

“一带一路”框架下的数字经济全球化发展：中白未来发展态势研究
(Globalisation of the Digital Economy under “the Belt and Road” Framework:
Study on the Future Development Situation of China and Belarus)

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Annotation. The year 2023 marks the tenth anniversary of “the Belt and Road” Initiative, and “the Digital Silk Road” is becoming a bridge for a new type of globalisation. The “Belt and Road” countries are actively developing international cooperation in emerging fields such as digital economy, which will undoubtedly become an important force for the economic recovery and development of each country. In this paper, we take China and Belarus as the case studies to analyse and summarise the future development trend of the two countries in the field of digital economy, and provide reference and suggestions for relevant scholars.

By the end of June 2023, China's in-use data centre racks surpassed a total of 7.6 million standard racks, with an aggregate computational power reaching 197EFLOPS, securing its position as the world's second-largest. Moreover, China boasts the highest production output of computing products such as servers, computers, and smartphones globally [1].

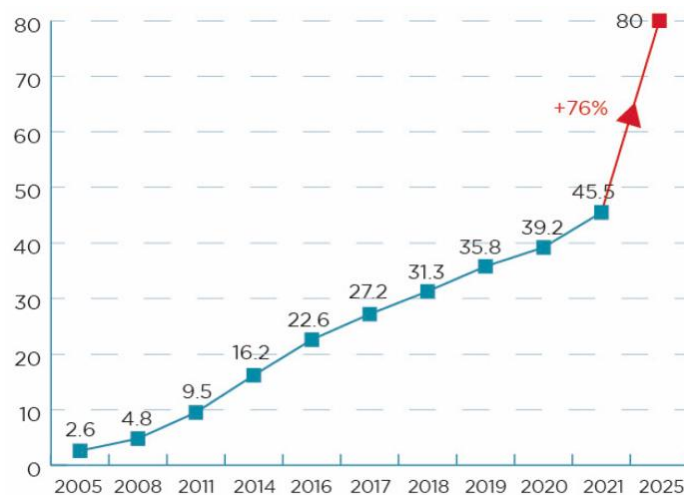


Figure 1 – China's Digital Economy Scale and Forecast

As seen in fig. 1, the digital economy is driving China's real economy, with its market size growing from 2.6 trillion yuan in 2005 to 50.2 trillion yuan in 2022 (ranking second globally), and expected to reach 80 trillion yuan by 2025 (a growth of about 76 %). As a share of GDP, the digital economy has grown from 14.2 % in 2005 to 41.5 % in 2022 and is projected to reach 55 % by 2025. Cooperation between China and the Belt and Road countries in the field of digital economy is also going deeper and deeper. Since the 10th anniversary of the “Belt and Road” initiative, more

than 150 countries and 32 international organisations have signed more than 200 cooperation documents with China to build the "Belt and Road"[2].

The digital economies of China and Belarus, while developing along different paths, face three common challenges and obstacles. First, China and Belarus have significant complementarities in digital technologies, including in areas such as finance and infrastructure, which offer substantial opportunities for digital cooperation. Second, the inadequacy of the relevant legal system, mainly in terms of privacy protection and personal data security, which greatly restricts the rapid diffusion of relevant technological services in the civil sector. Finally, the two countries should work together to deepen talent training through the construction of the digital "One Belt, One Road", establish joint incubation platforms, research laboratories and R&D strategic alliances, and strengthen the foundation for sustained innovation and talent training, so as to provide continuous vitality for the digital economy.

BELARUS AND CHINA DEVELOP DIGITAL ECONOMY IN REGIONAL CONDITIONS

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Annotation. The rapid development of the digital economy in recent years has become an important factor influencing the global landscape, and regional economic integration is also a way of cooperation between countries around the world. This article describes various aspects of the benefits of cooperative development between Belarus and China in the conditions of regional economic integration for the digital economy and digital technologies.

In recent years, the digital economy has been developing rapidly at an unprecedented rate, with a wide and far-reaching impact, and is becoming an important force influencing the reconfiguration of global factor resources, the reconstruction of the global economic structure and changes in the global competitive landscape. At the same time, the synergistic effects of regional integration and its impetus to economic development are gradually emerging. According to the global economic development trend, the development of regional integration economy is unstoppable. Currently, the world is rapidly developing a digital economy. Digital economy refers to a series of economic activities in which digital knowledge and information data are the main factors of production, modern information network is an important carrier, and information interaction technology effectively serves as an important driving force to improve efficiency and optimize economic structure [1]. The rapid development of the digital economy has made it the "new engine" of national economic growth. Therefore, within the framework of economic integration, the cooperation between Belarus and China in the digital economy has a huge potential and will give new impetus to the development of the information technology industry.

Both China and Belarus pay great attention to the development of the digital economy. Belarusian President signed a Decree on the Development of the Digital Economy