

# Probe into the Legal Construction Path of Digital Economy in Northeast China

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## Abstract:

The rise of digital economy poses a new challenge to the legal system that constitutes an important foundation of governance structure and governance capability. Strengthen the construction of the legal system of digital economy, ensure that digital economic activities run under the legal framework, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of all participants in the digital economy. The construction of digital economy needs to be promoted from many aspects, such as legislation, judicature and society, including strengthening the adaptation between legislation and digital economy, perfecting digital judicial guarantee, perfecting data security legislation and so on, so as to effectively protect data security and protect citizens' legitimate rights and interests. Under the background of globalization of digital economy, the rule of law construction of digital economy also needs to strengthen international cooperation to promote the globalization of digital economy. This research attempts to explore the governance of the rule of law in the digital economy in Northeast China from the aspects of improving the legal protection system of the digital economy, improving the digital justice and law enforcement capabilities, ensuring data security, and expanding the vision of the rule of law outside the country.

## Keywords:

Digital Economy, Rule of Law, Economic Security

## 1. Introduction

Digital economy refers to a range of economic activities that utilize digital knowledge and information as key production factors, modern information networks as important vectors, and the effective application of information and communication technology as an important driver for improving efficiency and optimizing economic structure. The rise and growth of digital economy stems from the lightning-fast progress of IT and communication technology, as well as the widespread adoption and use of networks and mobile networks. In the changing pattern of information technology revolution, digital technology is applied in all walks of life, and digital economy has become the key to the development of the world economy. The emergence of digital economy not only does it promote the transformation of traditional industries, but it also stimulates the development of emerging industries.

Digital economy's development is not only a by-product of technological progress, but also a product of institutional arrangements. The rise of digital economy has also promoted the emergence of emerging economic models such as sharing economy, cloud computing and big data, subverting traditional industries. As the main trend of the current economic structure, digital economy puts forward higher standards for the construction of the rule of law, which requires digital economy to involve information technology, data resources, transaction contracts, intellectual property rights and other aspects. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a sound legal framework and rules to ensure safe and stable operation of the digital economy, promote upgrading and transformation of digital economy development, enhance its competitiveness and international influence, promote its integration with the real economy, and improve its governance level, so as to achieve healthy and sustainable digital growth. Therefore, the rule of law in digital economy is not only reflected in the economic field, but also highlights the significant influence of the rule of law in promoting social progress.

## **2. The Current Situation of the Digital Economy Ruled by Law**

### ***2.1. Current management system and legal framework***

To foster the development of digital economy, the government has formulated numerous policies and measures to create a relaxed and inclusive environment that fosters its development. For example, the Proactive Promotion of the “internet plus Action” and the Outline of the National Informatization Development Strategy encourage and guide the all-round development of the digital economy. The State Council’s “Guiding Opinions on Actively Promoting” internet plus Action and “Blueprint for National Information Technology Development” and other policy documents promote digital economy advancement, promote China’s unique Internet scale and application advantages, push the industry from the enhancing the level of industry development, improving innovation capacity, and establishing new growth advantages by shifting from consumption field to production field. Relevant departments have formulated the Implementation Plan of Broadband China Strategy to promote the construction of the largest and most modern information systems infrastructure in the world and accelerate the development of digital economy infrastructure. In order to promote the application of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) technology and improve the innovation ability of digital technology, China has formulated promoting the innovation of industrial technology system through the outline of the national innovation-Driven development strategy and the thirteenth Five-Year national science and technology innovation plan. To facilitate international exchanges and collaboration in the digital economy, the government has issued documents such as Strategy for International Cooperation in Cyberspace, G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative and the belt and road initiative Digital Economy International Cooperation Initiative, so as to promote the public sharing of cyberspace, promote the construction of a shared digital Silk Road, and continuously deepen practical cooperation in cyberspace. The promulgation of these policy documents not only provides policy support and guidance or the advancement of the digital economy, but also helps to enhance the integration of digital economy and real economy, promote the healthy development, transformation and upgrading of digital economy, and improve the competitiveness and influence of digital economy in the world.

The sustainable and healthy the growth of the digital economy is integral from the

support and promotion of relevant legal provisions, which provide a solid legal guarantee and environment for the standardized, healthy and orderly progress in the digital economy. [1] In the formulation and implementation of the digital economy innovation strategy, China has always adhered to philosophy of administering the Internet according to law, taking the “rule of law” as one of the important supporting means, and constantly improving the relevant legal systems. The traditional legislative system has formulated administrative regulations such as the Telecommunication administrative Measures for Internet Information Services, which have laid a solid foundation for the advancement of the digital economy, and at the same time, improved the infrastructure construction and protection of the digital economic sector. Formulate departmental regulations such as the Cyber Security Law and the Personal Information Protection Law, clarify the rights and obligations of the digital economy subjects, and promote the safe operation of the digital economic sector. In terms of intellectual property protection, the Copyright Law and the Patent Law have been enacted. At the same time, explore the establishment of new rules for safeguarding intellectual property rights on the Internet, establish the Tort Liability Law, revise the relevant articles of the Anti-Unfair Competition Law, and establish a coordinated, open and orderly market structure to standardize the order of the digital economy market. Formulate the Law on the Protection of Consumers’ Claims and Interests, clarify the scope of protection of consumers’ rights and interests in the digital economy, strengthen the safeguarding of personal information rights, improve the system of personal information collection, utilization and disclosure, and encourage the healthy development of digital transformation. In addition, the legal effect of electronic signature and electronic contract has been clearly established in the Electronic Signature Law, the Contract Law and other related laws, which has provided sufficient guarantee for the development of digital commerce. In recent years, the National People’s Congress and relevant legislative departments have actively advanced the development of the digital economy. By enacting legislation and regulations such as the Cyber Security Law and the Electronic Commerce Law, they have injected strong impetus into the core characteristics in the digital economy and further promoted digital economic development. A series of laws and regulations have also been introduced in the field of Internet. The digital economic transformation is indispensable from the basic security provided by the Cyber Security Law, which makes clear the obligations and responsibilities of all participants in network information security and strengthens the provisions on data secrecy and personal privacy preservation. “Electronic Commerce Law” has improved the legal system of digital economy from the institutional level, and played a positive role in the rapid development of digital economy. “Electronic Commerce Law” establishes the basic behavior norms of digital economic activities, and focuses on solving the responsibility problem of e-commerce platform, which is of vital significance for standardising electronic commerce conduct and enhancing the healthy development of electronic commerce.

## ***2.2. Problems existing in the construction of digital economy***

### ***2.2.1. The legal supply of digital economy is insufficient***

With the advent of digital economy, new technologies have subverted the entire industrial economic system for hundreds of years. In the traditional economic model, the field of social production activities is relatively stable and easy to understand, so the rules of legal system are relatively certain and do not need much innovation. With

the expansion of the digital economy, the relative lag of legal norms has become a common problem. It is present in the following aspects: First, the legal norms in emerging fields are incomplete: with the continuous emergence of emerging fields, like artificial intelligence, blockchain, artificial reality and other fields, the corresponding laws and regulations have not fully kept pace with the development, and there is a lack of relevant legal norms and institutional guarantees. Second, the legal dilemma of cross-border Internet transactions: With the speeding up of development of globalization of digital economy, cross-border Internet transactions have play an important role in the development of digital economy. However, different countries and regions have different legal systems, and there are legal dilemmas in cross-border Internet transactions, such as whether overseas trading platforms need to comply with China's laws and regulations. Third, the legal lag of information privacy protection: amid the setting of digital economy, numerous personal information are accumulated, used, processed and transmitted, and personal information protection has become a global problem. At present, the legislations and regulations on personal information protection are still imperfect and insufficient, for example, the laws on data use, sharing and protection are missing and incomplete. Fourth, it is difficult to implement laws and regulations: even if there are relevant laws and regulations, due to the rapid digital economic expansion, it is more difficult for laws and regulations to be specific to all aspects, such as how to supervise and regulate Internet finance, e-commerce and other fields involving massive data.

### ***2.2.2. The digital government and digital economy are not strong enough***

In terms of consciousness, digital government and digital economy are relatively new concepts, and some governments and enterprises have not realized their importance and development potential, so they lack sufficient attention and investment in undertaking. In terms of technology: digital government and digital economy need to rely on advanced technical support, including artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain and so on. However, the technical strength and application experience of some governments and enterprises in these fields are still relatively weak, lacking sufficient technical threshold. In terms of system: digital government and digital economy need to establish and improve systems and norms, including data security, intellectual property protection, personal privacy and so on. However, the current relevant systems and norms are not perfect enough, and institutional defects have also become one of the factors that make the digital government and digital economy insufficient. Therefore, the government and enterprises should improve their understanding and attention to digital government and digital economy, increase investment, raise the technical threshold, and formulate sound systems and norms to foster the development of digital government and digital economy. At the same time, strengthen international cooperation and exchange, absorb international advanced experience and technology, and provide broader space and opportunities for the advancement of digital government and digital economy.

### ***2.2.3. Data security is at risk***

First, the risk of data leakage: With the increasing depth of construction pertaining to digital economy, a significant amount of personal information and business data collected by various enterprises and institutions are at risk of being illegally obtained and used. Once leaked, it may bring great losses to individuals and enterprises. Second, the risk of data tampering: most of the data involved in the construction of

digital economy are key information such as business data and transaction data. Once tampered with, it may lead to abnormal transactions and inaccurate data, which will affect the normal operation of digital economy. Third, the risk of data loss: the amount and variety of data involved in the construction of digital economic sphere are large, and it is difficult to store and back up. Once the data is lost, it may lead to business obstruction and huge losses. Fourth, data privacy risk: Personal information and business data involved in the construction of digital economy are sensitive information, which may infringe on users' privacy and damage users' rights and interests once leaked or improperly used. We should establish a perfect data security management mechanism and technical means, strengthen data protection awareness and education, and improve relevant statutes and regulations. At the same time, enterprises and institutions also need to enhance their data security and emergency response capabilities. [2]

### ***2.3. Necessity of building a digital economy ruled by law in Northeast China***

Promoting economic transformation: Northeast China has long been the traditional industrial base of China. With the development of economy and society, we must speed up the adjustment and transformation of economic structure. Digital economy is a significant aspect direction of future economic development, and its development can promote the economic transformation and upgrading in Northeast China. Enhance economic vitality: Digital economy is innovative and efficient, which can promote industrial development, increase employment opportunities and improve economic vitality and competitiveness. By developing digital economy, we can promote the economic development in Northeast China and improve people's living standards. Enhance the ability of scientific and technological innovation: the digital economy necessitates supported by the development and innovation of science and technology. The legal construction of digital economy can promote the development and application on scientific and technological innovation and improve the ability and core competitiveness on scientific and technological innovation in Northeast China. Improve the level of social governance: digital economy's growth needs to rely on a good legal environment. The legal construction digital economy can upgrade level of social governance, promote the coordination and stability of all aspects of society, and promote social cohesion and stability. Therefore, it is necessary to build a digital economy ruled by law in Northeast China, which can promote the economic transformation and development in Northeast China, improve the ability of scientific and technological social innovations and governance, and found a sound foundation for sustainable development.

## **3. The Excellent Case on the Rule of Law in the Digital Economy**

### ***3.1. Analysis of digital economy optimization measures within the United States and other countries***

The United States has taken many measures in the internet economy, the rule of law and data security. These include the adoption of the California Privacy Act, the enactment of the EU European Data Protection Regulation, the adoption of the Internet Privacy Protection Act and other legal measures, requiring enterprises to disclose their practices in personal information and allowing users to control their own information. In addition, the US has established the National Privacy Research Center to strengthen the research on privacy and data security and formulate relevant

policies and guidelines. These measures help to facilitate the healthy expansion of the digital economy and the progress of data governance.

The Japanese government has adopted many policies, Legal standards and norms in building the rule of law in the digital economy. These include amending personal information protection laws to strengthen the protection about personal information and the supervision of external data processors; Formulating the Basic Law of Digital Society, which stipulates the basic elements of digital society and the responsibilities of the government; The establishment of “Ethical Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence” standardized the use the evolution and development of artificial intelligence, established a data circulation framework, and promoted data sharing and data circulation: promoted digital transformation and promoted the application and innovation of digital technology in various industries. These measures have established a sound foundation for the healthy development of Japan’s digital economy and the progress of data governance.

Germany’s important measures in the rule of law and data governance of digital economy include formulating the Digital Vision 2025 plan, amending the German Privacy Law, establishing a data ethics committee, promoting digital transformation and establishing a data security management mechanism. These measures strengthen the digital transformation and data security, and promote the application and development of data ethics and data security technology.

### ***3.2. Optimization Policies and Governance Measures expansion of Digital economy in Developed Areas of China***

The measures taken by Zhejiang Province in the digital economy coupled with data governance include the implementation of the “Digital Zhejiang” plan, the establishment of the “Internet+Government Services” platform, the formulation of the Statutes on the Protection of Personal Information in Zhejiang Province, the strengthening of data security supervision, and the strengthening of data sharing and opening up. These measures are aimed at promoting The sound development of digital economy and the progress of data governance. At the same time, the government and enterprises should actively cooperate to improve the level and efficiency of digital economy and data governance.

The exploration of digital economy legal framework in Chongqing is to promote the development and transformation of digital economy. Chongqing Municipal Government has formulated Chongqing Digital Economy Development Action Plan (2021-2025) and issued a series of supporting policies and regulations aimed at establish a legal and regulatory system for digital transformation. Among them, strengthening personal information safeguards is an important part. The Chongqing Municipal Government has formulated the Regulations regarding the Protection of Personal Information in Chongqing, which clarifies the obligations and responsibilities of enterprises when collecting, using, storing and processing personal information, and at the same time strengthens the punishment for violations. In addition, the Chongqing Municipal Government has promoted data sharing and opening up, established the “Chongqing Data Trading Center” to promote the openness of circulation of government data resources, formulated the “Guidelines for the Opening of Government Affairs Data in Chongqing” and promoted the opening of government affairs data. Strengthening data security is another important aspect rule of law aspects of digital economy’s. The Chongqing Municipal Government has

formulated the Regulations on Information Security in Chongqing, strengthened the supervision and guarantee of data security, and promoted the progression of information security industry and the application of information security technology. In addition, the Chongqing Municipal Government has also built a digital governance system, strengthened its digital governance capacity, and promoted digital government affairs, digital society, digital industry and digital life. These measures provide a good environment and assurance for the growth of the digital economy.

Jiangsu province's practical experience in digital economy and data governance shows that promoting digital transformation is the foundation of digital economy development. The Jiangsu Provincial Government has formulated the Digital Jiangsu Development Strategy (2021-2025), strengthened digital infrastructure expansion and promoted digital transformation. At the same time, the expansion of artificial intelligence technology is also an important direction for the progress of the digital economy. The Jiangsu Provincial Government established the "Jiangsu Artificial Intelligence Industry Alliance" to promote the combination of artificial intelligence technology and practical application. Promoting data openness is also one of the key measures for development of digital economy and data stewardship. The Jiangsu provincial government has actively formulated the Regulations on openness of Public Data Sources in Jiangsu Province and the Guidelines for the Openness of Government Data in Jiangsu Province, and established the Jiangsu Provincial Data Resource Trading Center to foster the exchange of circulation of government data resources. Strengthening data security is one of the necessary conditions for digital economy and data stewardship's development. The Jiangsu provincial government has formulated the Information Security Regulations of Jiangsu Province and established the Information Security Industry Alliance of Jiangsu Province to promote the explosion of knowledge security industry and the application of information security technology. Finally, encouraging the integration of digital economy with real economy is also an important measure in digital economy and data governance in Jiangsu Province. Jiangsu provincial government promotes the development and integration of digital and physical economies, and promotes industrial upgrading and transformation and upgrading by building digital industrial parks and promoting digital technology.

## **4. The Way to Build the Digital Economy Under the Rule of Law**

### ***4.1. Perfecting the legal Guarantee scheme digital economy***

The construction of the rule of law system Online economy is a systematic project, which requires legislators to examine the quality of legislation from multiple angles, including but not limited to technicality and effectiveness, in order to overcome the obstacles and restrictions between online and offline digital economy. [3] Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the role and position of "top-level design" in advancing the rule of law indigital economy and grasp the legislative work of digital economy as a whole. In order to ensure the efficient execution of digital economy policy, we must establish a specific legal system, draw lessons from the experience of the digital economy governance at home and abroad, clarify the correct direction of legal principles, and adjust the legislative projects that lag behind the new format of digital economy, in order to accelerate the construction of a digital economy legal system that conforms to the inherent nature regarding digital economy, has a global vision and reflects multi-level governance. At the same time,it is essential to set up a unified national strategy to promote international cooperation in the sphere of digital economy,

strengthen the legal protection of digital economy, improve the information disclosure mechanism to ensure the safe and efficient operation of digital economy, and enhance the enthusiasm of society to contribute to the development of digital economy. In order to achieve this goal, we must fully explore the benefits of China's multi-level legislative system, make overall leadership at the central level, systematically sort out the existing relevant laws and regulations that promote the development of digital commerce, fully understand the legal supply that supports the development of digital commerce, thoroughly study the legal obstacles that facilitate the expansion of digital economy, accurately identify the legal needs of market participants, and scientifically build a superior legal system that regulates digital economy. Northeast China should also actively promote the formulation of local laws and regulations in a "push-to-push" manner, and implement grid management, which is specific to the areas under the responsibility of specific responsible persons. Strengthen the supervision and guidance of policies and measures issued by local governments to advance the development of digital economy, and promote the formation of a regional legal environment enabling the promotion of healthy advancement of digital economy. In order to cope with the public's extensive concern about protection of personal data and information security, it is crucial to establish a perfect data confirmation right system. It is necessary to establish perfect legal regulations on the right of information dissemination, network copyright and fair use in the Internet field. To tackle the problems with insufficient data sharing, unclear data rights, lack of unified identification standards and data leakage, it is necessary to clearly allocate ownership among different data subjects to ensure the security and reliability of data.[4] In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of data open sharing mechanism, improve the government supervision mode, advocate for the open sharing of data resources, and provide a solid guarantee for the digital commercial sector. In the development process of digital economy and big data industry, it is necessary to establish a perfect compliance review mechanism for market circulation data, clarify the types of data that can be traded and the types of data that are prohibited and restricted from trading, clarify the complicated relationship among data subjects in the market, and clarify the ownership of property rights through legal system, so as to promote data integration, accelerate data sharing and flow, and encourage the expansion of the digital economy and data industry.

#### ***4.2. Improve digital justice and law enforcement capabilities***

The construction of the rule of law system in the sphere of digital economy is a systematic project, which needs to test the quality of legislation from multiple dimensions such as legality, feasibility and actual implementation effect. It is crucial to overcome the barrier between online and offline digital economy, upgrade the digital economy policy to a specific legal system, and accelerate the construction of a global vision to reflect the digital economy legal system from multiple levels and angles. At the same time, it is crucial to enhance the data property right system and clarify the ownership distribution among data subjects in order to facilitate the expansion of the digital economy and data industry. Strengthen the anti-monopoly supervision of the digital economy platform, revise and improve the anti-monopoly law and related supporting regulations, and solve the problem that the digital economy law lags behind the evolution of information technology. Finally, the substantive justice of digital economy law will be realized. [5]

With the advancement of digital economy, digital data technology and information

communication technology are further integrated and innovated, which makes the development scene about digital economy increasingly extensive. This promotes the advancement of the digital economy to digital society on the basis of full scene, full cycle and full coverage, and forms a coordinated development model digital economy and digital - related society. This model has the characteristics of accompanying domain link, full-time coexistence, independent action, deep digital development, functional manipulation and efficient cooperation, which accelerates the equal development of social structure, and the pluralistic co-governance under the connection between digital economy and society becomes an inevitable trend. General Secretary Xi Jinping once pointed out: "With the development of the Internet, especially the mobile Internet, the social governance model is changing from one-way management to two-way interaction, from offline to online and offline integration, from simple government supervision to more emphasis on social collaborative governance. First of all, the subject of regulatory responsibility should be clarified. In order to avoid taking decisive measures to solve problems and shirking responsibilities, it is crucial to focus on the rule of law. Therefore, there needs to be a leading unit to coordinate the relationship between all parties and assume the terminal responsibility. For example, in the aspect of network content governance, as the ultimate responsible body, the Internet Information Office not only needs to bear the ultimate responsibility for the supervision of network content, but also needs to coordinate all parties and delegate the tasks required to complete the responsibility to specific departments. In short, we should clarify the responsibility terminal, unite the power about the rule of law and enhance work efficiency. Secondly, the main body of supervision function should be expanded. In addition to the government as the leader, the special nature of the digital economy, such as liquidity, accessibility and impersonality, requires all subjects to participate in establishing the rule of law. Enterprises are the key subjects, and on the basis of observing integrity and compliance, they should realize greater commercial value and provide more abundant products and services through innovation and development. Technical communities, social organizations, news media and other subjects should also give full play to their respective advantages, actively participate in data governance through suggestions, social education, supervision and evaluation, and jointly create a healthier and more active data governance atmosphere and order. Citizens are the smallest unit of data governance, sharing and co-governance. While receiving the dividend of digital economy, they should also raise their awareness of rights, risks and participation. Thirdly, it is necessary to strengthen the main linkage mechanism. The National "Tenth Five-Year Plan for the Development of Digital Economy" mentioned that it is necessary to clarify the scope of supervision and the principle of unification, rationally divide the boundaries of powers and responsibilities, and strengthen coordinated supervision across departments, levels and regions. The whole chain supervision should be carried out in an all-round way before, during and after the event, and the collaborative consultation mechanism needs to be improved. The key to strengthening the main linkage mechanism lies in the timely, efficient and safe information sharing among the public power supervision subjects, and it is necessary to establish a linkage system. At the same time, on the one hand, private rights subjects must improve self-restraint, on the other hand, they should also provide opportunities for supervision, unblock the supervision channels, realize the efficient interaction between public and private subjects, and make the multi-level main supervision physique run efficiently.

#### ***4.3. Effectively guarantee the security of data***

When building an orderly data security governance system, we can consider setting up a governance committee composed of multi-level subjects, including representatives of the government, industry organizations, enterprises and citizens, so as to ensure the participation and representation of all parties. [6] When clarifying the responsibilities and obligations of each subject in governance, we can assign corresponding responsibilities according to their professionalism, practical experience and interest correlation in the field of data security. For example, the government can be accountable for formulating data security laws, regulations and regulatory standards, enterprises can implement data security management measures and bear the responsibility for violations, and citizens can protect their own data security and supervise the data security work of industries and governments. In the reasonable definition of the scope of government supervision and the fine distinction of supervision content, we can ensure the pertinence and effectiveness of supervision work by formulating data security classification management system and supervision evaluation mechanism. For example, strict security protection measures and regulatory requirements can be implemented for key areas and sensitive data. In promoting the autonomy of data industry organizations, organizations such as industry associations and technical standards committees can be established to coordinate the interests of all parties in the industry and regulate the behavior of the industry. In addition, a data security authentication mechanism can be established to evaluate the data security capabilities and levels of all parties, and improve the self-discipline and security capabilities of all parties. In the role of citizens' participation in data security governance, we can improve the public's awareness and literacy of data security by establishing data security education and training programs and carrying out public welfare activities and publicity, and promote public participation in data security governance. At the same time, we can establish a feedback platform for the masses to collect public opinions and suggestions, reflect public needs and demands, and promote the openness, transparency and democratization of data security governance.

#### ***4.4. Strengthening the extraterritorial legal vision of digital economy***

Only when the elements the digital economy itself are flowing can their value be maximized. Therefore, in the Digital economy evolution and legal framework development in China, We must give higher priority to extraterritorial rules, promote the construction of open and inclusive universally applicable rules, and orderly promote the inclusive rule of law order in the expansion of the digital economy. To achieve this goal, the rule of law construction of domestic digital economy needs to be in line with international advanced rules. For example, in the sphere of digital economy, the identification standard needs to follow the provisions of the Digital Market Law, that is, the focus of supervision is on the allocation of platform status. At the same time, collaborative governance rules at the international level are necessary. The development status and governance attitudes about digital economy in different countries are different, and there is a huge gap in governance rules. Therefore, the key is to seek a more appropriate and inclusive governance system, form the digital currency system at the foundation of respecting the differences of all parties, take an authoritative international economic organization as the carrier, realize the universal application and proper retention of digital economy rules, and then build a more inclusive digital economy governance system. Since signing the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Liaoning Province has imported and

exported 125.95 billion yuan to RCEP countries, up 5% year-on-year. With the continuous implementation of RECP in the three northeastern provinces, it is even more necessary to strengthen international cooperation in the sphere of digital economy, and avoid the challenges and perils brought about by the rapid development of digital technology by establishing a more effective framework and mechanism for digital cooperation. This can include formulating laws and regulations related to cross-border data flow, information security and protected information storage, strengthening cross-border supervision and cooperation, and compacting the main responsibility of information security of overseas listed companies. In dual and multi-lateral economic cooperation and interaction in the area of other fields, enterprises need to abide by global norms and standards for digital economy when participating in digital economy trade activities to avoid legal risks involving intellectual property rights and trade secrets. In the cross-border cooperation of digital economy, there are often differences in digital economy laws and regulations in different regions, and cross-border business should also be carried out. In addition, in the cross-border digital economy and trade activities, we need to pay attention to and abide by the provisions of international intellectual property protection and trade secret protection, guard against the risk of leakage of intellectual property rights and trade secrets, and protect our own interests greatly and safely.

## 5. Conclusions

The legal system of digital economy needs to be improved, the gap between online and offline needs to be overcome, and the digital economy policy should be transformed into a legal system, and a legal system with a global perspective should be constructed. Clarify the subject of regulatory responsibility, expand regulatory functions, strengthen linkage mechanism, and improve digital justice and law enforcement capabilities to promote the development of digital economy and data industry. Data security governance needs multi-level participation, establishing data security committees, formulating laws and regulations, managing data by classification, and conclusion industry autonomy and citizen participation. Respect the differences of all parties, form the digital currency system, strengthen international cooperation, and build open and inclusive universally applicable rules.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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