Journal of Economics and Management Sciences; Vol. 8, No. 2; 2025
ISSN 2576-3008 E-ISSN 2576-3016
https://doi.org/10.30560/jems.v8n2p10

Research on the High-Quality Development of Foreign Trade Under the Trend of AI Innovation

Huang Siyu[1]

[1] Wuhan University of Technology, China

Correspondence: Huang Siyu, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China.

Received: February 13, 2025; Accepted: March 3, 2025; Published: March 6, 2025

Abstract

This paper takes the innovative trend of artificial intelligence (AI) technology as a starting point to explore its profound impact on the high-quality development of foreign trade. The article first clarifies the connotation and evaluation indicators of high-quality foreign trade development, and then reviews the global development dynamics of AI technology and its core application scenarios. Based on technology-driven theory, diffusion of innovations theory, and value chain reconfiguration theory, a theoretical framework for the integration of AI and foreign trade is constructed. The paper analyzes the empowering effects in key areas such as intelligent supply chain management, optimization of cross-border e-commerce platforms, and precision marketing, while also addressing potential risks such as data security and privacy protection. Building on theoretical review and conceptual exploration, the paper proposes a development model driven by AI to promote the transformation and upgrading of foreign trade, and provides strategic recommendations for governments and enterprises in policy formulation and implementation pathways. The aim is to offer both theoretical support and practical guidance for the high-quality development of foreign trade in the digital economy era.

Keywords: high-quality development of foreign trade, artificial intelligence, AI innovation, technological empowerment

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of the global digital economy, traditional foreign trade is facing both opportunities and challenges in its transformation and upgrading. Breakthrough applications of AI technology provide new avenues for optimizing supply chains, enhancing operational efficiency, and achieving precision marketing. This paper aims to explore how AI drives the high-quality development of foreign trade by analyzing the empowering effects of smart technologies in various segments of the foreign trade process and discussing the risks and challenges encountered during digital transformation. Through the study of typical cases in intelligent supply chains, cross-border e-commerce, and smart logistics, a strategic framework based on technological innovation and evaluation indicators is constructed, offering theoretical support and practical guidance for governments, enterprises, and industry associations in formulating transformation policies and optimizing strategies.

2. Theoretical Foundation and Literature Review

2.1 The Connotation and Evaluation Indicators of High-Quality Foreign Trade Development

High-quality development of foreign trade is an important goal in today's global economic competition. Its connotation not only lies in the continuous expansion of trade volume but also emphasizes the optimization of trade structure and the enhancement of overall efficiency. Theoretically, high-quality foreign trade development mainly involves the improvement of trade efficiency and innovation capability, the upgrading of export product structures from low to high value-added, and the coordinated achievement of economic, social, and environmental benefits. Firstly, by introducing advanced technologies such as digitalization and intelligence, supply chain management and cross-border e-commerce platforms can be continuously optimized, thereby accelerating technological innovation and management upgrades within enterprises and enhancing competitiveness in the global value chain. Secondly, high-quality foreign trade development requires export products to shift from low value-added to high value-added, achieved through increased R&D investment, enhanced brand effects, and expanded international markets, ultimately optimizing product structure. Furthermore, in addition to pursuing economic benefits, high-quality development should also address social responsibility and environmental protection, achieving significant outcomes in employment promotion, improved resource utilization, and reductions in energy consumption and environmental pollution, thus ensuring sustainable development.When

constructing the evaluation indicator system for high-quality foreign trade development, researchers typically consider economic efficiency, technological innovation, and social and environmental dimensions. Economic efficiency indicators cover total trade volume, export growth rate, and product value-added, which measure the contribution of foreign trade activities to the national economy; technological innovation indicators focus on R&D investment, the conversion rate of technological achievements, and the degree of digital transformation, reflecting the core competitiveness of enterprises in intense international competition; while social and environmental indicators emphasize employment contribution, resource utilization, energy consumption, and carbon emissions, reflecting the long-term impact of foreign trade on social welfare and ecological environment. Establishing this multidimensional evaluation system not only allows for a more objective and comprehensive assessment of foreign trade quality but also provides scientific evidence and decision support for government policy formulation and enterprise strategic transformation, thereby promoting the advancement of foreign trade towards higher quality and greater efficiency.

2.2 Development Trends in Artificial Intelligence Technology

In recent years, AI technology has exhibited rapid development and widespread application. Breakthroughs in theoretical research have been achieved alongside its gradual implementation across various industries. Currently, AI is transitioning from traditional rule-based systems to intelligent systems based on big data and deep learning, driving maturity in fields ranging from image recognition and speech processing to natural language understanding. Cutting-edge techniques such as deep learning and reinforcement learning are continuously evolving, endowing AI with unprecedented capabilities in pattern recognition, predictive decision-making, and automated control, and further broadening its practical application scope.

Moreover, developments in cloud computing, big data, and the Internet of Things have provided a solid data and computational foundation for AI, enabling intelligent algorithms to extract effective information from massive datasets and enhance overall operational efficiency. With continuous improvements in algorithm optimization and hardware performance, edge computing and distributed intelligent applications are gradually emerging, offering the potential for real-time data processing and low-latency services. At the same time, governments and research institutions worldwide are ramping up support for AI research by introducing a series of strategic plans and supportive policies aimed at accelerating the deep integration of AI technology with traditional industries such as manufacturing, finance, healthcare, and foreign trade, further enhancing industrial competitiveness and economic development quality.

Against the backdrop of increasingly intense international competition, issues such as technical standards, data security, and ethical regulation have gradually become challenges that AI development must address. Balancing technological innovation with risk prevention and constructing a regulatory system that meets global standards have become important topics of concern for both industry and policymakers. Overall, the future trend of AI technology is characterized not only by breakthroughs in core algorithms and the continuous expansion of application scenarios but also by its deep integration and cross-industry innovation with various sectors. For the field of foreign trade, advancements in AI technology will help build intelligent supply chains, optimize international market marketing strategies, and improve overall operational efficiency through data-driven approaches, thereby providing robust technical support and strategic guidance for high-quality foreign trade development.

2.3 Interdisciplinary Theoretical Integration and Fusion Framework

As the pace of global economic digitalization accelerates, traditional foreign trade models are facing unprecedented opportunities for transformation. In this context, the rapid development of AI technology has injected new momentum into high-quality foreign trade development, prompting both academia and industry to continually explore the interdisciplinary integration between the two fields. Such integration not only offers multidimensional analytical perspectives for understanding high-quality foreign trade development but also lays a solid theoretical foundation for the application of AI in the trade sector. Technology-driven theory posits that technological innovation is the core force behind economic growth and industrial upgrading; in foreign trade, the introduction of intelligent management, data analytics, and automated decision-making can effectively optimize trade processes and enhance product value. Simultaneously, diffusion of innovations theory reveals the market adoption and expansion effects of AI applications from the perspective of technology adoption and dissemination, providing a theoretical basis for analyzing how new technologies can transform traditional foreign trade models. Additionally, value chain reconfiguration theory emphasizes the intelligent transformation in supply chain, logistics, and after-sales services by reorganizing resource allocation and optimizing collaborative mechanisms, thus improving the competitiveness of the entire industry chain. Based on these theories, this paper constructs a multi-layered

theoretical framework that integrates technology-driven, diffusion of innovations, and value chain reconfiguration perspectives, aiming to reveal the intrinsic links and interactive mechanisms between AI technology and the high-quality development of foreign trade. This framework not only focuses on the role of smart technology in improving trade efficiency and risk control but also highlights the requirements for digital transformation, personalized services, and enhanced international competitiveness during foreign trade transformation. Through this bidirectional interactive perspective, the paper provides theoretical support for promoting high-quality development in the foreign trade sector, as well as new research ideas and practical guidance for subsequent empirical studies and policy formulation.

3. The Impact Mechanisms of AI on the High-Quality Development of Foreign Trade

3.1 Technological Empowerment Effects

In the process of high-quality development of foreign trade, artificial intelligence technology is gradually demonstrating its strong empowering effects, injecting new vitality into traditional trade models. First, by leveraging cutting-edge technologies such as big data, machine learning, and deep learning, AI enables real-time collection and precise analysis of massive amounts of information, thereby achieving intelligent management throughout the entire supply chain. Intelligent warehousing, logistics scheduling, and transportation management can all be optimized using data models, effectively reducing operating costs, improving resource utilization, and facilitating efficient coordination within the global trade network. Secondly, the application of intelligent algorithms in risk management and decision support provides enterprises with a scientific basis. By continuously monitoring and forecasting market fluctuations, exchange rate variations, and credit risks in real time, companies are able to adjust strategies promptly, avoid potential risks, and enhance their international competitiveness and trade stability. In addition, cross-border e-commerce platforms utilize AI for intelligent recommendations, precision marketing, and customer behavior analysis, thereby delivering customized services that greatly enhance consumer experience and brand influence. In the realm of after-sales service, applications such as intelligent customer service and speech recognition further optimize service efficiency and quality. Moreover, AI technology helps companies build a data-centric decision-making system, driving the transition towards digitalization and intelligence, and providing robust technological support for achieving high-quality development in the field of foreign trade. Overall, the technological empowerment effect is not only reflected in improved operational efficiency and risk reduction but also in reshaping the entire foreign trade industry chain. It promotes the transformation of traditional trade models into modern, information-driven ones, and facilitates a synergistic enhancement of both economic and social benefits, thereby injecting continuous momentum into the high-quality development of foreign trade in the context of globalization.

3.2 Business Model Innovation

During the high-quality development of foreign trade, artificial intelligence technology not only plays a critical role in improving operational efficiency but also spurs the creation of entirely new business models. Firstly, with the application of data technology and intelligent algorithms, traditional trade models are gradually transforming into digitalized and platform-based models. Cross-border e-commerce platforms, leveraging AI for intelligent recommendations, precision marketing, and supply chain collaboration, effectively integrate product design, production, distribution, and sales into a transparent, full-chain trade ecosystem. Secondly, data-driven personalized services have become a key hallmark of business model innovation. By analyzing consumer behavior and market demand through big data, companies can adjust product structures and marketing strategies in real time, achieving customized products and services that secure an early advantage in fierce international competition. Moreover, the integration of emerging technologies such as blockchain and the Internet of Things with AI has given rise to new business formats such as "smart logistics" and "intelligent warehousing." These innovations not only improve logistics efficiency and reduce management costs, but also establish a secure and efficient information transmission and transaction platform for cross-border trade. Furthermore, business model innovation is also evident in the expanding scope of cross-industry collaboration and the sharing economy. By sharing data and integrating resources among enterprises, platforms, and governments, a win-win cooperative network is formed, driving the transition of foreign trade from traditional unilateral transactions to ecosystem-based collaboration. In summary, AI-driven business model innovation not only transforms the operational mode of traditional foreign trade but also provides new pathways for optimizing trade structures, upgrading products, and expanding markets, further promoting an overall upgrade in the high-quality development of foreign trade.

3.3 Analysis of Risks and Challenges

Although artificial intelligence technology brings numerous opportunities to enterprises in the process of high-quality development of foreign trade, it also faces various risks and challenges. First, issues of data security and

privacy protection are increasingly prominent. As large amounts of sensitive trade data, customer information, and supply chain data are collected, transmitted, and stored through intelligent systems, security risks such as data breaches and cyber attacks are also on the rise, which may lead to the loss of a company's core competitiveness or even trigger legal disputes. Secondly, the uneven application of technology cannot be ignored. Some small and medium-sized enterprises, due to shortages in capital, technology, and talent, are unable to achieve comprehensive intelligent transformation, placing them at a disadvantage in the international market and exacerbating the digital divide within the industry. In addition, the "black box" effect of AI algorithms and the lack of transparency in decision-making processes present new challenges to risk monitoring and management. Algorithmic bias, issues with data quality, and model failures may lead to erroneous decisions that adversely affect the efficiency of foreign trade operations. Meanwhile, significant differences exist among countries regarding data flow, privacy protection, and ethical regulation, and the policies, laws, and standards involved in cross-border trade are relatively complex. During the process of intelligent upgrading, enterprises often have to contend with diverse compliance requirements and regulatory barriers in different countries. Lastly, the rapid iteration of technology and the uncertainty of market demand changes increase the economic risks associated with technological investment and transformation for foreign trade enterprises. To address these risks and challenges, governments, enterprises, and research institutions need to strengthen collaborative efforts, build comprehensive data security protection systems, and promote the standardization and improvement of regulatory mechanisms, thereby achieving an organic integration of AI technology with the high-quality development of foreign trade under the premise of ensuring security and stability.

4. Construction of a High-Quality Foreign Trade Development Model

4.1 Design of Strategic Objectives and Evaluation Indicators

In the process of constructing a model for high-quality foreign trade development, it is of great significance to clarify strategic objectives and establish a scientific evaluation indicator system. The strategic objectives mainly focus on achieving steady growth in trade volume, optimizing the structure of export products, enhancing technological innovation capabilities, and realizing the coordinated integration of economic, social, and environmental benefits. To this end, this paper develops a multi-level indicator system for high-quality foreign trade development from three dimensions—economic efficiency, technological innovation, and social environment—and explores the pathway for quantitative evaluation.Specifically, economic efficiency indicators primarily focus on the growth rate of total trade volume and the proportion of value added by export products, reflecting the actual contribution of foreign trade activities to the national economy; technological innovation indicators include the ratio of R&D expenditure to sales and the digital transformation index, which embody a company’s core technological strength in global competition; social environment indicators focus on the employment contribution rate and carbon emission intensity, ensuring that foreign trade development, while driving economic growth, also takes social responsibility and ecological protection into account. For example, Table 1 illustrates a sample evaluation indicator system for high-quality foreign trade development:

Table 1. Evaluation Indicator System for High-Quality Foreign Trade Development

Indicator Category	Indicator Name
Economic Efficiency	Growth Rate of Total Trade Volume
Economic Efficiency	Proportion of Export Product Value Added
Technological Innovation	Ratio of R&D Expenditure to Sales
Technological Innovation	Digital Transformation Index
Social Environment	Employment Contribution Rate
Social Environment	Carbon Emission Intensity

Regarding the pathway for quantitative evaluation, data must first be collected from multiple sources, including government statistics, company annual reports, and third-party industry reports. Next, the collected data are used to calculate each indicator using methods such as year-on-year analysis, percentage calculation, and composite scoring to determine specific values. Then, by combining international experience with domestic realities, reasonable evaluation standards and threshold values can be established. Finally, dynamic monitoring and periodic evaluation are employed to track the progress of high-quality foreign trade development in real time, allowing for timely identification of issues and optimization recommendations. This evaluation system not only provides intuitive data support for governments and enterprises but also offers scientific evidence and decision-making

references to promote the transformation of foreign trade from mere expansion in volume to improvement in quality.

4.2 The Pathways and Models for AI Integration in Foreign Trade

Against the backdrop of high-quality foreign trade development, the integration of AI technology is injecting new vitality into traditional trade models and promoting the digital transformation of the entire industrial chain. Enterprises can leverage big data analysis and machine learning to build intelligent supply chain management systems that achieve dynamic adjustments in order forecasting, inventory optimization, and logistics scheduling, thereby improving operational efficiency and response speed. This model not only reduces inventory costs but also effectively mitigates market fluctuation risks, providing real-time decision support for foreign trade enterprises. Cross-border e-commerce platforms use AI for personalized marketing and precision targeting. By deeply mining consumer behavior, preferences, and geographical characteristics, they can implement intelligent product recommendations, targeted advertising, and customer relationship management upgrades, which further optimize and upgrade the trade structure. In addition, smart logistics systems built on blockchain and IoT are maturing; the integration of AI with these cutting-edge technologies creates secure, transparent, and efficient information transmission and logistics tracking systems that effectively resolve the problem of information asymmetry in cross-border transportation and enhance overall supply chain coordination. At the same time, applications such as intelligent customer service, speech recognition, and natural language processing enable enterprises to provide full-process intelligent support in pre-sales, during-sales, and post-sales services, further enhancing customer experience and brand competitiveness. Meanwhile, governments and industry associations are promoting standardization and policy support by establishing open and shared AI application platforms and data exchange mechanisms, encouraging cross-industry cooperation and resource integration to build a new foreign trade ecosystem driven by data and intelligent decision-making. To illustrate the pathways and models of AI integration in foreign trade more intuitively, Table 2 below provides a sample data table:

Table 2. Sample Data of AI Integration Pathways and Models in Foreign Trade

Pathway/Model	Key Technologies	Application Scenarios	Expected Outcomes
Intelligent Supply Chain Management	Big Data Analysis, Machine Learning, Cloud Computing	Order forecasting, inventory optimization, logistics scheduling	Reduced inventory costs, enhanced operational efficiency
Cross-Border E-commerce Precision Marketing	Data Mining, Natural Language Processing, Intelligent Recommendation Algorithms	Consumer behavior analysis, personalized product recommendations	Increased customer conversion rate, optimized product structure
Smart Logistics System	IoT, Blockchain, Edge Computing	Cross-border transportation tracking, transparent information	Reduced information asymmetry, improved coordination efficiency
Full-Process Intelligent Customer Service	Speech Recognition, Natural Language Processing, Intelligent Customer Service Robots	Pre-sales, during-sales, and post-sales services	Enhanced customer experience, improved brand competitiveness
Policy Support and Standardization	Data Exchange Platforms, Regulatory Mechanisms	Industry data sharing, standard formulation, and regulation	Building an open, shared ecosystem, promoting cross-industry cooperation

4.3 Typical Cases and Future Application Scenarios

In the process of high-quality foreign trade development, the successful practices of typical cases provide valuable experience for the industry and also indicate directions for future application scenarios. For instance, a well-known foreign trade enterprise has significantly enhanced its operational efficiency and market competitiveness by introducing AI technologies in intelligent supply chain management, precision marketing, and smart logistics. At the same time, application models such as cross-border e-commerce platforms, logistics tracking systems, and full-process intelligent customer service systems continue to emerge, providing solid support for digital transformation. Looking ahead, as AI algorithms are continuously optimized and data resources become increasingly abundant,

more application scenarios will be realized. For example, future innovations may include blockchain-based cross-border settlement platforms, intelligent multi-language robotic customer service, and further upgrades of intelligent warehouse management systems. These innovative applications will not only improve the operational efficiency of foreign trade but also promote the comprehensive upgrading of the trade ecosystem, thereby enabling enterprises to gain a greater competitive edge in the fierce international market. To visually present typical cases and future application scenarios, Table 3 below provides a sample data table that lists the technological applications and key outcome data of various domestic and international enterprises under different application scenarios:

Table 3. Sample Data of Typical Cases and Future Application Scenarios

Case Name	Application Scenario	Core Technologies	Key Outcome Data
Intelligent Supply Chain Optimization Case	Order forecasting, inventory management	Big Data, Machine Learning	15% reduction in inventory costs; 20% improvement in logistics efficiency
Cross-Border E-commerce Precision Marketing Case	Personalized recommendations, targeted advertising	Data Mining, Natural Language Processing	25% increase in customer conversion rate; 30% growth in order volume
Smart Logistics Tracking System	Cross-border logistics tracking, information transparency	Blockchain, IoT	10% improvement in transportation timeliness; 80% increase in information transparency
Full-Process Intelligent Customer Service System	Pre-sales and post-sales services	Speech Recognition, Natural Language Processing	15% increase in customer satisfaction; 30% reduction in response time

Furthermore, in future application scenarios, as technology continues to evolve, enterprises can further explore AI-based cross-border settlement platforms, intelligent warehouse management systems, and multi-language robotic customer service systems. These innovative applications are expected to be widely promoted within the next five years, providing foreign trade enterprises with more flexible, efficient, and secure business support, and propelling the entire foreign trade industry toward a new stage of high-quality, digital transformation.

5. Policy Recommendations and Implementation Pathways

In the process of achieving high-quality development in foreign trade, governments, enterprises, and related industry associations must work together to build multi-level, comprehensive policy support and implementation pathways to drive the transformation of traditional foreign trade towards digitalization and intelligence. First, at the government level, systematic support policies should be formulated to encourage enterprises to increase R&D investment and technology adoption. Governments can allocate special funds to support pilot projects for intelligent transformation, establish data security and privacy protection mechanisms, and promote the deep application of technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, and blockchain in the field of foreign trade. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the foreign trade regulatory system by optimizing the information sharing and collaboration mechanisms among customs, taxation, quarantine, and other departments, formulating unified standards, and reducing the costs of cross-border transactions for enterprises.Secondly, at the enterprise level, foreign trade companies should actively embrace digital transformation by building data-centric intelligent decision-making systems. Enterprises can establish internal big data platforms to integrate data from supply chains, sales, inventories, logistics, and other aspects, thereby achieving refined management and early risk warning. In parallel, companies should strengthen cooperation with technology service providers to jointly develop intelligent solutions and build core technologies with independent intellectual property rights. Furthermore, enterprises should establish cross-departmental coordination mechanisms to promote internal information sharing and resource integration, enabling a full-process digital upgrade from product design to sales and services. To this end, companies can refer to successful industry cases and set up internal transformation pilots to develop replicable and scalable models. At the industry level, governments and industry associations should jointly establish open and shared platforms to foster deep collaboration among enterprises, research institutions, and technology service providers. By forming cross-industry alliances to integrate resources and jointly develop industry standards and regulatory norms, stakeholders can address issues of cross-border data flow and technology security. In addition,

hosting summits and technical symposiums to disseminate successful cases and advanced experiences can promote technological exchanges and collaborative innovation within the industry, providing enterprises with cutting-edge information and technical support. Moreover, in light of regulatory barriers and differences in standards in the international market, governments should actively participate in formulating international rules, and through bilateral or multilateral negotiations, build mutually beneficial international cooperation mechanisms that drive high-quality foreign trade development toward global standards. To implement the above policy recommendations, the following implementation pathways are suggested: First, develop a special plan for the digital transformation of foreign trade, clearly define strategic objectives and phased tasks, and establish horizontal departmental coordination and vertical responsibility breakdown mechanisms. Second, set up a dynamic monitoring and evaluation system to assess policy effectiveness through regular data collection and analysis, and make timely adjustments as needed. Third, strengthen talent development and recruitment by establishing specialized training programs to cultivate multidisciplinary professionals in foreign trade and artificial intelligence, thus providing intellectual support for enterprise transformation. Fourth, increase investment in technology R&D and the promotion of applications, encouraging joint efforts between enterprises and research institutions to produce market-ready, industrialized technological achievements. Through the organic combination of these policies and implementation pathways, the transformation of traditional foreign trade towards digital and intelligent modes can be effectively advanced, enhancing overall international competitiveness and achieving a synergistic improvement of economic, social, and environmental benefits, ultimately creating an open, shared, and efficient new ecosystem for foreign trade.

6. Conclusion

This paper explores the integration of artificial intelligence and high-quality foreign trade development, constructing a theoretical framework based on technological empowerment, business model innovation, and risk prevention. The study shows that AI technology plays a significant role in areas such as intelligent supply chain management, precision marketing, and smart logistics, providing robust support for the transformation and upgrading of foreign trade. At the same time, establishing a comprehensive evaluation indicator system and a supportive policy framework is crucial for driving digital transformation and enhancing international competitiveness among enterprises. In the future, as technological advances continue and application scenarios expand, high-quality foreign trade development will achieve a synergistic enhancement of economic, social, and environmental benefits, injecting sustained momentum into global trade.

References

Cai, D., Wang, X., Zhang, Y., & Liu, H. (2023). Research on the relationship between defense technology innovation and high-quality economic development: Gray correlation analysis based on panel data. *Managerial and Decision Economics, 44*(7), 3867-3877. https://doi.org/10.1002/mde.3925

Gonzales, J. T. (2023). Implications of AI innovation on economic growth: A panel data study. *Journal of Economic Structures, 12*(1), 13. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40008-023-00353-1

Jian, L., Guo, S., & Yu, S. (2023). Effect of artificial intelligence on the development of China's wholesale and retail trade. *Sustainability, 15*(13), 10524. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151310524

Lei, T., & Xie, P. (2023). Fostering enterprise innovation: The impact of China's pilot free trade zones. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-023-01074-5

Li, J., Chen, Z., & Liu, Y. (2022). Foreign trade and innovation sustainability: Evidence from China. *Journal of Asian Economics, 81*, 101497. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asieco.2022.101497

Ma, H., Wang, L., Chen, J., & Zhou, P. (2022). AI development and employment skill structure: A case study of China. *Economic Analysis and Policy, 73*, 242-254. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2021.11.011

Malik, A., McKenna, B., Akhtar, P., & Pereira, V. (2021). Elevating talents' experience through innovative artificial intelligence-mediated knowledge sharing: Evidence from an IT-multinational enterprise. *Journal of International Management, 27*(4), 100871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intman.2021.100871

Matyushok, V., Ivanov, A., Sidorov, Y., & Petrova, T. (2021). The global economy in technological transformation conditions: A review of modern trends. *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja, 34*(1), 1471-1497. https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2020.1865171

Wu, K., Tang, Z., & Zhang, L. (2022). Population aging, industrial intelligence and export technology complexity. *Sustainability, 14*(20), 13600. https://doi.org/10.3390/su142013600

Zhou, L., Sun, W., & Zhang, R. (2023). The role of digital transformation in high-quality development of the

services trade. *Sustainability, 15*(5), 4014. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15054014