

UDC 332.1

**A STUDY ON THE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS
OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY IN CHINA
AND BELARUS**

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Abstract. Against the backdrop of deepening regional economic integration and intensifying global risk transmission, institutional mechanisms for economic security have become core instruments for countries to maintain economic stability and safeguard sovereignty in development.

Keywords: Chinese economy, Belarusian economy, political and economic comparison, regional cooperation, financial security.

1. Scope Definition and Regulatory Practice of National Economic Security.

As a fundamental subsystem of the national security system, the scope of economic security is deeply intertwined with a country's development stage, resource endowments, and international environment. Within the national security system, the core essence of economic security lies in ensuring that a country's economic system possesses "shock resistance" and "sustainability". The former manifests as the ability to withstand risks such as external market fluctuations, technological blockades, and trade frictions, while the latter embodies the endogenous driving force for industrial upgrading, efficient factor allocation, and economic structure optimization. Together, they constitute the core guarantee of national sovereignty in the economic domain (Chinese Social Sciences Network, 2025).

Based on the concept of "sovereign economy", Belarus has formed a regulatory model centered on government leadership and protection of key industries. At the macro level, through the formulation of the 2021–2025 Economic and Social Development Program, it clarifies the development priorities of advantageous industries including machinery manufacturing, chemical industry, and agriculture, and ensures the production stability

of key industries through fiscal subsidies and credit preferences (e. g., special low-interest loans from state-owned banks). At the external economic level, relying on the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union, it optimizes trade coordination with member states such as Russia and Kazakhstan to reduce dependence on a single market, and meanwhile establishes a “foreign trade risk reserve fund” to mitigate the impact of international bulk commodity price fluctuations and external sanctions (Sohu.com, 2024). At the industrial level, it maintains the traditional advantages of machinery manufacturing (e. g., tractors and mining equipment) through the “state-owned capital holding + technology introduction” model, and at the same time restricts the shareholding ratio of foreign capital in strategic fields (e. g., energy and communications) to safeguard industrial sovereignty.

2. Structural Functions and Transitional Adaptability of Institutional Mechanisms for Economic Security.

The effectiveness of institutional mechanisms for economic security depends on the coordination between “structural integrity” and “functional adaptability”. The structural level covers the organic integration of elements such as laws and regulations, policy tools, and regulatory agencies, while the functional level is reflected in the three-dimensional coordination of risk early warning, risk resolution, and development empowerment. Due to differences in the paths of transitional economies, China and Belarus have formed distinct paradigms of institutional mechanisms.

China’s institutional mechanism for economic security is characterized by “multi-level coordination and market orientation”. At the legal level, a legal system has been built with the National Security Law as the overarching framework, and supported by the Anti-Monopoly Law, Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law, and Data Security Law, which clarifies the boundaries and protection paths of economic security; At the policy level, a three-tier policy system of “national strategy – departmental regulations – local rules” has been formed, such as the 14th Five-Year National Security Plan at the national level, the Action Plan for the Stable and Secure Development of Industrial and Supply Chains of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the “Yangtze River Delta Industrial Chain Coordination and Security Plan” at the local level, enabling the precise implementation of policies. At the regulatory level, a “multi-department coordinated regulatory mechanism” has been established. For instance, in the financial sector, led by the “People’s Bank of China, National Financial Regulatory Administration, and China Securities Regulatory Commission”, joint cross-domain

risk inspections are conducted in collaboration with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and other departments to form a regulatory synergy (Wenhui, 2025). Its core function lies not only in “risk defense” but also in “development empowerment” – through institutional innovations (e. g., the registration-based IPO system on the Science and Technology Innovation Board, and the negative list in free trade zones), it stimulates the vitality of market entities and promotes the transformation of the economy from “scale expansion” to “quality and efficiency improvement”.

Belarus’ institutional mechanism for economic security is featured by “government leadership and stability priority”. At the legal level, with the Economic Security Law of the Republic of Belarus as the core, supplemented by the Foreign Investment Law and Industrial Protection Law, it clarifies the state’s leadership over economic security; At the policy level, “administrative directives + planned regulation” serve as the main tools. For example, the government directly formulates production targets and price control goals for key industries, and ensures economic stability by relying on state-owned enterprises to dominate key fields (e. g., Belarusian National Oil Company in the energy sector and Belarusian Telecommunications Company in the communications sector); At the regulatory level, led by the Ministry of Economy, an “Economic Security Committee” is established in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Belarus, and other departments to coordinate risk monitoring and response. However, the refinement of market supervision (e. g., anti-monopoly and intellectual property protection) still needs to be enhanced (bilateralnavigator.com, 2025). Its core function focuses on “risk defense”: by strengthening government control, it reduces economic fluctuations during the transition period, but there are shortcomings in “development empowerment” – issues such as market access restrictions and insufficient innovation incentives have constrained the vitality of the private economy and foreign capital.

In terms of adaptability to transitional economies, China adopts a “gradual reform” path, and its institutional mechanisms possess the ability of “dynamic adjustment”. For example, in response to China-US trade frictions, it promptly issued the Provisions on the Unreliable Entity List and the Export Control Law to improve the institutional system for addressing external risks; In the face of the rise of the digital economy, it formulated the Data Security Law and Personal Information Protection Law

in a timely manner to fill institutional gaps in the field of new-type economic security. This “problem-oriented” institutional adjustment enables the protection of economic security to advance in tandem with the transition process. Belarus adopts a “radical transition + government support” path, and its institutional mechanisms focus on “stability” but lack flexibility – when confronted with external sanctions and energy price fluctuations, it over-relies on government subsidies and state-owned enterprises to underpin the economy, leading to increased fiscal pressure and restricted market vitality. Thus, the adaptability of its institutional mechanisms to transition needs remains to be improved (VIP Journal, 2022).

3. Economic Security and Investment Institutional Guarantee for Inter-Industry Regional Complexes.

As the core carrier of regional economy, the balance between economic security and investment efficiency of inter-industry regional complexes depends on the coordination of the “industrial collaboration system” and the “investment guarantee system”. Based on their respective regional economic characteristics, China and Belarus have formed differentiated institutional practices, and a trend of experience mutual learning has emerged in cooperative projects such as the China-Belarus Industrial Park. The institutional guarantee for China’s inter-industry regional complexes focuses on “collaborative innovation and joint risk prevention”. In terms of industrial collaboration, through systems such as “industrial chain mapping” and “cross-regional cooperation platforms”, inter-industry linkage is promoted. For example, the Yangtze River Delta region has established an “industrial chain supply-demand matching platform” to realize the coordinated development of chip design in Shanghai, packaging and testing in Jiangsu, and wafer manufacturing in Anhui, thereby reducing industrial risks in a single region; In terms of investment, an institutional system of “policy incentives + risk management and control” has been constructed. At the policy level, high-quality investment is attracted through “industrial investment funds” (e. g., the National Manufacturing Transformation and Upgrading Fund) and tax incentives (e. g., income tax preferences for high-tech enterprises); At the risk management and control level, through “investment project security review” (e. g., security review of foreign capital mergers and acquisitions, and social stability risk assessment of major projects), potential security risks in investment are prevented (Institute of Law, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, 2024). A typical case is

the Suzhou Industrial Park, which, through the “industrial chain investment attraction + intellectual property protection” system, attracts foreign-invested enterprises and local enterprises to develop in coordination, forming safe and controllable industrial clusters in semiconductors, biomedicine, and other fields.

The institutional guarantee for Belarus’ inter-industry regional complexes centers on “industrial protection and foreign investment regulation”. In terms of industrial collaboration, relying on the “national industrial park plan”, advantageous industries such as machinery manufacturing and chemical industry are centrally laid out (e. g., Minsk Industrial Zone), and resource sharing among upstream and downstream enterprises is realized through government coordination (e. g., unified logistics support and energy supply). In terms of investment, an institutional system of “preferential policies + sovereign control” has been formed. At the policy level, foreign investment is attracted through preferences such as “ten-year tax exemption and free land use” in the China-Belarus Industrial Park. At the sovereign control level, through the “foreign investment project approval system”, foreign capital’s control over key links (e. g., core technologies and brands) is restricted (Guidelines for Foreign Investment Cooperation in Countries (Regions) (2024 Edition), 2024). As a typical case, the China-Belarus Industrial Park, through the “China-Belarus Joint Management Committee” system, balances the investment rights and interests of Chinese investors and the industrial security of Belarus, realizing the safe and orderly development of industries such as automobile manufacturing and electronic information.

There is complementarity between the two countries in the institutional practice of inter-industry regional complexes: China’s “collaborative innovation system” and “market-oriented investment incentives” can help Belarus enhance industrial vitality and investment efficiency. Belarus’ “sovereign control system” and “experience in centralized industrial layout” can provide reference for China to safeguard industrial security in foreign investment. In the future, it is necessary to further optimize the industrial collaboration and investment guarantee mechanisms through “institutional alignment” (e. g., the China – Belarus Service Trade and Investment Agreement), so as to achieve a win-win situation for regional economic security and development (Zhonghong.com, 2024).

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