Lastly, the contribution of logistics parks to economic development is also an important economic indicator. The development of integrated logistics parks can improve logistics efficiency, reduce logistics costs, and promote the circulation of goods and market transactions. Additionally, logistics parks can drive the development of related industries, provide employment opportunities, and increase tax revenue. The development of logistics parks is of great significance for promoting economic growth, optimizing industrial structure, and enhancing international competitiveness. With the continuous development of the Chinese economy and the increasing market demand, integrated logistics parks will continue to play a crucial role in promoting economic growth and improving logistics efficiency. Meanwhile, the government and enterprises should continue to increase investment in logistics parks, improve operational efficiency, and further promote the development of the logistics industry.

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УДК 339

DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY ECONOMY UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY CONDITIONS IN CHINA AND BELARUS

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Summary. *In recent years, with rapid economic development, the problems of environmental pollution and resource shortage have become increasingly serious. This paper analyzes the structure of energy resources and the share of energy consumption in various fields through the study of important resources in China and Belarus, and makes suggestions for energy economic security and sustainable economic development in the context of ensuring environmental security.*

Energy is a source of power, an important basis for economic and social development, and a major constraint on a country's economic development. Energy is an important element in the production process and is vital for industrial production, infrastructure construction, and transportation. Adequate energy resources can facilitate production activities and are essential for maintaining economic stability and development. We define a country's energy security as the country's possession of sufficient, reliable and affordable energy resources and infrastructure to ensure that there can be a continuous and stable supply of energy to ensure sustainable economic growth.

In the process of economic development and energy use, environmental pollution is an unavoidable problem. In order to ensure environmental safety while

developing the economy, it is fundamentally necessary to reduce pollution emissions and improve energy efficiency. To this end, we analyze the energy structures of China and Belarus.

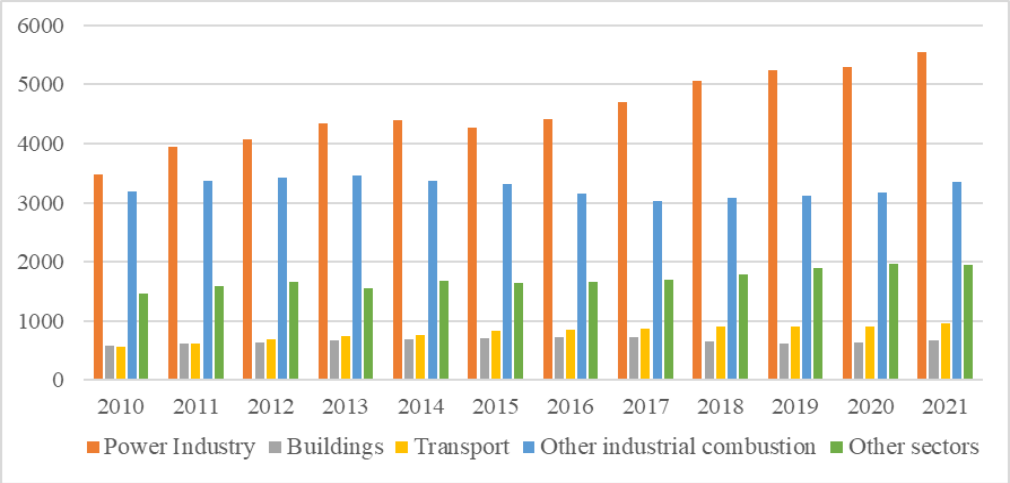

Figure 1 – China's Fossil Fuel CO2 Emissions by Industry [1]

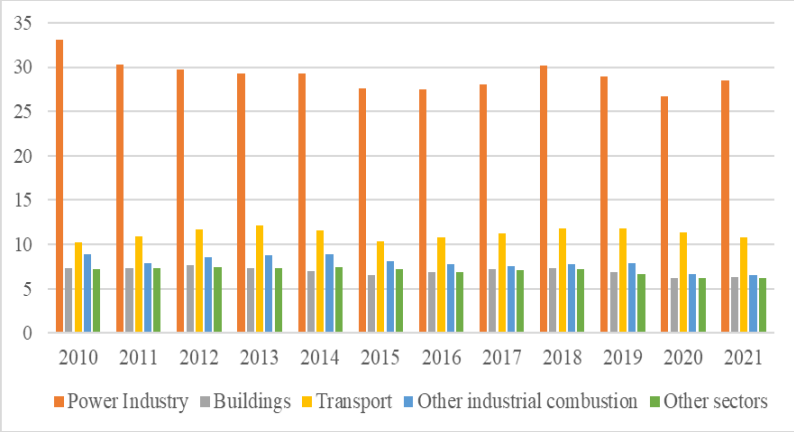

Figure 2 – Belarus Fossil Fuel CO2 Emissions by Industry [2]

In the structure of energy sources, China and Belarus share the same situation, with fossil energy sources accounting for about a large share of total energy consumption, and both China and Belarus import a large amount of energy. A study of carbon emissions by subsector shows that the power industry and other industrial combustion are the main sectors of carbon emissions, with lesser carbon emissions from buildings, transportation and other sectors. Therefore, we can make targeted recommendations.

1. Optimize the structure of the energy industry. Through a rational energy structure, a stable and reliable supply of energy is ensured, and energy shortages and supply disruptions are prevented from adversely affecting the economy. Reduce dependence on external energy sources and reduce the risks to the economy from international energy price fluctuations and other factors, thus enhancing the country's economic security.

2. Carbon emission policy regulation by industry. Based on the study of the distribution of carbon emissions, a carbon emission right distribution system and

a market regulation mechanism will be established, giving full play to the Government's guiding and regulating role in carbon emission standards and other aspects. According to the characteristics of each industry, targeted to reduce the emission of pollutants and improve the efficiency of resource utilization.

3. Promote technological upgrading and industrial transformation. Through the introduction of clean energy and low-carbon technologies, promote the transformation of traditional industries to clean energy and low-carbon industries, eliminate backward and excess production capacity, and enhance the competitiveness of industries. Promote the development of new energy, new materials, new technologies and other areas to inject new momentum into economic growth.

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УДК 338

NEW COOPERATION BETWEEN BELARUS AND CHINA: NEW PEDAGOGICAL REFORMS

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Summary. *The article reflects the ways of improvement of educational process for Chinese in Belarus according to the cultural specific.*

In the wake of the “Belt and Road” initiative, the cultural synergy between Belarus and China beckons for a reformed approach in Russian cultural education within Chinese higher education. Current Russian language programs, heavily skewed towards linguistic proficiency, neglect the rich tapestry of Russian culture, leaving students ill-equipped for the demands of a globalized world. The Belarusian educational space is in many ways reminiscent of Russian culture with its own specific characteristics.

The historical and contemporary cultural exchanges between Belarus and China have fostered educational and artistic collaborations. These exchanges are facing challenges in the realm of higher education's Russian cultural studies.

The teaching force has a shortage of middle-aged educators and instability among younger teachers, which, combined with the rich of Russian culture, demands continuous curriculum updates and professional development. Moreover, there is a notable scarcity of contemporary, relevant teaching materials and resources for Russian culture, reflecting the limited investment due to the small number of students specializing in Russian. This situation is compounded by a shortage of specialized technical and operational talents in the cultural industry, which is a bottleneck for the sector's development in both Belarus and China.