the BRI's primary value concentrates on the macro level and is relevant to trade and infrastructure issues. However, how the BRI helps develop the human capital ecosystem. Current research still lacks exploration of the relationship between the human capital ecosystem and the economic performance of regions and cities when involved in BRI.

The premise of the BRI's role in human capital ecosystem research is that BRI can substantially influence the ecosystem. However, it is impossible to fully understand how aspects of the BRI impact the process without considering the conditions and circumstances relevant to an event or situation, thus making study context a critical consideration. To illustrate, studies of the BRI highlight the need for future studies to explore how varying samples leverage the BRI to increase human capital accumulation. While much of the research in this stream is specific to high-technology or broad industry samples, much could be gained from examining comparative examples across regions or economies. To better understand the implications of the BRI on talent attraction, cultivation, and development, future research can pay attention to human capital accumulation under the BRI.

Conclusion. Our review of the BRI's role in the human capital ecosystem research stream identifies the progress to date, promising research gaps, and a path for future exploration. We believe the pursuit and development of this stream represent fertile ground for meaningful contributions to human capital theory and practice and guidance for the BRI. We encourage scholars to explore the human capital ecosystem more fully in the context of the BRI, in conjunction with other theories. We hope this undertaking spur scholarship and insights into future BRI and human capital research.

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SMART CITIES EMPOWER HIGH-QUALITY GROWTH IN DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Summary. *Technology is the key to unlocking human growth. Looking at the history of human economic growth over 200 years, from the steam engine to the invention of electricity to today's information technology, every major general technological change has brought about the re-optimization of resource allocation and continued economic prosperity. At present, the world is opening a new theory of technological and industrial changes, mainly in digital technology, and the digital economy is also having a profound impact on the main body of economic and social operations. In this paper, we discuss the basic contents of digital economy and smart city, combine the role of digital economy development in the construction of smart city, and take Beijing, China as an example to study the challenges of digital economy and smart city construction. In order to accelerate the construction of digital government, strengthen digital governance; consolidate the infrastructure construction of urban network,*

accelerate the release of data elements value, etc., give full play to the role of digital economy in the construction of smart city and improve the digital radiation drive of smart city.

With China's application to join the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) on November 1. The construction of smart cities is an important task for the country's development at this stage, and it has become the main driving point to promote the creation of a modernized economic system, which is conducive to the further optimization of the city's industrial structure and the development of the national economy to a new level. The construction of smart cities cannot be supported by massive data, and the focus of the digital economy is data collection and processing, accelerating the effective integration of the digital economy into the process of smart city construction. According to the Deloitte Global Smart City 2.0 report, the process of global urbanization is still advancing in an unstoppable trend. By 2050, nearly 70 % of the world's population will live in cities. Asia, where the populous countries China and India are located, will become the fastest urbanized region in the world.Whether it is the developed European and American regions, or the developing Africa and parts of Asia, most countries in the world are actively engaged in the construc-tion of smart cities, among which Europe, North America, Japan and South Korea are lead-ing the way. China is actively conducting smart city pilot projects and has formed the larg-est number of smart cities in the world (Table 1).

Table 1 – The number of smart cities under construction in the world (%)

China	Europe	India	America	Oceania	Japan & Ko-rea	Canada	South America	Middle East & Africa
48 %	23 %	11 %	7 %	5 %	2 %	2 %	1 %	1 %

Digital Economy. Don Tapscott, the "father of the digital economy", proposed that the digital economy is an emerging economic model based on digital network applications and increased human capital, characterized by digitization and intelligence, which can achieve global economic interconnection through self-learning and innovation. In China, the digital economy refers to a series of economic activities that use data resources as a key production factor, modern information networks as an important carrier, and the effective use of information and communication technology as an important driving force for efficiency improvement and economic structure optimization . In the construction of smart cities, digital economy is a very important part, directly related to the degree of development of the market economy, at the same time, the development of digital economy in turn can play a certain role in promoting the construction of smart cities, therefore, the digital economy for the modernization of urban economic development has an important role that cannot be ignored.

Smart City. From a sociological point of view, the construction process of smart cities is to social and economic prosperity as the goal. Smart city is a smarter way to change the way government, enterprises and people interact with each other through the use of a new generation of information technology with the Internet of Things and cloud computing as the core, to make rapid and intelligent responses to various needs including people's livelihood, environmental protection, public safety, urban services, industrial and commercial activities, to improve the efficiency of urban operation and create a better urban life for residents. Smart city covers a wide range, including inaccessible six core elements, of which the basis of smart city includes smart technology, smart economy, and the goal of smart construction includes smart environment, smart governance, smart people, and smart people's livelihood.

The Role of Digital Economy Development in The Construction of Smart Cities

(A) provide sufficient information support

In the process of smart city construction, it is necessary to use the massive amount of data as the basis. In this process, the digital economy can complete the collection of data information through a variety of channels, such as network channels, enterprise channels, government channels and so on. After getting data information, it can also use big data technology to complete the work of data collation, classification, storage, potential value mining, etc. In the smart city construction link, sufficient data can be used to continuously debug the information traffic system and improve the compatibility and reliability of the information traffic system, so as to improve the information management level of the smart city.

(B) Optimize the wisdom city system

In the process of construction, the smart city involves the wisdom technology, wisdom economy and wisdom environment, which also depends on the stable operation of different systems. The establishment and optimization of the system need to be accumulated over a long period of time, especially in terms of durability and applicability, all of which require continuous debugging in combination with application feedback data, so as to achieve the best working condition. The information collected by the digital economy has the advantage of high completeness and accuracy, which also makes the system optimization suggestions more targeted, thus speeding up the optimization of the system.

In the process of smart city construction, one of the very important element is to increase the coverage of the city network, improve the transmission efficiency and quality of networked information, and continuously improve the regional chain technology, which is conducive to the subsequent management and development of smart cities. Integrating the digital economy into the construction of smart cities is of positive significance for increasing the radiation range of smart city systems and accelerating the speed of regional economic development. The purpose of smart cities is not only to adopt new technologies but to ensure that they will indeed enhance and improve people's lives.

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甘肃省出口型企业发展调研报告

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Summary. *The report of Gansu's region and export projects in Gansu's enterprise with three aspects, Firstly, make clear the weak export projects and the reason of the fragility; Secondly, to find out the enterprises as the micro subject, in the macro-economic operation of the export project ideas; Thirdly, to provide solutions for the promotion of trade volume and internationalization process of export projects of the enterprises.*

I. The status of Gansu province export-oriented enterprises

(1) Foreign perspective

As an important province in the silk road, the foreign trade development of Gansu province is inseparable from the surrounding countries along the Golden Silk Road. However, among the major countries along the Belt and Road, most of the countries near Gansu Province are developing countries with internal and external difficulties. Leaders of these countries focus more on maintaining political stability and social security, while facing more severe economic and security problems. With a series of unstable factors intertwined, Gansu's export projects as if one thread on the thin ice in terms of the future sustainability.

(2) Domestic perspective