

## FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF CHINA'S ECONOMIC SECURITY SYSTEM AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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**Abstract:** This article examines the key features of the formation of the economic security system of the People's Republic of China (PRC) at the present stage. It analyzes the impact of global economic and geopolitical factors on China's domestic economic policy and reveals strategic directions for strengthening the state's economic resilience.

Particular attention is paid to the "dual circulation" strategy aimed at developing the domestic market and reducing dependence on external factors, as well as measures to ensure technological independence, financial stability, food, and energy security.

The article emphasizes the active role of the state in regulating economic processes, shaping the legal framework, and building institutional mechanisms for protecting national interests. In conclusion, it is noted that China's economic security system is being formed as a comprehensive model combining internal self-sufficiency, innovative development, and adaptation to the challenges of the global economy.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются ключевые особенности формирования системы экономической безопасности Китайской Народной Республики (КНР) на современном этапе. Анализируется влияние глобальных экономических и геополитических факторов на внутреннюю экономическую политику Китая, раскрываются стратегические направления укрепления экономической устойчивости государства.

Особое внимание уделено стратегии «двойной циркуляции», направленной на развитие внутреннего рынка и снижение зависимости от внешних факторов, а также мерам по обеспечению технологической независимости, финансовой стабильности, продовольственной и энергетической безопасности.

Отмечается активная роль государства в регулировании экономических процессов, формировании правовой базы и институциональных механизмов защиты национальных интересов. В заключении подчеркивается, что система экономической безопасности Китая формируется как комплексная модель, сочетающая внутреннюю самодостаточность, инновационное развитие и адаптацию к вызовам глобальной экономики.

**Keywords:** Economic security, China, dual circulation strategy, technological independence, financial stability, state regulation, global challenges.

**Ключевые слова:** Экономическая безопасность, Китай, стратегия двойной циркуляции, технологическая независимость, финансовая устойчивость, государственное регулирование, глобальные вызовы.

### Introduction:

Features of the Formation of China's Economic Security System at the Present Stage

Economic security is a key component of national security, encompassing the protection of a state's economic interests, the maintenance of stable development, and the reduction of vulnerability to external and internal economic threats.

In the People's Republic of China (PRC), this issue has acquired particular importance amid global transformations, intensifying geopolitical challenges, and the need to adapt to new models of development.

### **The Dual Circulation Strategy and Focus on the Domestic Market**

One of the central features of China's approach to economic security is the "dual circulation" strategy — combining internal and external economic cycles.

This strategy aims to:

- strengthen domestic consumption and the development of the internal market;
- maintain foreign trade and investment while reducing dependence on external markets and external factors;
- enhance technological self-sufficiency and reduce vulnerability to external sanctions and restrictions.

In this way, China seeks to build a more stable and resilient economy capable of withstanding external shocks.

### **Technological Independence and Supply Chain Security**

The PRC is actively investing in the development of key industries such as semiconductors, artificial intelligence, energy-efficient technologies, and renewable energy sources.

This focus aims to reduce dependence on imported technologies and components, which is a crucial element of economic security.

China also promotes initiatives to diversify supply chains, strengthen the role of domestic enterprises, and mitigate the impact of external sanctions and global economic risks.

### **Financial Stability and Risk Management**

Economic security also includes managing financial risks — such as high levels of corporate and government debt, vulnerabilities in the financial system, and dependence on external financing.

Reports indicate that China faces a significant debt burden, which poses risks to financial stability.

Government policy is directed at strengthening domestic financial markets, creating alternatives to the dollar-based system, and expanding yuan-denominated currency swap agreements.

### **Food, Energy, and Industrial Security**

China's economic security also involves ensuring food, energy, and industrial independence.

For instance, measures are being taken to expand renewable energy production, develop domestic raw material sources, and strengthen critical infrastructure.

Such efforts help reduce external dependence and enhance the resilience of the economy to external shocks.

### **Legal and Institutional Framework**

The Chinese model emphasizes active state regulation through:

- the adoption of Five-Year Development Plans (for example, the 14th Five-Year Plan), which include a dedicated section on "economic security";
- strengthening the role of regulatory bodies, and controlling foreign economic activities, investment policy, technology, and infrastructure;
- active participation in the international trading system and the creation of norms and agreements aimed at promoting economic openness and security.

### **Challenges and Weaknesses**

Despite significant progress, China continues to face several challenges affecting its economic security:

the prolonged weakness of the real estate sector and high debt levels among regional governments and enterprises;  
vulnerability to external sanctions, particularly through financial institutions (e.g., limited access to the U.S. dollar payment system);  
the need to enhance the quality of economic growth rather than focusing solely on quantitative expansion;  
social inequality and the need to transition toward a more balanced model of development.

**Conclusion:**

The system of economic security in China at the present stage is being formed as a set of measures aimed at reducing external and internal vulnerabilities: a focus on the domestic market, technological independence, financial stability, strengthening of the food and industrial base, and active state regulation.

At the same time, significant challenges remain — high debt levels, dependence on external systems, and the need to transition toward higher-quality growth. The successful implementation of these measures will be the key to sustainable development and the strengthening of China's economic security.

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