

- наличие квалифицированной рабочей силы (политика в области образования и обучения);

- наличие большого объема данных и доступ к ним (политика доступа к данным).

Правительство должно стать более гибким и реактивным, поскольку инновационная повестка дня меняется очень быстро и в некоторых сферах ее невозможно предсказать. Подходы по обеспечению быстрого и гибкого политического реагирования включают следующее:

- необходимы эксперименты в области политики;

- использование цифровых инструментов для разработки инновационной политики и мониторинга политических целей может помочь сделать процесс принятия решений более быстрым и эффективным на основе более веских доказательств;

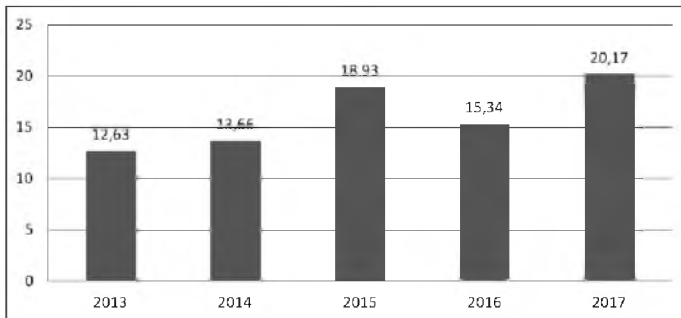
- развитие тех инструментов, которые не ориентированы на конкретную технологию. К таким инструментам относятся налоговые льготы, определенные правила и права интеллектуальной собственности;

- обеспечение автономии и гибкости способов достижения заявленной цели политики. Быстро меняющийся технический прогресс требует регулирования, ориентированного на результаты.

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CHINA'S OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT RISK PREVENTION AND SUPERVISION UNDER THE "BELT AND ROAD" INITIATIVE

For a long time, China has focused more on attracting foreign investment. Over time, China has changed from a capital shortage to a capital surplus. Through foreign direct investment, a more effective capital output has become a new form of trade. China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative is not just a trade liberalization strategy, but investment facilitation is also a very important part of it [1]. According to the "Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment" [2], in 2017, Chinese investors made direct investment in nearly 3,000 overseas enterprises in 57 countries along the "Belt and Road", involving 17 major sectors of the national economy. The cumulative investment was \$20.17 billion, a year-on-year increase of 31.5 %, accounting for 12.7 % of China's Outward foreign direct in investment flows. In the past five years China has invested a total of \$80.73 billion in the countries along the route.



China's Investment in Countries along the «Belt and Road», 2013–2017, bln. USD

China's outward foreign direct investment has developed rapidly after the reform and opening up to the outside world. With the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative, China's outward foreign direct investment will surely welcome in greater development. However, due to late launching of "go global" strategy by Chinese enterprises and lack of experience, China's outward foreign direct investment risk events occurred repeatedly. Therefore, China's enterprises "go global" urgently need to strengthen risk prevention, improve bilateral agreements, and enhance supervision [3].

Main risks faced by China's outward foreign direct investment under the "Belt and Road" initiative are political risk, legal risk, economic risk, cultural risk. The political risk is the most important and decisive risk facing China's outward foreign direct investment. And sources of risk result mainly from three levels: the unbalanced development of economic globalization, the global financial crisis, the global industrial restructuring, etc. From the government level, China's outward foreign direct investment legislation left behind, lack of overseas investment insurance system, weak practical effect of bilateral investment agreements; from the enterprise level, there exist its poor risk prevention awareness and ability, the lack of experience in overseas investment, relative concentrated investment fields [4].

To explore the construction of risk prevention and supervision system of China's outward direct investment under the Belt and Road Initiative, the main policy suggestions include: first, the emphasis on the protection and incentives of foreign capital flows to other countries; second, around the possible risks of overseas investment in the future, relevant measures are not limited to the economic field, but also involve political consultation and diplomacy; third, the establishment and improvement of overseas investment insurance system, to strengthen the audit and supervision of underwriting institutions, clear coverage; fourth, improve the quality of bilateral investment agreements to compensate for the lack of effectiveness of domestic legislation outside the region; fifth, improve the investment environment assessment system and make effective evaluations for different categories of countries; sixth, clarify and improve the responsibilities of the regulatory authorities, avoid the wrong management and its duplication.

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Спрос на строительство варьируется в зависимости от различных экономических условий, которые могут быть представлены в виде ряда макроэкономических факторов.