一带一路沿线与俄语国家在高教合作方面的成果显著。合作项目为中国学生提供了与国内不同的学习环境,也注入了白俄罗斯高等教育的新活力和丰富的教学资源。教育交流促进了学生和教师之间的跨文化理解和学术合作。白俄罗斯高教合作提升了国家的国际影响力和竞争力。

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УДК 339

COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE: A STUDY ON TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND BELARUS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

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Summary. As an important node country of the "Belt and Road" initiative and an important gateway from Asia to Europe, Belarus has become increasingly important economic and strategic significance of trade cooperation between China and Belarus for the development of the two countries. A study of the trade data of the two countries shows that the overall trade intensity between China and Belarus, especially Belarusian exports and Chinese imports, is relatively low.

Belarus and China established diplomatic relations in 1992, and the total bilateral trade volume between Belarus and Belarus has grown steadily since the establishment of the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in July 2013. The Belt and Road Initiative, proposed by China in 2013, is committed to promoting open, inclusive and shared development of the global economy. China and Belarus actively promote the construction of the "Belt and Road" to create a new situation in trade between China and Belarus, promote industrial development, attract foreign investment, tap trade potential, and promote infrastructure construction. In this context, how to give full play to the advantages of China and Belarus, and then expand the scale of trade between the two countries, promote the trade balance between the two countries, and optimize the trade structure between the two countries has become an important practical issue.

The current situation of bilateral trade between China and Belarus:

		商品名称	互补指数			强度指数		商品名称		互补指数		强度指数	
SITC	SITC	Self tette	2008-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	1998-2018	SITC	SITC	产品名称	2008-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	1998-2018
一位数	二位數	产品名称	均值	均值	均值	均值	位数	二位数		均值	均值	均值	均值
0	01	肉及肉制品	1, 478	0, 931	0.000	0, 000	0	03	鱼类(不包括海洋哺乳				
2	02	乳制品和鸟蛋	4, 696	2. 820	0.015	0.014			动物)、甲壳类、软体动物	1.637	1.742	0. 230	0. 162
	06	糖、糖制品和蜂蜜	0. 931	1. 430	0.002	0.001			和水生无脊椎动物及其制品				
	21	生皮、表皮、毛皮、原料	4, 114	5, 008	0.048	0. 029		05	蔬菜和水果	1.527	1, 260	0, 351	0.283
2								06	糖、糖制品和蜂蜜	0.569	1. 228	0, 398	0.317
	24	软木和木材	6.749	5.450	0.034	0. 017	2	26	纺织纤维(毛条及精粒羊毛				
	26	纺织纤维(毛条及精梳							除外)及其废料(未制成炒	0.651	1, 138	0.181	0.117
		羊毛除外)及其废料	7. 105	11. 158	0.302	0. 222			(发)反约(物)				
		(未制成纱线或织物)						27	天然肥料、矿物和原油	2.028	3.028	0.062	0.040
	27	天然肥料、矿物和原油							(不包括煤、石油和宝石)	2. 020	3. 020	0,002	0.010
		(不包括煤、石油和宝石)	2. 454	2. 180	0.000	0. 000	3	35	电缆	1,002	5, 189	0.000	0.000
3	33	石油、石油产品及副产品	2, 559	2.345	0.004	0.002	5	52	无机化学品	1. 329	2.149	0.364	0.289
5	51	有机化工产品	2, 396	1, 745	0.004	0. 002		53	染色、鞋举料	0.989	1. 224	0.214	0.148
5								58	非主要形式的塑料	1. 125	0.849	0.744	0.619
	56	肥料	13. 145	50. 182	2. 280	2. 198	6	62	橡胶制品。不另说明	1. 103	1.014	0.482	0.327
	57	初级形状塑料	1. 173	1.902	0.574	0. 305		63	软木及木制品 (不包括家具)	1.840	1, 552	0, 160	0.100
6	61	皮革,皮革制品,不另说明,	1. 388	2. 462	0.168	0. 144		65	纺织纱线、织物、制成品、	2. 822	2.794	0.337	0. 243
		并经处理的毛皮							不另说明, 以及相关产品				
	62	橡胶制品,不另说明	1, 077	1.031	0.042	0. 121		67	钢铁	1.981	1.968	0. 167	0.096
	65	纺织纱线、织物、制成品。						69	金属制品	2.039	1. 833	0,715	0.457
		不另说明, 以及相关产品	0.823	1. 975	0.030	0.015	7	74	通用工业机械设备。	1, 479	1, 147	0.621	0.558
	67	4 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	0, 820	1, 799	0.019	0. 196			以及机器零件	1.479	1. 147	0.621	0.008
7					0.018		8	81	预制建筑 采购产品卫生、管	3, 179	2.609	0.409	0.294
	72	专门用于特定行业的机械	1. 641	2. 257	0.086	0.061			道。加热和照明装置和配件	3.179	2 609	0.409	0. 244
	73	金属加工机械	0.784	1. 120	0.022	0. 119		85	料类	2.433	2. 289	1. 299	0,886

Figure 1 – The current situation of bilateral trade between China and Belarus

Fig. 1 list 29 categories of SITC two-digit products with high complementarity index but low trade intensity in bilateral trade, which account for 44 % of SITC 66 two-digit products, which further reflects the great potential of bilateral trade cooperation between China and Belarus. On the one hand, in Belarusian exports to China (see fig. 1), agricultural products, dairy products, natural resource products, capital and technology products all show high complementarity and low trade intensity.

On the other hand, in China's export trade with Belarusian imports (see fig. 1), trade in agricultural products, natural resource products, capital technology products and machine parts is highly complementary, but the trade intensity is low and the potential is huge.

The main reason for the insufficient development of bilateral trade potential between China and Belarus:

Belarus actively promotes the development of foreign trade, compared with China, although Belarus has obvious comparative advantages in agriculture, resource products and chemical industry, but its trade products are less competitive, unable to achieve import substitution and expand exports, foreign trade has been in deficit for a long time, can not expand exports to China.

The economies and systems of China and Belarus are quite different, and institutional differences and imperfections are one of the important constraints affecting trade development. China and Belarus have different stages of economic development and economic systems.

Insufficient cooperation in technology trade, insufficient trade intensity between the two countries in capital technology industries, such as organic chemical products, general industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, telecommunications, sound recording, reproduction equipment and other fields.

3. Countermeasure suggestions:

Strengthen intergovernmental communication and exchanges: The Chinese and Belarusian governments should continue to promote bilateral trade cooperation, strengthen policy communication, promote friendly consultation, and achieve mutually beneficial and win-win economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Promoting trade and investment facilitation in the field of investment: China-Belarus trade cooperation should seize the major opportunities of the "Belt and Road" construction, promote trade facilitation and market connectivity, promote the connection of Asian and European markets, and help transform Belarus's old industry and improve operational efficiency.

Promote deepening trade cooperation: Actively support Chinese-funded enterprises to explore the Belarusian market, and encourage cooperation between the two sides in infrastructure construction, international production capacity cooperation, technological innovation and other fields.

Give full play to the role of the China-Belarus Industrial Park as a technology platform: As the largest economic and technological cooperation project between the two countries and the largest industrial park project in China, further implementing the China-Belarus Industrial Park cooperation project can promote the optimization of Belarus's economic structure and market opening, make full use of foreign capital and technology to promote economic development, and also help Belarusian enterprises to "go out" on a large scale and promote in-depth economic and trade cooperation between China and Belarus.

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跨文化交流与人道主义合作

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Summary. This article examines the importance, current status and potential of cooperation between Belarus and China by analyzing cross-cultural exchanges and humanitarian cooperation between the two countries. In recent years, the two countries have made remarkable achievements in the field of cultural exchanges and humanitarianism, and have made positive contributions to the deepening of bilateral relations and world peace and stability. However, there are still some challenges, including language communication, cultural differences, etc. Therefore, this article puts forward a number of recommendations aimed at further strengthening cooperation between the two countries and taking bilateral relations to a new level.

在全球化背景下,白俄罗斯与中国作为两个拥有悠久历史文化的国家,积极推动跨文化交流与人道主义合作,为促进世界各国之间的友好合作与 共同发展贡献力量。本文旨在深入探讨两国合作的重要性以及未来发展的 前景。

一、文化交流的重要性与现状

文化交流是增进两国民众相互理解与友谊的桥梁。白俄罗斯与中国通过双边文化年活动、教育交流项目等多种途径加强了文化交流,增进了两