

AN ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE COMPLEMENTARITY OF CHINA-BELARUS BILATERAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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Summary. *China and Belarus are a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination in the field of diplomacy. The two countries also have natural advantages in trade exchanges and have huge potential for development. China and Belarus have different resource advantages, and the trade between the two sides has good economic and trade complementarity. ctively expand the fields of economic and trade cooperation, deepen bilateral economic cooperation.*

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the economic and trade cooperation between China and Belarus has continued to develop. The total import and export trade volume between the two countries has increased significantly, China's investment in Belarus has increased significantly, it is more convenient for Chinese enterprises to operate in Belarus, and the two countries have achieved remarkable results in the construction of the China-Belarus Industrial Park. Belarus is a country along the "Silk Road Economic Belt". For China, deepening economic and trade cooperation with Belarus will not only help develop the European market, promote Chinese enterprises to "go global", but also help promote the construction of the "Silk Road Economic Belt". However, China-Belarus economic and trade cooperation still faces some challenges, and the potential of bilateral economic and trade cooperation needs to be further explored. Therefore, the complementarity between the two sides in trade exchanges presents a relatively balanced state and has a high development space.

Since 2002, with the continuous strengthening of political and diplomatic ties between China and Belarus, the total import and export trade volume between the two countries has increased steadily for several consecutive years.

China-Belarus economic and trade cooperation has developed rapidly, the scale of cooperation has been expanded year by year, and the level of cooperation has been continuously improved. The cooperation in the fields of bilateral trade, project contracting, financial cooperation, mutual investment, park construction and international trade channels has achieved remarkable results. According to Chinese statistics, the trade volume between China and Belarus in 2013 reached 1.45 billion US dollars. According to Belarusian statistics, the trade volume between China and Belarus in 2013 reached 3.278 billion US dollars, an increase of nearly 100 times compared with the beginning of the establishment of diplomatic relations. At present, China has become the fifth largest trading partner of Belarus and the largest trading partner in Asia. The cooperation projects between the two countries involve industrial parks, agriculture, electricity, new energy, building materials, communications, transportation and industrial infrastructure, papermaking, chemicals, home appliance manufacturing, aerospace, smart logistics, hotels and real estate development.

In 2019, China has become the second largest importer of white goods, and white goods imported from China accounted for 9.6 % of white goods, but China is not the main exporter of white goods. Taken together, China has become the second largest trading partner of Belarus. In recent years, the main categories of Belarusian import and export commodities have not changed significantly, but the structure of import and export commodities has undergone some changes.

In order to reflect the bilateral trade and economic complementarity between China and Belarus, and visually present the trade structure and development status of the two sides, by applying the economic and trade complementarity index, explicit comparative advantage index, trade intensity index and other methods, according to previous research ideas, based on the overall trade between China and Belarus. , intra-industry trade, inter-industry trade perspectives, an empirical analysis of the trade and economic complementarity between China and Belarus, the main data comes from trade records from 2011 to 2011.

Trade intensity reflects the closeness and dependence of the two sides of the trade. It is calculated as the ratio of the share of a country's total exports in the process of exporting with another country to the share of the trade partner's total imports worldwide. The trade intensity index between China and Belarus is shown in tab. 1.

Table 1 – Comparison of trade intensity between China and Belarus

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
China's trade intensity with Belarus	1.31	1.49	1.60	1.68	1.74	1.82
Belarus' trade intensity with China	0.98	0.67	1.13	0.85	0.75	0.89

Tab. 1 reflects the trade intensity between 2011 and 2021. The specific data comes from the China Statistical Yearbook. China's trade index with Belarus has always remained above 1. From 2011 to 2013, the trade intensity was below 1.5. Maintain a high trade intensity; while Belarus's trade intensity shows a downward trend from 2011 to 2021, and the trade intensity index is always less than 1, indicating that the overall trade between China and Belarus tends to be extensive and loose, which is more obviously affected by the market. An important reason for the obvious difference in trade intensity is that since China's accession to the WTO, China's status in the process of world integration has continued to improve, and it has only taken ten years to become the world's second largest economy.

The trade exchanges between China and Belarus have great potential for development. China has high competitiveness in light industrial products, while Belarus has high competitiveness in chemical products and minerals. The industry has a competitive advantage and is generally in a relative trade balance. China and Belarus should take advantage of their location advantages to strengthen cooperation in the field of energy and expand the fields of economic and trade cooperation. However, the influx of a large number of cheap Chinese goods has destroyed the stability of the domestic market in Belarus to a certain extent, posing a threat to the survival and development of local enterprises. Driven by technological innovation can increase the added value and competitiveness of China's export commodities, enhance the willingness of China and Belarus to cooperate. Vigorously carry out greenfield investment and fund cooperation to create more cooperation opportunities for trade between China and Belarus.

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合理投资、合规经营是白罗斯与中国成功合作的典范

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Summary. *This paper analyses the current situation of investment project cooperation between Belarus and China, taking the example of Belarus Geely Automobile Co. It also assesses the prospects of noteworthy investment areas.*

由于新型冠状病毒疫情，传统进出口贸易萎缩，全新国际关系环境下，建立在相互支持、沟通发展原则基础上的全新国家间协作模式，在中国和白罗斯的交流合作上得到了很大的体现。在本文中，我们展示了一份针对两国货物贸易进出口额和中国对白罗斯直接投资流量与存量统计的一些图表，以探索新时代投资建设项目合作的更高层次优势互补的发展方向。

据中国海关总署数据，2019年中国与白罗斯货物贸易额为27.1亿美元，同比增长58.2%，其中中国对白罗斯出口18亿美元，同比增长57.2%，中国自白罗斯进口9.1亿美