

*Resolutions of international organizations.* Resolutions of important international organizations refer to normative resolutions on international economy made by universal international organizations. According to international law, international organizations have no legislative power. Generally speaking, the resolutions adopted by international organizations do not have mandatory force on their member states, but according to the Charter of the United Nations, they have “the force of recommendation”, that is, they do not have mandatory force. Therefore, they are different from international treaties. have an essential difference. However, the resolutions of international organizations that conform to the universally recognized norms of international law and have significant significance have legal effect and should be regarded as the sources of international law [3, p. 127].

*Domestic legislation.* Domestic legislation as the source of international economic law refers to the normative documents formulated by various countries on the adjustment of foreign economic relations. In order to facilitate foreign economic and trade activities, a country will formulate foreign economic laws suitable for its own country by referring to internationally accepted practices or regulations, thus forming a domestic source of international economic law.

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### ***Ma Bingjun, Svadkovskaya E. A.*** **EXPLORING THE LEGAL REGULATION OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IN CHINA IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY**

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In order to explore the legal regulation of copyright protection in China in the digital economy, the concept of copyright should first be clarified. Thus, let us start with the definition of intellectual property and definition of copyright, in order to be able to trace the relationship between copyright and intellectual property. It is worth noting that he system of private property rights, intellectual property is at the same level as property rights, creditor's rights and inheritance rights. The international community defines intellectual property as a private right, which is essentially a civil right. Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind,

such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce [1].

In accordance with the approach taken by The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), copyright is a sub-concept under intellectual property rights, which is defined as a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literature and artistic works; thus, it can be said that copyright-protected works range from books, music, paintings, sculptures and movies, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps and technical drawings [2]. From the definition of copyright, it can be seen that the copyright industry has the natural advantage of digitalization and is affected by the digital transformation. The content creation, trading mode and management mode in the field of copyright industry are deeply integrated with science and technology. Artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain and cloud computing technologies empower traditional industries, triggering a new round of industrial transformation and giving birth to new products, modes and formats.

We would like to turn our attention to the impact of digital economy development on copyright protection and the current situation of digital economy development in China and the efforts made by China in copyright protection. In 2020, the scale of China's digital economy reached 39.2 trillion yuan, accounting for 38.6% of GDP, maintaining a high growth rate of 9.7%, which became the key driving force for stable economic growth [3]. It is expected that in future, China's economic growth potential will focus on the development of digital economy characterized by digital industrialization, industrial digitalization, digital governance and the realization of data value. Under the background of the current digital transformation of the copyright industry, China has been focusing on the following areas connected with protection of the copyright objects and rights: perfection, the implementation of copyright technical protection measures, the protection of copyright infringement and copyright criminal law on the internet, the integration and development of copyright industry, etc.

Our analysis of the problems of copyright protection in China and the crisis of copyright protection aggravated by digital economy shows the following:

(1) Piracy and infringement are rampant. With the integration of digital technology into the fields of production, life and social public governance, the phenomenon of digital copyright infringement occurs frequently. Books, audio-visual works and other resources are widely spread on the Internet public platforms without authorization by copyright authors. Based on the virtual nature of Internet space itself and the convenience of digital technology, piracy is more concealed, and the cost of infringement is low, which eventually leads to the proliferation of piracy and rampant piracy. For example, according to the investigation and sampling of relevant institutions, there are nearly 30 pirated versions of 8 films released in the Spring Festival of 2019. During the Spring Festival alone, local public security departments have detected as many as 25 cases of film and television infringement and piracy, and destroyed 361 infringing pirated film and television websites and 57 applications involved, involving a total amount of 230 million yuan. Roughly, due to the existence of several high-definition pirated

movies, the loss of box office and genuine video platform in Spring Festival in 2019 is close to 800 million yuan [4].

(2) The rights of copyright owners are difficult to get relief. Such as deep links, framed links, stolen broadcast signals and other hidden and complicated works utilization behaviors are difficult to be directly included in the scope of adjustment of copyright law, and it is difficult to find a complete chain for new-type network copyright crimes, which leads to insufficient evidence and failure of the general network crime identification standard, etc. This all increases the difficulty for the court to identify infringement and criminal acts, and as the result, the judgments often lack predictability and stability. In practice, there's more reliance on administrative relief, as judicial relief has some problems, such as low judgment odds of copyright infringement and low number of damages.

(3) The applicability of the existing laws is poor, and it is difficult to cope with the ever-developing digital economy. As a specific form of copyright, digital copyright is of course protected by relevant laws in China. However, at present, the protection of digital copyright in China is mainly based on the protection of traditional copyright, without considering the differences between digital copyright and traditional copyright under the technical background, which leads to many disputes in judicial practice. Taking cloud storage technology as an example, when users transmit their personal data to the cloud, in many cases, it will become a public resource that others can extract at any time. So how should users of copyright be defined at this time? Obviously, the traditional concept of copyright defines this situation, not to mention the proper protection of copyright owners.

Taking into consideration all of the above, how is it possible to solve the problems existing in the field of digital copyright protection in China? There are several ways that we consider important:

(1) Strengthen talent training and talent introduction, and use technical means to deal with the problem of rampant infringement. There is a proverb in China: «He who unties the bell must tie it». Since digital copyright is about equal to «digital technology+copyright», the construction of digital copyright talents plays a fundamental role. In the field of digital publishing, at present, the widely used repetitive technology, encryption and decryption technology, digital rights management (DRM) technology, electronic watermarking technology, one-stop service technology for users, digital signature technology, blockchain technology, tracking system technology, electronic fingerprint technology, etc. All these means and measures are sometimes not good for traditional copyright practitioners because of their high technical and professional, so they are not only «technical means», but also digital rights management, law enforcement, application and authorization. To solve this problem, the government should work hard on talent cultivation, attach importance to the introduction of professionals in this field, strengthen the supervision of copyright from the technical level, and curb the proliferation of copyright infringement.

(2) Improve digital rights management and law enforcement capabilities. Copyright law enforcement departments should strengthen the construction of law enforcement talent team and technical ability, constantly promote the

comprehensive management of cultural law enforcement agencies at all levels and departments of public security, industry and commerce, industry and information, network information, etc., form a joint force of law enforcement, improve the efficiency of law enforcement of copyright management, choke off digital copyright infringement at the source, provide convenience for rights holders to safeguard their rights, and create a soil for sustainable innovation.

(3) Improve the legislation of copyright protection. It should be recognized that China, as a civil law country, mainly refers to the legal system of the former Soviet Union for its legislation due to its historical reasons. The legal research in China started late, the training of talents is low, and the legislative technology is relatively rough, which is the root cause of the great dilemma of copyright protection, especially digital copyright protection, in China. Therefore, improving the legislative protection can fundamentally solve all kinds of sharp contradictions of digital copyright protection in China. Therefore, in the field of legislation, China should pay more attention to the field of digital copyright, and let more interdisciplinary fields of digital technology and law with advantages in theoretical research and practical application participate in the legislation. In addition, we can learn from other countries' advanced experience in the field of digital copyright protection. For example, in the digital age, China's business model is constantly developing, and its original «red flag standard» based on the «safe haven principle» can no longer meet the demand of the current digital copyright legal system. Therefore, legislators have gone beyond the original «red flag standard» after examining and learning from the contents of the DMCA modernization hearing in the United States, and formulated judicial practice and summarized the fault identification rules beyond the «red flag standard» [5]. This rule mainly examines the subjective intention of service providers to adopt a specific business model, focusing on whether service providers can avoid infringement through reasonable technical means. This fault determination rule is similar to the «induced infringement» rule in the United States that determines the indirect infringement liability of Internet service providers' copyright. It is the result of many years' experience in judicial practice of Internet copyright, and it is also a successful case that draws lessons from other countries' advanced digital copyright protection laws.

As a result of the analysis performed it can be concluded that legal regulation of copyright protection in china in the digital economy is developing, though some shortcomings can still be identified. As in many countries of the world, new technologies pose new questions that need to be solved by the legislator. Foreign experience shows possible ways of perfection of regulation and practice. It is necessary to take into consideration digital economy and is specific characteristic that influence copyright protection.

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***Tong Ge***  
**CONFLICTS AND HARMONIZATION BETWEEN**  
**GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION**

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The mainly two trends in the modern growth of the world economy are global and regional economic integration, which are forms of international economic integration at two distinct stages of development. Plus, special treatment is generally more extensive and even in within regional economic integration organizations than it is in global economic integration organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) [4]. Multiple regional economic integration agreements address issues like government procurement, environmental standards, investment and competition policy, labor standards, etc. that have either been left out of or inadequately addressed in global WTO talks in the past. Regional and worldwide economic integration will endure to coexist for a very long period.

There are many conflicts between regional economic integration and global economic integration, affecting the multilateral trading system, as a result of the numerous issues that GATT/WTO have in governing regional economic integration both substantively and procedurally. We believe that the following areas are where the conflicts between regional and worldwide economic integration are most clearly seen [1; 4].

First, the expansion of regional economic union seriously jeopardizes the effectiveness of the global trading system's guiding principles and legal framework. It is common knowledge that regional economic union agreements represent the biggest “Most Favored Nation” (MFN) exception. It is not unusual to see “backroom dealings” that violate the concept of transparency while negotiating and enacting RTA [2].

Second, there are different degrees of “trade diversion effect” in regional economic union groups, which leads to trade frictions and conflicts between members and non-members. As a result, the WTO is frequently caught up in member-country trade disputes and unable to resolve them. Due to the “high external and low internal” tariff barriers created by regional economic