

**THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND CERTAIN ASPECTS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN CHINA**

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Industrial policy is an obligatory attribute of state participation in the economic development of any country. At the same time the very forms and methods of state participation in its implementation are very diverse. The content of industrial policy, forms and methods of its implementation are determined by many factors, among which the most important are the stage of civilizational development of society, the level of socio-economic development of the state, mentality of the population, the formed institutional environment, structural proportions of the economy.

Industrial policy is the most important tool of state influence on the economy, because industry is its backbone sector. The level of development of industry determines the employment of the population, forms the demand for educational, scientific and other various high-tech services. In these conditions industrial policy is built into the general strategy of socio-economic development, which should provide the coordination of contradictory goals and objectives of development.

Industrial policy requires a balance between the goals of purely economic nature and social development. World practice shows that the less developed economy and society, the less influence on the content of industrial policy have social aspects. V. Kalinin suggested the allocation of three conditional stages in the development of industrial policy on the basis of the ratio of economic and social interests [1].

The first stage lasted from the 19th century to the first decades of the 20th century. During this period, the main objectives of industrial policy were to create a strong defense industry, to support the interests of large industries while taking into account social factors only in critical areas: guarantees of employment, provision of the country with food, etc.

The second stage lasted until the 1960s. During this period there was a transition to balancing the interests of industrial development and basic social guarantees. Industrial policy becomes one of the elements of general economic policy.

The third - modern - stage of industrial policy is characterized in developed countries by equality, and often the dominance of social interests over economic ones. The social sphere in the modern industrial policy is a participant in the process of development of national industry. It may be noted again that this stage is characteristic of countries with highly developed economies. In the context of developing countries it is difficult to talk about the emergence of full equality of social and economic interests.

At present, industrial policy is a priority not only of state authorities, but also of business, and civil society institutions are actively involved in its development.

Thus, despite the reduction of direct participation of the state in the economic life of society, there is an increase in its role through the complementarity of market and state mechanisms of regulation. At the same time industrial policy changes deeply depending on the period experienced by the economy and, apparently, in a constantly changing world these changes become permanent. Mechanisms for implementing industrial policy must be shaped by these changes.

China is now one of the leading "players" in many global markets, which is a reason for special attention of competing countries. At the government and business levels of developed countries, development trends and industrial policies of China are actively analyzed to determine the strategic influence of the Chinese economy. Thus, China's active movement towards the creation of advanced industrial products, backed by strong government funding, is causing significant concern in Europe and the United States. In particular, studies of regulatory issues in government procurement, subsidies, information, licensing and national security are likely to impede the development of trade and investment relations with China.

The Made in China 2025 Plan identifies nine priority tasks: improving industrial innovation, integrating information technology and manufacturing, strengthening the industrial base, supporting Chinese brands, introducing green manufacturing, promoting breakthrough achievements in ten key sectors, progressive restructuring of the manufacturing sector, promoting service-oriented manufacturing and the industrial services industry. internationalization of production. Ten sectors (industries) are identified as pri-

ority sectors: new information technology, numerical control instruments and robotics, space and aviation products, marine equipment and high-tech ships, advanced railway transport equipment, energy-saving and new energy vehicles, energy equipment, agricultural machinery, biological medicine and high-tech medical devices. According to the 2025 Plan, the share of Chinese suppliers of base components and base materials for high-tech industries in the domestic market should grow by 70%. A characteristic feature of the Made in China 2025 Plan is the intention of the Chinese leadership to maintain a leading role in managing the economy and transformations (the so-called “the top-down approach”). It is the country's leadership that determines the political priorities and strategic vision of smart-modernization of the industry. Accordingly, for the successful implementation of the plan, it is planned to return state policy in the direction of deepening institutional reforms, in particular on the basis of the creation of special government structures, and strengthening of financial support.

The features of the Chinese economic model are the leading role of the state in the economy, outstripping industrial growth, a sharp reduction in poverty, and increased attention to the development of science and education. The analysis of this model by numerous foreign researchers shows that we are talking not only about a set of certain measures, but above all about a different system of priorities, about a certain philosophy implemented in the process of managing socio-economic processes.

With regard to China's relations with other countries, China intends to "develop and strengthen relations with neighboring countries." This is evidenced, among other things, by the priorities of the PRC's policy on the world stage declared at the party congress. These priorities are discernible in the following formula outlined in the report to the party congress: “We will actively participate in multilateral projects, support the UN, the G20 countries, SCO, BRICS and other organizations, direct the international order towards rationality and justice”.

Due to the achievements and prospects of Chinese industry, China's strategic priority at the current stage of its development is to achieve the global competitiveness of both Chinese industry and the national economy as a whole.

### **Literature**

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