

1 ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ: ВЕКТОР КАЧЕСТВА В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ТРАНСПОРТНЫМИ СИСТЕМАМИ

УДК 656.025(476+510)

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DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN PASSENGER TRANSPORT IN CHINA AND BELARUS: COMMON FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES

Despite differences in geographical location and unique economic development, Belarus and China, along with their specific features, have much in common in the development of their transport systems. In recent decades, China's passenger transportation sector, like Belarus's, has undergone extraordinary changes. The continuous economic growth, rapid urbanization and continuous technological progress have all contributed to the modern development of passenger transportation and met the growing demand of the population for travel. The construction of high-speed railways in China is an achievement that has attracted the attention of the world. Since the opening of the Beijing-Tianjin Intercity Railway in 2008, it marks the beginning of the high-speed railway era in China. Since then, the high-speed railway network has continued to expand. Up to now, the operational length of China's high-speed railways ranks first in the world.

Technological innovation is the main driving force behind the development of high-speed railways. China has independently developed a number of advanced technologies such as high-speed train power systems, train control systems and rail technologies. The commissioning of the Fuxing EMU demonstrates the independent innovation capacity of China's high-speed railway, which has achieved the world's leading level in speed, safety and comfort.

High-speed railways have changed the routes of people's travel. They have greatly shortened the space and time distances between cities, making people's medium- and long-distance travel more convenient and efficient. For example, a trip from Beijing to Shanghai by high-speed railway takes only 4–6 hours, which promotes economic exchange, tourism development and the movement of people between regions. Belarusian Railways successfully uses China's achievements in the field of high-speed rail transportation, attracting Chinese partners to participate in the implementation of the railway electrification project, as well as in the development of current projects for the modernization of rail transport.

However, along with high-speed rail, conventional rail still plays an important role in China's passenger transportation system. It can carry out transportation in remote areas, providing basic passenger services for vast rural areas and small and medium-sized cities. With continuous technical transformation and upgrading, the running speed and safety of conventional high-speed rail have also been greatly improved. At the same time, the ticket price of conventional high-speed rail is relatively low, which meets the travel demand of people with different income levels.

It should be noted, that in Belarus, the regional rail passenger transportation segment has also shown a trend of steady development, covering various segments of the population and meeting the needs of relatively short-distance transportation.

As a result of the analysis of the proportional relationship between the volume of passenger transportation on the railway in China and the volume of passenger transportation on high-speed rail from 2014 to 2021, it is important to note that during this period, the share of passenger transportation on high-speed rail in the volume of passenger transportation on the railway in the country showed an upward trend (from 38,74 % in 2014, and then 43,55, 51,28, 55,54, 59,41, 62,50, 61,73 and 65,63 % in 2021, respectively). Along with this, I would also like to note a positive trend in the structure of railway passenger transportation in Belarus: the length of electrified lines and the number of high-speed route directions are increasing. However, unlike China, in Belarus high-speed rail transportation is more a project than a reality.

Also, China has the world's largest expressway network. The construction of expressways has strengthened the links between cities and increased the efficiency of passenger transportation by road. Intercity buses can achieve fast and safe transportation by relying on the expressway network. In addition, the continuous improvement of expressway service areas has provided better conditions for rest and passenger service. It is important to note that Belarus also pays great attention to the construction and modernization of highways, which today connect even the most remote points of the country with regional centers and the capital. Reconstruction and construction of highways is carried out in accordance with the current needs of the country's economic system and using modern high-tech solutions, which allows not only to increase the mobility of the population, but also to ensure the redistribution of labor and other production resources in the economy.

Another hot area of development in the transportation system is air transport. Today, China has stepped up its efforts in airport construction. It has not only expanded and built new airports in first-tier cities, but also planned and built new airports in second- and third-tier cities. For example, the completion of Beijing Daxing International Airport has made it one of the largest single-terminal airports in the world, demonstrating China's advanced airport construction technology and management level.

Also, airlines are constantly expanding their domestic and international routes. Domestic routes cover most cities, making it easier for people to travel within the country. As for international routes, China is increasingly connected with countries around the

world, providing convenience for business travel and tourism. The rise of low-cost airlines has made air travel more affordable. Belarus is also pursuing a policy of reconstructing and modernizing regional airports, which meets the modern needs of the population. Every year new international routes are introduced in accordance with the population's demand for direct flights, the number of not only regular but also charter flights is increasing, including to regional airports, in accordance with consumer demands.

Thus, the development of modern passenger transportation in both China and Belarus is the result of the combined action of many factors: technological innovation, political support and market demand have contributed to the comprehensive development of passenger transportation and the transport system as a whole.

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РАЗВИТИЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ПАССАЖИРСКОГО ТРАНСПОРТА В КИТАЕ И БЕЛАРУСИ: ОБЩИЕ ЧЕРТЫ И РАЗЛИЧИЯ

УДК 339.543:004.9

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ОРГАНОВ

Внедрение цифровых технологий в сферу таможенных услуг представляет собой естественный этап в эволюции деятельности таможенных органов. Исторически таможенные службы выполняли важную роль в контроле и регулировании перемещения товаров через границу. Таможенные процедуры были трудоемкими, бумажными и подверженными человеческим ошибкам. С учетом вызовов современной мировой экономики и увеличением объемов международной торговли, существует объективная потребность в изменении и модернизации таможенных процедур. Это привело к необходимости цифровой трансформации деятельности таможенных органов.

Цифровизация таможенной деятельности находится на стадии активного развития и подразумевает использование современных технологий и инструментов. С повышением степени насыщения таможенной сферы цифровыми технологиями она становится более прозрачной. Это положительно