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白俄罗斯和中国之间经济一体化的机制和手段研究

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Annotation. This paper aims to explore the economic integration between China and Belarus, focusing on its mechanisms and means. In recent years, China-Belarus economic cooperation has become increasingly close, bringing many common interests and opportunities to both countries. Economic integration between China and Belarus not only helps promote the economic development of the two countries, but also has a profound impact on the stability and prosperity of the region.

一、白俄罗斯和中国经济一体化的机制：

白俄罗斯和中国在政府、企业、学术等多个层面建立了合作机制。

政府层面，白俄罗斯的六个州以及首都明斯克市都与中国有关城市建立了友好城市关系，首都明斯克与北京、上海、深圳、长春四座城市结为友好城市；企业层面，白俄罗斯吉利汽车、潍柴发动机、法士特变速箱、美的一地平线等一系列中白企业合资项目，填补了白有关产业空白；学术层面，越来越多的中白双方的年轻学生愿意去学习对方国家的语言、文化和习俗，中国与白俄罗斯当地学校合作建立了六所孔子学院和两所孔子课堂。

二、白俄罗斯与中国之间经济一体化的手段：

1. 签署双边贸易协定：

双方可以签署贸易协定，建立互利互惠的贸易框架，进一步的降低贸易壁垒和关税，促进双边商品和服务的自由流通，推动双方贸易规模的扩大。

2. 加强投资合作：

中方鼓励企业投资白俄罗斯，如提供税收减免和优惠政策，建设工业园区并推动创新合作；支持中资企业参与基础设施项目，如“援白俄罗斯国际标准游泳馆项目”和“原白俄罗斯国家足球体育场项目”等。

3. 推动金融交流合作：

双方直接使用本币互换清算，避免贸易中汇兑损失；促进支付通道普及，为跨境支付提供便利；加强金融监管，共同打击金融犯罪，保护市场健康。

4. 加强人文交流：

借助教育、文化等领域的交流活动，增进两国人民之间的了解与友谊，促进两国人民之间的交流和友谊，减少文化差异和语言障碍，为经济一体化打下良好的社会基础。

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HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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Annotation. With the deepening of international cooperation, strategies for the integrated development of trade and economy both regionally and nationally have emerged and achieved positive outcomes. However, the promotion and development of international trade could increase pollution and have negative impacts on the environment in certain regions. In order to reconcile the relationship between trade and environment, this paper provides practical approaches in several aspects.

At the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, the conflict between trade and the environment emerged. The resulting disputes and assertions have proliferated in the field of economics. One of the most well-known of these assertions, the Pollution Heaven Hypothesis, claims that under the conditions of complete trade freedom, the geographical distribution of pollution-intensive industries would be rearranged, and that these industries would move from regions with strict environmental regulations to those with laxer ones. In the real world, the Pollution Heaven Hypothesis has been shown to be partial and idealistic due to the influence of factors such as transport costs and trade barriers on the location choices of industries. However, with the formation and development of economic integration among regions or nations, and the continued encouragement of trade at the political level, the transfer of pollution along with the transfer of industries will change the ecological status and the green development level of regions or nations. In this way, the responsibility for pollution is difficult to determine and could be escaped. In this context, nations and regions should coordinate the relationship between trade and the environment while promoting international cooperation.