

INTERNATIONAL DIGITAL EDUCATION COOPERATION: THE CASE OF CHINA AND BELARUS

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Summary. *Digital economy cooperation and university education cooperation are becoming new pillars of China–Belarus relations. From the joint establishment of cross-border trade digital platforms, to the establishment of joint laboratories and youth innovation projects, the two sides have gradually formed an integrated co-operation system covering “technology – industry – education – culture”.*

Digital transformation is reshaping global education as major economies prioritize digital-economy development. With AI, big data, and blockchain accelerating educational modernization, countries have issued corresponding national strategies – such as U.S. EdTech plans, Japan’s “School 3.0”, the EU’s “Digital Education Action Plan”, and China’s “Education Modernization 2035”. Within the Belt and Road framework, China and Belarus have likewise strengthened collaboration on educational digitalization. Figure 1 below is the author's conception of the international educational cooperation model driven by digital economy.

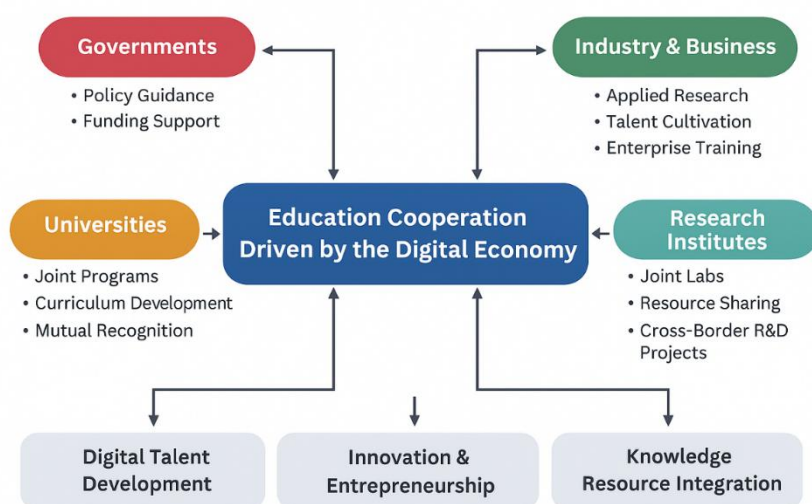


Figure 1 – Digital Economy–Driven Model of International Education Cooperation

Since 2023, China and Belarus have expanded educational cooperation through the China-Belarus University Alliance and joint initiatives integrating shared curricular, faculty, and research resources. High-level frameworks such as the 2024–2025 cooperation period in science, technology, and innovation further reinforce this collaboration. As digital transformation depends on talent and

supportive tech industries – and both countries face digital-skills shortages – future cooperation under the SCO and Belt and Road can focus on building a joint digital-literacy training system, cultivating local talent, and advancing university reforms to sustain long-term bilateral development.

References

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY MECHANISMS: CHINA VS. BELARUS

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Summary. *This paper, set against the backdrop of regional economic integration, compares China and Belarus' economic security institutional mechanisms. This article clarifies the essence of economic security, as envisaged in the national security systems of the two states; it analyzes state regulation models and identifies problems of adaptability in transforming economies. The research finds that China's "opening-up + risk prevention" will be coordinated by multiple departments; Belarus' "industry protection + government intervention" will be emphasized. Lastly, it proposes a number of suggestions on policy docking and joint risk prevention.*

Issues Related to Regional Economic Security of China and Belarus.

1. Introduction.

Regional economic acts (such as China's "Belt and Road" and Belarus' participation in the Eurasian Economic Union) not only enhance factor flow but also worsen the factor security situation. The economic security institutional mechanisms in place at China and Belarus as key eurasian partners. The paper examines the regulatory models and optimization paths for improving the security capacity of regional cooperation.

2. Economic Security Connotation and State Regulation.

Interpretation of National Security Systems.

The National Security Law of China (2015) states that economic security is the bedrock of national security, and it is linked to food, energy and financial security. It aims to maintain economic sovereignty and stable operation.

According to the Belarusian Law on Economic Security (2018), national economic independence and the protection of domestic enterprises are the issues which concern economic security in Belarus. This will work to resist outside pressure and stabilize society.

Models for the Regulation of the State.

China follows a system of multiple-subject participation and government-led functions. The National Development and Reform Commission works on