

CHINA'S EXPERIENCE IN ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY

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The article considers economic security as an important component of national security of the People's Republic of China. The main threats to the economic sphere are identified, China's experience in ensuring economic security is analysed.

Keywords: economic security; ensuring economic security; threats to economic security; cyber threats.

ОПЫТ КИТАЯ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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В статье рассматривается экономическая безопасность как важная составляющая национальной безопасности Китайской Народной Республики. Выявлены основные угрозы экономической сферы, проанализирован опыт Китая в обеспечении экономической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность; обеспечение экономической безопасности; угрозы экономической безопасности; киберугрозы.

As China's degree of economic globalization deepens, its national economic security faces an increasingly complex international environment.

China has chosen a distinctive path of economic globalization with Chinese characteristics, characterized by openness, autonomy, and people-centeredness. While this path has largely ensured sustainable development of the national economy free from fundamental threats of international capital and market, it also confronts a multitude of unpredictable, uncertain, and unstable factors.

Looking at the domestic situation, China has traversed the industrialization path that Western countries took two to three hundred years to complete in just a few decades. Throughout this process, various economic security risks have been accumulating, and as China's economy enters a new normal and its reforms reach a critical stage, previously accumulated economic security risks are being fully realized. Influenced by the impact of intersecting declines in asset prices, bankruptcies of private enterprises, shrinking financial assets, economic hardships, and structural unemployment, China's quarterly economic growth rate has been steadily declining since 2017, dropping from 6.9 % in the first quarter of 2017 to 6.0 % in the third quarter of 2019. Without any specific favorable conditions, this sustained downward trend in recent years may be challenging to reverse [1].

On the international stage, the political landscape is characterized by turmoil and instability, with major powers engaging in increasingly intense strategic competition. The global order is undergoing a period of profound adjustment, and international norms are facing unprecedented challenges. In the realm of international economics, since 2015, amidst the intertwining dynamics of "integration" and "fragmentation", there has been a rising trend of "de-globalization". Global demand, commodity markets, and oil prices have remained persistently low, leading the world economy to navigate through challenging waters. Overall, in the course of decades of research, the scope of national security has gradually extended from the traditional narrow fields of political and military security to economic, cultural and other fields [2].

In the dynamic landscape of the current digital era, the intricate relationship between cybersecurity and economic security takes center stage. The pulsating core of cybersecurity resonates with the essence of economic stability and growth, while looming threats and vulnerabilities cast shadows over economic landscapes, posing risks of chaos and turmoil. The promulgation of the Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China in 2017 marked a milestone in the field of cybersecurity, meticulously outlining the protection of network infrastructure, clarifying the responsibilities of network operators, and enhancing personal information protection as defenders of cyberspace security and national interests [3]. China's cybersecurity defense continues to strengthen, ensuring the sanctity of economic and information security, propelling the digital economy towards robust growth and a secure economic future. The establishment of China's internet security laws serves as the

cornerstone of national security, laying the foundation for economic prosperity and progress. However, trade tensions and tariff policies may exacerbate trade frictions, disrupt the international trade order, trigger trade wars, impact economic growth and financial market stability, leading to a vicious cycle and a decline in consumer purchasing power, affecting domestic economic stability and development. In conclusion, the intertwined impacts of cybersecurity, trade tensions, and environmental degradation on economic security are complex, requiring countries to collaborate to safeguard economic security and promote sustainable development.

The essence of the national economic security guarantee mechanism is a systematic arrangement of institutions, organizations, and technologies that sovereign states undertake to maintain national economic security, enhance the country's economic security capabilities, and address economic security risks. From the current overall situation, China's national economic security guarantee mechanism has basically taken shape. On one hand, the top-level design of China's national economic security guarantee mechanism has been largely completed, marked by three significant milestones: the establishment of the National Security Commission (hereinafter referred to as the National Security Commission) on January 24, 2014, which provided a clear implementation subject for establishing and improving China's national economic security guarantee mechanism. Secondly, the release of the National Security Strategy Outline on January 23, 2015, which emphasized the foundational position of economic security, serving as the policy guideline for establishing and improving China's national economic security guarantee mechanism. Thirdly, the passage of the new National Security Law on July 1, 2015, which defined the foundational position of economic security in the national security system, providing the legal basis for establishing and improving China's national economic security guarantee mechanism.

On the other hand, the specific institutions of China's national economic security guarantee mechanism are gradually being perfected. Currently, significant progress has been made in the legal construction of China's national economic security. A safeguard system has been established at the legislative level, combining the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations, and departmental rules in an orderly manner. Legal protections have been put in place in areas such as resource security, industrial security, financial security, and economic information security. Notably, in the realm of resource security legal protection, in addition to the explicit provisions in Article 9 of the Constitution, a series of specialized laws have been passed to regulate and standardize activities related to the development, utilization, protection, and management of natural resources.

Since the Asian financial crisis, the construction of China's national economic security guarantee mechanism has significantly accelerated. In the

field of financial security, regulatory bodies such as the China Securities Regulatory Commission (established in October 1992), China Insurance Regulatory Commission (established in November 1998), China Banking Regulatory Commission (established in April 2003), State Council Financial Stability and Development Committee (established in July 2017), and China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (established in March 2018) have been successively established. In the strategic resource sector, to prevent oil shortages, China began implementing a strategic oil reserve plan in 2005, with clear provisions in the new National Security Law article 21 regarding the construction of the safeguard mechanism for strategic resources. In the investment field, the Foreign Investment Law passed on March 15, 2019, became China's first fundamental law in the field of foreign investment unification [4]. In some specific areas, policies and regulations have been primarily used to address short-term emergency national economic security risks. For example, in response to industrial security issues arising from the acquisition of key Chinese manufacturing enterprises by multinational corporations, policies such as the Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Revitalization of the Equipment Manufacturing Industry have been introduced.

In conclusion, as China further integrates into the global economy, it faces a challenging and unpredictable international landscape that impacts its economic security. China emphasizes unique characteristics such as openness, autonomy, and a people-centric approach, while promoting economic globalization, it also encounters unforeseen challenges. Domestically, as China undergoes economic transitions and significant reforms, rapid industrial progress has brought about economic security risks that are now coming to the surface. Experiencing declining asset values, private sector bankruptcies, and economic hardships leading to a consistent decrease in quarterly growth rates since 2017, China is confronted with the daunting task of reversing this trend without specific favorable conditions. Globally, amidst political instability and strategic competition among major powers, there has been a significant shift in the global order, challenging international norms, a trend towards de-globalization, and complexities arising from low global demand, commodity market fluctuations, and oil price volatility.

The evolving concept of national security now encompasses economic and cultural dimensions, highlighting the interconnectedness of economic security with overall national well-being. Recognizing the pivotal role of economic security in national security, especially post-Cold War, underscores the significance of economic factors in achieving national security objectives. In the face of significant global transformations, effective national institutions and governance systems are crucial for addressing cybersecurity threats, trade

uncertainties, demographic changes, and environmental challenges. China's efforts to safeguard its economic security have encountered delays and effectiveness issues, underscoring the necessity for proactive measures to navigate the evolving economic landscape and ensure sustainable development amidst global uncertainties.

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