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THE STRUCTURE OF CHINA'S ECONOMY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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The impressive results of the development of the Chinese economy over the past forty years have attracted the attention of academic economists to the phenomenon of the Chinese economic model of development. China is gradually becoming not only the most important importer and exporter of capital, one of the largest producers in the global commodity market, but also a significant source of global economic growth. The possible prospects of China's economic development attract the close attention of experts, which determines the relevance of this study [2].

According to a leading analyst at the Bank of China, in theory, the Chinese economy in 2021 is able to ensure the growth rate of national GDP at the level of 5 %, despite the deterioration of the situation in international markets. According to the economist, other countries, like China, will be able to restore economic development to its previous level, but for this they will first have to really win over the pandemic, that is, to reduce the number of local infections to a minimum, and then to zero. Local authorities have repeatedly noted that the pandemic has hit Chinese small and medium-sized businesses. Companies and entrepreneurs engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, filming and showing films, and holding mass cultural and entertainment events were affected. During the pandemic, many shops, primarily clothing and shoes, as well as cafes and eateries went bankrupt, unable to withstand several months of strict quarantine.

Chinese observers call this a forced loss and believe that the state and the market will definitely make up for it. The State Council, the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance of China have launched a program to support small and medium-sized businesses by freezing bank debts, concessional lending and tax exemptions. The top management has put forward strict requirements, prescribing to ensure the adaptation of the national economy to a complex epidemiological situation. It was at this time that the strategic framework was laid for the search and formation of incentives aimed at ensuring the stability and sustainable growth of the Chinese economy. It received the conditional name "Liuwen-lubao" ("12 factors of guarantee and stability") [1].

The Government of the People's Republic of China is preparing for the upcoming imminent difficulties, seeking to level the risks before the occurrence of force majeure.

This research consisted in studying the dynamics and trends of development and characteristics of the real state of the national economy of China; studying the pace of development of the high-tech sector of the Chinese economy; studying the features of the formation and functioning of foreign trade relations, namely, the implementation of the "One Belt, One Road" project, investment policy; determining the role of the Chinese economy in the global economy. The authors assess the state of the Chinese economy and its structure, as well as describe the transition of China to a new economic cycle. Special attention should be paid to China's economic reforms during the pandemic.

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FACTORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S ECONOMY

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The theory of the Chinese "economic miracle" is actively discussed by scientists around the world. The Chinese experience of reforms is studied by politicians, theoretical economists, practical economists, and investors. The main factors of the phenomenal growth of the Chinese economy include the following. The first factor is the effective role of the state in the economy, which actively influenced and influences the ongoing processes at all stages of economic reform. In the Chinese theory of reform, the term "a complex system of macroeconomic control carried out at the expense of economic levers" is used to denote the role of the state. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the appearance of foreign competitors in the domestic market should be gradual, so as not to lead to the collapse of the national industry. Also, the privatization of state-owned enterprises is necessary at the first stage of reforms, and private property can develop not instead of the state, but together. The transition to a market economy can be carried out without an excessively rigid macroeconomic policy: monetary policy may not be rigid or soft, but supportive of the necessary reforms, the order (priorities) of reforms is important, synchronization does not mean the simultaneous nature of all reforms, but their consistent mutual influence. In China, rural reform preceded urban reform, while price reform preceded property and property rights reform. At the same time, it is impossible that some parts of the reforms are too far ahead of others, and some, on the contrary, lag behind. [2]

The second factor is the significant resources of the labor force with a constant increase in their quality and low wages (the excess labor force in the labor market has allowed and continues to keep wages at a low level). The physical growth of the population and the movement of labor from labor-surplus areas to new growth points provided about a third of GDP growth in the period 1978-1988.