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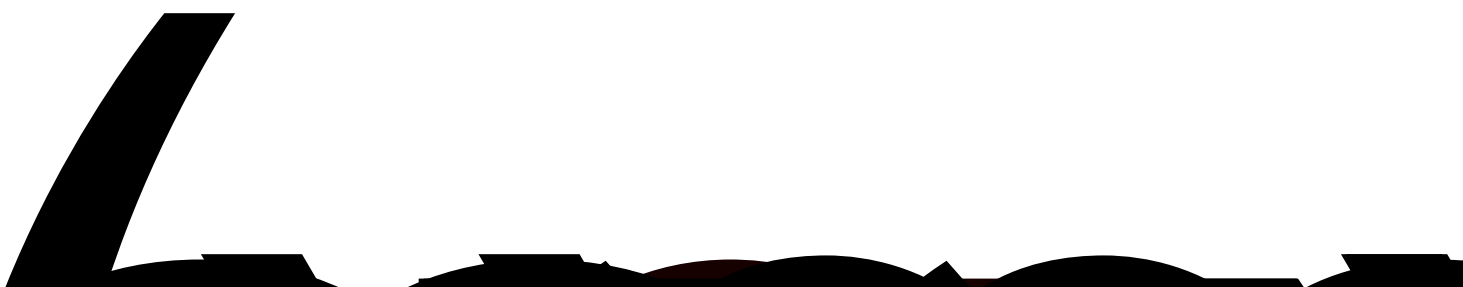
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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	0.393	0.425	0.457	0.478	0.539	0.532	0.572	0.622
	0.049	0.064	0.074	0.101	0.127	0.140	0.159	0.180
	0.081	0.171	0.324	0.470	0.561	0.691	0.643	0.903
	0.015	0.018	0.021	0.024	0.028	0.031	0.035	0.038
	0.000	0.006	0.016	0.025	0.036	0.044	0.053	0.062

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$$\ln trade_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln gdp_{ij} + \beta_2 \ln dist_{ij} + \mu_{ij} \quad 1$$

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$$\ln trade_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln Pgdpi_{ij} + \beta_2 \ln pop_{ij} + \beta_3 cbec_{ij} + \beta_4 \ln net_{ij} + \beta_5 \ln cpi_{ij} + \beta_6 \ln open_{ij} + \beta_7 \ln dist_{ij} + \mu_{ij} \quad 2$$

*open*

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<i>lnPgdp<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	8.992	0.771	8.006	10.221
<i>lnpop<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	7.025	0.673	6.285	8.138
<i>cbec<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	0.230	0.251	1.00e-07	0.903
<i>lnnet<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	3.548	0.624	2.262	4.454
<i>lnppi<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	5.012	0.265	4.645	5.769
<i>lnopen<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	3.931	0.386	3.160	4.708
<i>ln-dist<sub>ij</sub></i>	40	12.628	0.376	12.007	13.421

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<i>lnPgdp<sub>ij</sub></i>	-0.094	0.701	-0.795	0.687
<i>lnpop<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.532	-0.266	0.798	2.553
<i>cbec<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.849	1.484	-0.635	0.355
<i>lnnet<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.210	0.421	-0.212	0.309
<i>lnppi<sub>ij</sub></i>	-0.415	-0.994	0.579	0.616
<i>lnopen<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.372	0.368	0.004	0.298
<i>ln-dist<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.370	0.475	-0.106	0.127
<i>_cons</i>	5.387	4.529	0.858	13.181

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			T	P> T	95%	
<i>lnPgd<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.701	0.135	5.200	0.000	0.437	0.965
<i>lnpop<sub>ij</sub></i>	-0.266	0.189	-1.400	0.161	-0.637	0.105
<i>cbec<sub>ij</sub></i>	1.484	0.698	2.130	0.033	0.116	2.852
<i>lnmet<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.421	0.144	2.930	0.003	0.140	0.703
<i>lnepi<sub>ij</sub></i>	-0.994	0.569	-1.750	0.081	-2.110	0.121
<i>lnopen<sub>ij</sub></i>	0.368	0.201	1.830	0.067	-0.025	0.761
<i>ln<sub>dist<sub>ij</sub></sub></i>	0.475	0.187	2.540	0.011	0.109	0.842
<i>_cons</i>	4.529	4.580	0.990	0.323	-4.448	13.506

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0.770	1.125	1.494	2.291	1.123	0.978	0.762	0.428
0.953	0.842	0.878	0.795	0.855	0.892	0.956	0.890
0.458	0.744	-4.688	-0.877	-0.991	-	-	-
0.846	0.982	1.123	0.784	0.801	-	-	-

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- 1 . 95% EB/OL . <https://finance.sina.com.cn/jjxw/2023-05-18/doc-imyuexqc1802207.shtml>. 2023-05-18/2023-12-25.
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- 3 J . 2023 40 01 2
- 4 J . 2023 09 117-123
- 5 J . 2023 02 76-78
- 6 J . 2023 07 54-58
- 7 D . 2021.
- 8 .RCEP J . 2023 10 77-84.
- 9 D . 2022
- 10 N . 2023-08-17 003 .
- 11 D . 2022
- 12 J . 2023 16 02 129-141.
- 13 J . 2019 08 116-131.
- 14 “ ” J . 2019 14  
134-138
- 15 J . 2023 02  
19-33 134.
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## Research on the Potential and Innovation Model of Cross-border E-commerce Trade between China and Central Asian Countries

**Abstract** The five Central Asian countries located in the Silk Road Economic Belt are the regions with the fastest trade growth between China and the countries along the Belt and Road. In recent years, with the globalization of the digital economy, cross-border e-commerce trade between China and Central Asian countries has developed rapidly. Scientifically measuring the development level of cross-border e-commerce in various countries, identifying favorable factors, and deeply exploring the growth potential of cross-border e-commerce trade between China and Central Asian countries, as well as exploring suitable development models, is of great significance for promoting high-quality trade development and forming a new development pattern. First of all, the principal component analysis method was used to build a comprehensive indicator system to objectively evaluate the development level of cross-border e-commerce in Central Asian countries from eleven indicators in terms of Internet communication technology level, logistics efficiency, customs clearance efficiency, and education and scientific research level. It was concluded that during the inspection period, the development level of cross-border e-commerce in the five Central Asian countries was on the rise, and the development level of cross-border e-commerce in various countries also showed significant differences. The conclusion is that Uzbekistan ranks first among the five Central Asian countries in terms of cross-border e-commerce development level. Furthermore, using the panel data related to cross-border e-commerce trade between China and the five Central Asian countries, this paper quantitatively evaluates the influencing factors and potential of cross-border e-commerce trade between China and the five Central Asian countries by using the expanded gravity model. The empirical results show that, in the sample period, the factors of economic development level, cross-border e-commerce development level, Internet application and opening up level have significant promoting effects on cross-border e-commerce import and export trade between China and the five Central Asian countries. It means that with the economic growth, the development of cross-border e-commerce has been improved, the Internet application has been more extensive, and the level of opening up has been continuously improved. China's cross-border e-commerce trade potential with Central Asian countries will continue to release. Finally, based on the measurement of the potential value using the extended gravity model, the potential status of cross-border e-commerce trade between China and the five Central Asian countries is classified from "potential reshaping, potential expansion, and huge potential" in order to implement classified strategies, further explore the potential of cross-border e-commerce trade, actively explore new models of cross-border e-commerce, and build a community with a shared future in cyberspace and a closer China-Central Asia community with a shared future. In particular, seize the opportunity of the construction of China-Xinjiang Pilot Free Trade Zone, actively serve and integrate into the new development pattern, drive the high-quality development of trade between China and Central Asian countries with cross-border e-commerce trade.