What we can know from figure 1 is that in China the value of international trade in digitally-deliverable services is 154.375 billions dollars international trade in digitally-deliverable services continues to grow as a proportion of trade in services from 2018 to 2020, In 2020, it accounted for 55.01 %. Digital trade has become a new driving force for China's trade.

The development of digital trade during the pandemic is mainly reflected in cross-border e-commerce and online medical treatment. E-commerce: Cross-border e-commerce not only breaks through the traditional offline trade model of goods, but also produces a series of digital service trade. Many foreign trade enterprises through Alibaba and other intermediary platforms online advertising and online stores to reduce the cost of trade. Even during the epidemic, the relevant staff can also ensure the normal operation of foreign trade through "cloud office". In cross-border e-commerce, the global big data model can also help enterprises to efficiently select commodities and master market information. After selecting suitable buyers and sellers, cross-border e-commerce platforms will provide them with a series of data payment services such as payment, collection and exchange, which will be safer and faster during the COVID-19. Online medical treatment, Against the backdrop of uneven distribution of medical resources and limited travel of international doctors during the pandemic, digital technology has facilitated the sharing of medical resources and services across borders. Through the platform, patients can receive treatment plans and study conditions with doctors from different countries. Users can experience medical services through the platform, for example, overseas students can upload electronic medical records, video consultation with Chinese doctors and other functions.

Conclusion. Digital trade breaks the limitation of traditional face-to-face trade between people. The development of cross-border e-commerce not only ensures the normal trade of traded goods through online means, but also drives the rapid growth of a series of digital service trade. Online health care makes up for the disparity in medical resources among countries. The development of digital trade plays an important role in the global economic recovery process.

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УДК 339

DIGITAL ECONOMY - TRANS-EPOCH DEVELOPMENT

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Summary. *In recent years, with the rapid development, accelerated maturity and commercial transformation of emerging digital technologies represented by cloud computing, big data, Internet of Things, mobile Internet, artificial intelligence, etc., the digital economy has become the most innovative and fastest growing in economic development. The most influential industry sector.*

In the early 1990s, the ICP/IP protocol and the World Wide Web (World Wide Web) protocol were completed one after another, the Internet began to be commercialized rapidly, various new business models and Internet services were developed and introduced to the market, and many Internet companies appeared. Some scholars have put forward the concept of "digital economy" in response to this phenomenon. Since the international financial crisis in 2008, with the popularization of 3G mobile communication networks and the emergence of smart mobile terminals, the development of the digital

economy has entered the mobile phase, and new business models and models such as the sharing economy have continued to emerge. The platform economy is developing rapidly. Recently, big data, cloud computing, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and other technologies have been developed and commercialized, and the revitalizing role of digital technology has been further strengthened. The penetration of various fields of the national economy has promoted digitalization and networking, and shifted to intelligence. The scale and scope of the digital economy have expanded significantly, and rich products, services, business models, formats and industries supported by digital technology and data have become key elements of production. According to the development laws and policies of each country, the development of the digital economy presents the following characteristics and trends.

Breakthrough innovations are common. Innovation in traditional industries is dominated by incremental innovation, which will continue for a long time after the emergence of dominant technologies. At present, the new technological revolution and industrial transformation cycle represented by digital technology are developing rapidly. The digital economy is constantly creating new technologies, entering the engineering and commercialization stage, and some are still advancing. The technology is gaining momentum, and momentum is growing.

Its role as an industry catalyst has been strengthened. Digital technology is a typical general technology, widely used in various sectors of the national economy. The continuous improvement of digital infrastructure and the continuous maturity of next-generation digital technologies such as the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence will accelerate the integration of digital technology and different economic fields, and accelerate the process of quality change, efficiency change and power change in industry and industry.

Competition in the global technology industry is intensifying. In recent years, the world's largest country has spared no effort to strengthen digital innovation, technical standards and international regulations to seize the opportunities of global digital economy competitiveness. On the other hand, the digital economy is developing rapidly and has huge development potential. The digital economy has become an important engine for the economic development of many countries and an important pillar of the national economy.

The governance of the digital economy has been continuously strengthened. While digital technology promotes economic growth, enriches and facilitates people’s lives, it also brings problems such as privacy violations, platform monopoly and unfair competition, chaotic capital expansion, and insecurity of labor rights. In recent years, the world's digital economy powers have strengthened the governance of the digital economy, promoted data security legislation, intensified anti-monopoly efforts, strengthened the construction of scientific and technological ethics, and promoted the development of science and technology. , Began to strengthen inclusiveness. We will fully share the shortcomings of the development of the digital economy and strive to improve society.

In recent years, relying on the large domestic market, China has accelerated infrastructure construction, strengthened technological innovation, promoted innovation and entrepreneurship, and promoted the rapid development of the national digital economy. The obvious advantage of the consumer Internet has been formed. And other fields, and has become a key driving force for the development of the global digital economy.

The development of China's digital economy still faces problems such as uneven development of regions, industries, and enterprises. Innovation ability, internationalization level, platform-based enterprise leadership and ability to control the value chain of the industrial chain need to be further improved. The main digital technology is weak and advanced. Core technologies such as sensors, integrated circuits, control systems, industrial software, databases, and open source platforms are highly dependent on foreign countries. Under the new situation, we will maintain the key position of innovation in the context of Japan's promotion

of modernization, take scientific and technological independence as a strategic support for national development, and consider Japan's technological independent innovation capabilities. Try to strengthen it and concentrate on overcoming and perfecting the "stumbling blocks" of core core technologies. Make up for the shortcomings in the development of the digital economy and achieve greater development of the digital economy.

To create new advantages in the digital economy, we need to focus on the following aspects. One is to further improve the digital infrastructure. Promote the upgrading and commercialization of connection infrastructures such as fiber optic networks, IPv6, and 5G networks, accelerate the construction of computing power infrastructure such as big data and cloud computing, and the development of the Internet of Things and industrial Internet, and encourage Internet companies and industry leaders to open up commercial digital infrastructure. Provide small and medium-sized enterprises with "lightweight applications" and "microservices" with low thresholds and easy deployment. The second is to strengthen digital technology innovation. Strengthen research and development support for core and cutting-edge technologies in the digital economy, promote the development of open source communities, encourage enterprises to increase investment in basic research and industrial common technology research and development; leverage the advantages of the new national system to achieve independent control of key core technologies; deploy cutting-edge technologies in advance, Support the transformation of cutting-edge technology industries with ultra-large-scale markets and open up new space for future industrial development. The third is to promote the transformation of the real economy. Accelerate the digital transformation of all links in the value chain and supply chain of entity enterprises, accelerate enterprises' "cloud use of data to empower intelligence", open up data connections between various departments and links, and promote business process, business model and business innovation of entity enterprises.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ КИТАЙСКО-БЕЛОРУССКОГО ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОГО ПАРКА «ВЕЛИКИЙ КАМЕНЬ»: ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ

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***Summary**. The article shows the relevance of strengthening the ecological orientation of the Chinese-Belarusian Industrial Park «Great Stone». The necessity of forming an ecological center in the park management system is substantiated. The activities of the proposed environmental center are based on the formation of three platforms: environmental risk management platforms, environmental services platforms, waste management platforms, «green» technology platforms and «green investments».*

В Республике Беларусь успешно реализуется один их крупнейших совместных инвестиционных проектов – Китайско-Белорусский индустриальный парк «Великий камень». На конец октября 2021 года в Парке зарегистрировано 79 резидентов из 13 стран с заявленным объемом инвестиций более 1,25 млрд. долларов США. Только за первое полугодие текущего года общий объем инвестиций резидентов индустриального парка «Великий камень» составил более 20,6 млн долларов США. Около половины резидентов уже запустили производства.

Одним из приоритетных направлений дальнейшего развития парка должно стать повышение уровня его экологической конкурентоспособности.