хозяйствования может сформировать значительные преимущества для повышения конкурентоспособности обеих стран.

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RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY ON REGIONAL GREEN DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

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Annotation. Since the reform and opening up, the relationship between urban ecological construction and social and economic development in China has gradually completed the transformation from obedience to symbiosis, from passive response to active response. With the continuous innovation of digital information technology, the digital economy is upgrading and reshaping the production mode and consumption mode of the society from multiple dimensions, leaping to become an important engine for the construction of China's modernized economic system and a key driving force for high-quality economic development.

The term digital economy, first coined by Tapscott as an economic system that makes extensive use of ICT technology, has become much richer. The G20 Initiative on Development and Cooperation in the Digital Economy, published by China in 2016, gives a widely recognized definition of the digital economy.

Digital economy should at least include digital infrastructure, based on computer hardware and software, telecommunication equipment to carry informationization network and digital information elements; it should also include digital application scenarios, digital media, digital transactions, smart city construction and so on, which have caused a radical impact on the reform of business forms [1].

In recent years, the Internet of Things platform, AI cloud platform, Internet finance and other digital industries are gaining momentum, the digital penetration rate of each industry is increasing, accelerating the transformation and upgrading of each industry, and industrial digitization is evolving to a deeper level, in which the digitalization level of each industry presents a reverse penetration characteristic between them. The digital penetration rate of agriculture reached 8.9 % in 2020, and the scale of rural

e-commerce sales has expanded by nearly 10 times, which shows that it is crucial to complete the digital upgrading of agriculture.

Take Shenzhen as an example, Shenzhen's digital economy is in full swing, and the added value of the core industries of the digital economy in 2021 exceeded 900 billion yuan, accounting for more than 30 % of the city's GDP. At the same time, Shenzhen has also established a green low-carbon and recycling development economic system, cultivated a number of enterprises with core competitiveness such as Huawei, ZTE, Tencent, etc. The green economic dividend released by the structural optimization effect of the digital economy, the resource allocation effect, the technological innovation effect, and the wisdom governance effect is huge. For example, Shenzhen's total economic output ranks among the top in the country, but the intensity of energy consumption and carbon emission intensity in 2021 is only 1/3 and 1/5 of the national average, with nearly 80 % of the installed clean power supply, and the international low-carbon and clean-technology cooperation and exchange platforms, the Shenzhen Emission Rights Exchange and financial institutions' carbon finance cooperation projects have been set up to crack the space, resource, population and environmental problems, and the city's green development has a strong kinetic energy. Considering the possible "negative energy" effect of digital infrastructure construction, this paper discusses the non-linear impact of digital economy on urban green development with the help of the following classic panel threshold model:

$$Gee_{it} = \eta_0 + \eta_1 Dige_{it} \times I(Diginf_{it} \leq \theta) + \eta_2 Dige_{it} \times I(Diginf_{it} > \theta) +$$
$$+ \eta_3 X_{it} + \mu_i + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

For green development, the significance of the digital economy is not only reflected in its contribution to the total volume, but more importantly in its role in promoting the optimization and upgrading of industrial structure. This requires that in promoting urban green development, we should not only adapt to local conditions, but also strengthen synergy and linkage, and fully consider the regional heterogeneity and complementarity of the digital economy's effect on ecological efficiency. On the one hand, it is necessary to enhance the systemic and synergistic nature of digital economy governance in each region, and break down the industry barriers and geographical restrictions of new models and new business forms [2]. On the other hand, it is also necessary to rely on regional comparative advantages, through the introduction of talent and technology, to create a characteristic digital industry, to implement the digital economy empowered urban production space transformation differentiated development paths, and to release the regional advantages of the digital economy in improving ecological efficiency. Undoubtedly, this is also one of the important directions for the green development of digital economy-enabled cities.

Continuously coordinating the relationship between economic and social development and urban habitat and ecological environment is not only an important way to achieve coordinated economic and ecological development, but also an urgent requirement for transforming the mode of economic development, optimizing the economic structure, and transforming the power of economic growth. From the perspective of the key production factors of the digital economy, the data factors are not only low-cost

and large-scale availability, but also have traditional factors such as labor, capital, land, etc., that do not have the Non-competitive, non-exclusive (partial exclusivity), low-cost replication and other characteristics [3]. This makes the digital economy replace natural resources and ecological factors as the main production factors with knowledge, technology, information and data to a certain extent, thus the digital economy itself is an environmentally friendly industry, optimizes the ratio structure of factors, and causes less loss to the urban ecological environment, and achieves the effect of green development of the city on the whole.

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CHINA'S ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF AI AND POSSIBILITIES OF FUTURE COOPERATION IN BELARUS

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Annotation. The continuous advancement of AI technology is continuously developing China's comprehensive AI infrastructure. Local tech companies represented by Tencent, Baidu, Alibaba and Huawei are emerging as flagship entities for this development. This thesis analyze these advances provides a framework for understanding possible paths for mutual development and cooperation in AI in China and Belarus.

Between 2014 and 2017, China's AI industry witnessed a wave of start-ups, with around 4,000 companies. After 2019, this wave faded.

This shift is further evidenced by the deep integration of AI with various industries in 2022, driving the upgrading of traditional industries. The emergence of innovative technologies, represented by AIGC, and the shift from a technology-orientated to a value-orientated market further outlines this development trajectory.

Building a complete AI ecosystem requires a strong AI hardware infrastructure, At the recent 2023 China Computing Conference, Liu Jun, President of Lenovo Group China, outlined the three main features of China's emerging AI ecosystem: super smart terminals, hybrid architecture computing, and comprehensive industry applications.