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## THE MEASURES OF STATE REGULATION TO PROMOTE CHINA'S SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

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**Resume.** *This paper explores the role of state regulation in promoting China's social, economic, and technological development, analyzing the challenges and mechanisms involved in macroeconomic stability, industrial restructuring, and sustainable development. It also evaluates the governmental regulatory policies aimed at fostering innovation and addressing key technological gaps, such as the growing importance of digital transformation and green technology within China's economic strategy.*

**Keywords:** *state regulation, macroeconomic stability, industrial restructuring, sustainable development, semiconductor product system, environmental regulations.*

### *1. State regulation and macroeconomic stability*

State regulation plays a crucial role in maintaining macroeconomic stability, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or global financial turbulence. China's ability to mitigate the impact of global economic crises, such as the 2008 global financial crisis and the recent COVID-19 pandemic, has been largely attributed to its effective use of regulatory policies, including fiscal stimulus and monetary interventions [1]. While these measures have helped stabilize the economy, the government faces the challenge of ensuring sustained economic growth while preventing the overheating of sectors like real estate and managing inflation.

In recent years, China has adopted a more targeted regulatory approach by fine-tuning its fiscal and monetary policies. The People's Bank of China (PBOC) has implemented flexible interest rate mechanisms and capital reserve requirements to curb speculative investments and avoid excessive credit expansion [2]. However, as China becomes increasingly integrated into the global economy, maintaining macroeconomic stability while addressing external shocks (such as trade disputes and supply chain disruptions) remains an ongoing concern. This challenge is further complicated by the need to balance short-term growth objectives with long-term structural reforms, including reducing reliance on debt-fueled growth and stimulating domestic consumption.

### *2. State regulation and industrial structural adjustment*

State regulation is essential for driving China's industrial restructuring, particularly as the country transitions from a manufacturing-based economy to one led by services and high-tech industries. Over the past decade, the Chinese government has implemented a range of policy measures to promote innovation, improve productivity, and reduce the economy's dependence on traditional industries such as coal, steel, and manufacturing [3]. This process has been facilitated by strategic policies like the "Made in China 2025" initiative, which seeks to upgrade China's manufacturing sector by fostering innovation in industries such as robotics, artificial intelligence, and biopharmaceuticals.

Despite these efforts, the structural transformation of China's economy poses several challenges. One of the primary difficulties is ensuring that the transition to emerging industries does not result in widespread job losses or exacerbate regional economic disparities. Traditional industries, particularly in China's interior provinces, continue to employ millions of workers, and the government faces the delicate task of balancing the development of high-tech industries with the need to maintain the stability of these traditional sectors. To address this, China has invested heavily in education, vocational training, and technological infrastructure to ensure that workers can transition smoothly into new sectors.

Additionally, China's regulatory policies have increasingly focused on promoting the development of the digital economy. In response to the growing importance of e-commerce, fintech, and cloud computing, the government has introduced policies aimed at enhancing cybersecurity, fostering competition in the digital space, and regulating emerging technologies such as blockchain and big data. China's semiconductor product system has also been continuously enriched and improved, forming one of the most complete semiconductor product systems in the world [4, p. 66]. These measures are crucial to ensuring that China remains competitive in the global digital economy while avoiding monopolistic practices that could stifle innovation.

### 3. National regulation and sustainable development

State regulation has become a cornerstone of China's push towards sustainable development, particularly in light of its ambitious targets for carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. These environmental goals are integral to China's long-term economic strategy, as they align with both domestic priorities and international climate commitments under the Paris Agreement. To achieve these objectives, the Chinese government has implemented a series of regulatory measures aimed at reducing carbon emissions, promoting renewable energy, and transitioning towards a circular economy [5].

For instance, the government has introduced stricter environmental regulations for industries with high carbon footprints, such as steel production and coal mining, while simultaneously incentivizing investments in solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. China has also launched several pilot programs to establish carbon trading markets, which allow companies to trade emissions credits and thus create financial incentives for reducing emissions. However, the balance between economic growth and environmental protection remains a significant regulatory challenge, as certain industries (especially those reliant on fossil fuels) may resist rapid decarbonization due to concerns over job losses and declining profits.

Moreover, sustainable development in China extends beyond environmental concerns to encompass broader social and economic goals. The Chinese government has promoted sustainable urbanization by implementing policies that encourage energy-efficient buildings, smart cities, and green transportation networks. Additionally, state regulation has played a critical role in addressing issues related to resource conservation, waste management, and biodiversity protection. Despite these advances, achieving a balance between rapid industrialization and environmental sustainability will require continuous regulatory innovation and stronger enforcement mechanisms.

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### СПОСОБЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ

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**Резюме.** Интеллектуальная собственность вносит существенный вклад в создание добавленной стоимости, генерируемой организациями. Объекты интеллектуальной собственности могут выступать как в роли производственного ресурса, так и в роли продукта, реализуемого на рынке. Управление объектами интеллектуальной собственности их защита позволяют предприятиям укреплять свои конкурентные позиции и повышать эффективность деятельности. В статье проведен анализ методов защиты прав интеллектуальной собственности, которые расширяют возможности взаимодействия организаций.

**Ключевые слова:** интеллектуальная собственность, способы защиты, взаимодействие организаций

**Введение.** Предприятия и организации участвуют в кооперации, сотрудничая со своими партнерами и зачастую с прямыми конкурентами. Такое сотрудничество может быть как обоюдно выгодным, так и принести убытки или привести к потере конкурентного преимущества за счет утечки коммерческой информации или неконтролируемому распространению научных, конструкторских, технологических, дизайнерских разработок. Если интеллектуальная собственность (ИС) имеет формальную защиту, предприятия или отдельные разработчики с большей вероятностью будут идти на сотрудничество и выстраивать новые цепочки создания стоимости. Фирмы, обладающие правами интеллектуальной собственности, показывают более высокую экономическую эффективность [1], что соответствует исследованиям, проведенным Всемирной организацией интеллектуальной собственности [2]. Кроме этого роль нематериальных активов в создании стоимости за последние десятилетия существенно возросла и составляет до 1/3 общего объема выпуска [2, с.14]. Защищенные права ИС могут помогать компаниям передавать принадлежащие им технологии в рамках производственно-сбытовой цепи и фактически способствовать аутсорсингу различных производственных задач.

**Основная часть.** Для создания конкурентного преимущества в современном мире недостаточно правильного соотношения цены и качества продуктов. Продуктовые, технологические, маркетинговые