

цыфравізацыі працэсаў, устойлівым развіцці і дзяржаўнай падтрымцы. Гэта дазволіць Беларусі заняць дастойнае месца ў глабальнай лагістычнай сетцы і скарыстацца ўсімі прывілеямі, якія дае ініцыятыва «Адзін пояс і адзін шлях». Такі падыход дасць магчымасць не толькі палепшыць эканамічныя паказчыкі, але і павысіць статус краіны як надзейнага партнёра на міжнароднай арэне.

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YUANIZATION MEETS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: UNLOCKING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR BELT AND ROAD COLLABORATION

Abstract. Belarus' strategic location makes it a key player in the "Belt and Road" Initiative. Yuanization and digitization, particularly with the integration of artificial intelligence, strengthen economic and technological ties with China, facilitating the establishment of a more sustainable and mutually beneficial partnership. Collaborative projects in the field of artificial intelligence not only drive economic growth but also help address global challenges like climate change and pandemics. Digital technologies, including chatbots, blockchain and artificial intelligence, increase the transparency of financial transactions and simplify logistical processes, which strengthens the stability of the national currency. Automation of various processes using chatbots accelerates trading and investment. Belarus and China show how contemporary technologies can enhance global collaboration and create a brighter future, fostering both economic growth and cultural dialogue.

Keywords: The "Belt and Road" Initiative (BRI), yuanization, digitalization, economic cooperation, artificial intelligence (AI), chatbot, blockchain, technologies.

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ЮАНИЗАЦИЯ ВСТРЕЧАЕТСЯ С ИСКУССТВЕННЫМ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТОМ: ОТКРЫТИЕ НОВЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ ДЛЯ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В РАМКАХ ИНИЦИАТИВЫ «ОДИН ПОЯС – ОДИН ПУТЬ»

Аннотация. Стратегическое расположение Беларуси делает ее ключевым игроком в рамках инициативы «Один пояс – один путь». Юанизация и цифровизация, особенно с использованием искусственного интеллекта, укрепляют экономические и технологические связи с Китаем, способствуя созданию более устойчивого и взаимовыгодного партнерства. Совместные проекты в области искусственного интеллекта не только стимулируют экономический рост, но и способствуют решению глобальных проблем, таких как изменение климата и пандемии. Цифровые технологии, включая чат-боты, блокчейн и искусственный интеллект, повышают прозрачность финансовых операций и упрощают логистические процессы, что, в свою очередь, укрепляет стабильность национальной валюты. Автоматизация различных процессов с помощью чат-ботов ускоряет торговлю и инвестиции. Беларусь и Китай демонстрируют, как современные технологии могут быть использованы для укрепления международного сотрудничества и построения более процветающего будущего, способствуя не только экономическому развитию, но и культурному обмену.

Ключевые слова: инициатива «Один пояс, один путь», юанизация, цифровизация, экономическое сотрудничество, искусственный интеллект, чат-бот, блокчейн, технологии.

The “Belt and Road” Initiative (BRI) has become one of the largest projects of the 21st century aimed at strengthening economic cooperation between the countries of Eurasia and Africa. Based on the historical “Silk Road”, this megaproject forms a new geopolitical landscape based on the principles of mutually beneficial interaction, reviving ancient trade routes, forming a new geopolitical landscape for our country.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the synergetic effect of yuanization and the integration of digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), within the framework of the BRI, as well as to identify their impact on

economic cooperation between China and Belarus. The Republic of Belarus, due to its strategically significant geographical location, is actively involved in the initiative, serving as a crucial intermediary in economic interactions between Asia and Europe. This promotes the expansion of the country's foreign economic engagement and enhances multiple economic indicators. The integration of modern technologies, including AI, blockchain, and intelligent chatbots, enhances the impact of the BRI by optimizing logistics chains, simplifying customs procedures, and increasing transparency in international transactions. At the same time, the process of yuanization, characterized by the growing utilization of the Chinese yuan in international trade and finance, unveils new opportunities for strengthening Belarusian-Chinese cooperation.

The term “yuanization” reflects the growing influence of the yuan on the global economy, particularly within the framework of the BRI. According to the International Monetary Fund, since 2016, the yuan has been included in the “Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket”, confirming its status as a global reserve currency [5]. Over the past ten years, the BRI has attracted investments amounting to nearly 1 trillion US dollars, leading to the creation of more than 3,000 joint projects. The countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, as part of the BRI, have contributed 24 billion US dollars in project investments. Meanwhile, China has increased its trade turnover with countries along the route from 1.04 trillion US dollars to 2.07 trillion US dollars. The population of the countries participating in the project represents 63 % of the global population, and their combined GDP exceeds 21 trillion US dollars. According to World Bank forecasts, the development of the BRI will create 420,000 jobs in the countries along the route by 2030, demonstrating a high potential for successful implementation [6].

Amid aggressive sanctions pressure from Western countries, Belarus's participation in the BRI becomes increasingly significant. Trade and economic cooperation with China shows positive dynamics, reflected in the growing volumes of Belarusian exports. In 2021, according to official statistics, Belarus exported 203 million US dollars worth of meat products, 122 million US dollars worth of dairy products, and 78 million US dollars worth of woodworking products to China. These product categories accounted for approximately 45 % of Belarus's total exports to China. The overall mutual trade turnover between the two countries reached 5.9 billion US dollars, placing China in the second position among Belarus's trade partners after the loss of markets in Ukraine and the European Union [2].

Yuanization in Belarus, coupled with the rise in trade volume, becomes a critical tool for overcoming restrictions caused by sanctions and strengthening the country's financial stability. Transitioning to yuan-denominated settlements enables diversification of currency reserves, reduces dependence on SWIFT, and creates more favourable conditions for the development of bilateral trade.

The growing trade volumes with China are strengthening the role of the yuan in Belarus's currency operations. Since the second half of 2023, its share in the total volume of currency transactions has reached nearly 8 %, reflecting the gradual adaptation of this currency in foreign trade settlements [7, p.10]. As a result, there is a distinct correlation between the intensification of economic ties between Belarus and China and the escalating significance of the yuan within Belarus's financial landscape. This development suggests that Belarus's effective integration into the BRI not only fortifies the country's external economic standing but also lays the groundwork for diversifying currency transactions. Given the current geopolitical instability and pressure from sanctions, this approach gains strategic significance in safeguarding the resilience of the Belarusian economy.

The use of the US dollar in international trade operations remains an important yet challenging aspect for most countries. Partial dollarization is a common feature among most economies, occurring to different extents. Under sanctions pressure from Western countries, the share of the US dollar is gradually decreasing, ceding its positions in currency markets. Nevertheless, the US dollar retains a significant presence in Belarus's currency market, ranking second after the Russian ruble [1]. Dependence on the national currency of another country inevitably entails risks associated with external economic and political factors. However, considering the relative instability of the Belarusian ruble, reliance on a more stable currency may become a necessary solution. If the Chinese yuan serves as such a currency, it has the potential to benefit Belarus's economy, helping to stabilize the financial system and reinforce bilateral cooperation with China. Consequently, transitioning to yuan settlements in the context of strengthening trade cooperation between Belarus and China represents not only an adaptation to global challenges but also a strategic opportunity to create a more stable and balanced economic system.

Yuanization serves as a strategic mechanism for fortifying trade and economic relations with China, especially for countries seeking to reduce their dependence on the US dollar and enhance their resilience on the international stage. However, implementing the yuan as the primary settlement currency comes with certain challenges and risks, such as the need to adapt financial infrastructure and manage currency risks, which require a comprehensive approach and well-considered decisions.

The Chinese yuan, as the currency of the world's largest economy by purchasing power parity and a leading exporter with more than 15 % of global trade, offers several competitive advantages. One key factor in its appeal is its low inflation rate of 2.5 %, compared to 9.1 % in the US, 8.9 % in the Eurozone, and 9.4 % in the UK. Combined with the 2.75 % yield on China's 10-year government bonds, this allows central banks not only to preserve their reserves but also to achieve positive real returns, unlike the negative figures in Western

economies, ranging from -7.5% to -8.2% [3]. Based on the data presented, it can be concluded that using the yuan as an alternative currency opens new opportunities for countries looking to diversify their financial reserves and strengthen their economic positions. Nonetheless, effectively executing a yuanization strategy demands careful evaluation of both macroeconomic and geopolitical variables, along with strategic planning aimed at mitigating risks and capitalizing on the advantages afforded by the shift towards this currency.

The yuanization process can become most effective and least costly through the integration of AI-driven chatbots into the system of transitioning to yuan-based international settlements. These technologies have the capability to automate information sharing, expedite transaction processing, and tailor financial operations to new conditions. For example, chatbots can promptly consult foreign economic activity participants on currency conversion, exchange rate changes, tax regulations, and other aspects related to the transition to the yuan. Furthermore, using AI to analyze large datasets enables companies and financial institutions to optimize currency risk management strategies and improve forecasting accuracy. This will not only simplify the yuanization process but also make it more accessible by reducing operational and administrative costs.

The BRI opens new horizons for international cooperation, and artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a powerful tool for accelerating and optimizing processes within this large-scale project. The application of AI can radically transform traditional approaches across various fields. In logistics, for instance, AI algorithms optimize transportation routes, reduce shipping costs, and minimize the risks of supply chain disruptions. Intelligent monitoring systems ensure constant cargo tracking, enhancing transparency and reliability in logistics operations.

In the financial sector, AI plays a crucial role in automating banking operations, analyzing financial data, and predicting risks. Machine learning algorithms allow for more accurate credit risk assessment, portfolio optimization, and currency exchange rate forecasting. This reduces uncertainty in international settlements and enhances the stability of financial markets.

AI also finds wide applications in trade and marketing. Machine learning algorithms analyze vast amounts of consumer behaviour data, identify new market trends, and personalize offers for each client, boosting sales and increasing customer satisfaction.

In the realm of scientific and technical cooperation, AI accelerates the development of innovative solutions. AI-based platforms facilitate the exchange of scientific data, the modeling of complex systems, and the creation of new materials. This contributes to the advancement of areas such as renewable energy, biotechnology, and nanotechnology.

Cross-cultural communication is another area where AI can make a significant contribution. Machine translation systems translate texts and speech

with high accuracy, overcoming language barriers and facilitating interaction between representatives of different cultures.

AI also plays a vital role in education. Personalized educational platforms, AI-based chatbots, and adaptive curricula enhance learning efficiency by addressing the individual needs of each student.

It is worth emphasizing that joint research and development in artificial intelligence between China and Belarus play a key role in achieving the strategic goals of the BRI. Such cooperation enables the two countries to pool their scientific potential, exchange cutting-edge technologies and experiences, and develop innovative solutions aimed at optimizing logistics processes, improving infrastructure, advancing financial technologies, and implementing environmental projects. Moreover, joint AI projects can stimulate the development of national scientific schools, enhance specialist qualifications, and create conditions for entering new markets, thereby strengthening the economic and political positions of both countries on the global stage and facilitating the yuanization process.

Integrating blockchain technology into AI-powered chatbots will serve as a modern step toward creating secure and transparent systems of interaction, opening up broad prospects for the yuanization process. Blockchain can provide reliable data recording of dialogues and transactions, protecting them from forgery, which lays the foundation for new business models. For example, decentralized markets, where users interact through blockchain-based intelligent agents, can reduce transaction costs and ensure fairness in operations. The combination of AI and blockchain creates intelligent, decentralized solutions that can transform various industries and set new standards for transparency and efficiency.

Yuanization, coupled with the development of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and AI-powered chatbots, opens new perspectives for modernizing Belarus's financial system. Central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) based on blockchain technology can significantly simplify international settlements in yuan, enhance transparency, and ensure the security of financial operations. AI can be utilized for big data analysis, market trend forecasting, and the development of new financial products. This will increase the efficiency of financial institutions and reduce operational costs.

Yuanization combined with digital technologies for China is a strategic development pathway aimed at strengthening its global financial influence and creating new opportunities for economic growth [4].

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the process of yuanization, integrated with the development of artificial intelligence, opens unique prospects for deepening cooperation among countries within the "Belt and Road" Initiative framework. This combination lays the foundation for more efficient management of trade and financial processes, fosters the implementation of

innovative technologies in various fields, including logistics, infrastructure, energy, and sustainable development, and enhances competitiveness in international markets.

In the long term, such collaboration can not only strengthen economic ties between China and Belarus but also serve as a model for implementing high-tech projects on a global scale. The importance of further developing cooperation in the context of integrating yuanization and artificial intelligence opens new markets and opportunities for strengthening influence in the global economy, while for Belarus, it provides access to advanced technologies, investments, and resources needed for economic modernization. Deepening partnerships in these areas will create mutually beneficial conditions, accelerate the development of both countries and ensure their sustainable positions in a rapidly changing world.

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