

Conclusion

The main priority both national, and international programs of transition to the networked society is to set up a high-speed broadband telecommunication infrastructure and provide an opportunity for access thereto for maximum broad strata of the population. A backbone fiber optical trunk line was built up in the Republic of Belarus connecting Minsk and regional centers. However, the problem of the end users connection has not been solved yet in many regions of the republic. A main reason hampering ICT application on an extensive scale are the high rates for connection to computer networks (including the Internet network). The citizens of low-level incomes cannot afford to employ open networked systems due to high rates, which also limit significantly an opportunity to use them by educational and scientific institutions, public health care services and culture establishments, budgetary organizations, state and local administration bodies.

The natural resources restrained countries with a high technological potential, which Belarus also belongs to, should be export-oriented to modern-technology, including ICTs, which creates the essential prerequisites for its accelerated development. The conditions for development and growth of information sector of the national economy require the state to support innovation projects, perspective domestic research work and ICT developments.

The efforts to set up the export-oriented ICT industry in the republic should include mechanisms to be developed for creating conditions to promote domestic high tech sector of the economy entering the world markets; scientific and engineering ICT-related staff, available in the republic, to be involved in solving internal tasks, and the foreign investments to be attracted to produce ICTs for export.

In addition to stated above, inadequate ICT development is aggravated by a number of the negative factors, which comprise the following:

- imperfection of informatization-related normative and legal documents elaborated disregarding modern ICTs opportunities;
- deficiency of an integrated networked infrastructure and efficient information support of commodity and service market;
- inability of a number of governmental bodies to apply ICT-based effective management technologies;
- a high level of monopolization of communication networks that is raising barriers on the way of their adequate employment and resulting in distortions in tariff policy,
- inadequate level of the personnel training for ICTs development and application.

