

традиционных видов оперы и техники вырезанных из бумаги узоров. Очевидно, что глубокое и всестороннее исследование выделенного явления имеет чрезвычайно важное теоретическое и практическое значение.

В XXI веке научно-технические инновации постепенно превратились в главную цель конкуренции между странами. Международное сотрудничество Китая и Европы непрерывно расширяется, а глобализация набирает силу. Экономическая трансформация привела к трансформации традиционной рабочей силы в направлении технологий и инноваций, было реализовано множество разнообразных форм труда, что оказало влияние на содержание художественного творчества в контексте темы труда и специфику ее воплощения. В новом веке изменения моделей общественного труда неотделимы от опыта, накопленного в каждой трудовой и производственной революции XX века. Таким образом, изучение трудовой тематики в искусстве XX века имеет важное теоретическое и историческое значение, так как выделенный аспект олицетворяет в себе дух времени и глубокий культурный смысл общества того времени.

Искусство XX века в трудовой тематике и художественное творчество на другие темы представляют собой сочетание объективных и субъективных точек зрения, причем первые могут отражать всю реальную активность в обществе, а вторые представляют уникальную перспективу и эстетическое воззрение деятелей искусства. По мере развития общества у авторов произведений искусства, работающих с трудовой тематикой, все заметнее проявляется значительное чувство социальной ответственности. Они могут проявлять повышенный интерес и участие по отношению к неблагополучным трудовым группам и постепенно переходят к многоаспектному анализу отношений между человеком и природой, общественных отношений и жизни. Что касается конкретных проблем, то авторы начали выражать беспокойство по поводу множества проблем экологической среды и социального развития, проявив позитивный дух гуманизма и новые концепции художественного выражения, а также реализовав социальную функцию и определенное воспитательное значение.

В данной текст впервые в научном дискурсе искусствоведения предпринимается попытка путем анализа соответствующих произведений на трудовую тематику в различных видах искусства исследовать художественные и культурные феномены в историческом, политическом, экономическом и культурном контексте и обстоятельно интерпретировать социальные изменения в производстве и труде Китая и Европы, а также в условиях жизни определенных трудящихся. Это играет важную роль в непрерывной преемственности национального духа трудолюбия и борьбы разных народов в разных регионах, и также очень важно распространять лучшее в традиционной культуре.

УДК 339

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND BELARUS UNDER THE “BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE”

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*Summary.* After the end of the Cold War, China's diplomatic concept has begun to introduce a word-partner. So China's diplomacy has continued to develop and it has further deepened the “Belt and Road initiative” with surrounding country – Belarus. The cooperations between China and Belarus in economy, trade, politics, science, technology and culture have once again been take it to a higher level.

China and Belarus formally established diplomatic relations in 1992, and these two countries established the “Comprehensive Initiative Partnership” in 2013. Due to the continuous development of China's multilateral diplomacy, Xi Jinping proposed the “Belt and Road Initiative” in 2013, which is another continuation of the Silk Road in Chinese history. The “Belt and Road Initiative” includes

hundreds of projects, such as the construction of ports, roads, railways and logistics centers. The strong economic foundation provides Belarus with many development opportunities. At the same time, it has also promoted high-level exchanges and political mutual trust between the two countries, and has also brought economic and trade mutual benefits to an unprecedented new level.

In recent years, the relationship between Belarus and China has continued to develop steadily, there are more cooperations and exchanges in various fields and they also help each other. Belarus is one of the earliest countries to support the “Belt and Road Initiative”. The Belarusian ambassador to China once said: “The cooperations between China and Belarus in many fields have great potential for development, and Belarus is willing to work with China to implement bilateral and multilateral cooperation along the Belt and Road.” Even in the post-epidemic era, China and Belarus have many exchanges and cooperations in education, tourism, science and technology.

The “Belt and Road Initiative” is also a manifestation of the political cooperation between China and Belarus. Since the Ukrainian crisis, Belarus has also been sanctioned by the West to a certain extent and has a slow economic growth. However, Belarus seized the opportunity, turned its foreign policy toward China and actively responded to China’s “Belt and Road” projects, bringing more opportunities of cooperation between China and Belarus. With more economic and trade cooperation, the strategic cooperation between the two countries has been effectively enhanced. First of all, the Belt and Road requires smooth transportation and communication environment, as well as the transportation and energy of the countries along the route. Through these aspects, the cooperation and trade between surrounding countries can be improved, and the “Belt and Road” policy can be further implemented.

Results of China-Belarus cooperation:

1. The energy cooperation in electric power between China and Belarus has a long history. What Belarus urgently needs in the process of electric power construction and hydropower development is China's accumulated experience and advanced technology in the coal power technology. China has provided Belarus with many related technologies, consulting, designs and other technical services in recent years.

2. The field of transportation and communication is also a key area of cooperation between China and Belarus. Belarus is an important node in the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt. Therefore, international transportation, logistics transportation and transportation infrastructure construction are important areas of cooperation. China and Belarus have upgraded and rebuilt some railways and highways in Russia into investment priorities. Taking advantage of the transportation advantages with surrounding countries, they have opened up a new channel for China-Europe land-sea combined transportation. In terms of communications, China Mobile Internet has strong talent and technical advantages. And at present, Huawei is the entire network equipment supplier of Belarusian 3G network operators and has a relatively good foundation for cooperation and development prospects.

3. The economic and trade cooperation between China and Belarus is highly valued by the two heads of state. For example, the “Great Stone” industrial park has far-reaching significance to both China and Belarus and is also the “Pearl” along the Belt and Road. Chinese investment projects are mainly concentrated in the fields of infrastructure construction, automobile and household appliance manufacturing, hotels and residential construction. This industrial park has a superior geographical location and convenient transportation. It is close to Minsk, which is the capital of Belarus, and is also at the throat of the Silk Road Economic Belt connecting Europe and Asia. Up to now, China-Belarus direct flights have been opened and the routes have become increasingly diversified, so the aviation advantages of the industrial park will become more and more obvious. These advantages in the industrial park are catalysts for the further development of China and Belarus. China and Belarus are important economic and trade partners to each other. The economic and trade cooperation has been continuously expanded and the bilateral trade volume has grown steadily. China and Belarus are playing an increasingly important role in each other's foreign trade.

The development of the “Belt and Road” can not only help China solve foreign exchange saturation and slow down domestic economic development, but also help to improve the status of the RMB in the world financial system. At the same time, Belarus' participation in the “Belt and Road” can strengthen the status of the ruble and give the economic sector a driving force for development. As a member of the Eurasian Economic Community, Belarus has opened up free markets for goods, services and labor, and played an important role in the realization of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

The “Belt and Road Initiative” embodies China's concept of “equality and mutual benefit, inclusiveness and mutual learning, win – win cooperation and common development”. It does not mean to seek geopolitical purposes, but is only a regional cooperation initiative. The present cooperations potential between Belarus and China in the field of infrastructure has been highlighted. In the future, the cooperations between the two countries in industry, transportation, economics and trade will bring more opportunities to the markets and ultimately benefit both China and Belarus.

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### 一带一路倡议下的白中城市间经济合作模式——以重庆市白罗斯风情小镇项目为例

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**Summary.** To explore the pattern of economic cooperation between cities of Belarus and China, this paper analyzed a joint economic cooperation project between cities of two countries - Chongqing Belarusian Style Town, and concluded that the economic cooperation between cities of the two countries serves the national development strategy of both sides and develops multi-field cooperation based on the sister-city partnership with economic focus.

自 2013 年中国首次提出一带一路倡议以组建跨国经济带以来，白罗斯作为该倡议中的一个重要支点国家，在长期友好的白中双边关系支持下为丝绸之路经济带的建设与发展做出了巨大贡献。白中两国在国家层面的经济合作成果显著，其中最璀璨的合作项目莫过于被中国领导人誉为丝绸之路明珠的白中工业园；此外，截至 2021 年末，白中两国双边的对外贸易额达到创纪录的近 59 亿美元。除了在国家间经济合作上取得了众多积极成果，两国城市间的经济合作项目在近些年也逐渐兴起。作为推动城市间合作的重要身份标识，友好城市这一合作关系为白中两国城市间经济合作的不断深入与拓展扮演了重要角色。2017 年重庆市与白罗斯明斯克州正式缔结友好市州关系；2020 年白中两国协力打造的重庆白罗斯风情小镇项目正式开工；两国友好城市间的经济合作关系自此新添了一座里程碑。尽管白中两国的国家间经济合作已经取得一系列积极成果并受到广泛关注，但是两国城市间的经济合作模式很少为学术界所深入研究。鉴于两国的城市间经济合作是国家双边经济合作模式内的重要一环，当前两国城市间经济合作项目模式的特点是什么？成为本文关注的问题。本文旨在通过研究重庆市白罗斯风情小镇项目这一案例来解构当前白中两国城市间经济合作的模式，并探讨这一模式对两国各自经济发展的积极影响，最终为推动两国城市间可持续的、高效的经济合作提供建议与智力支持。

一带一路是由中国发起的一项旨在通过陆路和海上网络连接亚洲与非洲和欧洲的倡议，该倡议包括两条线路：一条是连接中国与东南亚、南亚、中亚、俄罗斯和欧洲的陆路跨大陆通道——丝绸之路经济带；另一条是连接中国沿海地区与东南亚、南亚、南太平洋、中东、东非和欧洲的海上航线——海上丝绸之路。该倡议旨在促进区域一体化推动贸易规模扩大与刺激经济增长。白罗斯积极的参与着丝绸之路经济带建设，并通过该倡议不断深化与中国的经贸合作关系。