

#### СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

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## FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN CHINA

**Hi Zhigno, master's program student, Nikonova T., Phd in Phisycs and Mathematics, associate professor, Andryanova O., senior lecturer**

*Vitebsk State Technologic University,  
Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus*

The transition to the «green economy» is a complex strategic task that requires a combination of two previously uncombined development vectors: maintaining dynamic economic growth and preserving the natural environment on a long-term basis. This level of complexity has not yet been mastered no country, however, active search for a new balanced model with the development of appropriate strategies.

The principles of the «green economy» are becoming a priority in the economic development of many states and regions of the world. China is now one of the world's flagship green growth economies. Approbation of new technologies in the areas of circular economy, decarbonization, increasing resource efficiency of the industry, alternative energy are turning China into a huge experimental platform, where not only technological innovations, but also new forms of territorial organization societies (e.g. eco-parks, eco-cities). Chinese knowledge and best practices on the transformation of territorial systems for sustainable development can be used in other countries. However, it is too early to talk about it. The country is at the very beginning of its «green» path. Dominant throughout in recent decades, the economic policy of «growth at any cost» has brought the country to the brink of ecological catastrophe. China's rapid industrial growth has spurred high economic growth but overexploited natural resources and environmental degradation. «Green economy» is therefore, as if by a forced, uncontested response to a dramatic ecological situation in the country.

China's green economy thinking has been embedded in its economic development history since the reform and opening up period. Over the last 40 years it has evolved from end-of-pipe basic environmental protection work to incorporating sustainable development within strategic overall development policies.

China does not have a coherent set of green economy policies. Instead, policies are embedded in the larger development planning and environmental governance directives at the macro-level and spread across various sectors through environmental regulations and incentives. Two characteristics were seen across the board: the piloting approach and the central-local planning model with often large implementation gaps.

Various stakeholder groups shape green economy policies. Central government players are the most influential. The National Development and Reform Commission and the

Ministry of Environmental Protection, in particular, drive policy changes within the central government. The public, especially in urban areas, is powerful in influencing agenda-setting. Businesses appear to play a rather passive role as recipients of preferential policies; however more research is needed to test this. Finally, local governments are critical to successful implementation on the ground, but their commitment and lack of capacity need to be addressed.

The Chinese government has launched a number of far-reaching policies targeting renewable energy, energy efficiency and industrial production in the last decade. These policies are but the visible end of China's endeavours to greening its economy. Indeed, the government's overall strategy aims at a wide range of sectors, encompassing macro-level planning and the mobilisation of various stakeholder groups. The efforts – and society's push for a more environmentally friendly development path – have given birth to some uniquely Chinese concepts and implementation mechanisms.

#### REFERENCES

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## **ВНЕШНЯЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫМИ ТОВАРАМИ ЕАЭС И РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ: ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СТОРОНЫ**

**Быков К.Р., ст. преп.**

*Витебский государственный технологический университет,  
г. Витебск, Республика Беларусь*

По результатам проведенного нами исследования внешней торговли текстильными товарами ЕАЭС и Беларуси по направлениям торговли за 2015–2020 гг. на основе аналитической обработки статистических данных ЕЭК и классификатора товаров единой ТН ВЭД ЕАЭС [1] можно сделать следующие выводы, выделив положительные и отрицательные стороны.

*К положительным сторонам торговли текстилем участниками ЕАЭС и Беларуси можно отнести:*

- сбалансированность структуры экспорта в целом, доля экспорта во взаимной торговле составила в среднем 52,2 %;
- интенсивность роста экспорта во взаимной торговле с представителями ЕАЭС была выше импорта, в результате сальдо взаимной торговли складывалось положительным;
- товарооборот по всем направлениям торговли ЕАЭС был наиболее сбалансирован только в Беларуси, с ЕАЭС ее доля составила 10,5 % с третьими странами – 14,3 %;
- для экспорта вне ЕАЭС характерна более высокая географическая концентрация