

serves as an additional catalyst for expanding the geography of agricultural products supplies.

#### LIST OF LITERATURE SOURCES

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### SOME ASPECTS OF THE BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE IN BELARUSIAN AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTS

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International trade in agricultural products is now an integral part of a country's economy. The export potential of these products, according to the results of 2022, amounted to more than 8 billion U.S. dollars. This emphasizes the relevance of the research topic.

According to our research, in the sphere of agro-industrial complex the most important of them are the following:

- domestic production, which is determined by production resources, natural and climatic conditions and the country's place in the international division of labor;

- the domestic food market, which is characterized by such parameters as the domestic food market, which is characterized by such parameters as the existing capacity, the volume of personal and productive consumption and export orientation of the industries, as well as food security;

- domestic food market, which is characterized by such parameters as the established capacity of the actual volume and geographic structure of foreign trade, the comparative effectiveness of export and import, as well as the comparative effectiveness of export and import;

- world market conditions, including the volume of world food export (import), demand and supply balance for the main commodity groups of agro-food products;

- participation of the country in regional and international integration communities, which has to take into account the norms and rules of trade within regional communities, capacity of partner countries' markets, foreign trade policy of member-states of the community in trade with third countries, terms of access of domestic products to the markets of trade partners and the WTO requirements [1].

However, as practice shows, there are also problems in Belarus foreign trade relations with other countries that need to be addressed:

- high specific weight of Russia in Belarus exports, underdeveloped supplies to other countries;
- low level of mutual imports, almost no imports of Belarus from Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan;
- barriers to mutual access of economic entities to the market of EAEU member states in the agricultural sector.

In the context of the study of this problem, we propose to interpret the balance of foreign trade in agricultural products, raw materials and food of Belarus as the coordination of all components of the system of production, consumption and marketing of products, compliance with the necessary proportions of its development, ensuring food security mainly due to domestic production, increasing export potential, optimization of import intensity of manufactured products, as well as consumer imports. Therefore, it is legitimate to believe that the achievement of trade balance is the most important factor of stable and sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex.

To assess the effectiveness and sustainability of foreign trade, we have developed a methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the balance of foreign trade in Belarusian agricultural products within the EAEU, in the context of which we propose to make calculations in the following three interrelated areas:

- 1) efficiency of export-import operations;
- 2) diversification of trade flows;
- 3) provision of the domestic food market [1].

The novelty of the research lies in the substantiation of a set of optimization criteria (indicators, indicators) on the volume and structure of foreign trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs of Belarus for the analysis and forecasting of cost and volume indicators of trade and economic cooperation; second, in the assessment on this basis of the level of balance of foreign trade in agricultural products.

The testing of the developed methodology allowed to assess the balanced development of foreign trade in agricultural products in Belarus, taking into account current trends in the development of trade and economic relations of the country and to develop a conceptual model to ensure the balanced development of foreign trade in agricultural products.

The study revealed that the Republic of Belarus needs to significantly diversify markets for agricultural products within the EAEU to increase the level of competitiveness in foreign markets.

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