellect, but some kind of universal energy that makes this 'vision' possible. Moments like these are the most important thing in my life. It was then that the process of labour, comprehension begins, plastic ideas begin to appear, the semantic component of my works. But these ideas are not exactly mine, they are universal ideas. My task is to convey these ideas through the form, and here my individuality is already manifested."

Understand yourself in the circle of time

Maksim Petrul mostly thinks in monumental three-dimensional forms. This feature of his creative vision is embodied not only in sculptural works intended for large urban spaces or natural landscapes, but also in indoor works. The artist's language is laconic, plastic forms are closed on themselves. Their seeming simplicity is deceptive, it hides multi-layered meanings and signs, 'traces' of many days of reflection and meditative slips of the author into the space of the world. Petrul's works have complex semantic structures, they are concentrated formulas for the intense work of feeling and intellect on the way to understanding the essences and patterns of the inexhaustible cycle of time and space, to understanding oneself and one's destiny in this cycle. Since 1997, Maksim Petrul has been an active participant in

FACT

From October 2017 to September 2018, the China International Sculpture Exhibition was held in Zhengzhou, the capital of Henan Province. The exhibition was organised by the Chinese Sculpture Institute and the People's Government of Zhengzhou City. The final selection for this exhibition-competition included the sculptor Maksim Petrul with his work Counteranimal from the series Counteranamals, shown to the Belarusian audience as part of the triennial of contemporary art, held in 2017 in the Republican Gallery of the Belarusian Union of Artists in Minsk and dedicated to the 130th anniversary of the Birth of Marc Chagall. The selection of works took place on a competitive basis with three stages of selection. In the first stage, 2,154 sculptural projects from 1,149 sculptors from 56 countries of the world were submitted. Of these, about 100 sculptures were selected for the final selection. In the semi-final stage, the sculptors provided models from the material in scale. In total, works by 47 authors from 15 countries and regions of the world were selected for the final, including Bulgaria, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Italy, China, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Russia, Ukraine, South Korea, Saint Lucia, and the USA. The selected 47 sculptures were made in the material and permanently installed in the Zhengzhou International Sculpture Park.





Maksim Petrul is a laureate of the Special Fund of the President of the Republic of Belarus for Young Workers of Culture and Art, has a medal of the Commission for Culture of the International Olympic Committee (29th Olympic Games, Beijing, China), a medal and a first degree diploma of the Belarusian Union of Architects (International Competition for Young Architects Leonardo-2005). For the creation of a memorial to the victims of the Minsk ghetto (architect Leonid Levin) on Sukhaya Street in Minsk, he received a medal and a diploma of the First Degree of the 14th National Architecture Competition in the Monumental Sculpture in the Urban Environment category.

republican and international art exhibitions, competitions, symposiums, creates visual art for public spaces, makes presentations at conferences and in higher educational institutions. His works are unusual both in form and content, have a special philosophical meaning and unusual metaphor. The sculptor is also actively involved in the development of international cultural relations with the People's Republic of China. As already noted, his sculptural works are installed in the Chinese cities of Fuzhou, Kunming, Changchun, Zhengzhou. The works were repeatedly presented within the framework of the Beijing International Art Biennale: *Between* — in 2008, *Counterbutterfly* — in 2015, *Counterbalance* — in 2017.

Striving for the Truth

“To go through life without leaving traces” is the behavioural concept of this artist. The vain flickering of everyday life, in which a person is initially included, is overcome by him in the process of creativity. The happiness of a creative breakthrough into another reality, connection to its energy, is impermanent and difficult to achieve. But it overshadows the joys of life. In his sculptures, Maksim Petrul tries to capture the codes of the Universe, the meaning of which

comes and goes if you do not recognise them in time. And these are the only ‘traces’ that, in his opinion, the artist should leave.

Maksim Petrul's sculptural compositions live in a natural environment especially naturally and harmoniously. Their stay in the imperturbably calm space of Heaven and Earth enables a person to approach inner contemplation through the vision of an objective form in order to try to find the Truth by liberating from everything false in oneself.

The principle of ‘internal contemplation’, in fact, is put by the artist as the basis of his creative method. The inner development of each work lasts a long time, the plastic form matures gradually, finding its flesh in the material. The great importance that the sculptor attaches to it is obvious. Granite or marble, wood, bronze, silumin, copper, steel — the choice of material is dictated by the plastic idea, which contains a particle of the world, its certain regularity, revealed, manifested by the creative will of the artist. The sense of the material, its texture and expressive possibilities allow Maksim Petrul to achieve harmony and completeness of form, enhance the figurative and philosophical content of his works.

Veniamin **Mikheyev**

СТАГОДДЗІ АГУЛЬНАЙ ГІСТОРЫІ

У Беларускам таварыстве сяброўства і культурнай сувязі з замежнымі краінамі прайшоў вечар, прысвечаны 30-годдзю ўсталявання дыпламатычных адносін паміж Рэспублікай Беларусь і Рэспублікай Арменія. У ім бралі ўдзел супрацоўнікі дыпламатычных місій і МЗС Беларусі, МІД Беларусі, члены таварыства “Беларусь–Арменія”, Мінскай армянскай абшчыны, прадстаўнікі іншых грамадскіх арганізацый, студэнты беларускіх ВНУ.



Надзвычайны і Паўнамоцны пасол Рэспублікі Арменія Размік Хумаран на адкрыцці мерапрыемства адзначыў, што нашы краіны звязваюць пяць стагоддзяў агульнай гісторыі. Упэўніцца ў гэтым можна будзе падчас канферэнцыі, якую Фонд развіцця і падтрымкі армяназнаўчых даследаванняў “Аніў” плануе правесці восенню. На ёй будуць прадстаўлены даклады, дакументы, архіўныя матэрыялы з Нацыянальнага гістарычнага архіва. Як вядома, традыцыя вытворчасці знакамітых слупкіх паясоў звязана з армянскім майстрам Аванесам Маджаранцам, імя і прозвішча якога ў Рэчы Паспалітай былі “спрошчаны” (ён стаў Янам Маджарскім). У 1758 годзе майстар заключыў дамову з Міхаілам Радзівілам, якая датычылася

вырабу шаўковых паясоў, расшытых золатам. У выніку слупкая фабрыка, дзе яны вырабляліся, стала вядомай ва ўсім свеце. Хутка павінна пабачыць свет кніга “Маджарскія: армянскі род у гісторыі Беларусі”. Яе прэзентацыю будуць праводзіць у многіх беларускіх гарадах, пры гэтым плануецца пачаць расказваць пра кнігу ў Слуцке, які сёлета мае статус культурнай сталіцы Беларусі.

Разам з іншымі народамі армяне ваявалі на франтах Другой сусветнай вайны. Многія з іх удзельнічалі ў баях на тэрыторыі Беларусі. 10 тысяч назаўсёды засталіся ў беларускай зямлі. Каля тысячы армян удзельнічалі ў партызанскім руху. У баях за Беларусь 15 армян атрымалі званне Героя Савецкага Саюза.

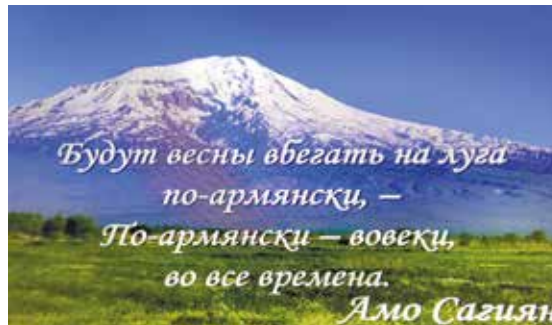


■ Маладыя выканаўцы выступілі з музычнымі нумарамі

Узаемасувязі мацаваліся і на прыватных, сямейных гісторыях. Волей лёсу большасць армян пасля генацыду 1915 года жыў не на тэрыторыі Арменіі. Так было і з роднымі Разміка Хумарана. Сям'я яго бабулі апынулася ў Сірыі, маці нарадзілася ў Дамаску. У гады вайны Армянская апостальская царква звярнулася да армян усяго свету з заклікам сабраць сродкі для савецкай арміі. Ахвяраванні ішлі ад армян, якія ў той час знаходзіліся ў розных краінах і нават кантынентах: з ЗША, Канады, Лівана, Сірыі, Егіпта. Бабуля Разміка Хумарана, на той час маладая жанчына, нягледзячы на тое, што жыла за межамі Савецкага Саюза, аддала на гэтую справу ўсе свае ўпрыгажэнні. На сабраныя сродкі была ўкамплектавана танкавая калона імя Давіда Сасунскага (героя народнага армянскага эпаса). Менавіта гэтыя танкі першымі зайшлі ў Полацк пры вызваленні горада.

Размік Хумаран не перастае здзіўляцца таму, як час пераплятае лёсы людзей. Ці мог ён, калі быў малым хлопчыкам і жыў у Ерэване, уявіць, што будзе прадстаўляць свой народ у краіне, якую абараняў Самвел Матэвасян. Імя гэтага героя насіла піянерская дружина школы, у якой вучыўся будучы пасол.

Урачысты вечар, які прайшоў у Беларускім таварыстве сяброўства і культурнай сувязі з замежнымі краінамі, распачаў цэлы шэраг мерапрыемстваў. У Нацыянальным гістарычным музеі праводзіцца выстаўка "Арменія вачыма беларускага фатографа. Беларусь вачыма армянскага



■ На вечары гучалі вершы беларускіх і армянскіх паэтаў

фатографа". Запланаванна гашэнне юбілейнай маркі, прысвечанай трыццацігоддзю ўстанаўлення дыпламатычных адносін паміж краінамі.

У апошнія гады актыўна развіваюцца эканамічныя стасункі. Так, у 2022 годзе таваразварот паміж Беларуссю і Арменіяй у параўнанні з папярэднім годам вырас на сто мільёнаў долараў. На 2023 год лічба будзе яшчэ большай, ва ўсялякім разе паказальнікі за аналагічны перыяд у параўнанні з леташнімі выраслі ў разы.

У Ерэване працуе шэсць беларускіх крам, прадукцыя якіх запатрабаваная сярод мясцовых жыхароў. Каля тысячы ліфтаў вытворчасці "Магілёўліфтамаш" паступілі ў Ерэван, дзе праводзіцца мадэрнізацыя ліфтавай гаспадаркі, у шматпавярховіках такое абсталяванне не мянялася з моманту ўзвядзення будынкаў. Развіваецца і турысты кірунак. У мінулым годзе ў Беларусі пабывалі 11 прадстаўнікоў армянскіх тураператараў, а пасля адбыўся візіт іх беларускіх калег у Арменію. Турысты, якія наведваюць гэтыя мясціны, адзначаюць, што туды хочацца прыехаць яшчэ. Уся Арменія памерам з Магілёўскаю вобласцю, але, як заўважыў адзін з пісьмennisкаў, гэта краіна невялікіх хуткасцяў, а калі яе адкрываць павольна, яна падаецца вялізнай.

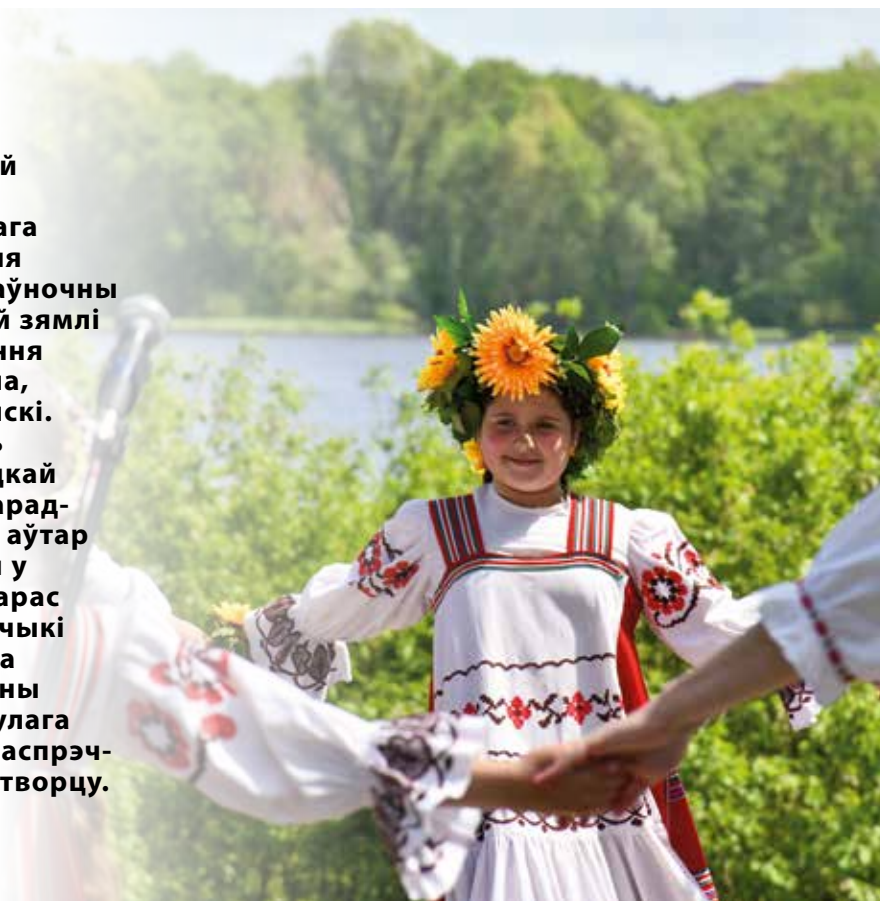
Сваімі ўражаннямі аб гэтай зямлі падзяліўся і намеснік міністра замежных спраў Беларусі Ігар Назарук, які ў свой час там пяць гадоў адпрацаваў паслом. Ён узгадаў, наколькі гэта зямля багата помнікамі гісторыі і культуры, многія з якіх маюць сусветнае значэнне. У Арменіі знаходзіцца Караунж, "Зорац Карер" – старажытная абсерваторыя, старэйшая за знакамiты Стоўнхэндж. Там цудоўныя прадукты харчавання, дзікаросы, мёд. Але галоўнае багацце, па словах намесніка міністра, у Арменіі, як і ў Беларусі, – людзі: "Яны не генерыруюць нянавісць, зло. Наадварот, павестка ў беларускага і армянскага, як народаў, так і кіраўнікоў, вельмі стваральная, канструктыўная". Краіны маюць выдатны патэнцыял, яны павінны развіваць сумесныя праекты ў розных сферах.

Яўген **Кручкоў**
Фота Яўгена Пясецкага

У ГАСЦЯХ У ТАРАСА

Гарадок рыхтуецца да Дня беларускага пісьменства

У першыя дні верасня ў нашай краіне ў трыццаты раз будзе адзначацца Дзень беларускага пісьменства. Невыпадкова для правядзення свята абраны паўночны рэгіён. Менавіта на віцебскай зямлі нарадзіліся асветнікі Ефрасіння Полацкая і Францыск Скарына, Сімяон Полацкі і Васіль Цяпінскі. Сёлета гасцей будзе прымаць Гарадок. Менавіта на Гарадоцкай зямлі, у вёсцы Астраўляне нарадзіўся Канстанцін Вераніцын – аўтар знакамітай паэмы, створанай у сярэдзіне XIX стагоддзя, – “Тарас на Парнасе”. Доўгі час даследчыкі спрачаліся наконт таго, кім жа напісаны знакаміты сатырычны твор, і толькі ў 70-я гады мінулага стагоддзя былі знойдзены неаспрэчныя звесткі пра таленавітага творцу.



М. Крайцой

Каго натхняе паэма?

Жыхары Гарадка ганарацца сваім земляком, яму пастаўлены помнік у гарадскім парку. Побач з краязнаўчым музеем знаходзяцца памятныя знакі, прысвечаныя паэме “Тарас на Парнасе” і яго аўтару. Распрацоўваюцца новыя турыстычныя маршруты, па адным з іх – “Вераніцынскімі сцежкамі” – можна будзе прайсціся падчас Дня беларускага пісьменства. А яшчэ для гасцей рыхтуюцца разнастайныя сюрпрызы. Напрыклад, у парку дзебудзе працаваць малая сцена, разгорнуцца інтэрактыўныя пляцоўкі. Не абыдзеца без выстаўкі паляўнічых прылад і трафееў,

што адсылае да паэмы, галоўны герой якой хадзіў на паляванні. На адкрытым агні будуць гатавацца стравы, якія ўзгадваліся ў паэме “Тарас на Парнасе”, а таксама пазычаныя ў мясцовых гаспадынь. Частаваць на раёне ўмеюць – фестываль “Мара гурмана” ладзіцца ў Гарадку ўжо не першы год. Мясцовую кухню вывучаюць нават ва ўстановах адукацыі. Дзеці разам з бацькамі і педагогамі здымаюць відыаролікі, у якіх дзеляцца кулінарнымі сакрэтамі. Паэма зацікавіла мясцовых мастакоў, яны прапануюць свае варыянты ілюстрацый да яе. Тут нават ствараецца калекцыя касцюмаў ад Тараса,

з якой можна будзе пазнаёміцца на свяце.

Па школах і садках праводзіцца чэлендж, калі ў кожнай установе дзеці чытаюць і запісваюць асобныя часткі з паэмы, а пасля ўсё гэта будзе сабрана ў адно цэлае.

Ужо пяць гадоў у раёне праводзіцца інтэлектуальны турнір “Кубак Тараса”. Сёлета ён быў прысвечаны тэме пісьменства і, між іншым, сабраў рэкордную колькасць каманд з Беларусі і нават Расійскай Федэрацыі. Няцяжка заўважыць, што паэма “Тарас на Парнасе” для раёна ўжо не проста брэнд, а крыніца натхнення.

Я. Пясецкі

развіцця
новых

праектаў. Горад мяняецца на вачах. Рамантуюцца дарогі, кладуцца барджоры, абнаўляецца асвятленне, прыгажэюць фасады будынкаў. Рамонт ідзе ва ўсіх установах адукацыі. За гэта лета змяняцца дамы культуры і рамёстваў, бібліятэка

і музей. Да кожнага прадпрыемства і арганізацыі даведзены задачы, звязаныя з добраўпарадкаваннем. Нават жыхары прыватнага сектара пастараюцца абнавіць свае дамы і прыбраць участкі. Практычна ўсе прадпрыемствы і ўстановы ўключыліся ў гэту работу, далучыліся дэпутаты, грамадскія арганізацыі, якія ёсць у раёне, – Саюз жанчын, прафсаюзы, “Белая Русь”, БРСМ, ветэранскія арганізацыі. Праходзяць гарадскія суботнікі і ствараюцца валанцёрскія атрады.

— Гэта сістэмная праца, – заўважае старшыня Гарадоцкага гараённага выканаўчага камітэта Ірына Палякова. – Кожны кіраўнік на сваім месцы бачыць, што яшчэ можна зрабіць для горада. Актыўна задзейнічаны ўстановы адукацыі, яны праводзяць разнастайныя мерапрыемствы, падключаюцца да вырабу сувеніраў. Да вучняў далучаюцца іх бацькі. Рыхтуюцца сцэнарыі, шукаем, чым уразіць гасцей. Плануем паказаць

турыстычны патэнцыял нашага раёна, распрацоўваюцца новыя маршруты.

— Ці складана ў адным мерапрыемстве сумясціць дзве ідэі – Дня пісьменства і Году міру і стваральнай працы? – цікаўлюся ў Ірыны Міхайлаўны.

— Яны выдатна спалучаюцца. Пісьменства на нашай зямлі заўсёды было скіравана на тое, каб ствараць, узбагачаць і аб’ядноўваць людзей. Творчасць перадае любоў да радзімы, дапамагае захоўваць культуру і традыцыі, выходзіць наступныя пакаленні.

Ах, як хочацца вярнуцца...

Разам са старшыняй Гарадоцкага раённага савета дэпутатаў Святланай Зуевай праходзім па ўтульных вуліцах “цэнтра пісьменства”, у які горад ператворыцца другога і трэцяга верасня.

— Для нас гэта вялікая радасць, гонар і адказнасць. Мы пастараемся, каб усё прайшло на годным ўзроўні, каб спадабалася гасцям, каб самі гарадаўчаны былі задаволены, тым, што зрабілі, – дзеліцца думкамі Святлана Леанідаўна. Яна спадзяецца, што гэта рэспубліканскае мерапрыемства, як і раней “Дажынкi”, якія Гарадок прымаў сем гадоў таму, стануць новым вітком у развіццi горада і раёна. Сюды часцей

сталі прыязджаць госці. Замежнікі, якія трапляюць на мясцовыя мерапрыемствы і наведваюць воінскія пахаванні, уражваюцца адносінам мясцовых жыхароў да гісторыі, да захавання памяці пра герояў, якія загінулі ў гады Вялікай Айчыннай вайны.

Прывабляюць гасцей і маляўнічыя мясціны. Яны атрымліваюць асалоду ад цішыні і спакою, якіх не хапае ў сучасных вялікіх гарадах.

“Падрыхтоўка да Дня беларускага пісьменства – яшчэ адзін стымул для таго, каб штосьці зрабіць для свайго горада. Хацелася б прыцягнуць сюды як мага больш людзей, каб у іх з’явілася жаданне застацца тут, затрымацца на



■ Ірына Палякова

Новыя клопаты

Маленькі Гарадок для многіх гасцей стане сапраўдным адкрыццём. Пасля 2014 года, калі тут прайшло абласное свята “Дажынкi”, горад папрыгажэў. Людзі, што прыязджаюць сюды ўпершыню, улюбляюцца ў гэтыя мясціны, прызнаюцца, што калі б нарадзіліся тут, ніколі б адсюль не з’язджалі. Сапраўды тут створаны ўсе ўмовы для працы і камфортнага жыцця. Працуюць гурткі для дзяцей і пенсіянераў, культурнае жыццё насычанае падзеямі. Ёсць валебольныя і баскетбольныя пляцоўкі, трэнажонная і фітнес-залы. Праз хваёвы лес пракладзена самая шырокая ў Беларусі лыжа-ролерная траса з максімальнай працягласцю аднаго круга ў сем з паловай кіламетраў. Да таго ж з Гарадка да абласнога цэнтра – рукой падаць: у Віцебск на маршруты можна даехаць менш чым за паўгадзіны.

Істотная перавага жыцця ў невялікім населеным пункце – тут немагчыма згубіцца сярод вялікай колькасці насельніцтва, ёсць умовы для таго, каб праявіць сябе. Падрыхтоўка да свята пісьменства – цудоўны імпульс для

некалькі дзён, ці хоць бы вярнуцца не адзін раз”, – заўважае Святлана Зуева. Мы разглядаем цэнтральную плошчу, на якой пройдуць асноўныя мерапрыемствы Дня беларускага пісьменства. Сёння гэта адно з любімых месцаў адпачынку гараджан, у вячэрні час усе лавачкі тут заняты маладымі людзьмі. Відаць, тыя ўраджэнцы, хто гадоў з дзесяць, як з’ехалі з гэтых мясцін, калі прыбудуць на свята, не пазнаюць свой гарадок. І хочацца верыць, што з такімі знешнімі пераўтварэннямі адбыліся і больш глыбокія змены ў жыцці населенага пункта. Падрастае пакаленне, якое любіць Гарадок, ганарыцца ім.

Выхаванне праз творчасць

Патрыятычнаму выхаванню дзяцей і моладзі ў раёне заўсёды ўдзялялася вялікая ўвага. Усе ўстановы адукацыі ўключыліся ў работу па падрыхтоўцы да свята. Тут рэалізуецца маштабная праграма, якая расцягнулася на некалькі месяцаў. Усё для таго, каб дзеці пранікліся, тым якую ролю адыгрывае пісьменства, асвета, кнігі. Насычаныя клопатамі і падзеямі дні дапамогуць ім адчуць, як важна ведаць гісторыю сваёй зямлі, убачыць, чым іх край можа прывабіць, уразіць, навучыцца ганарыцца тым, што жывуць на гэтай зямлі.

“Напэўна, добра што мы жывем у невялікім горадзе, мы можама аб’яднацца, каб лепш рабіць агульную справу. І не трэба думаць, што мы проста прыдумваем фішачкі для гасцей, ці штосьці праводзім для “галачкі”. Найперш мы робім гэта для сябе, каб тут было ўтульна і цікава. Таму кожны імкнецца нешта прапанаваць”, – заўважае загадчыца дзяржаўнай установы “Гарадоцкі раённы вучэбна-метадычны кабінет” Алена Кулакова і дзеліцца адной з ідэй, якую хацелася б рэалізаваць. Чаму б у раёне не зрабіць літаратурную алею і паставіць лаўкі, прысвечаныя мясцовым пісьменнікам і паэтам. Кожная з іх будзе мець адметныя дэталі – адсылкі да творчасці канкрэтных аўтараў. Напрыклад, буслы і самалёт падкажуць, што лавачка, на якой яны выразаны, прысвечана Уладзіміру Скарынке, першы паэтычны зборнік якога выйшаў пад назвай “Буслы над аэрадромам”. Чым не пазнавальны квэст

для жыхароў і гасцей горада, які ж да таго будзе абуджаць цікавасць да кнігі? Дзень пісьменства для ўстаноў адукацыі – гэта і магчымасць падзяліцца сваімі напрацоўкамі ў рабоце з дзецьмі. Праз творчасць можна абудзіць цікавасць да мясцовай гісторыі, працаваць на духоўна-патрыятычныя праекты. Так на адной са святочных пляцовак у верасні будуць прадстаўлены макеты храмаў раёна, зробленыя ў рамках асобнага праекта.

Разнастайныя праекты, у якіх задзейнічаны мясцовыя ўстановы адукацыі, скіраваныя на тое, каб дзеці больш даведваліся пра культуру і гісторыю малой радзімы. Тут ладзіцца конкурс на лепшую інсцэніроўку легенд і паданняў Гарадоччыны. Дзеці чытаюць вершы і нават вывучаюць традыцыйныя танцы. Так яны ўжо збіраліся на імправізаваным “гарадоцкім пятакі”. Назву новаму праекту падказалі прадстаўнікі старэйшага пакалення, калі ўзгадвалі, што ў маладосці быў такі куточак, дзе раней усе збіраліся танцаваць. Магчыма, “гарадоцкі пятакі” ажыве і на Дзень пісьменства, і гасці змогуць паўдзельнічаць ў танцавальных майстар-класах. На краязнаўчым форуме дзеці дзеляцца інфармацыяй, якую ім удалося сабраць пра землякоў, адметныя мясціны ці жыццё горада. Часам падказкай для пошуку інфармацыі могуць паслужыць і сямейныя альбомы са старымі фатаграфіямі. З іх дзеці даведваюцца, як раней апраналіся, дзе адпачывалі, як адзначалі свята іх родныя.

Ёсць задума зрабіць выставы ў вокнах, напрыклад, размясціць на іх старыя выявы горада. Усё гэта змогуць разглядаць гасці, якія будуць гуляць па мясцовых вуліцах падчас Дня беларускага пісьменства.

Гарадоцкі раённы цэнтр дзяцей і моладзі збірае работы, якія паступаюць на абласны конкурс “Віцебшчына ў тварах”. Дзеці знаёмяцца са знакамітымі ўраджэнцамі, пішуць іх партрэты. Малюнкi дапаўняюцца біяграфічнымі звесткамі, сабранымі юнымі даследчыкамі. І ўсё гэта плануецца прадставіць на асобнай гарадской пляцоўцы падчас правядзення свята пісьменства. Дырэктар Гарадоцкага раённага цэнтра дзяцей

і моладзі Лілія Сцяпанавя паказвае сувеніры, якія педагогі ўстановы распрацавалі адмыслова да Дня пісьменства. Сярод іх вырабы з керамікі і лазы, рэчы з традыцыйнай вышыўкай. А галоўнае – усе яны будуць нагадваць пра гісторыю краю, дзе іх стваралі, праз іх паказаны народныя арнаменты, герб і выявы Гарадоччыны, героі паэмы “Тарас на Парнасе”. У Гарадоцкім цэнтры дадатковай адукацыі займаецца каля сяміста чалавек, створана 60 аб’яднанняў па інтарэсах, сярод якіх асабліва запатрабаваныя гурткі малявання і дэкаратыўна-прыкладной творчасці. Для цэнтра гэта лета сапраўды выдаецца “гарачым”, тут будуць створаны валанцёрскія атрады і педагогі разам з юнымі памочнікамі будуць рабіць сувеніры да Дня беларускага пісьменства.

Захавальнікі традыцый

Гарадок заўсёды славіўся сваімі рамесніцкімі традыцыямі. Мясцовая кераміка не была кідкай, але з простага гліны тут рабілі далікатныя, прыгожыя рэчы. Былі ў майстроў і мясцовыя сакрэты, як зрабіць вырабы больш трывалымі. Іх абгортвалі берастой, якая замацоўвалася пры дапамозе спецыяльнага раствора. Такім жа чынам можна было выратаваць пашкоджаныя, трэснутыя гаршкі, якія і далей выкарыстоўваліся ў гаспадарцы. Традыцыя вырабу мясцовых берасцянікаў плануецца да ўключэння ў Дзяржаўны спіс гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны Беларусі. Дарэчы, гарадоцкія майстры могуць пахваліцца, што дзякуючы іх намаганням адноўлены 26 відаў народных рамёстваў, чатыры з якіх (саломаліценне, ажурнае ткацтва, спіральнае пляценне ды інсiтнае мастацтва) ужо маюць статус гісторыка-культурнай каштоўнасці. Ажурнае ткацтва наогул стала адным з брэндаў Гарадоччыны. У 2020 годзе народны майстар Марына Гушча за рэалізацыю праекта па развіцці гэтай тэхналогіі была адзначана Грантам Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь. Шмат часу вывучэнню традыцый вышыўкі Гарадоцкага раёна прысвяціла Таццяна Міснікава. Яна валодае рознымі прыёмамі, аднавіла ўнікаль-

ную тэхніку “перавівання з насцілам”. Ёсць у раёне і свае сакрэты па вырабе павукоў. Так, калі ў іншых рэгіёнах яго аснова мае квадратную форму і збіраецца з 12 саломін, то тут элементы пяцівугольныя. Так званыя “пецяркі” атрымліваюцца з 15 саломін.

Падчас Дня беларускага пісьменства якраз можна будзе паглядзець выстаўку-прэзентацыю элементаў гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны, паўдзельнічаць у майстар-класах. Але знаёміцца з сакрэтамі гарадоцкіх майстроў можна не толькі ў гэтыя святочныя дні. У раённым Доме рамёстваў і фальклору заўсёды рады гасцям, тут праводзяць заняткі з мясцовымі дзецьмі, могуць і турыстаў навучыць рабіць традыцыйныя лялькі, працаваць з саломкай і глінай. І запомніце, свята рамёстваў, фальклору і паэзіі “Гарадоцкі Парнас” у раёне праводзіцца кожны год.

— Ці можна сказаць, што дзякуючы Дому рамёстваў павага да сваёй культуры, да таго, чым жылі і што стваралі продкі, вяртаецца сучаснаму пакаленню? – цікаўлюся ў народнага майстра па саломалляцтву Вольгі Рэут.

— Сапраўды, калі цэнтр ствараўся, гэта было адной з нашых задач. Невыпадкова мы называемся “Дом рамёстваў і фальклору”. Мы не толькі збіралі інфармацыю пра традыцыйныя тэхнікі, узоры, заняткі, запісвалі паданні і казкі, абрады, кулінарныя рэцэпты. У нас адноўлена батлейка, праходзіць унікальны масленічны абрад “Пахаванне дзеда”, які ўключаны ў Дзяржаўны спіс гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцяў.

Асабліва сэрца Гарадоцкага дома рамёстваў у тым, што тут працуюць выключна на мясцовым матэрыяле, які збіраўся ў экспедыцыях. Трыццаць гадоў таму, калі пачыналіся першыя пошукі, здавалася, што захавалася не так шмат традыцыйных вырабаў. Так, падчас барацьбы з рэлігіяй людзі вымушаны былі хаваць набожнікі, шмат рэчаў згарэла ў вайну. Часам супрацоўнікам Дома рамёстваў перадавалі кавалкі абгарэлай тканіны, каб тыя маглі пасля ўзнавіць узор, нешта наогул запісывалася са слоў носьбітаў.

Сёння цалкам адноўлены элементы традыцыйнага строю, вясельныя строі маладых, створаны калекцыі зімовага і летняга адзення. Шмат робіцца для таго, каб пазычаныя ў бабуль прыёмы і ўзоры станавіліся даступнымі для новых пакаленняў. Хадавы тавар – бранзалеты з народнымі ўзорамі, запатрабаваныя торбачкі з традыцыйнай вышыўкай. Аказалася, народныя здабыткі могуць паслужыць модніцам і ў нашы дні. Ручная вышыўка і элементы шыцця выкарыстоўваюцца пры стварэнні сучасных мадэляў.

Раён, які чытае

— Вельмі прыемна, што юбілейны фестываль беларускага пісьменства пройдзе на Гарадоцкай зямлі. Тым больш, што мы заўсёды робім шмат для таго, каб не згасала любоў да кнігі, да пісьменства”, – заўважае Ада Абрамава – дырэктар Гарадоцкага культурна-асветніцкага цэнтра і сеткі публічных бібліятэк. Штогод у рамках фестывалю “Гарадоцкі Парнас” раённая бібліятэка выступае арганізатарам літаратурнага свята “Вераніцынская зорка”, у якім прымаюць удзел як вядомыя беларускія і расійскія паэты, так і мясцовыя пакуль нераскручаныя пісьменнікі. Аматы прыгожага слова з суседняй краіны заўсёды з задавальненнем адгукваюцца на ўсе запрашэнні. Мясцовыя бібліятэкары наладзілі кантакты з калегамі з муніцыпальнай бібліятэкі Пскова. Ужо некалькі разоў на свята прыязджалі і госці з Вялікіх Лук.

У рамках тыдня дзіцячай кнігі юныя чытачы сустракаліся з папулярнымі дзіцячымі аўтарамі, членамі Саюза пісьменнікаў Беларусі. Па матывах творчасці знакамітай зямлячкі Наталлі Саветнай у бібліятэцы прайшоў паэтычны спектакль, які паставілі артысты Мінскага гарадскога тэатра паэзіі. Бібліятэкары шмат робіць для папулярнасці творчасці аўтараў-землякоў. Яны выдаюць брашуры з іх вершамі, размяшчаюць біяграфічныя звесткі ў сацыяльных сетках. Даная інфармацыя запатрабавана ў юных даследчыкаў, якія звяртаюцца ў бібліятэку па дапамогу адшукаць інфармацыю

пра таленавітых людзей, што жывуць побач з імі.

Мясцовыя пісьменнікі сваёй творчасцю славяць родны край, у раёне нават абвешчаны конкурс “Я іду па родным горадзе”, калі чытачы знаходзяць і фатаграфуюць мясціны, апісаныя ў вершах.

Такая актыўнасць бібліятэкараў дае свой плён. Жыхары раёна любяць чытаць кнігі. Дарэчы, з дапамогай бібліёбуса літаратура дастаўляецца нават у маланаселеныя вёскі. Для вясковых чытачоў распрацаваны мабільны праект “Паэтычны маршрут”, у месцах, куды едзе бібліёбус, будуць гучаць вершы мясцовых паэтаў у выкананні саміх аўтараў.

Вясной у цэнтральнай бібліятэцы прайшла краязнаўчая канферэнцыя “Землякі, якімі ганарыцца Гарадоцкі край”, сабраная юнымі даследчыкамі інфармацыя будзе пададзена на свяце пісьменства.

А яшчэ бібліятэка выходзіць за межы свайго будынка, у раёне абвешчаны конкурс, па стварэнні вулічных бібліятэк. Далучыцца да яго могуць прадпрыемствы і жыхары горада. Магчыма, дзякуючы размяшчэнню такіх скрыняў з кнігамі ў адкрытым доступе, людзей, якія чытаюць на гарадскіх лавачках, стане яшчэ больш. Такія вулічныя бібліятэкі будуць працаваць і падчас Дня беларускага пісьменства. Да свята культурна-асветніцкага цэнтра рыхтуе разнастайныя праграмы. Будуць фотазоны, чаі з зёлкамі, гульнявыя пляцоўкі для дзяцей, загучаць вершы ў выкананні мясцовых паэтаў.

Як зазірнуць у гісторыю?

У адным з самых прыгожых будынкаў у цэнтры горада размясціўся Гарадоцкі краязнаўчы музей. Пасля рэканструкцыі ў 1996 годзе гэтыя былыя памяшканні народнага суда аддадзены пад музейную ўстанову. У рамках падрыхтоўкі да Дня беларускага пісьменства тут зноў вядуцца рамонтныя работы. У выніку ў музеі з’явіцца новыя экспазіцыі. Так, у фэе будуць размешчаны археалагічныя артэфакты, з’явіцца зала “Тонар гара-



доцкага краю”, у якой будзе пададзена інфармацыя пра знакамітых ураджэнцаў і асоб, якія зрабілі ўклад у развіццё края. Збіраецца матэрыял пра прадпрыемствы, установы і арганізацыі раёна, у тым ліку пра тыя, што на сёння ўжо не існуюць. Зала дазволіць музейшчыкам падаваць гісторыю раёна праз тое, як развіваліся самыя розныя сферы: адукацыя, прамысловасць, мастацтва, культура.

Зусім нядаўна сіламі музейных работнікаў абноўлена зала вайны, у якой можна пачуць пра акупацыйны перыяд і генацыд, партызанскі рух і вызваленне тэрыторыі. Між іншым, у Гарадоцкім раёне знаходзіцца самая вялікая скульптура партызана. Шасціметровая фігура воіна леса размешчана на тэрыторыі былой партызанскай зоны. Мемарыял адкрыты ў 1970 годзе ў памяць пра падзвіг і трагедыю, якая адбылася ва ўрочышчы Шчалбова, дзе ў 1943 годзе ў час карнай аперацыі загінула вялікая колькасць людзей. Аўтар мемарыяла – ураджэнец Гарадоцкага

раёна, франтавік, мастак, прафесар Анатоль Кавалёў.

Музей ганарыцца сваёй калекцыяй. У яго фондах захоўваецца больш за 50 тысяч адзінак, – гэта не толькі прадметы, але і дакументы і фотаздымкі. Музей мае шыкоўную залу этнаграфіі, рэлігіі і рамёстваў, якая дазваляе паглыбіцца ў жыццё павета ў XIX – пачатку XX стагоддзя. Дарэчы, гэта можна зрабіць не толькі падчас традыцыйных экскурсій, але і пры дапамозе квэста.

Зала прыроды дазваляе больш даведацца пра помнікі прыроды, рэліктавыя расліны, чырвонакніжнікаў, якіх можна сустрэць на гэтай зямлі, гісторыю метэралагічнай станцыі.

Музейная ўстанова таксама будзе задзейнічана падчас Дня пісьменства. Ёй давядзецца прымаць рэспубліканскую навукова-практычную канферэнцыю “Гарадоцкія чытанні”.

А яшчэ музей мае атэставаных экскурсаводаў, якія гатовыя правесці гасцей па цікавых пазнавальных

маршрутах. Брукаваная каменная дарога, яўрэйскія могілкі XVIII стагоддзя, алея ліхтароў, мемарыяльны комплекс “Бессмяротнасць”, Дом рамёстваў, урочышча “Вераб’ёвы горы” – вось толькі некаторыя аб’екты, якія можна наведаць падчас розных экскурсій. Запатрабаваныя на раёне вандрэўкі да возера Лосвіда, дзе можна прайсціся Напалеонавай сцежкай, загадаць жаданні ў дуба-волата, палюбавацца старажытнымі аляямі, пачуць пра панскую сядзібу, пазнаёміцца з мясцовымі паданнямі...

“Вераніцынскімі сцежкамі” – гэта маршрут, які распрацоўваецца да Дня беларускага пісьменства, будзе працаваць і пасля правядзення свята. Адзін з сакрэтаў, якім падзялілася дырэктар Гарадоцкага краязнаўчага музея Крысціна Жорава, такая экскурсія будзе знаёміць не толькі з аўтарам паэмы “Тарас на Парнасе”, але і іншымі таленавітымі людзьмі, на якіх багаты гэты край.

Алена **Дзядзюля**

ЗАКІНУТЫ ВОСТРАЎ, СУСТРЭЧЫ З ТАРПАНАМІ, МЯСЦІНЫ ШЛЯХЦІЦА ЗАВАЛЬНІ...

Як развіваецца экалагічны турызм?

У Беларусі пачынае актыўна развівацца экатурызм. Сёння можна знайсці багата прапаноў, завязаных на выкарыстанні прыроднага патэнцыялу, сярод якіх і туры на балоты, фотапаляванне, і назіранне за птушкамі, і прагулкі па абсталяваных экасцежках і дзікіх мясцінах, і нават ночы з ваўкамі. За мінулы год колькасць турыстаў, якія наведалі асабліва ахоўныя прыродныя тэрыторыі, павялічылася амаль у два разы і перавысіла 650 тысяч. Так, Беларусь мае выдатныя ўмовы для развіцця зялёных турыстычных маршрутаў, у краіне створана 99 заказнікаў рэспубліканскага значэння. Аднак варта падумаць пра тое, чым напаўняць турыстычныя маршруты, як размяркоўваць патокі людзей, каб рэгуляваць антрапагенную нагрузку на прыродныя тэрыторыі. Раскрутцы пэўных мясцін дапамагаюць самі турысты. Яны выкладаюць у сацыяльныя сеткі прыгожыя фотаздымкі са сваіх вандровак, дзеляцца ўражаннямі. Часам такая рэклама бывае залішняй – новыя групы аматараў экаадпачынку

едуць у тыя ж самыя мясціны. Сярод папулярных напрамкаў – балота на Ельні і экасцяжына “Блакітныя азёры” ў Мядзельскім раёне. У той жа час у краіне ёсць іншыя прыгожыя куткі, куды можна было б “перакінуць” частку турыстаў з ужо раскручаных маршрутаў.

СТАТЫСТЫКА

Паводле агляду, падрыхтаванага Нацыянальным статыстычным камітэтам, Беларусь займае другое месца па лясістасці сярод краін СНД.

Згодна з данымі на 1 студзеня бягучага года, у Беларусі лесам пакрыта 40,1 працэнта тэрыторыі. Агульная плошча ляснога фонду краіны дасягае 9719,6 тысячы гектар. Пры гэтым 100 працэнтаў лясных плошчаў ахоплены доўгатэрміновым планам кіравання.

Плошча асабліва ахоўных прыродных тэрыторый налічвае 1,9 мільёна гектар, гэта 9,1 працэнта ад усёй краіны. У Беларусі функцыянуе адзін запаведнік, чатыры нацыянальныя паркі, 375 заказнікаў, маеца 958 помнікаў прыроды. У Чырвонай кнізе Рэспублікі Беларусь знаходзяцца 202 віды дзікіх жывёл і 303 дзікарослых раслін.

Адкрываюцца новыя магчымасці

Не трэба забываць, што з экалагічным турызмам звязана не толькі арганізацыя цікавага і карыснага адпачынку. Людзям, якія прыежджаюць на асабліва ахоўныя тэрыторыі, можна прывіваць ашчаднае стаўленне да прыродных рэсурсаў, здаровыя прывычкі (напрыклад, перавагу пры набыцці прадукцыі, якая вырасла ці была сабраная на чыстых тэрыторыях), любоў да сваёй зямлі. Таксама экатурызм спрыяе развіццю пэўных рэгіёнаў: для абслугоўвання турыстаў ствараюцца новыя працоўныя месцы, паляпшаецца інфраструктура.

З сакавіка 2021 года ў Беларусі рэалізуецца маштабны праект “Развіццё экалагічнага турызму для садзеяння зялёнаму пераходу да інклюзіўнага і ўстойлівага росту”. Як паведаміў кіраўнік праекта Аляксандр Свідзерскі, у яго рамках для пілотных заказнікаў распрацоўваюцца доўгатэрміновыя стратэгіі развіцця экатурызму на іх тэрыторыі. Праект накіраваны на ўмацаванне патэнцыялу і ўкараненне комплексу мер па развіцці і прасоўванні экатурызму, на стварэнне неабходнай



метадычнай базы і сістэмы стратэгічнага планавання, на ўмацаванне супрацоўніцтва паміж дзяржаўнымі прыродаахоўнымі ўстановамі, арганізацыямі, прыватнымі кампаніямі і мясцовымі жыхарамі.

У праекце задзейнічаны чатыры заказнікі: “Азёры”, “Налібоцкі”, “Асвейскі” і “Чырвоны бор”. Для іх рыхтуюцца экскурсаводы, праводзяцца адукацыйныя праграмы. На сустрэчах эксперты деляцца з супрацоўнікамі асабліва ахоўных прыродных тэрыторый карыснай інфармацыяй, звязанай з арганізацыяй экскурсійнай дзейнасці, асаблівасцямі работы з людзьмі з інваліднасцю, наладжваннем узаемадзеяння з валанцёрамі і прыцягненнем мясцовага насельніцтва ў экатурызм. Адзін з такіх семінараў праводзіўся ў Расонах пры падтрымцы Расійскай Федэрацыі.

Адна з мэт праекта – садзейнічанне стварэнню новага трансгранічнага маршрута, які будзе пралягаць на тэрыторыі Беларусі праз заказнікі “Асвейскі” і “Чырвоны бор” і на тэрыторыі Расіі праз нацпарк “Себежскі”. Мяркуюцца, што маршрут будзе мець экалага-асветніцкую і патрыятычную накіраванасці.

Зялёны адпачынак павінен стаць даступным для людзей з інваліднасцю. Гэта ўлічваецца пры рэканструкцыі візіт-цэнтраў, стварэнні новых экалагічных сцежак.

Увага ўдзяляецца і экаасвеце. Па праекце ПРААН на базе школ, якія знаходзяцца побач з заказнікамі, створаны чатыры клубы юных экалагаў. Для маленькіх даследчыкаў набываецца абсталяванне, каб яны маглі весці назіранне за раслінамі і жывёламі.

Зялёная будучыня

У рамках праекта ПРААН ствараюцца кластары, якія дапамагаюць прасоўваць асоба ахоўныя прыродныя тэрыторыі. Каманды аднадумцаў з ліку супрацоўнікаў заказнікаў, зацікаўленых арганізацый і мясцовых актывістаў у выніку ўзаемадзеяння плануюць стварыць новыя турыстычныя прадукты, дзякуючы якім у пэўным рэгіёне турыстаў можна будзе затрымаць не на адзін дзень. З’яўляюцца новыя паслугі, напрыклад, госці могуць паўдзельнічаць у майстар-класах, што праводзяць спецыялісты Дома рамёстваў, ці завітаць на экскурсіі ў музеі, створаныя пры школах і агра-сядзібах.

Гэтай вясной у Расонах была падпісана Дэкларацыя аб партнёрстве

паміж дзяржаўнай прыродаахоўнай установай “Эка-Росы”, якая здзяйсняе кіраванне двума заказнікамі “Чырвоны бор” і “Сіньша”, кіраўніцтвам дзённага знаходжання для інвалідаў і грамадзян пажылога ўзросту Тэрытарыяльнага цэнтрасацыяльнага абслугоўвання, раённым Домам рамёстваў, Фізкультурна-спартыўным клубам “Старт” і Клясціцкай сярэдняй школай. Створаным экатурыстычным кластарам “Эка-Росы” рэалізуюцца сумесныя мерапрыемствы. Так, на базе клясціцкай школы праводзяцца экалагічныя фестывалі і кірмашы, абсталяваецца сучасны кабінет экалагічнай бяспекі. Падапечныя цэнтры дзённага знаходжання не толькі адпачываюць на тэрыторыі заказніка, але і вырабляюць сувенірную прадукцыю.

Нягледзячы на тое, што плошча Расонскага раёна амаль дзве тысячы квадратных кіламетраў, насельніцтва яго невялікае – восем з паловай тысяч чалавек. Каля 80 працэнтаў тэрыторыі раёна занята лясамі, тут знаходзіцца каля дзвюх соцень рэк і азёр. Адно з буйнейшых азёр – Няшчэрда – апета знакамітым ураджэнцам Расоншчыны Янам Баршчэўскім. Пісьменнік старанна збіраў легенды і паданні сваёй зямлі, што бясспрэчна паўплывала на яго творчасць. Сёння Баршчэўскага за яго знакаміты твор “Шляхіц Завальня, або Беларусь у фантастычных апавяданнях” называюць аўтарам першага беларускага фэнтэзі. Раён мае цудоўны турыстычны патэнцыял. Уражвае прырода. Тут захаваліся рэдкія формы рэльефа, валуны, якія пакінуў ледавік, жыватворныя крыніцы, некранутыя чалавекам дубровы. Багатая гісторы-

ка-культурная спадчына. Яшчэ можна пачуць разнастайныя легенды, у тым ліку пра Рагнедзін курган, пажыць з палаткай на тэрыторыі, дзе ў гады вайны знаходзіўся партызанскі лагер. У клясціцкай школе варта завітаць у музей, прысвечаны вайне 1812 года. Безумоўна, каб прасоўваць усю гэту інфармацыю, супрацоўнікам асоба ахоўных прыродных тэрыторый патрэбны памочнікі.

Ураёнактыўна развіваецца валанцёрскі рух. Пры дапамозе добраахвотнікаў зроблены рамонт візітцэнтра, распрацаваны дзевяць новых маршрутаў. Валанцёры працуюць з інвалідамі і дзецьмі, якія прыязджаюць адпачываць на тэрыторыі заказніка. Галоўны спецыяліст Дзяржаўнай прыродаахоўнай тэрыторыі “Эка-Росы” Стэфанія Лісічонак упэўнена, што валанцёрскія змены, якія праходзяць





на тэрыторыі заказніка, дапамагаюць выхоўваць будучых грамадскіх экалагаў, а магчыма, і людзей, якія захочуць працаваць на асоба ахоўных тэрыторыях.

“З усіх відаў турызму лічу экалагічны самым лепшым. Дзякуючы яму людзі могуць не толькі даведацца пра сваю краіну і яе прыродныя багацці, але і зрабіць уклад у пэўную тэрыторыю. Мясцовыя жыхары бачаць, як турысты ставяцца да навакольнага асяроддзя. Я не раз назірала, як турысты, якія прыязджаюць сюды адпачываць, прыбіраюць смецце – і за сабой, і пакінутае іншымі. У адрозненне, напрыклад, ад Бярэзінскага біясфернага запаведніка, дзе госці могуць спыніцца ў гасцініцах, мы прапануем больш “дзікі” адпачынак. Турысты жывуць у палатках, яны могуць бачыць нашу працу. Удзяляем увагу экаасвеце. Такім чынам можна выхоўваць людзей, якія беражліва ставяцца як да нашай тэрыторыі, так

і любых мясцін, куды яны прыязджаюць. Экатурызм – зялёная будучыня нашай планеты”.

“Фішкі” для турыстаў

Каб паказаць патэнцыял асабліва ахоўных прыродных тэрыторый для заказнікаў “Налібокскі”, “Азёры”, “Асвейскі” распрацаваныя віртуальныя туры. За паўтара гады іх праглядаў больш за 20 тысяч чалавек.

Адзін са складнікаў праекта – тэхнічнае забеспячэнне. Справа тут не ідзе аб закупцы, напрыклад, веласіпедаў ці байдарака. Важна на пакуль не надта раскручаных тэрыторыях стварыць унікальны турыстычны прадукт. Напрыклад, у заказніку “Азёры” адноўлена 11 кіламетраў вузкакалейкі, па якой раней вазілі торф з балота ў Верцялішкі. Сёння яна выкарыстоўваецца ў турызме, госці падарожнічаюць праз тэрыторыю заказніка на мотадрызіне. Маршрут пралягае

па маляўнічых мясцінах – палянах з ландышамі, лугах, падчас прыпынку можна паглядзець балоты.

У заказніку “Налібокскі” ўпор робіцца на развіццё экасцежак, з якіх можна назіраць за ляснымі жывёламі, у тым ліку за дзікімі коньмі – тарпанамі.

Набазе заказніка “Асвейскі” плануецца стварыць глэмпінг. Гэты кірунак адпачынку, калі турысты размяшчаюцца ў камфартабельных палатках, дзе стаяць ложка, засцеленыя бялізнай, сёння актыўна развіваецца. Гламурны кэмпінг змога прымаць гасцей круглы год. Ён размесціцца побач з возерам Асвейскае – другім у Беларусі па велічыні пасля возера Нарач. На яго тэрыторыі знаходзіцца самы вялікі ў нашай краіне востраў – Ду. Па плошчы ён займае 480 гектараў! Некалі там была вёска, працаваў калгас, але з канца 1960-х гадоў людзі пачалі адтуль з’язджаць. Цяпер на востраве жывуць толькі дзікія жывёлы: касуля, лось, нядаўна заплылі і два алени. Дабрацца

на востраў зімой можна па лёду, а ў летні час заказнік арганізоўвае туды экскурсіі. Праўда, планаваль іх трэба загадзя, з улікам надвор'я. Асвейскае возера расцягнулася з захада на ўсход амаль на 12 кіламетраў, побач знаходзіцца і Асвейскае балота. Атрымліваецца нізіна каля 30 кіламетраў. Любы подых ветру з хуткасцю 6-7 метраў у секунду можа выклікаць на возеры хвалю ў 50-60 сантыметраў, а бывалі і такія выпадкі, калі моцныя хвалі біліся ў лабавое шкло катара. Таму водныя экскурсіі распісваюцца па гадзінах, каб не атрымалася, што ўдалося заехаць на востраў, а каб вярнуцца з яго, трэба чакаць некалькі гадзін ці нават дзён.

Ландшафт вострава ўражае – узгоркі аддзелены адзін ад другога ірвамі. Лысыя схілы на поўдні крута абрываюцца каля вады. На вяршынях схілаў і каля падножжа ўзгоркаў раскіданы валуны. Частка вострава мае ідэальна плоскую паверхню. Тут знаходзілася старажытнае гарадзішча. Пра былое жыццё на закінутым востраве нагадваюць старыя могілкі, рэшткі дамоў і пладовыя дрэвы. Ёсць магчымасць забрацца на аглядную вышку, каб палюбавацца незвычайнымі мясцінамі. Заказнік праводзіць таксама водныя экскурсіі. Падчас іх можна паглядзець яшчэ на адзін прыродны сюрпрыз – пływучы востраў, плошча якога складае 1,5 гектара. Доўгі час ён плаваў па возеры, а нядаўна “прышвартаваўся” да ўсходняга берага.

“Наша тэрыторыя знаходзіцца на стыку трох дзяржаў: Беларусі, Расіі і Латвіі. Самая поўнач Беларусі. Мы яе нават завём «мядзвежы вугал», тым больш што ў нас водзяцца мядзведзі”, – расказвае дырэктар рэспубліканскага ландшафтнага заказніка “Асвейскі” Ігар Раманюк. – У нас праводзіцца пяць экскурсій, тры водныя, пешая і аўтамабільная. Да канца года плануем закончыць афармленне сцэжкі па востраве Ду працягласцю амаль у пяць кіламетраў. У планах – зрабіць веласіпедны маршрут па лясных дарогах, падчас якога можна ўбачыць дзікіх жывёл”. Наогул планы па развіцці гэтай тэрыторыі ўраджаюць. Ёсць задума аднавіць маршрут па былых водных гандлёвых шляхах, які можа праходзіць праз возера Лісна, заказнікі





“Асвейскі” і “Чырвоны бор”. Пры жаданні яго можна працягнуць да Верхнядзвінска. Сплаў на байдарках па гэтым маршруце можа заняць як адзін дзень, так і 3-4. Каб дадзеныя тэрыторыі сталі новай мекай для турыстаў трэба абсталяваць пляж. Сёння вядуцца пошукі спонсараў, якія б падтрымалі праект па частковай ачыстцы берагавой лініі возера Асвейскае, пераважна на тэрыторыі населеных пунктаў. Гэта таксама спрыяла б стварэнню лепшых умоў для нерасту мясцовых відаў рыбы. Акрамя таго здабыты ў выніку сапрапель мог бы выкарыстоўвацца ў народнай гаспадарцы.

Верхнядзвінскі раён, дзе размешчаны заказнік, багаты на гістарычныя аб’екты. У васьмнацатым стагоддзі ў Асвее быў пабудаваны палац, які меў 365 вокнаў, 52 залы і 12 уваходаў па колькасці дзён, тыдняў і месяцаў года. На жаль, будынак Гільзенаў-Шадурскіх ляжыць у руінах, але захаваліся стары парк плошчай у 12 гектараў. У вёсцы Сар’я знаходзіцца адзін з найпрыгажэйшых неагатычных храмаў. У раёне можна нават патрапіць на фотасесію з ваўкамі і заняцца фотапаляваннем на аграсядзібе “Заімка Лешага” ці самога заказніка. У дакавідныя часы, дарэчы, сюды прыезджала шмат фатографістаў з Еўропы.

Ігар Раманюк упэўнены, што экатурызм здольны паменшыць адток насельніцтва, прывабіць маладых спецыялістаў і даць магчымасць, тым хто тут жыве, падзарабіць. Напрыклад, людзі змогуць рэалізоўваць прадукты з уласнай гаспадаркі. Між іншым, невялікі калектыў заказніка ўжо сёння ўзаемадзейнічае з мясцовымі рыбакамі, па дагаворах іх прыцягваюць у якасці матарыстаў, якія ўпраўляюць пływучымі сродкамі. Напрыклад, супрацоўнікі заказніка не могуць кінуць усе справы і некалькі гадзін рыбачыць з турыстамі, тут дапамога папросту неабходна. Сёння можна дамовіцца з мясцовымі жыхарамі, каб яны здабылі для турыстаў свежай рыбы, выканалі заяўкі на грыбы і ягады. Турызм можа стаць штуршком для развіцця такіх кантактаў, стварэння новых праектаў.

Ганна **Трошына**



Шлях да дабрабыту

Пры Парламенцкім сходзе Саюза Беларусі і Расіі па пытаннях будаўніцтва Саюзнай дзяржавы прайшло Пасяджэнне пастаянна дзеючага семінара на тэму «Дзяржаўная сістэма падтрымкі сям'і ў Рэспубліцы Беларусь і Расійскай Федэрацыі: кірункі і перспектывы развіцця».

"Удзельнікі пасяджэння абмеркавалі асноўныя задачы дзяржаўнай сямейнай палітыкі, актуальныя пытанні ўмацавання інстытута сям'і, захавання духоўна-маральных традыцый унутрысямейных адносін у Беларусі і Расіі, прыярытэтныя кірункі развіцця дзяржаўнай сістэмы па ўмацаванні матэрыяльнага становішча сем'яў, аказанні дапамогі сям'і ў выхаванні дзяцей і забеспячэнні аховы здароўя сям'і ў Саюзнай дзяржаве, а таксама актуальныя праблемы стварэння спрыяльных умоў работнікам, якія маюць дзяцей, для спалучэння працоўнай дзейнасці, — расказалі ў прэс-службе сходу.

Удзельнікі семінара адзначылі, што адной з галоўных задач Саюзнай дзяржавы з'яўляецца забеспячэнне неабходных умоў для рэалізацыі сям'ёй яе эканамічнай, рэпрадуктыўнай, выхаваўчай і культурна-псіхалагічнай функцый,

павышэнне якасці жыцця кожнай сям'і, забеспячэнне правоў дзяцей на паўнаwartаснае фізічнае, інтэлектуальнае, маральнае і сацыяльнае развіццё, паколькі эфектыўная дзяржаўная палітыка ў галіне сямейнай палітыкі вызначае ўзровень дабрабыту і стабільнасці грамадства, яго будучыню. На думку ўдзельнікаў семінара, стратэгічнымі і доўгатэрміновымі мэтамі сямейнай палітыкі ў Беларусі і РФ з'яўляюцца павышэнне якасці жыцця сям'і, а таксама захаванне і ўмацаванне духоўна-маральных традыцый у сямейных адносінах і сямейным выхаванні.





Праца над агульнымі праектамі

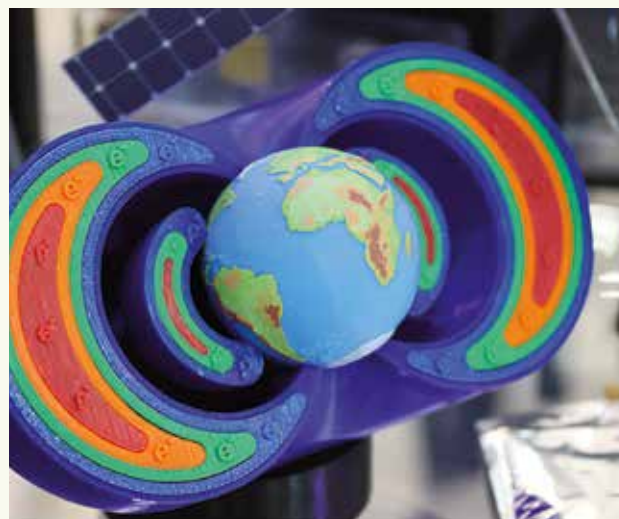
Беларускія і расійскія вучоныя маюць намер развіваць супрацоўніцтва ў галіне космасу, мікраэлектронікі і распрацоўкі праграмнага забеспячэння. Аб гэтым заявіў старшыня Прэзідыума НАН Уладзімір Гусакоў перад сумесным пасяджэннем прэзідыумаў Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі і Расійскай акадэміі навук.

«Ужо выканана больш як 50 навуковых праграм Саюзнай дзяржавы, Акадэмія навук Беларусі брала ўдзел прыблізна ў 30 праграмах. Яны датычыліся ў тым ліку космасу. Наша беларуская касмічная сістэма створана дзякуючы гэтай праграме. Створаны і беларускі суперкамп'ютар, якім мы ганарымся, ужо ёсць цэлая серыя. Вельмі актыўна развіваецца атамная энергетыка, шмат што зроблена ў галіне матэрыялазнаўства – найноўшых матэрыялаў для машынабудавання і прыборабудавання. Мікраэлектроніка, сельская гаспадарка, фармацыя – усім гэтым кірункам удзяляецца ўвага», – сказаў Уладзімір Гусакоў.

Паводле яго слоў, намячаецца шэраг новых праграм. «У тым ліку па космасе: нам трэба ствараць новы спадарожнік і нават групоўку спадарожнікаў. Сёння мы будзем дамаўляцца аб праграме па праграмным забеспячэнні для развіцця прамысловасці. Дагэтага часу мы выкарыстоўвалі замежны праграмны прадукт, а цяпер нам патрэбны свой, беларуска-расійскі. Таксама на парадку дня праграмы па мікраэлектроніцы, па геномных, прыродападобных тэхналогіях», – адзначыў старшыня Прэзідыума НАН.

Для ўдзелу ў пасяджэнні ў Мінск прыехала прадстаўнічая дэлегацыя кіраўніцтва Расійскай акадэміі навук і вядомых вучоных Расіі на чале з прэзідэнтам РАН акадэмікам Генадзем Краснікавым. Гэта яго першы візіт у якасці новага кіраўніка РАН пасля выбараў, якія адбыліся ў верасні 2022 года. У мерапрыемстве таксама ўзялі ўдзел дзяржаўны сакратар Саюзнай дзяржавы Дзмітрый Мезенцаў і прэзідэнт НДЦ «Курчатаўскі інстытут» Міхаіл Кавальчук.

Удзельнікі сумеснага пасяджэння прэзідыумаў РАН і НАН Беларусі разгледзелі шэраг важных пытанняў, сярод якіх — вынікі работы акадэміі навук у 2021-2022 гадах, ход рэалізацыі праграм Саюзнай дзяржавы з удзелам арганізацый РАН і НАН Беларусі і перспектывыных праектаў праграм, стратэгія навукова-тэхналагічнага развіцця Саюзнай дзяржавы.



Меладычнае гучанне дуды

На пасяджэнні Рэспубліканскай навукова-метадычнай рады па пытаннях гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны падтрымана прапанова аб наданні статусу гісторыка-культурнай каштоўнасці элементу “Культура беларускай дуды”, які ўключае сам інструмент, яго выраб, выканальніцтва, а таксама веды і ўяўленні пра яго.

Дуда – народны духавы язычковы інструмент, асаблівасць якога – рэзервуар, што ўтрымлівае паветра. Звычайна гэта мех, зроблены са скуры казы альбо цяляці.

Археалагічныя крыніцы сведчаць, што на беларускіх землях інструмент вядомы з канца XII стагоддзя. У пісьмовых крыніцах ён згадваецца ў канцы XV стагоддзя, а самая ранняя выява дуды была знойдзена на керамічнай плітцы XVI стагоддзя.

У старадаўнія часы без дуды не абыходзіліся кірмашы, вячоркі, сямейныя, каляндарныя і абрадавыя святы. Выканаўцы бралі ўдзел у калядных і валачобных абрадах. На вяселлі ў старыя часы маглі асобна запрашаць музыкаў і дудароў. У некаторых вёсках з боку нявесты і жаніха былі свае выканаўцы. Сустрэча дудароў сімвалізавала заключэнне саюзу паміж маладымі.

У пачатку мінулага стагоддзя дуду пачалі выцясняць іншыя інструменты – скрыпка і гармонік. Толькі ў 1980-х гадах майстры, якія вывучалі традыцыйнае музычнае мастацтва, узяліся за аднаўленне дуды. Сёння дуду можна пабачыць і пачуць на тэрыторыі Віцебскай, Гродзенскай, Магілёўскай і Мінскай абласцей і горада Мінска.



Традыцыі збліжаюць

У гістарычным цэнтры Мінска прайшло мерапрыемства “Чай для гармоніі свету”, арганізатарамі якога выступілі Пасольства Кітая ў Беларусі, Мінскі гарадскі выканаўчы камітэт, Міністэрства культуры Рэспублікі Беларусь, Міністэрства культуры і турызму КНР.

Гараджанамі гасцям сталіцы выпала выдатная магчымасць пазнаёміцца з культурай і традыцыямі Кітая. У рамках свята праходзілі майстар-класы, людзі частаваліся стравамі з Паднябеснай, вучыліся рабіць розныя віды чаёў, удзельнічалі ў майстар-класах па каліграфіі і стварэнні папяровых карункаў. Выконваліся кітайскія песні і танцы. Працаваў кірмаш з нацыянальнымі вырабамі. На сталічнае свята прыбыла дэлегацыя правінцы Юньнань. На адкрыцці мерапрыемства Надзвычайны і Паўнамоцны пасол КНР у Беларусі Се Сяюань адзначыў, што менавіта культура – гэта базавы складнік у наладжванні сувязяў паміж народамі. І ў гэтым кірунку Беларусь і Кітай дасягнулі поспехаў.