

Strengthening regional cooperation: Maintaining close coordination and cooperation on international and regional affairs of common interest, and jointly promoting regional peace, stability and prosperity.

These recommendations are aimed at promoting more positive and in-depth development of economic integration cooperation between China and Belarus in the current international situation, and realizing common interests and prosperity.

### References

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## SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMIC SECURITY IN BELARUS AND CHINA

Yuelong Zhang

School of Business of BSU, Minsk, Belarus

bsuzhang@gmail.com

**Annotation.** The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an important regional organisation in Eurasia, encouraging collaboration among member governments in numerous disciplines. This research explores how the SCO improves economic security, focusing on Belarus and China. This article examines the SCO's economic activity and these two states' economic issues to demonstrate the organization's role in regional economic stability.

Eight countries, including China and Belarus, make up the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a major 21st-century Eurasian player. Economic security is crucial as the world grows more interconnected. Economic security demands resilient economies, diverse resources, and sustainable commerce, not just money.

See how the SCO affects Belarus and China's economic security. These countries have economic issues, and their SCO membership illuminates the organization's mission. We wish to understand the SCO's structure, history, economic goals, and Belarus and China's economic security. We will explain the SCO's role, review Belarus and China's economic security issues, and assess its economic security measures. SCO initiatives' results will be shown in cases.

In a dynamic world, regional organisations like the SCO affect economic stability. China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan founded the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in 2001. India and Pakistan joined in 2017, increasing

its importance. The SCO seeks political, economic, military, and cultural cooperation. Economic activity in SCO has expanded steadily. It fosters economic collaboration in numerous ways. Money laundering and illicit financial flows are combated by the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS). SCO Business Council and Interbank Consortium aim to promote economic and commercial ties [1].

China launched the SCO economic cornerstone "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI). The BRI improves infrastructure and connectivity in SCO and other countries through land- and sea-based trade routes. Economic activities are key to SCO regional stability and prosperity. This document will help us assess the SCO's economic security contributions, particularly in Belarus and China. Compare Belarus and China's economic security in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to see its efficacy.

Belarus faces economic difficulties such energy dependence on Russia, poor diversification, and sanctions. Infrastructure initiatives and SCO trade agreements helped Belarus overcome these challenges. Economic diversification and energy independence are promoted by SCO initiatives like Belarus-China Industrial Park and Great Stone Industrial Park. China has economic security concerns related to global trade, resource access, and regional stability. The SCO supports China's Belt and Road Initiative regional connectivity. These programs build alternative trade routes and resource supply networks for China's economic security.

Belarus and China discussed economic security at the SCO. China grows its economic might as Belarus diversifies and becomes more resilient. By studying the SCO's impact on these two economies, we may learn how regional organizations can improve member economic security. We shall explore case studies and outcomes to understand the SCO's economic security contributions in Belarus and China in the following sections.

SCO has enhanced Belarus' economic security. SCO supports Belarus' economic problems and potential. Economic security challenges for Belarus include trade imbalances and energy dependence. These challenges affect national security and stability. Belarus recognizes economic security safeguards its budget and sovereignty. SCO engagement is strategic for Belarus. Belarus joined a stable, growing, and mutually beneficial regional cooperation network. Belarus's economic security aims meet SCO consensus, equality, and non-interference.

The Belarus-China economic case study highlights the genuine benefits of SCO membership. Growing economic ties between these nations have enhanced growth, diversification, and resilience. Belarus' economic security has improved through SCO trade, energy cooperation, and investment. Though the SCO has enhanced Belarus's economic security, concerns remain. Examples include trade inequality, economic partner variety, and SCO project viability. Belarus will keep participating in the SCO's economic activities to improve its vitality and seize opportunities [2].

Belarus's SCO relationship is vital in the volatile and interconnected global economy. This indicates how the organization can address cross-border economic security for its members. The SCO will strengthen Belarusian and Eurasian economic security in the future. Through communication, cooperation, and shared aims, the SCO gives members facing challenging economic security concerns in a changing world hope [3].

China's economic security is improved by the SCO. The SCO, a mutual cooperation and shared goals organization, has helped China's economic growth and regional influence. China has used the SCO to handle complicated economic security challenges as a

founding member. Financial stability, energy, trade, and infrastructural growth. China uses the SCO strategically because economic security is crucial to national security.

The SCO helps China achieve economic security. The organization's non-interference, mutual respect, and equality promote China's economic growth and regional stability. It strengthened China's business connections with SCO members and observers. China's significant SCO economic cooperation with Belarus is highlighted. Mutual cooperation has improved trade, investment, and economic diversity, enhancing China's economic security. The SCO has enhanced China's economic security, but challenges remain. Addressing trade imbalances, managing regional security crises' economic impacts, and supporting massive infrastructure projects are examples.

China's SCO leadership and participation show its economic security commitment. The SCO promotes dialogue, collaboration, and consensus to help China and the Eurasian area manage economic security. China's economic security plan will depend on SCO cooperation. China's and the Eurasian region's economic stability depends on the organization's broad and inclusive approach to economic security.

Compare Belarus and China's economic security in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to see its efficacy. Belarus faces economic difficulties such as energy dependence on Russia, poor diversification, and sanctions. Infrastructure initiatives and SCO trade agreements helped Belarus overcome these challenges. Economic diversification and energy independence are promoted by SCO initiatives like Belarus-China Industrial Park and Great Stone Industrial Park. China has economic security concerns related to global trade, resource access, and regional stability. The SCO supports China's Belt and Road Initiative regional connectivity. These programs build alternative trade routes and resource supply networks for China's economic security. Belarus and China discussed economic security at the SCO. China grows its economic might as Belarus diversifies and becomes more resilient. By studying the SCO's impact on these two economies, we may learn how regional organizations can improve member economic security. We shall explore case studies and outcomes to understand the SCO's economic security contributions in Belarus and China in the following sections.

We suggest the SCO has improved Belarusian and Chinese economic security. Despite oil dependence and economic restrictions, the SCO has helped Belarus diversify and adapt. SCO projects like the Belarus-China Industrial Park show economic growth. The SCO has helped China implement the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by providing alternative trade routes and resource supply networks to promote economic security. China has used the SCO to boost its economy and eliminate trade disputes.

The SCO is vital to member states' economic security. Its diversified economic initiatives, cooperation ventures, and regional linkages benefit Belarus and China. SCO influence affects regional economic dynamics and member state collaboration beyond these two nations. In a society that values economic security, regional institutions like the SCO encourage economic resilience and prosperity. The SCO's growth affects Eurasia's economic security.

This analysis will impact regional cooperation and economic security in the globalized world. They stress international cooperation to solve 21st-century problems and ensure economic security.

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## 白俄罗斯和中国之间经济一体化的机制和手段研究

牟宗睿

白俄罗斯国立大学商学院

**Annotation.** This paper aims to explore the economic integration between China and Belarus, focusing on its mechanisms and means. In recent years, China-Belarus economic cooperation has become increasingly close, bringing many common interests and opportunities to both countries. Economic integration between China and Belarus not only helps promote the economic development of the two countries, but also has a profound impact on the stability and prosperity of the region.

### 一、白俄罗斯和中国经济一体化的机制：

白俄罗斯和中国在政府、企业、学术等多个层面建立了合作机制。

政府层面，白俄罗斯的六个州以及首都明斯克市都与中国有关城市建立了友好城市关系，首都明斯克与北京、上海、深圳、长春四座城市结为友好城市；企业层面，白俄罗斯吉利汽车、潍柴发动机、法士特变速箱、美的一地平线等一系列中白企业合资项目，填补了白有关产业空白；学术层面，越来越多的中白双方的年轻学生愿意去学习对方国家的语言、文化和习俗，中国与白俄罗斯当地学校合作建立了六所孔子学院和两所孔子课堂。

### 二、白俄罗斯与中国之间经济一体化的手段：

#### 1. 签署双边贸易协定：

双方可以签署贸易协定，建立互利互惠的贸易框架，进一步的降低贸易壁垒和关税，促进双边商品和服务的自由流通，推动双方贸易规模的扩大。

#### 2. 加强投资合作：

中方鼓励企业投资白俄罗斯，如提供税收减免和优惠政策，建设工业园区并推动创新合作；支持中资企业参与基础设施项目，如“援白俄罗斯国际标准游泳馆项目”和“原白俄罗斯国家足球体育场项目”等。

#### 3. 推动金融交流合作：

双方直接使用本币互换清算，避免贸易中汇兑损失；促进支付通道普及，为跨境支付提供便利；加强金融监管，共同打击金融犯罪，保护市场健康。

#### 4. 加强人文交流：