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THE TRENDS AND PROSPECTS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S REGIONS IN CONTEMPORARY TIMES

The coordination of economic development in China's regions has been strengthened in 2017, with the implementation of the regional development strategy. According to the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the economic development in different regions of China has been generally deployed. In 2018, there are four major trends in different sources of Chinese regional economic development (see, example: [1]). The aim of this thesis is putting forward relevant policy recommendations for further promotion regional coordinated development.

At present, the economic growth in eastern, central and western regions has been steady but decline has happened in Northeast region. The industrial structure in various regions tends to be optimized. In particular, the industrialization in the central and western regions is accelerating. The overall regional economy should speed up the cultivation of new growth momentum in accordance with the new development concept, further enhance the coordination and synergy of regional development. The orientation of the national regional policy is mainly manifested in nine aspects:

1) Promoting the development of the “three major strategies” and “the four major plates” as a whole, and optimizing the regional spatial pattern.

2) Taking the “One Belt and One Road” construction and the free trade zone as the lead promoting all-round Opening up.

3) Taking the construction of the Xiong'an New District as a model, exploring a new mode of optimizing the development of population-intensive economy areas.

4) Building a modern urban system focusing on large urban agglomerations and small towns with special characteristics (cities).

5) Promoting the revitalization of a new round of old industrial bases in Northeast China.

6) Focus on the concentrated contiguous poverty-stricken areas to promote precision poverty alleviation.

7) With the construction of the Yangtze River Economic Belt as a focal point, deepen the reform of ecological civilization system, improve the main functional area system.

8) Build Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macaw Bay Area world-class urban agglomerations, ensure Hong Kong and Macaw to maintain long-term prosperity and stability.

9) Enhance the cooperation across administrative regions and explore the establishment of a new mechanism for the coordinated regional development.

Reference

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DIGITALIZATION AND INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT: EXPERIENCE OF SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT

We can't ignore global patterns, assessing the possibilities and prospects of innovative management of a country's industry. One of the most important patterns is the formation of a new management paradigm. We need the strategic resources for that: knowledge, information and technology. Thus, the main factor of industrial growth is the modernization and formation of an innovative type of development, which establishes the creation of a new technological structure.

All countries of the world have seriously experienced the destruction of the global crisis, but are committed to recovery and progress. The USA, Japan, and the EU are the leading modernization bases, and there are centers of advanced technologies. The performance of Asia-Pacific countries (Asia Pacific) continues to grow. The center of world development is shifting to the East. Experts of the world economy argue that the industrialization of countries should be aimed at mass renewal of production in leading industries. It means the full development of the fifth technological structure and the consistent transition to the sixth structure based on modern NBI concepts (nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology). The rapid growth of nanotechnology is expected [1, p. 167].

The first model of innovative development differs significantly from the "traditional" model. It's represented mainly by the countries of East Asia: Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and China. In the East Asian innovation cycle, as a rule, there is no component of fundamental and partially even applied science. These innovative models are usually focused on the export of high-tech products, while borrowing the technologies from the countries of the "traditional model". Another model of innovative development has found application in countries, which do not have significant potential in the field of basic and applied science. These are the countries where agriculture still plays a significant role in