

OVERVIEW OF CONCEPTUAL ISSUES OF DEFINING AND ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Introduction. Research on economic security continues to attract constant attention and arouse research interest in many countries around the world. The end of the Cold War stimulated researchers in international relations in the United States and other Western countries to reconsider the traditional understanding of security, including its economic aspect [1–4]. On the other hand, military threats have temporarily receded into the background, and new economic threats have gained importance and influence, opening up new directions for research for academic and political communities. Global political thinking has changed, leading to a transition from purely traditional understanding of national security in the scientific sphere and from exclusive focus on military power to encompassing other aspects that were previously ignored [5]. The primary objective of this research is to tackle practical challenges and, secondarily, to reassess prevailing scientific theories and methodologies, adapting them as necessary. With the conclusion of the Cold War and the accelerated globalization of the global economy, scholars and specialists in the domain of national security have transitioned their emphasis from military affairs to economic considerations. The present circumstances undeniably demand dedicated scrutiny and call for a thorough investigation into the intricate interplay among security, economic dynamics, and military capabilities.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The consideration of China in the context of economic security also became relevant in the 1990s. Until the mid-1990s, economic reforms and growth took priority in China's domestic policy, while national security primarily focused on safeguarding territorial integrity and countering external threats, which was an important aspect of its foreign policy. However, the recognition and management of instabilities caused by economic growth began to attract increasing attention both conceptually and in policy formulation, from the mid-1990s onwards [6]. In 1994, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences published a monograph titled "The Challenges Facing China's Economy – On National Economic Security" [7], which became the first monograph in China that dedicated to the systematic study of issues related to national economic security. He emphasizes that national economic security is a state in which the normal functioning of the national economy is maintained, and it is not subjected to interference, threats, or destruction from the internal and external environment. The author also proposed a new comprehensive security concept in China for the first time, suggesting the idea of creating a comprehensive national security management system. After the onset of the financial crisis in Southeast Asia in 1997, attention to financial security attracted significant attention from both the Chinese government and the academic community. Zhao Yuchuan [8] introduced a quantitative system of indicators for monitoring and warning of economic security in the country, the structure of which includes financial security, market security, industrial security, social stability, international relations, and other aspects. Based on the discussion of theories and methods for crisis event prevention in the field of national economic security, Nie Fuqiang et al. [9] conducted special studies in over a dozen areas directly influencing national economic security, such as energy and finance. The research findings have a significant

impact on the perception of the national economy, and the establishment and improvement of the security warning system, as well as the development of policies for national economic security, have great guiding value for another research works. Besides, Zhang Hanlin et al. [10] have divided national economic security into eight aspects: food security, employment, financial security, market security, energy resources and environmental security, cultural security, information security, and the security of human capital and technology.

Objectives of the article. The purpose of the study is the concept and definition of economic security in the academic sphere in China, patterns and trends in the development of social relations in the PRC in the process of ensuring national security and economic security of the country. The author extensively examines various aspects of the topic, such as different approaches to the concept of economic security among Chinese researchers, components of the overall economic security system and its subsystems, as well as their interactions, and regulatory acts governing national security issues in the country.

The main material of the study. Research on the national economic security of China has been conducted and discussed in various academic works [11–14], where authors from different perspectives examine the concept of economic security and identify economic sectors and corresponding indicators that are considered most important and vulnerable from the standpoint of national security. In general, as stated in the work of Zha Daojiong [15], where the author concurs that the concept of "security" as defined by Western scholars is ambiguous, including for China, and that it is challenging to assess China's considerations regarding its economic security. In this regard, the author utilizes Baldwin's method [16] in its research to define security: "for whom," "for what values," "from what threats," and "what instruments to apply," in order to study China's economic security.

It is worth noting that Gu Haibin et al. [17] extensively explored the creation of an early warning indicator system for China's national economic security, which can be divided into three parts: a system of normative standards for economic security warning, a regular early warning system for national economic security, and a system of early warning indicators for national economic security emergencies. Subsequently, the authors [18] have selected 8 key indicators from these three areas: industrial security, resource security, and foreign trade security, and based on this, conducted dynamic monitoring and analysis of the impact of the United States on China's economic security from 2006 to 2010.

In turn, comprehensive studies have been conducted regarding the subsystems of the overall system of China's national economic security, which include separate studies on energy security [19–22], food security [23; 24], financial security [25; 26], as well as integrated subsystems resulting from the interaction between one subsystem and others: financial and food security [27], financial and energy security [28; 29], energy and food security [28; 30; 31], financial, energy, and food security [32], along with technological security as the foundation for ensuring the other subsystems [33–35], which is considered a key link for the normal functioning of the national economic security system. Группою авторів The issue of economic security arising from the country's external dependency on key technologies, the leveling or weakening of technical advantages of one country over others, the non-competitiveness of new technologies in a specific country, and the immaturity or improper application of technologies was examined by a group of authors [36] from the perspective of technological provision.

Building upon the literature reviewed regarding perceptions of economic security in China, this article aims to examine the public management aspects of economic security issues. The primary objective of the study is to identify the key legislative systems or regulatory methods governing economic security in various countries, with a specific focus on China. In the context of the growing importance of national economic security issues, the legislation of the state, legal and regulatory systems, as well as systems of governance, are vital components of the national economic security system. Particularly crucial is the role of government administration in ensuring national economic security through conducting inspections and audit investigations related to the development and implementation of national policies in the field of economic security. This also entails monitoring the implementation of national policies in this area, establishing mechanisms for early warning of economic threats, collecting feedback, soliciting opinions and suggestions from relevant bodies, and encouraging policy adjustments and improvements in this field.

In particular, a group of Chinese researchers [37–39] consider state auditing as a more relevant tool for ensuring management and control for economic security. They outline the fundamentals of state auditing to ensure national economic security at both theoretical and practical levels. Bai Shi [40] analyzes the issue of China's economic security in the context of globalization processes. In his study, he identifies a series of

external factors, including membership in the World Trade Organization, inflow of foreign direct investment, and international division of labor, which may influence economic security in several aspects. Among them are ensuring economic independence and autonomy, coping with international competition and protecting the national economy, as well as responding to financial crises and the risk of brain drain, which could pose threats to the country's productive forces and innovation potential. As a result, the author calls for the establishment of a legislative framework to maintain the country's economic security, as well as the strengthening of state macro-management and regulation, which are important guarantees for addressing national economic security issues.

In the context of the global financial crisis in 2008 Ye Weiping [41] argues, that with an open economy, the country faces a number of external risks that outweigh internal threats, and that this is a pressing issue for China, which has completed the transition period for accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and entered the phase of comprehensive opening. A clear understanding of this issue will improve China's existing national economic security strategies and develop measures to mitigate the impact of international financial crises. Kong Qingjiang [42] investigated the impact of the World Trade Organization's economic and trade rules on national economic security. In analyzing the attributes of national economic security, he came to the conclusion that the problems in this area are ultimately related to institutional factors. He noted that self-righteous exceptions to security could create serious risks, and the misuse of so-called security exceptions could undermine the entire WTO system.

In the context of globalization, a number of scholars have called for the formulation and adoption of economic security laws in China [43–45]. In particular, Wu Jiong [43] expresses the view that there is a need to formulate a number of laws, including the Law on the Promotion of High Technology and Industrial Safety, the Law on Tax Security Control and the Law on Financial Security Supervision, suggests that China should effectively counteract intense international competition and regulate the negative effects of such competition, in this regard, the formulation and implementation of anti-monopoly legislation are key legal measures for protection. of the domestic market and ensuring national economic security in accordance with the law.

Gu Haibin et al. [44] call for the drafting of a "National Economic Security Law" that facilitates the procedural resolution of economic security issues, as well as contributes to the prevention of economic security problems, providing an important protective barrier to the economic development of my country. The authors justify the need for this law by the fact that, on the one hand, national economic security directly affects politics, the army, culture, science and technology, and other areas and is related to national competitiveness and survival. On the other hand, a market economy requires government intervention, and the law of economic security can effectively prevent systemic risks and promote sustainable economic development.

Xu Yingqian [45] shares similar opinions and views, separately noting that the adoption of China's National Security Law on July 1, 2015 represents a significant step in the development of national security legislation in the country. According to the new concept of security, economic stability is becoming increasingly important as the basis of national military and political security. Given the importance of economic security, national legislation in this area should also be at the top of the agenda. In turn, Tian Penghui [46] examines the issue of offence and crime in the economic sphere, as well as the need to develop an economic criminal law that not only strengthens the relationship between economic and criminal law, but also contributes to the fairness and objectivity of judicial decisions and penalties. Thus, in the author's opinion, economic actors can foresee the legal consequences of their actions, stimulating legitimate economic activity and ensuring economic freedom and security.

At the same time, researchers also pay attention to national economic security strategies. Chen Bin et al. [47] argues that on the issue of national economic security research, many countries have long integrated it into their national strategies and developed appropriate national economic security plans, but China's research in this area remains insufficient. Gu Haibin et al. [48] through a historical analysis of the evolution of economic security strategy in the United States, shows that economic security is closely interrelated with national security, and political, diplomatic, cultural, and economic tools are used in the process of ensuring the latter. A country's economic prosperity has become the foundation of its activities, and ensuring economic security is becoming increasingly important to sustain that prosperity. Thus, the authors suggest that when analyzing China's economic security strategy, it is also necessary to take into account the relationship with economic, political, diplomatic, military, and cultural policies.

Over time, the national strategy of economic security in any country is constantly adapting to the changing conditions of economic development. For example, in the works carried out by scientists, published with a difference of 20 years [49; 50] the author traces the differences and updated programs in Japan's economic security strategy. In an article published in 2002 [49], 3 specific plans and objectives in Japan's economic security strategy were identified that are important and meaningful for China: Japan attaches particular importance to the integration of advanced foreign technologies and the development of domestic scientific and technological personnel; Japan, as a country with limited natural resources but a high population density, has been actively promoting the use of foreign resources and expanding its presence in international markets to ensure its economic growth; Japan attaches importance to the formulation of industrial policies, the most important component of which is the development of selected industrial sectors, which are considered priority for investment. However, in the latest work of 2022, the researcher, against the backdrop of the adoption of a new law on ensuring economic security in Japan, designates the purpose of the development and adoption of this law as "alleviating the dilemma of security and economic dependence of Japan, achieving a useful status in the face of international changes, maintaining the "international order" [50], on which Japan relies favorably in the international structure, as well as containing the growth of China's influence." Thus, due to the change in China's economic scale and "the imposition of sanctions by the United States on Chinese companies, which may put Japanese companies on the sanctions list and exclude them from key technological and industrial alliances by excluding them from the supply chain, so Japan may have to support and follow the US sanctions against China," a new economic security strategy has been formulated by the Japanese government.

In addition, the group of authors also considered economic security strategies in Western European countries (the United Kingdom and the European Union) [51; 52], emphasizing the importance of establishing a UK-style system of legal regulation of economic security and efforts to develop a set of strategies for assessing and responding to economic security risks for key economic sectors and areas.

The above is followed by a review of the legislation, the system of legal regulation, and the structure of the state apparatus to ensure economic security in China. With the acceleration of economic globalization, the links between different countries and regions have become closer. As a result of increased tensions and military conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, the destructive power of various security incidents has increased significantly, highlighting primarily national economic security issues such as trade disputes and economic barriers between countries, as well as disruptions in the global food supply chain. As a result, these issues of ensuring national economic security have attracted the attention of society in various countries. From the point of view of public administration, the author acknowledges that the key factor in maintaining national economic security should be the establishment of an institutional framework that includes the prevention of threats, ensuring access to key resources, industries and regions through monitoring mechanisms, as well as promoting sustainable and stable development of the national economy. All these goals, principles and methods should be clearly enshrined in legislation.

However, it is worth noting that at the moment, China has not yet adopted a systematic, comprehensive law on national economic security, and there is no strategy on economic security. Separate provisions relating to economic security are found in several laws and regulations, but they are only sporadically presented and do not form a single system of prevention and centralized response. Further, within the framework of the established hierarchy of legal acts and taking into account the legal force of international treaties, it is necessary to consider the legal regulation of economic security in China.

Conclusions. Thus, our research shows that scientists, on the basis of their research on economic security, call for state politicians and government agencies of the PRC to pay more and more attention to issues of national economic security. In the PRC, this is manifested, firstly, in the proposal to improve research activities related to the economic security of the country as a whole, as well as in individual subsystems; Secondly, in improving legislation in the field of ensuring security in the economic sphere, as well as improving the organization of the activities of state security bodies. Special attention should be devoted to further research on indicators characterizing macroeconomic dynamics in the new conditions observed in recent years. In this context, recent events confirm previous literature's assertions regarding the inadequacy of legislation regulating economic security in China to correspond with macroeconomic dynamics. Consequently, national economic policy should pay more attention to indicators, especially those that, in our opinion, reflect the level and quality of ensuring economic security.

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JEL M38, P2

Li Pan, Postgraduate Student of the Department of Theory and Practice of Management, National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”. **Overview of conceptual issues of defining and ensuring economic security in People’s Republic of China.**

The article focuses on economic security in the People's Republic of China (PRC), research activities in this field, as well as the system of state governance, legislation, and legal system of the PRC aimed at ensuring and managing economic security at various hierarchical levels. The subject of the research is the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, laws, and subordinate normative legal acts reflecting aspects of national security of the People's Republic of China, conducted by Chinese scholars in the field of China's economic security. The object of the study is the concept and definition of economic security in the academic sphere in China, patterns and trends in the development of social relations in the PRC in the process of ensuring national security and economic security of the country. The author extensively examines various aspects of the topic, such as different approaches to the concept of economic security among Chinese researchers, components of the overall economic security system and its subsystems, as well as their interactions, and regulatory acts governing national security issues in the country. Special attention is paid to the potential use of the results of this research for comparative analysis in conducting other similar studies. The methodological basis is the dialectical method of cognition, within which a combination of general scientific methods (historical, logical analysis and synthesis) and specific scientific methods (comparative legal analysis, content analysis, etc.) is applied for theoretical research. The study on the national economic security of the People's Republic of China has been conducted and discussed, where the authors examine the concept of economic security from various perspectives and identify economic sectors and corresponding indicators deemed most important and vulnerable in terms of national security. The main conclusions of the study suggest that taking into account the nuances of interpreting and perceiving economic security in the academic sphere of China, as well as the administrative and legal provision of national security in the PRC, will contribute to the improvement of scientific research and legislative activities of other countries in this field. Furthermore, it will lead to a clearer definition of theoretical concepts and practical activities in the sphere of economic security of the state. Additionally, resolving common issues related to ensuring national security from the perspective of state governance will be facilitated.

Keywords: economic security, public management and administration, China's economy, ensuring national security.

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Лі Пань, аспірант кафедри теорії та практики менеджменту, Національний технічний університет України «Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського». **Огляд концептуальних питань визначення та забезпечення економічної безпеки в Китайській Народній Республіці.**

Стаття присвячена економічній безпеці в Китайській Народній Республіці (КНР), дослідницькій діяльності у цій сфері, а також системі державного управління, законодавству та правовій системі КНР, спрямованій на забезпечення та управління економічною безпекою на різних ієрархічних рівнях. Предметом дослідження є Конституція Китайської Народної Республіки, закони та підзаконні нормативно-правові акти, що відображають аспекти національної безпеки Китайської Народної Республіки, проведені китайськими вченими з економічної безпеки Китаю. Об'єктом дослідження є поняття та концепція економічної безпеки в науковій сфері в Китаї, закономірності та тенденції розвитку суспільних відносин, що складаються в КНР у процесі забезпечення національної безпеки та економічної безпеки країни. Автор детально розглядає такі

аспекти теми, як різні підходи до концепції економічної безпеки серед китайських дослідників, складові загальної системи економічної безпеки та її підсистем, а також їх взаємодії, нормативно-правові акти, що регулюють питання забезпечення національної безпеки країни. Особливу увагу приділено можливості використання результатів даного дослідження для порівняльного аналізу при здійсненні інших аналогічних досліджень. Методологічною основою є діалектичний метод пізнання, в рамках якого застосовано сукупність загальнонаукових (історичний, логічний аналіз і синтез) і конкретно-наукових (порівняльно-правовий, контент-аналіз та ін.) Методів теоретичного дослідження. Проведено та обговорено дослідження з питань національної економічної безпеки Китайської Народної Республіки, де автори розглядають концепцію економічної безпеки з різних точок зору та визначають сфери економіки та відповідні показники, які вважаються найбільш важливими та вразливими з точки зору національної безпеки. Основні висновки дослідження полягають у тому, що врахування особливостей трактування та сприйняття економічної безпеки в науковій сфері Китаю, адміністративно-правове забезпечення національної безпеки в КНР сприятиме вдосконаленню науково-дослідної та законотворчої діяльності інших країн у цій сфері, а також більш чіткому визначенню теоретичних понять та практичної діяльності у сфері економічної безпеки держави у сфері економічної безпеки держави. розв'язання спільних проблем забезпечення національної безпеки з точки зору державного управління.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека, публічне управління та адміністрування, економіка Китаю, забезпечення національної безпеки.