

**FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREIGN POLICY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS IN THE EURO-ATLANTIC
DIRECTION (1991 – EARLY 2000S)**

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After the Declaration of independence the Republic of Belarus became an independent actor in international relations. The Euro-Atlantic region is one of the strategically important areas of the Belarusian state's foreign policy. Study of the theoretical and historical foundations of Belarus' interaction with the Euro-Atlantic region contributes to improving the mechanisms of cooperation.

The aim of the work is to examine the factors influencing the formation of foreign policy of the Republic of Belarus at the Euro-Atlantic area in the period from 1991 to early 2000s.

Material and methods. The research was carried out on the basis of available sources and literature. The methodological footing of the work is based on the principles of historicism, objectivity, consistency, general scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, deductive, logical) and special historical methods (historical-comparative, historical-typological, historical-genetic).

Findings and their discussion. The main reason for establishing international contacts with the countries of the Euro-Atlantic region since 1991 was the desire of the Belarusian leadership to gain recognition of a young state. The issue of the Republic's possession of nuclear weapons became the starting point for the development of relations between Belarus and western countries, primarily the United States. The USA interest in a dialogue with Belarus on this issue can be traced back to the signing of the Bialowieza Agreements [1, c. 206–207].

Another issue that played a role in establishing relations between Belarus and the world's leading states was the issue of Chernobyl disaster consequences. This problem was relevant for European countries. This is confirmed by the invitation of Belarus to participate in the international environmental forum in Sweden on September 2–3, 1990, i.e. before the formation of the independent Belarusian state [2, c. 9]. On October 26, 1991 at the 46th session of the UN General Assembly, The Minister of foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, Pyotr Kravchenko, declared environmental safety to be one of the priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Belarus [2, c. 276–285]. The urge of Belarus to contribute to the solution of this problem was supported by the international community, which eventually led to the adoption of resolution No. 58/119 on the Chernobyl disaster, including the Belarus' proposal to declare April 26 as the International day of remembrance for victims of radiation accidents and catastrophes [2, c. 139–140].

Since 1994, there has been a change in Belarus' foreign policy priorities. Cooperation with Russia and the CIS is becoming more active. One of the reasons for this turn was the experience of low-dynamic development of relations with the Euro-Atlantic area from 1991 to 1994. (limiting contacts with Europe on socio-cultural, trade and economic issues, and the dependence of the dialogue with the United States on the process of Belarus' nuclear disarmament). In addition, having received international recognition by that time, the Belarusian leadership strived to increase the country's prestige. This goal was met by positioning the Republic as a state that can «strengthen peace and security in Europe» [4, c. 33]. The experience of disarmament should have allowed Belarus to become the initiator and driving force behind the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the central and eastern European region, which would have helped to strengthen the country's image and remove the threat of tension in Belarus' relations with the North Atlantic Alliance [5, c. 60]. The second most significant reason was the constitutional crisis in Belarus during 1996, which led to a deterioration of relations with the West. Alexander Lukashenko's regime was accused of authoritarianism, human rights violations and «attacking» democratic institutions in the country [5].

The development of the foreign policy strategy of the Belarus was built during the geopolitical processes in the Post-Soviet Region, the clash of interests of two leading world powers (the United States of America and the Russian Federation) for establishing their sphere of influence. By 1994 western political discourse has expressed concerns about the growing threat of «Russian interventionist policies» [7]. The deployment of American troops in Afghanistan and the expansion of NATO to the East determined Russia's choice in favor of priority cooperation with neighboring countries. For Belarus, the goal was to protect itself from the advance of the Alliance's troops in the Belarusian direction.

Conclusion. On this basis, the main factors that influenced the development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Belarus in the Euro-Atlantic direction during 1991–1994 were: 1) the necessity to obtain international recognition of an independent Belarusian state; 2) to solve the problem of finding nuclear weapons on the territory of the country; 3) to minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster for Belarus and the European region. Since 1994 other factors had an impact: 1) the clash of interests of the United States and Russia for establishing their sphere of influence in the post-Soviet region; 2) the expansion of NATO to the East; 3) the constitutional crisis in Belarus; 4) the experience of low-dynamic development of relations with the west in 1991–1994; 5) the implementation of the goal set in the previous period to gain international recognition of the Republic of Belarus.

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THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE TYPE OF SOCIAL CHARACTER OF A PERSON IN MODERN SOCIETY

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The process of transformation of a person's personality into an object of investment and trade, the value of which is directly determined by its exchange value, intensified as a result of the transition of society from an industrial type to an informational one, which attracted the scientific attention of psychologist and philosopher Erich Fromm, whose concepts and theories remain relevant today. The purpose of this article is to interpret Erich Fromm's concept of “market” personality orientation in relation to modern society.

Material and methods. When writing this article, we used the method of theoretical analysis of Erich Fromm's scientific works such as «Escape from freedom», «To Have or to Be?», «Man for Himself», «The Heart of Man», which made it possible to decompose his theory into separate elements, further analysis of which made it possible to draw a conclusion about their actual correspondence to modern society.

Findings and their discussion. The objective process of the transition of human society from one qualitative state to another is identical to the concept of social evolution. In other words, society has made a huge leap forward from an industrial to an informational type. This phenomenon undoubtedly entailed a number of fundamental transformations in all spheres of public life - culture,