

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.

### References

1. Gao Xing, Li Maicao. Digital Economy Enabling Economic Green Development: Role Mechanism, Realistic Constraints and Path Selection[J]. *Southwest Finance*, 2023(02):31-43.
2. Ren, S., Hao, Y., & Wu, H. (2022). Digitalization and environment governance: does internet development reduce environmental pollution? *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2022.2033959>
3. Chai, J., Wu, H., & Hao, Y. (2022). Planned economic growth and controlled energy demand: How do regional growth targets affect energy consumption in China? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 185, 122068. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2022.122068>

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

Ma Wenjun, Shi Ruizhe, Ivan Darashkevich  
Belarussian State University, Minsk, Belarus  
1656624773@qq.com

**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.

According to International Data Corporation, Lenovo Group has become the fastest-growing AI hardware infrastructure provider in 2022, with a 139 % increase from a year earlier, ranking third globally. Meanwhile, the accelerated deployment of intelligent computing centres is achieving rapid ramp-up through the widespread application of AI in various industry scenarios.

Intel (China) stood out with its combined hardware and software advantages. From CPUs to GPUs, from FPGA accelerators to dedicated AI acceleration chips (ASICs), Intel hopes to build a full-stack AI product and platform through XPU hardware architecture complemented by software and platforms.

China provides a blueprint for Belarus with strong AI innovation progress. This cooperation could not only drive technological progress in both countries, but also promote the development of AI globally, reinforcing the key role of AI in global development.

### References

1. Yang Yuran, Sun Yisong. Commercial realization, mastering the investment code of AI scenarios - A study on the investment value of AI commercial landing in China in 2023 [J]. Enterprise Management, 2023(09): 65–71.
2. Xia Jiaojiao. Research on business development strategy of Intel (China) AI ecological accelerator [D]. East China Normal University, 2022. DOI:10.27149/d.cnki.ghdsu.2022.001455.

## CHINA'S E-COMMERCE MARKET MODEL AS AN INSPIRATION FOR BELARUS

Ma Wenjun, Shi Ruizhe, Ivan Darashkevich  
Belarussian State University, Minsk, Belarus,  
1656624773@qq.com

Currently, the development of the Chinese economic model is an attractive example for many developing countries, especially in the development of electronic commerce, information technology and modern government management systems. China's cross-border e-commerce is experiencing rapid growth, fueled by the significant advancements in information technology and the Belt and Road Initiative.

In 2019, the transaction volume of China's cross-border e-commerce reached RMB 10.5 trillion. Alibaba, a leading internet technology company in China, epitomizes the success in the cross-border e-commerce domain. In 2015, company invested in nearly 70 enterprises, including 15 overseas. By 2019, Alibaba's business income and profits had increased by seven and four times respectively.

It is obvious, that **sustainable development model of Chinese e-commerce is focusing on enterprise cost control** which includes:

1. *Determining Operational Scope and Logistics Cost Control.* A pivotal aspect of sustainable e-commerce growth lies in accurately defining the operational scope and target clientele. Alibaba has astutely delineated its operational boundaries and customer