

The market is an important intermediary in the economic system and a key platform that links industry and consumption. It includes establishing market mechanisms, adjustment of supply and demand, expansion and guidance of consumption, etc. Digital helps the market establish more intelligent agents. For example, the use of smart technology to make market mechanisms more transparent can provide fairer service opportunities and increase well-being. Digital integration and online and offline consumption interaction have spawned new business models that better satisfy the relationship between supply and demand. Digital uses the barrier-free digital public service system to further expand consumption capacity. Therefore, concerning the market, digital has driven the green recovery and sustainable development of the market with the help of new technologies and new business model upgrades.

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THE POSITIVE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION DURING THE COVID-19

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This article expounds the shape of world economic development under the influence of COVID-19, discusses the importance of China's development of digital technology on this basis, and briefly introduces China's measures and specific actions to develop digital economy and digital technology innovation.

Keywords: digital economy; digital technology; China's technological innovation; China's economy; global economy.

ПОЛОЖИТЕЛЬНАЯ РОЛЬ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ КИТАЯ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИННОВАЦИЯХ ВО ВРЕМЯ COVID-19

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В этой статье излагается форма мирового экономического развития под влиянием COVID-19, обсуждается важность развития Китая цифровых технологий на этой основе, а также кратко представляются меры и конкретные действия Китая по развитию цифровой экономики и инноваций в области цифровых технологий.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика; цифровая технология; технологические инновации Китая; экономика Китая; глобальная экономика.

Since the outbreak of the new crown epidemic, the world economic situation has undergone tremendous changes, and the world economic development situation has appeared in a downturn. According to the statistics of the United Nations, in 2020, the value of world merchandise trade decreased (by 7.4 %) for the second year after two consecutive years of growth. Global exports amounted to US\$17.6 trillion, US\$1.4 trillion less than the previous year. According to data from the UNCTAD, in 2020, under the downward trend of the global economy, the import and export of goods in many countries will drop by 4.4 % to 19.3 %. [1] Also mentioned in this report, the decline in imports and exports of African countries is particularly prominent, with imports and exports falling by 19.3 % and 13.2% respectively. The decline in import and export trade in developing countries in the Americas is relatively small, with imports falling by 15.2 % and exports by 9.5 %. The reason for this phenomenon is not only that the economic development level of developing countries in the Americas is generally higher than that of African countries, but also related to the vigorous development of the digital economy in American countries. 41 of the world's 100 largest digital platform companies are located in the Americas, accounting for 67 % of the market value, this is enough to prove that digital technology can play a positive role in curbing the trend of economic recession. After maintaining rapid economic development for many years, China's economic development has also slowed down due to the impact of the epidemic. Nonetheless, thanks to the development of digital technology, China has achieved good results throughout 2021.

In 2021, China's GDP will be 114.367 trillion yuan, an increase of 8.1 % over the previous year at constant prices and a two-year average growth of 5.1%. In the field of scientific and technological innovation, China still maintained a relatively high growth rate: the added value of high-tech manufacturing and equipment manufacturing increased by 18.2 % and 12.9 %, respectively, 8.6 and 3.3 percentage points faster than that of industries above designated size. In terms of products, the output of new energy vehicles, industrial robots, integrated circuits and microcomputer equipment increased by 145.6 %, 44.9 %, 33.3 % and 22.3 % respectively. [2] In recent years, China has been able to maintain economic development in the context of the epidemic and the global economic downturn. The reason is that China has chosen the digital economy as a key development project in China, and China has chosen digital technology as the main direction of China's technological innovation in the future. Digital technology innovation results as the driving force for economic development. This is also in line with the main trend of current international economic development. The importance of developing digital technology is mentioned in UNCTAD's 2021 statistical manual. Since 2015, exports of telecommunications, computer and information services have grown by 10 % annually. Continued growth has also been maintained during the COVID-19. In 2020, the scale of global digital service trade reached US\$3,167.59 billion. Although it dropped by 1.8 % year-on-year, its proportion in the entire service trade rose sharply to 63.6 %, an increase of 11.8 percentage points compared with 2019, the increase is more than the past 10 years combined. [3]

In the current economic environment, mastering the core digital technology is an important guarantee to ensure the sustainable and rapid development of the national economy. Under the influence of the ongoing COVID-19, international energy prices continue to hike, and the production costs of enterprises continue to increase. Energy prices are expected to increase more than 2 percent in 2022 after jumping more than 80 percent in 2021, supported by continued robust demand and gradual production gains, before falling sharply in 2023 as supply increases measurably. Increasing energy prices pose significant inflation risks in many EMDEs and could weigh on growth in 2022 among energy-importing countries. Non-energy prices are projected to decrease somewhat in 2022 and 2023, with declines in both agriculture and metals prices as supply constraints ease. [4] For a country like China, a major importer of energy and raw materials, the adoption of digital technology innovations can update production and service-oriented enterprises in a timely manner to eliminate weak production capacity and enhance production efficiency. According to statistics from the General Administration of Customs of China in 2021, China will import 27.9 % of its total imports in 2020, including fuel and ores. Accordingly, China has been actively developing artificial intelligence and autonomous driving in recent years, utilizing new technology development models such as 5G + industrial Internet, and enhancing resource utilization through information technology, decreasing the manufacturing industry's dependence on energy and raw materials.

Digital technology is also an important support for future technological innovation. For example, intelligent driving technology, without the support of digital technology, will require a large number of physical vehicles to be put on the road to accumulate data such as driving and crash. Experiments are simulated so that costs can be considerably reduced. Particularly under the influence of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, it has forced environmental protection enterprises to accelerate the layout of scientific and technological forces, and have sought to utilize digital technology to create opportunities for breakthrough development, and gain leading development advantages through digital and intelligent transformation. For example, hazardous waste treatment companies and environmental protection departments in China's Zhejiang Province have cooperated with digital technology companies in Beijing to create an industrial-grade hazardous waste transfer management big data platform using IoT and blockchain technology. Enterprises using this big data platform will place smart trash cans in factories that generate waste, and the trash can will upload the collected information such as the weight of hazardous waste to the cloud management platform through the Internet of Things protocol. When the waste in the trash can reach a certain level, after the weight threshold, the platform will dispatch the vehicles of the relevant transportation companies to collect waste and transport it to the relevant disposal units. Each link has relevant authority control, which can also ensure the reasonable disposal of hazardous wastes to the greatest extent and reduce risks. Through this technology, it can not only ensure the reasonable allocation and scheduling of resources, but also reduce risks.

During the epidemic, the digital economy has provided an important guarantee for the traditional offline economy. The development of e-commerce platforms has reduced the impact of inconvenience in offline consumption caused by epidemic prevention and control. Online collaborative office and online education have become important guarantees for traditional offline models. New business forms such as service robots and unmanned supermarkets that «have no one in contact with people» have also developed rapidly due to the promotion of the epidemic. Particularly in encouraging consumption, digital platforms have played a positive role. For example, the «Spring Breeze Action» launched by China's food delivery platform «Meituan takeout» during the COVID-19 provided support to more than 250,000 merchants in the form of traffic cards and vouchers in the first week alone, and offline merchants who received support the average turnover expanded by more than 80 %. on the premise of ensuring safe consumption, we will promote the gradual recovery of consumption and help merchants

widen their volumes and enhance their income. Under the influence of the epidemic, China is encouraging the technological innovation of digital technology in the economy, providing more impetus for the integration of traditional industries and digital technology, and consumers' consumption habits in the digital economy are also further strengthened. It can be said that the digital economy has contributed to the rapid economic recovery, and it is also the main direction of China's economic development and technological innovation in the future.

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ЦИФРОВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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После мирового экономического кризиса в Беларуси приоритетными направлениями социально-экономического развития являются активное внедрение и использование инновационных информационно-коммуникационных сервисов и технологий в отрасли национальной экономики и социально значимые сферы жизнедеятельности общества. В представленной работе рассмотрены основные стратегические направления развития цифровой экономики Республики Беларусь. Учтены фактические данные технико-экономического обеспечения и внедрения инновационных IT-технологий.

Ключевые слова: информационно-коммуникационная инфраструктура; корпоративная сеть; цифровая экономика; электронное правительство; экономическая модель.

DIGITAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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