

Для резидентов «Великого камня» создана благоприятная инвестиционная среда, которая гарантирует неизменность условий ведения бизнеса в течение 10 лет, налоговые льготы и преференции, отсутствие валютного контроля и проверок. Это позволяет резидентам «Великого камня» систематически улучшать свои основные показатели эффективности.

Подводя итог, можно отметить, что выделяются следующие особенности привлечения китайских инвестиций в Республику Беларусь: приоритетность привлечения инвестиций в высокотехнологичный сектор экономики для инновационного развития; слабая географическая дифференциация иностранных инвестиций на территории Республики Беларусь; динамичное развитие инвестиционного партнерства между Беларусью и Китаем. С самого начала становления Республики Беларусь как независимого государства двусторонние отношения с КНР были дружескими и взаимовыгодными. Китай был и остается надежным партнером Беларуси, инвестируя в белорусские проекты и создавая новые рабочие места для населения Беларуси, играя важную роль в новой глобальной экономической архитектуре. В свою очередь Республика Беларусь представляет прямой интерес для китайских предприятий, в том числе с точки зрения реализации их продукции и производства сырья.

Источники

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FEATURES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

The definition of the digital economy has been outlined by many international institutions and organizations, with the definition in the G20 Initiative on Digital Economy Development and Cooperation being the most representative: “The digital economy refers to the use of digital knowledge and information as a key factor of production, modern information networks as an important carrier, and information and communication effective use of information and communication technologies as an important driving force for efficiency improvement and economic structure optimization.” The industries and sub-sectors covered by the digital economy are very broad. There is currently no single international standard defining the scope of the digital economy and, in conjunction with relevant reports, it can be divided into two main categories: the basic digital economy and the convergent digital economy.

The basic digital economy, also known as digital industrialization, includes information and communication industries such as electronic information equipment manufacturing, telecommunications and software, and information technology services, as well as new industries arising from the rapid development of digital technology, such as big data, cloud computing and the Internet of Things. The convergent digital economy, also known as the digitalization of industry, is the main part of the current digital economy. Specifically, it refers to the increase in output and efficiency brought about by combining digital technologies such as the Internet, big data, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence with traditional industries.

China has a large population and a relatively better communications infrastructure within the developing world, resulting in a higher digital penetration rate and a large total digital consumer base. Relying on the scale of its users, China has achieved breakthroughs and rapid development in areas such as big data and artificial intelligence, against the backdrop of its overall research level not being among the best in the world. According to the “China Enterprise Digital Transformation Index 2020” (Accenture, 2020), China’s consumer and government-facing industry clusters have the highest level of digitization, which is also related to Chinese consumers’ eagerness to use digital technology and their preference for the convenience of online operations, thus driving-related industries to cater to consumers’ consumption habits and the active deployment of online solutions.

In the area of digital infrastructure: China continues to promote the construction of digital infrastructure. It is proposed to accelerate the construction of new digital infrastructure, “In terms of traditional infrastructure construction, overall China is already at a relatively sound stage.” Distinguished from traditional infrastructure, the new infrastructure is mainly based on the technology end, and mainly includes seven areas: 5G base station construction, extra-high voltage, intercity high-speed railways and urban rail transport, new energy vehicle charging piles, big data centers, artificial intelligence, and industrial internet.

In the area of digital government: China’s national integrated government services platform is online for trial operation, accessing more than 3.6 million service items and a large number of high-frequency hot public services from local departments. The national government service platform has gathered data on more than 28 million government service matters from various regions, with a total of 1.04 billion visitors and 135 million registered users. The national data sharing and exchange platform have released more than 1,300 data sharing service interfaces, and nearly 2,000 items of data commonly used by the public and enterprises to do business have been included in the list of data sharing responsibilities of departments.

In the area of digital governance: The role of strategic planning and leadership has been strengthened, and strategic policies such as the “Digital Rural Development Strategy Outline” and the “Guide to Promoting the Standardization and Healthy Development of the Platform Economy” have been introduced. It also issued the “Regulations on the Ecological Governance of Network Information Content” and the “Regulations on the Management of Network Audio and Video Information Services”, which improved comprehensive network governance. The legal and policy system related to the protection of intellectual property rights is becoming more and more perfect.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 НА ВНЕШНЮЮ ТОРГОВЛЮ УСЛУГАМИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Пандемия COVID-19 оказала ощутимое влияние на мировой экспорт и импорт услуг. Согласно докладу Конференции ООН по торговле и развитию, в 2020 г. объем международной торговли услугами сократился на 16,5 %.

Значительное снижение мировой торговли услугами затрагивает и Республику Беларусь. Чтобы понять, в какой мере пандемия COVID-19 сказывается на внешней торговле услугами страны, обратимся к статистике.

По данным Белстата, в период с 2019 по 2020 г. доля услуг в объеме внешней торговли товарами и услугами увеличилась с 18,4 до 19,0 %. Если говорить непосредственно об экс-