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**OPTIMIZE THE ALLOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES UNDER
“THE BELT AND ROAD” FRAMEWORK STRATEGY RESEARCH**

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Abstract.

Introduction. *This study focuses on the imbalance of international resource allocation in the context of globalization and the role of the “the Belt and Road” initiative in promoting the rational and efficient allocation of global resources. The study discussed the current situation of imbalanced global resource allocation, delved into the phenomena and reasons that lead to unreasonable resource allocation, and combined with recent global trade data to confirm the direct impact of globalization on resource allocation. Further analyze the positive role of “the Belt and Road” initiative in labor mobility, international overcapacity absorption and international capital investment, reveal how “the Belt and Road” initiative shapes new potential for international cooperation, and provide strategies to promote the improvement of global resource allocation from multiple perspectives, including improving the flexibility of the global supply chain, optimizing international capacity cooperation, and improving the global big data industry system. Using both qualitative and quantitative*

research methods, this study not only has sufficient theoretical depth, but also takes “the Belt and Road” initiative as a case to demonstrate its importance in promoting the efficiency of global resource allocation.

Purpose. By discussing the current situation of global resource allocation in dilemma, significant imbalance in global resource allocation, counter current in globalization development, and geopolitical instability in the world, and analyzing the role of the “the Belt and Road” initiative in solving these problems, the paper proposes the next step of measures and suggestions for “the Belt and Road” initiative model to solve these problems.

Research methods. When writing the article, general scientific and special approaches and methods were used, such as systemic and structural-logical approaches, analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, Case analysis, comparative analysis and others.

Results. “The Belt and Road” initiative is an ideal strategy for optimizing international resources. From multiple perspectives, we aim to improve the rational and efficient allocation of global resources. Specifically, we are committed to maintaining global supply chain resilience, strengthening international capacity cooperation and development, improving the big data industry system that connects with the world, and adhering to the basic requirements of sustainable development.

Discussion. The proposed innovative measures will help to activate academic mobility and publishing activities, and will have an impact on the international community’s understanding of the “the Belt and Road” initiative, which will greatly encourage economists in relevant fields of science and technology to conduct further research in this direction using empirical analysis and economic mathematical methods.

Keywords: international resource, allocation efficiency, the Belt and Road, initiative international cooperation.

Formulas: 0, fig.: 3, tabl.: 2, bibl.: 19.

JEL classification: R8, Q12.

Formation of the problem. The “the Belt and Road” initiative has achieved great success in the international community, but it faces many challenges in maintaining operations and further faster development. This challenge requires both practical accumulation and theoretical exploration. Mr. Alexandru Georgescu, Expert at the National Institute for Research and Development in Informatics in Romania, believes that in “the Belt and Road” initiative, supply chain flexibility is a prerequisite for sustainable development. This paper believes that the interaction between the “the Belt and Road” initiative and global resource allocation, the significant imbalance of global resource allocation, the adverse current of globalization development, the world geopolitical turmoil and other factors are obstacles to the efficient allocation of global resources, and also lead to the lack of flexibility of the global supply chain. This paper considers the relationship between “the Belt and Road” initiative and global resource allocation from four aspects: promoting the accelerated transfer of international labor force, effectively tapping and utilizing international overcapacity, promoting rational investment of international capital, and “shaping new international cooperation potential”, and explores and proposes solutions.

Literature review. XI JINPING, the President of PRC, in 2013, during his visit to Kazakhstan, he put forward “the Belt and Road” initiative for the first time, systematically discussed the intention, objectives, principles, implementation framework, development ideas, etc. of the the Belt and Road Initiative [1].

Alexandru Georgescu, Expert at the National Institute for Research and Development in Informatics in Romania, PhD in Risk Engineering for Critical Infrastructure Systems, in his article “the Belt and Road” Initiative: Supply chain flexibility is a prerequisite for sustainable development, and believes that the success of “the Belt and Road” initiative is based on its economic performance under assumed normal conditions, Supply chain flexibility becomes a prerequisite for sustainable development in the economic and strategic sense [2].

Li Xiaohua, Researcher at the Institute of Industrial Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Professor at the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, who made a detailed study of the “the Belt and Road” initiative, believes that international production capacity cooperation is an important part of “the Belt and Road” initiative [3].

Gao Xiang, dean of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Kostas Gouliamos, the Former President of Cyprus European University, The two experts sorted out the main views of some Chinese and European scholars studying “the Belt and Road” initiative and taking into account the history and reality, they comprehensively used experience and theoretical analysis perspectives to conduct an in-depth and comprehensive investigation of the past, present and future of “the Belt and Road” initiative [4].

Costa, E FaheyJ, Brsakoska Bazerkoska, from the perspective of China – EU relations, the two scholars carefully studied the economy and trade between China and Europe, and believed that “the Belt and Road” initiative played an important role in China – EU relations. Many past experiences and practices were challenged, and were undergoing changes and adjustments [5].

Purpose. Analyze the role of “the Belt and Road” initiative in solving the current dilemma of global resource allocation, the serious imbalance of global resource allocation, the countercurrent of global development, geopolitical instability and other problems, and propose measures and suggestions to solve these problems under “the Belt and Road” initiative model.

Results. “The Belt and Road” initiative is an ideal strategy for optimizing international resources. It is necessary to improve the rational and efficient allocation of global resources from multiple perspectives. Specifically, maintaining global supply chain resilience, strengthening international capacity cooperation and development, improving the big data industry system connected to the world, and adhering to the basic requirements of sustainable development.

1. Global resource allocation is in difficulties.

Significant global resource imbalance. The imbalance of global resource allocation is significant. The unbalanced distribution of global resources has become increasingly prominent, posing a series of challenges and difficulties to the economic development and social progress of all countries. This imbalance includes production capacity, oil, coal, quality and quantity of labor force, level of science and technology, fresh water resources, sustainable development level, stable social environment, infrastructure, education degree of popularization, wage income and social welfare and so on.

This imbalance is increasingly obvious, the developed countries occupy the vast majority of the resources, often have more natural resources, human resources, financial assets and high-tech products, or development and near the ability of the resources is significantly stronger than that of developing countries, while developing countries are faced with lack of resources, shortage of funds and backward technology. The inequality in the international trading system is also an important reason for the unbalanced distribution of resources.

According to UN trade and development data in 2022, the distribution of resources, including All food items, Agricultural raw materials, Fuel, Manufacturing goods, Ores, metals, precious stones, and nonmonetary gold, is extremely uneven, economies in Northern and Central America, Europe and Southern, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia exported mainly manufactured goods. Economies primarily exporting fuels were located along the northern coast of South America, in Middle and Northern Africa and Western and Central Asia. In Africa, primary goods accounted for 79 per cent of merchandise exports in 2022. Fuels made up 42 per cent. Developing Asia and Oceania relied much less on primary goods exports (28 per cent) than developing economies in Africa and the Americas (54 per cent). Developing Asia and Oceania recorded the lowest proportion of food exports (5 per cent), far behind developing America (25 per cent) and developing Africa (11 per cent).

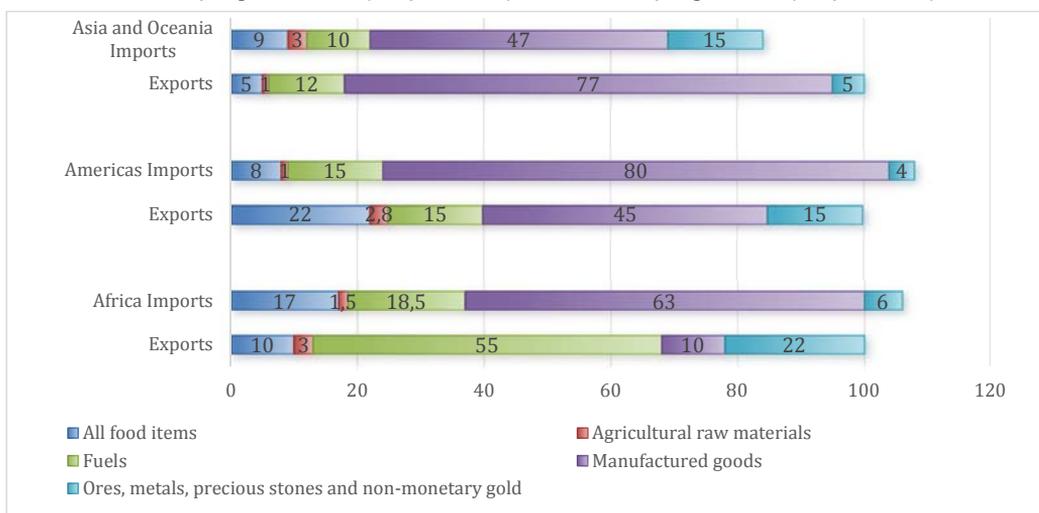


Fig. 1. Developing economics' extra-trade structure, 2022 (Percentage of exports).
Source: HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS 2023, UN trade and development.

Globalization allows resources to flow around the world, but that flow is not always fair. Developed countries tend to be more dominant in trade negotiations and are able to favor trade rules. The unbalanced distribution of resources has led to global economic and social instability, further exacerbating the gap between the rich and the poor, and also bringing about a series of social problems. Due to the uneven distribution of resources, some countries even fell into the competition for resources, further aggravating the possibility of global war and conflict. Therefore, the problem of unbalanced global allocation of resources needs to be solved urgently.

The imbalance of global resource allocation is a severe challenge facing the world. By strengthening international cooperation and formulating corresponding policies, the Belt and Road initiative can effectively promote the balanced allocation and rational use of resources and support the sustainable development of the global economy and society.

Globalization has encountered a countercurrent. The development of globalization has encountered countercurrent, which means that international resource allocation is facing new challenges and difficulties. This countercurrent is mainly related to economic and political factors. First, the slowdown in global economic growth has led to lower demand for resources. Secondly, the international political situation is unstable, and countries often take protectionist measures in the access to resources, which limits the free flow of resources. In addition, scientific and technological progress has brought about new ways of resource allocation, which makes the traditional resource allocation mode facing a major transformation. To sum up, the countercurrent development of globalization has brought great challenges to the allocation of international resources.

The economic impact of COVID-19 is caused by unprecedented severe restrictions on the movement of people and traffic blockade taken by governments to prevent its spread, Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP growth rate of major economies during the epidemic period. These quarantine measures, on the supply side, plunged supply levels on the supply side, and caused weak consumption and depressed services on the demand side. At the same time, investor confidence was frustrated by market panic, financial market turmoil and falling economic expectations, slowing investment activity and reducing demand. Under the double blow of direct and indirect supply and demand, the global GDP in 2020 fell by 3.1% compared to 2019, leading to the worst recession in the world economy since the Great Depression in 1929. China’s GDP fell 6.8% in the first quarter due to the outbreak, the first negative growth since quarterly GDP data were released in 1992.

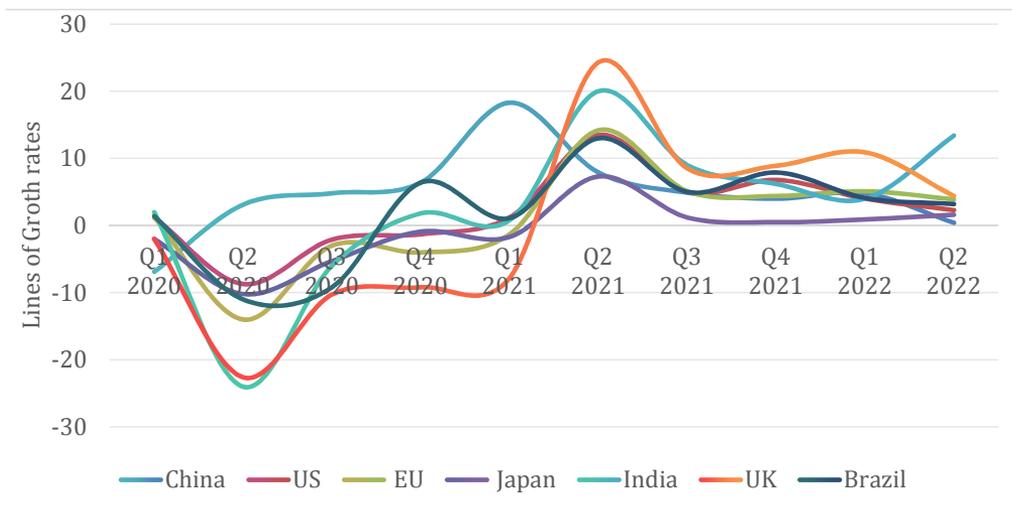


Fig. 2. Quarterly GDP growth rate of major economies during the pandemic of COVID-19. Source: HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS 2023, UN trade and development.

The geopolitical turmoil in the world. The current global geopolitical turmoil is an important reason for the low efficiency of resource allocation. Many countries face political unrest and instability. These turbulences are often accompanied by war, terrorism and other problems, leading to the waste and loss of resources.

The Black Sea is a trade hub in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Africa, and its Ukrainian and Russian ports along the coast are the main export ports for many primary processed goods and energy sources, such as grain and coal. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has a negative impact on the global logistics trade, especially on the freight rates of small and medium-sized bulk carriers. After the outbreak of the war, Dryad Global recommended that all commercial operators avoid any transit or operations in the Ukrainian or Russian exclusive economic zones in the Black Sea, while commercial operations in the exclusive economic zones of Turkey, Bulgaria and Romania were unaffected for the time being. The complex form makes the freedom of navigation throughout the Black Sea highly uncertain.

In addition, the competition and confrontation between some great powers lead to the waste of resources and unnecessary consumption. For example, the trade war and technological competition between China and the United States have not only hurt the economic interests of both sides, but also wasted a lot of resources. In short, the world geopolitical turmoil is a key factor contributing to the low efficiency of resource allocation. To solve this problem requires to establish stable international relations and alleviate geopolitical contradictions. The "One Belt And One Road" model is a powerful means to solve this problem.

2. The Belt and Road Initiative promotes the rational and efficient allocation of global resources.

The Belt and Road Initiative will effectively tap and utilize international excess capacity. The problem of international overcapacity has always been a major challenge for the global economic development. Under the guidance of the Belt and Road Initiative, the effective exploration and utilization of international excess capacity has become one of the important ways to improve the global resource allocation.

The problem of international overcapacity is particularly prominent in the countries along the Belt and Road route. With the deep integration of the global economy, many developed countries exceed the demand of their own markets. This has led to a large number of excess capacity problems, affecting the economic development of these countries. The huge market potential of the countries along "the Belt and Road" has found a new export channel for the international excess capacity.

The Belt and Road international production capacity cooperation has played an important role in promoting the industrialization of countries along the Belt and Road. The cooperation between China and the governments of the countries jointly building the "the Belt and Road" in infrastructure construction, as well as the international direct investment of Chinese enterprises, not only accelerated the construction of local infrastructure and improved the conditions for local industrial development, but also strongly supported the countries jointly building the "the Belt and Road" to transform comparative advantages into industrial advantages, directly led to the development of resource-based industries and labor-intensive industries that can give play to the advantages of local resources and labor,

and helped them to build a more modern industrial system, enhance the added value of resources, and accelerate the process of industrialization [9].

Table 1

Change in the proportion of completed turnover of China’s foreign contracted projects to countries jointly building “the Belt and Road”

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Completed turnover of foreign contracted engineering business (in billions of US dollars)	1594	1686	1690	1729	1559
The completed turnover of foreign contracted engineering business increased compared to the previous year (%)	3.5	5.8	0.3	2.3	-9.8
Turnover of foreign contracted projects of countries jointly building “the Belt and Road” (100 million US dollars)	760	855	893	980	911
The turnover of foreign contracted projects of countries jointly building the “the Belt and Road” increased over the previous year (%)	9.7	12.6	4.4	9.7	-7.0
The proportion of foreign contracted project business completed by countries jointly building “the Belt and Road” in China’s foreign contracted project business completed turnover (%)	47.7	50.7	52.8	56.7	58.4

Sources: Compilation based on statistical bulletins on China’s national economic and social development over the years.

The Belt and Road Initiative will promote the benign transfer of international capital. Driven by the Belt and Road Initiative, the reasonable investment of international capital has become an important issue in the efficiency of global resource allocation. The reasonable investment of international capital needs to be considered and analyzed from many perspectives.

To support the implementation of the Belt and Road initiative, the Chinese government has led the establishment of the Asian Investment and Construction Bank and established effective mechanisms such as the Silk Road Fund. At present, the Belt and Road initiative has also made effective use of the Belt and Road special loan program, the China-CEEC Fund, the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, the China-United Nations Peace Development Fund, the China-CEE international bank assistance, government concessional loans and buffer credit, to provide a solid financial guarantee for the Belt and Road initiative [11].

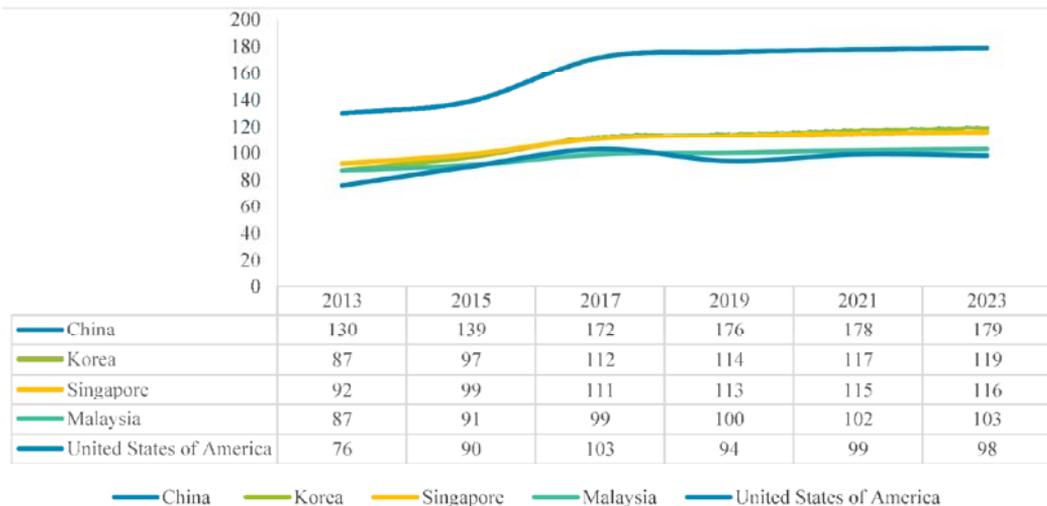


Fig. 3. Liner shipping connectivity index, top five economics. (China Q1 2006=100)
 Source: HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS 2023, UN trade and development.

From Figure 3, it can be seen that, in the third quarter of 2023, China was the economy best connected to the global liner shipping network, as measured by the liner shipping connectivity index (LSCI), this benefited from the strong promotion of “the Belt and Road” initiative. It is not difficult to find that among the participating countries of “the Belt and Road” initiative, The Republic of Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and the United States of America followed next in the rankings. Regional leaders included: Spain and the Netherlands in Europe; Panama and Colombia in Latin America and the Caribbean; Egypt and Morocco in Africa; and Sri Lanka and India in Southern Asia. Excluding landlocked countries, among the least connected 30 economies, 17 are SIDS, four of which are also LDCs.

Under the promotion of “the Belt and Road” initiative, by establishing and improving a reasonable investment mechanism, controlling financial risks and meeting the needs of national economic development, the reasonable investment in international capital can be realized, and the optimal allocation of global resources and common prosperity of global resources has been promoted.

The Belt and Road Initiative creates new potential for international cooperation.

The launch of “the Belt and Road” initiative provides new opportunities and impetus for the rational and efficient allocation of global resources. In the process of global economic integration, the importance of international cooperation has become increasingly prominent. The Belt and Road initiative, as a comprehensive initiative, has created many new potential for international cooperation. According to a debt-sustainability analysis conducted by the World Bank, Among the under developing countries participating in “the Belt and Road” initiative, nearly 50% of countries and regions face high-risk debt difficulties, nearly two-thirds of countries and regions have very fragile debt solutions [15]. Since it is difficult for these low-income countries to improve themselves in infrastructure, the Belt and Road initiative uses international rules as the guarantee, the international financial system and

abundant capital, to provide investors with confidence and build the potential for international cooperation. This initiative is committed to promoting trade liberalization and investment facilitation, enabling the flow and allocation of resources more freely in the context of economic globalization. By establishing a more open trading system and investment environment, the efficiency of resource distribution between countries will be improved. Countries will take advantage of the Belt and Road Initiative to strengthen cooperation and realize complementary resource advantages so as to achieve more rational allocation of resources.

“The Belt and Road” initiative shapes new potential for international cooperation and provides new opportunities for rational and efficient resource allocation. By promoting economic development, providing cooperation mechanisms and providing development opportunities for developing countries, this initiative has created new conditions for the rational allocation of global resources. Countries should take an active part in the Belt and Road Initiative cooperation, strengthen communication and exchanges, promote the rational allocation of resources, and achieve common economic prosperity.

3. Improve the rational and efficient allocation of global resources from multiple perspectives.

Committed to maintaining the global supply chain flexibility. The success of “The Belt and Road” Initiative is based on its economic performance under assumed normal conditions. However, the success of “The Belt and Road” also depends on its ability to withstand the damage caused by events with global impact. Specifically, supply chain resilience has become a prerequisite for sustainable development in both economic and strategic terms [16].

Maintaining the flexibility of the global supply chain plays a vital role in the rational and efficient allocation of global resources. In the global economic environment, the economic ties between countries are increasingly close, the scale of international trade and logistics transportation is expanding, and the complexity of supply chain is becoming higher and higher. Therefore, maintaining the elasticity of the global supply chain has become an important means to effectively optimize the allocation of resources. Maintaining the flexibility of global supply chains requires focusing on diversified choices and cooperation. In the face of uncertainty and risk, a single supply chain model can no longer meet the demand. In maintaining the flexibility of the global supply chain, we also need to focus on sustainable development and the construction of a green supply chain.

Committed to maintaining the flexibility of the global supply chain is one of the important means to optimize the allocation of resource. The efficiency of global resource allocation can be further improved through diversified selection and cooperation, the ability to respond to emergencies and uncertainties, and the focus on sustainable development and the construction of green supply chains. In order to realize the reasonable and efficient allocation of global resources, we should constantly explore and study the elasticity of the global supply chain, put forward corresponding policy suggestions, and constantly improve and optimize them in practice.

Strengthen international cooperation and development of production capacity. In the context of global economic integration, international cooperation and development of production capacity has become an important means to promote rational and efficient

allocation of resources. Strengthening international cooperation on the development of production capacity is conducive to optimizing the allocation of resources, promoting the coordinated development of global production capacity, improving the efficiency of resource utilization and reducing input costs.

International cooperation in production capacity development is conducive to realizing the optimal allocation of resources. Different countries and regions differ in their resource endowments. Through international cooperation on production capacity development, they can make full use of the resource advantages of other countries and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results. For example, China has rich experience in labor resources and infrastructure construction, while ASEAN countries have relatively rich natural resources. By strengthening production capacity cooperation and development with ASEAN countries, China's labor resources can be effectively connected with the natural resources of ASEAN countries, and the overall resource utilization efficiency can be improved.

International cooperation on production capacity development is an important way to improve the rational and efficient allocation of global resources. Strengthening international cooperation on the development of production capacity can optimize the allocation of resources, promote the coordinated development of global production capacity, improve the efficiency of resource utilization and reduce input costs. Therefore, the government should actively promote the development of international production capacity cooperation, provide a better investment and cooperation environment for enterprises, and promote the rational allocation and optimal utilization of global resources.

Improve the big data industrial system related to the whole world. In order to realize the reasonable and efficient global resource allocation, it is necessary to improve the big data industrial system related to the whole world. Big data industry refers to the industry based on big data technology and application, integrating computer science, information technology, mathematics and other fields. Its development can not only provide more accurate and timely data support for the allocation of international resources, but also promote the optimal allocation of global resources.

Since the implementation of "the Belt and Road" initiative, the informatization level of participating countries has been greatly improved. The big data industry chain linked to the world has provided very convenient services for the international economic development between regions. It is obvious from Figure 2 that practice has proved that this approach is correct. The industry and informatization development index of the countries jointly building "the Belt and Road" shows that from 2015 to 2012, almost all countries have significantly improved their industry and informatization, Singapore is far ahead, emerging countries such as Türkiye, Albania, India have shown a strong momentum of development, and Mongolia, Egypt, Northern Macedonia and other countries have more room for development. This also shows that in the context of the "Digital Silk Road", the comprehensive strength of the digital economy of the countries jointly building "the Belt and Road" is constantly improving.

Table 2

Comparison of Industrial and Information Development Indexes of Countries Jointly Building “the Belt and Road” in 2015 and 2022

Country	2015	2022	Country	2015	2022
Singapore	172.78	220.66	Pakistan	31.35	92.00
Türkiye	62.89	161.54	Kazakhstan	58.61	92.00
Albania	40.18	160.69	Czech Republic	90.12	91.82
India	54.17	138.17	Latvia	64.60	90.73
Estonia	71.9	136.97	Slovakia	68.91	90.66
Poland	75.31	134.65	Sri Lanka	41.03	80.20
Lithuania	68.0	131.81	Indonesia	46.49	73.8
Hungary	63.35	129.50	Jordan	49.03	70.89
Slovenia	78.42	124.26	Ukraine	43.23	69.33
Bangladesh	30.89	115.02	Armenia	39.32	66.38
Bulgaria	52.92	112.83	Thailand	60.91	60.91
Croatia	54.72	112.26	Georgia	40.58	60.47
Serbia	45.94	112.02	Azerbaijan	48.31	57.87
Philippines	44.77	110.78	Kyrgyzstan	29.51	50.65
Cambodia	29.85	104.48	Moldova	37.04	40.16
Saudi Arabia	90.84	100.79	North Macedonia	42.49	36.80
Russia	61.16	96.98	Egypt	36.51	36.64
Malaysia	74.23	95.99	Mongolia	41.96	14.55
Romania	58.78	92.21			

Source: "the Belt and Road" National Industrial and Information Development Index Report and "the Belt and Road" Industrial and Information Development Index Report (2022) "issued by Huaxin Research Institute.

In improving the global big data industry system, it is necessary to strengthen international data sharing and communication. Due to the different data ecological environment and laws and regulations among countries, data sharing and communication has become an important factor restricting the development of big data industry. Therefore, countries should strengthen cooperation, establish data-sharing mechanisms, and provide a more open and transparent data environment to facilitate the efficient allocation of global resources.

To promote the innovative development of the big data industry, it is necessary to strengthen personnel training and scientific and technological innovation. The development of the big data industry cannot be separated from the support of professional talents, and it is necessary to train more professionals with big data analysis and processing capabilities. We need to step up the research and development and application of big data technologies, promote scientific and technological innovation, make more important breakthroughs in data security, data analysis and other fields, and provide stronger support for global resource allocation.

To improve the global big data industry system also needs to strengthen enterprise cooperation and innovation investment. Enterprises from all countries can work together to share technologies, resources and markets and strengthen the innovative development of the big data industry. Multinational enterprises can also increase their investment in the big data industry, promote technological improvement and industrial upgrading, and improve the efficiency and accuracy of global resource allocation.

Conclusions. When promoting the optimal allocation of international resources under the “The Belt and Road” framework, we should be committed to maintaining the flexibility of the global supply chain, strengthening international capacity cooperation and development, improving the global big data industry system, and adhering to the basic requirements of sustainable development.

1. Jointly build “One belt, one road”, should take note of the policy recommendations in promoting the efficiency assessment of international resource allocation and the “the Belt and Road” initiative, and fully consider the actual situation and development needs of countries.

2. When evaluating and allocating resources, a comprehensive analysis of their scarcity, sustainability, and quality should be conducted to avoid waste and abuse of resources.

3. Emphasis should be placed on improving the efficiency and environmental friendliness of resource utilization, promoting resource recycling and green development.

4. Countries should increase investment in research and innovation of resources, and promote sustainable utilization and development of resources.

5. The international community should establish a fair and just international resource trading mechanism to ensure the rational allocation of resources.

6. Countries should strengthen cooperation and jointly address the issue of imbalanced global resource allocation, by formulating common policies and jointly implementing the rational allocation of resources. Only through international cooperation and policy formulation can we solve the problem of imbalanced global resource allocation, promote effective utilization and rational allocation of resources.

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ОПТИМІЗУВАТИ РОЗПОДІЛ МІЖНАРОДНИХ РЕСУРСІВ У РАМКАХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ СТРАТЕГІЇ «ОДИН ПОЯС, ОДИН ШЛЯХ»

Анотація.

Вступ. Це дослідження зосереджено на дисбалансі міжнародного розподілу ресурсів у контексті глобалізації та ролі ініціативи «Один пояс, один шлях» у сприянні раціональному та ефективному розподілу глобальних ресурсів. У дослідженні обговорювалася поточна ситуація незбалансованого глобального розподілу ресурсів, досліджувались явища та причини, які призводять до необґрунтованого розподілу ресурсів, і в поєднанні з останніми даними світової торгівлі підтверджено прямий вплив глобалізації на розподіл ресурсів. Проаналізовано позитивну роль ініціативи «Один пояс, один шлях» у мобільності робочої сили, міжнародному поглинанні надлишкових виробничих потужностей і міжнародних капітальних інвестиціях, розкрито, як ініціатива «Один пояс, один шлях» формує новий потенціал для міжнародного співробітництва, а також надано стратегії сприяння покращенню глобального розподілу ресурсів з різних точок зору, у т. ч. покращення гнучкості глобального ланцюга поставок, оптимізацію міжнародної співпраці у сфері потужностей та вдосконалення глобальної системи індустрії великих даних. Використовуючи як якісні, так і кількісні методи дослідження, це дослідження не лише має достатню теоретичну глибину, але також розглядає ініціативу «Один пояс, один шлях» як випадок, щоб продемонструвати її важливість у сприянні ефективності глобального розподілу ресурсів.

Мета. Розглянути поточну ситуацію глобального розподілу ресурсів у дилемі, значного дисбалансу в розподілі глобальних ресурсів, проти поточного розвитку глобалізації і геополітичної нестабільності в світі, і аналізуючи роль ініціативи «Один пояс, один шлях» у вирішенні цих проблем, у статті визначити заходи та пропозиції.

Методи дослідження. У процесі написання статті використано загальнонаукові та спеціальні підходи й методи, такі як системний і структурно-логічний підходи, аналіз і синтез, дедукція й індукція, кейс-аналіз, порівняльний аналіз та ін.

Результати. Ініціатива «Один пояс, один шлях» є ідеальною стратегією для оптимізації міжнародних ресурсів. З багатьох точок зору ми прагнемо покращити раціональний та ефективний розподіл глобальних ресурсів. Зокрема, необхідно підтримувати стійкість глобального ланцюжка постачання, зміцнювати міжнародну співпрацю та розвиток потенціалу, вдосконалювати систему індустрії великих даних, яка зв'язується зі світом, і дотримуватись основних вимог сталого розвитку.

Перспективи. Запропоновані інноваційні заходи сприятимуть активізації академічної мобільності та видавничої діяльності, а також вплинуть на розуміння міжнародною спільнотою ініціативи «Один пояс, один шлях», що значно стимулюватиме економістів у відповідних галузях науки і техніки до подальших досліджень у цьому напрямку з використанням емпіричного аналізу та економіко-математичних методів.

Ключові слова: міжнародний ресурс, ефективність розподілу, «Один пояс, один шлях», ініціативна міжнародна співпраця.

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