

рой, значительно отличается от менеджмента других крупных развивающихся стран и стран с переходной экономикой.

Литература

1. Базылев, Н. И. Мировая экономика : учеб. пособие / Н. И. Базылев, М. В. Мишкевич, М. Н. Базылева. – Минск : Книжный Дом, Мисанта, 2004. – 159 с.

2. Мишкевич, М. В. Специфика экономики Китая в современных условиях и перспективы ее развития / М. В. Мишкевич // Актуальные векторы белорусско-китайского торгово-экономического сотрудничества. – Минск : Колорград, 2021. – С. 67–76.

3. Мишкевич, М. В. Модернизация национальной экономики Китая и транснационализация китайских компаний / М. В. Мишкевич // Актуальные векторы белорусско-китайского торгово-экономического сотрудничества. – Минск : Изд. центр БГУ, 2022. – С. 90–95.

4. Hofstede, G. H. Cultures and organizations: software of the mind / G. H. Hofstede // Mc Graw Hill. – 2015. – 279 p.

Shao Ruixue

*School of Business of BSU
(Minsk, Belarus)*

CHINA'S NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY UNDER GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The article is devoted to the study of China's economic security problems and measures to solve them in the global environment against the background of current international political and economic processes for the development of China's economy and society.

Keywords: *financial security, information security, industrial security.*

Статья посвящена изучению проблем экономической безопасности Китая и мер по их решению в глобальной среде на фоне текущих международных политических и экономических процессов для развития экономики и общества Китая.

Ключевые слова: *финансовая безопасность, информационная безопасность, промышленная безопасность.*

National economic security refers to the state and ability of a country to effectively supply the resources needed for economic development, to operate the national economic system independently and stably, and to protect its overall economic interests from malicious threats and damage [1, p. 5]. In short, it refers to a state in which the national economic development and economic strength of a country are not fundamentally threatened.

National economic security mainly includes financial security, industrial security, resource security and information security.

Financial security refers to a country's ability to resist internal and external shocks and maintain the normal operation and development of the financial order and financial system, which includes the security of the financial system, the security of financial wealth and the security of financial development. Maintaining financial security can provide good conditions for financial development. At the same time, maintaining financial security means resisting financial risks, and financial risks are closely related to financial security. The generation of financial risks constitutes a threat to financial security, but financial risks do not necessarily lead to financial insecurity. Financial security is a state of security that develops dynamically, and financial security is a state of responsiveness in the face of the changing domestic and international financial environment [2, p. 90].

Industrial security refers to the ability of a country to maintain the sustainable survival and development of its industries, to maintain the overall competitiveness of industries in the international arena, and to safeguard the interests and sustainable development of

domestic industries in domestic and foreign markets from threats in the development process of international competition. The security of the industry is mainly expressed as the security of the market, that is, to keep the domestic market, but also to compete for the international market. In order for a country or region's industry to maintain an independent industrial status and industrial competitive advantage in international competition, industrial security is an issue that a country must be concerned about.

Resource security refers to the state in which a country can obtain various natural resources it needs in a stable and reliable manner to meet the normal needs of national survival and economic and social development. Resources in resource security refer to the scarce resources that have an important impact on the development of the country in national economic life, mainly including: oil, coal, food, iron and steel, water resources and rare metals [3, p. 18]. Among the resource security, energy security is particularly important, and many kinds of energy resources, such as oil and coal, are non-renewable resources. The finite and non-renewable nature of energy resources makes humans worry about the depletion and possible exhaustion of these resources. Therefore, it is important to maintain resource security in order for a country to have sustainable, stable, timely, adequate and economic access to the required natural resources.

Information security is a state in which a country has data processing systems established and adopted for technical and managerial security protection so that important information systems on which the national economy depends for survival and development can operate normally and have the ability to resist intrusion, damage and potential threats within the system and protect information from being damaged, altered and leaked for malicious reasons. Information security it refers to the privacy and reliability of information, that is, specific information can only be known by specific people, and not by people who should not know. At the same time, a person must be made aware of the information he is supposed to know in a timely and complete manner [4, p. 41]. In the

process of informationization, the economic security of a country is increasingly dependent on the security of information technology infrastructure.

While China's financial market is developing rapidly, the construction of the market airport regulatory system is significantly lagging behind, and there is a lack of legal means to prevent financial risks. On the one hand, China's financial regulations are not sound, and the current regulations do not have specific provisions on the risks of financial institutions. Some local governments improperly intervene in state-owned banks for local interests, which increases the operational risks of state-owned banks and disrupts the financial order. On the other hand, some local governments lack supervision of the financial market and are unable to predict the risks arising from the entry of many foreign investors into the Chinese financial market. The imperfect early warning system of financial risks has a great impact on the national financial security system.

In today's system of globalized trade development, the international trade situation has a direct impact on a country's economic development. Some developed countries see China as a strong competitor, and China faces deteriorating conditions in the import and export market and international technology market. The impact of the new pneumonia epidemic on China's domestic logistics and trade, as well as the rapid development of trade in the digital economy, has significantly changed the economic trade and industrial security faced by China. At the same time, the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war in the world and the change in the international political and economic situation, with some major powers turning their attention to economic sanctions, have intensified international competition. Trade protectionism has become more serious and international economic frictions are increasing, and China's industrial and economic security is under great pressure.

Energy consumption and distribution in the world is extremely unbalanced. Each country has a limited number of resources, but the resources it has do not match the resources it needs. Many

countries today are heavily dependent on external sources for their energy supply. In some cases, these critical energy sources can cause a country's defense and economic systems to become extremely vulnerable, or even cause a global crisis due to supply difficulties or disruptions. In the case of oil, for example, global oil consumption is concentrated in North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region, while energy distribution is concentrated in the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia-Russia, and North America. China is at a disadvantage when competing with other countries for its share of oil in these regions. These regional resource disputes not only seriously threaten China's strategic resource security, but also its economic development.

With the development of information technology, information gradually penetrates into various fields such as politics, economy, and culture. Whoever can have more information will have more advantages and can dominate in the future world pattern. Take the United States as an example, the United States has a strong information advantage, which is expressed in the conditions, capabilities and means of collecting, processing, using and disseminating information ahead of other countries in the world. Therefore, the U.S. can use this advantage to serve U.S. national interests and national strategies. This information superiority or information hegemony of the United States is a serious threat to China's economic information security. In addition, due to the impact of the new crown epidemic, China's use and development of information is growing at an explosive rate. At the same time this has brought about a lot of information security problems. A large amount of complicated information floods the network, and many people do not have the ability to discern such information, thus causing property losses, while there are some virus websites or links on the network, and wrong access leads to the theft of personal information of many people.

Financial security is the core of national economic security, and at this stage the focus of international competition has shifted from the real economy to the field of digital economy [5, p. 85]. For China, the

vitality and competitiveness of the financial system is a direct factor in determining the long-term stability of the country's financial market. China should strengthen its own security efforts in the areas of system, foreign trade, finance, and energy, and strengthen the efforts in the basic construction of the financial industry to improve the stability and competitiveness of China's financial system itself. Be alert to the risk factors that may be brought by international, establish an indicator system of China's financial risk status, improve the financial risk early warning system, and protect the country's financial security [6, p. 26].

The security status of a country's industry ultimately depends on the competitiveness of the country's enterprises. China should accelerate the pace of domestic industrial integration, support the development of enterprises with core competitiveness, and develop more competitive products. In the international division of labor, China should compete to vigorously develop technology- and knowledge-intensive industries and continuously improve and optimize its industrial structure so that China can take a larger share of the world market discourse [7, p. 15]. It is necessary to focus on the off-frontier technologies and key industrial fields with great development prospects, invest a large amount of capital for support, focus on advantages for breakthroughs, and form a large number of high-tech enterprises with independent intellectual property rights and strong international competitiveness. Great attention must be paid to the development of industries and markets and their security in order to promote the transformation of the modern Chinese economy.

In order to maintain resource security, the development of a strategic resource reserve system needed for China's resource security should be accelerated, and energy should be planned and utilized in a rational manner. China must reduce the number of natural resources it exports, especially scarce mineral and energy resources, rather than negatively impacting the country's long-term energy security for short-term gains. In addition, while promoting economic

development, it should vigorously develop green and clean energy and improve the efficiency of energy resource utilization in order to reduce China's dependence on the international energy market.

Strengthen the management of economic information security and establish a sound information network security system. Scientific management is a guarantee to make information security and an important way to improve national information security [8, p. 56]. If there is a lack of strict management, no matter how good the technology and products are, it will be difficult to function. China should also strengthen information security publicity and education, improve the national people's awareness of information security, develop technical standards and policies and regulations suitable for the country according to the national economic information security needs, and strengthen the identification of information leakers and intensify the crackdown.

References

1. Chen, F. National Economic Security / F. Chen // Current Affairs Press. – 2005. – 5 p.
2. Tang, G. Discuss the current problems and countermeasures of foreign investment / G. Tang // Business Research. – 2004. – № 13. – P. 90–91.
3. Zhang, W. Challenges of economic globalization to my country's national defense and economic security and countermeasures for its maintenance / W. Zhang // Journal of Southeast University. – 2003. – № 3. – P. 16–20.
4. Zhang, R. The concept of national economic security and my country's economic security / R. Zhang // World Economic and Political Forum. – 2000. – № 2. – P. 39–42.
5. He, J. From Efficiency to Safety: Global Supply Chain Adjustment and Response under the Impact of the Epidemic / J. He // Learn and explore. – 2020. – № 5. – P. 79–89.

6. Zhang, X. My country's foreign trade dependence analysis and policy recommendations / X. Zhang // Economic Research Reference. – 2005. – № 56. – P. 22–28.

7. Song, G. Coping well with the big change of global manufacturing industry / G. Song // Global Times. – 2020. – 15 p.

8. Zhang, X. Review of my country's IT industry policy / X. Zhang // Modern Management Science. – 2005. – № 8. – P. 56–57.

А. М. Баранов, Сюй Бэнь

Белорусский государственный университет

(г. Минск, Республика Беларусь)

ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ СОВМЕСТНОГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ В КИТАЕ

Приведена динамика и особенности формирования экономики совместного потребления в Китае, рассмотрено ранжирование стран по Индексу шеринг-экономики 2021 г., определено место Китая на глобальном рынке экономики совместного потребления, приведены особенности институционально-правового регулирования экономики совместного потребления в КНР в 2022–2021 гг., рассмотрена система экономических парков и кластеров как перспективная форма поддержки инфраструктуры шеринга в Китае.

Ключевые слова: экономика совместного потребления, шеринг, кластеры, информационная экономика, информационные технологии, Китай.

The dynamics and features of the formation of the economy of joint consumption in China are presented, the ranking of countries according to the Sharing Economy Index in 2021 is considered, the place of China in the global market of the economy of joint consumption is determined, the institutional legal regulation of the economy of joint consumption in China in 2022–2021 is presented, the system of economic parks and clusters as