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ON THE FEATURES OF THE EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION AND THE BELT AND ROAD

Abstract: In this article, the authors examine the conceptual foundations of Russia's socioeconomic development, the imperatives of regional socioeconomic development, and the determinants of entrepreneurship development in Russia. This article is intended for researchers and practitioners, teachers, graduate and master's students, as well as the general readership interested in current issues of Russia's socioeconomic development in the new reality, theoretical and methodological approaches, and practical research results in this scientific field.

Key words: imperatives, determinants, socio-economic development, regionality, conceptuality, sovereignty, technological advancement, independence, priorities, environmental friendliness, politics, industrialization of the country, knowledge-intensive production.

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Introduction

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The strategic partnership between Russia and

China has undergone an evolutionary development and has seen greater advancement in recent years, reflected in the alignment of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Belt and Road Initiative. Despite

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existing challenges, scholars in Russia and China nevertheless note the positive impact of this alignment on the strategic partnership between the countries. Cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road diplomatic initiative offers significant opportunities for the strategic partnership between the two countries to grow into something even more profound. The alignment of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Belt and Road Initiative facilitates economic cooperation, which is becoming an example of interaction within the context of global governance. Relations between the countries have undergone a distinct development path and are divided into several periods, namely:

- 1990-1995 – the period of settlement of border disputes;
- mid-1990 – first half of 2018 – strengthening cooperation within the SCO, BRICS, UN, G-20;
- 2018-2025 – strengthening and further development of strategic partnership.

It should be noted that this periodization is motivated by the fact that each of the periods under study is characterized by certain characteristics, and an analysis of the overall progressive development of relations between the countries reveals an evolutionary nature. On April 24, 1990, the "Agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Guiding Principles of Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Strengthening Confidence in the Military Sphere in the Sino-Soviet Border Area" was signed. It enshrined the fundamental principles of bilateral relations: equal security, a phased reduction of offensive military complexes in agreed-upon zones, and the implementation of effective control. All of this laid the foundation for the further development of trust between the countries after the collapse of the USSR in December 1991 and the formation of the Russian Federation, as well as the subsequent formation of a strategic partnership between the two countries. As former Chinese Foreign Minister Li Peng notes, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, China and Russia signed a meeting protocol on December 27, 1991, resolving the issue of the continuity of relations between the two states. The first sign of strengthening trust and the beginning of mutual cooperation was the 1993 Beijing Declaration of Russia and China, which outlined the principles of good-neighborly relations, the development of economic cooperation, and non-interference in the internal affairs of both countries. On September 3, 1994, during an official visit by Chinese President Jiang Zemin and his talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the Sino-Russian Joint Statement was signed, pledging not to target strategic nuclear weapons at each other. On December 26-27, 1996, during talks in Moscow between the prime ministers of both countries, a joint statement was issued on the holding of regular meetings between the heads of government of China and Russia.

According to Chinese experts, the development of the strategic partnership can be considered to have begun in 1996. For example, Sun Zhuangzhi, Director of the Russian-East European-Central Asian Institute at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, believes that both sides have achieved many results in regional cooperation: from mutual disarmament in the 1990s and the strengthening of military trust in border areas to the signing of the agreement between the Shanghai Five countries, which then led to the establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the launch of the BRICS mechanism. In 2001, the Sino-Russian Good-Neighborly Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed, which cemented and facilitated the further development of the strategic partnership between the countries. The establishment of the SCO in June 2001 made a significant contribution to strengthening this partnership. This enriched the new type of interstate relations initiated by Russia and China, based on the principles of equal partnership. The SCO became an example of a new model of regional cooperation, which subsequently became the foundation of another international regional organization, BRICS, which included Brazil, Russia, India, and China. In the 21st century, relations between Russia and China have begun to develop more intensively. The development of Russian-Chinese relations was a continuation of the policy of rapprochement between the former USSR and China in the late 1980s. From 1992 to 1998, the process of establishing bilateral ties in various areas (political, economic, humanitarian, and military) was underway. Beginning in 1996, following the decision to hold annual visits between the heads of government of both countries, the process of establishing a strategic partnership began. Its development continued successfully in the 2000s-2025s, both bilaterally and within international organizations (SCO, BRICS, UN, G-20, etc.). The year 2024 gave a new powerful impetus to the strategic partnership, which has only strengthened and deepened in all key areas in recent years. The implementation of the alignment of the Eurasian Economic Union and the One Belt, One Road diplomatic initiative has contributed to this development.

«One Belt, One Road" in the context of the strategic partnership between Russia and China. Eurasian Economic Community the union was a continuation of Russia's policy of preserving the economic integration that once existed in the former USSR. In 2010, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus created a customs union, which was expanded with an economic space in 2012, and in 2015, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) was established, which also included Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Xi Jinping first voiced the idea of the "One Belt, One Road" concept in the fall of 2023 in Astana and Jakarta. This speech subsequently took on visible form and evolved into the "One Belt, One Road" diplomatic initiative. The

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Maritime Silk Road concept was initially announced by Xi Jinping in Jakarta, Indonesia, in October 2023. Some time later, a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (November 2023) emphasized the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, noting that it would facilitate the formation of a unified infrastructure network between China and neighboring countries and strengthen China's own openness. The importance of the "One Belt, One Road" diplomatic initiative for the Chinese leadership was so great that the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the development of the concept. Their joint effort resulted in the so-called "White Paper," which presented the main points of the "One Belt, One Road" and "Maritime One Belt, One Road" concepts. The "One Belt, One Road" diplomatic initiative also represents a good example of the implementation of the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind, as stated by Xi Jinping at a symposium in Beijing in 2024 dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the initiative. He noted that the Belt and Road Initiative is an extraordinary journey toward peace, prosperity, openness, greening, innovation, and civilization, generating vitality and galvanizing confidence and aspirations. More than 130 countries and international organizations have signed cooperation agreements with China under the Belt and Road Initiative, and UN Security Council Resolution 2344 was adopted. Xi Jinping believes that this is essentially a new philosophy, strengthening mutual political trust between peoples, laying the foundation for stability in building a community of shared destiny. Furthermore, cooperation within the framework of the initiative promotes people-to-people communication and has added a humanistic dimension to the creation of a community of shared future for humanity. Within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China proposes two main strategies that are consistent with the economic integration of Eurasia:

1. Strategic concept of the Silk Road Economic Belt;
2. The strategic concept of the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road Economic Belt. There is a distinction. The Silk Road Economic Belt includes Xinjiang, Chongqing, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Guangxi, Yunnan, and 13 Tibetan provinces (municipalities). The 21st-century Maritime Silk Road includes the provinces of Shanghai, Fujian, Guangdong, Zhejiang, and Hainan (municipalities). A total of 18 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. As Russian researcher A.A. Kireeva notes, the Maritime Silk Road strategy was initially aimed at uniting ASEAN countries along a maritime route and resolving a number of conflicts and tensions

in the region. It was subsequently expanded to include the Northern Sea Route after the joint statement "On Further Deepening Comprehensive Partnership and Strategic Interaction" was issued on May 17, 2017, which specifically noted:

- "Strengthen Chinese-Russian cooperation in the Arctic region;
- support the development of interaction between the competent authorities of the Parties;
- research organizations and enterprises in such areas as the development and use of the Northern Sea Route;
- conducting joint scientific expeditions;
- exploration and development of energy resources;
- Arctic tourism, environmental protection."

The 19th CPC National Congress marked a new stage in the country's development in all areas, including foreign policy. It's worth noting that its basic contours were outlined even before the congress in Xi Jinping's speeches at international forums, particularly at the 70th UN General Assembly in 2015. There, in his speech titled "Working Together to Build a New Partnership of Win-Win Cooperation and Consolidating the Community of Human Destiny," the Chinese leader emphasized the need to maintain continuity and adhere to the principles of the UN Charter. In his report to the 19th Congress, Xi Jinping outlined new approaches to foreign policy, namely:

Firstly, the multi-vector, multidimensional, and multi-level nature of foreign policy diplomacy, which presupposes the implementation of international relations in various areas: within the framework of bilateral, multilateral, and international cooperation (SCO, ASEAN, BRICS, G-20, UN), as well as strategic partnership within the framework of the "One Belt, One Road" diplomatic initiative. China's cooperation within the "One Belt, One Road" initiative is developing in various directions: with representatives of the Eurasian Economic Union, with Turkey as a "middle corridor," and with the United Kingdom as a "northern economic hub." Separate cooperation is successfully developing with Russia, through whose territory trains to EU countries pass. Thus, the "One Belt, One Road" project and the EAEU allow Russia and China to further develop their strategic partnership in various areas. Russian researchers themselves point out the ambiguity of the term "conjugation." For example, A.N. In this regard, Mikhailenko notes that this word "refers to the connection, or alignment, of the Eurasian integration developing in the post-Soviet space in the form of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)." According to the scholar, the theoretical aspects of the word "alignment" are not entirely clearly defined: "So, alignment and alignment are different processes. Alignment means a butt-to-butt connection that can be relatively painlessly disconnected. Alignment, on the other hand, is

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associated with the creation of a common fabric that will need to be torn apart in a critical situation." Nevertheless, according to Bajak András, "the logic of alignment lies, first and foremost, in the geographical intertwining of the two projects, which motivates Russia and China to jointly develop a common framework for coexistence in the Eurasian region and prevent a clash of interests, and, last but not least, to create a synergistic effect between them."

Authors they believe that "besides geographic factors, another factor and catalyst for the convergence is the dynamically developing relations between Russia and China, as well as the Western sanctions policy against Russia, which began in 2014." From the above, it follows that the convergence of two different megaprojects is the result of external pressure on the countries. This statement is plausible, especially in light of the US-China trade war of 2018-2019, when the Chinese government was forced to make concessions and sign the first round of negotiations in late December 2019. Following the onset of the coronavirus epidemic in China in January 2020 and its development into a pandemic, we have recently witnessed unprecedented pressure from the White House on Beijing. Now, the US is not only waging a trade war against China, but political relations between the countries have also escalated (consulate closures, threats of sanctions, etc.). Work on alignment began in 2014, when this issue was on the agenda during several meetings between Russian and Chinese leaders and talks between heads of government. In 2015, Russian President Vladimir Putin announced this initiative in his address to the Federal Assembly. In May 2018, at the Astana Economic Forum, the leaders of the two countries issued a statement on a "cooperation agreement" between the EAEU and the BRI, which subsequently laid a solid foundation for the further development of this "alignment" and the strengthening of the strategic partnership between Russia and China. Research analysis revealed that attitudes toward the alignment of the EAEU and the BRI in Russian academic thought are mixed. First, there are both positive and neutral assessments. For example, some researchers point to Russia's interest in alignment. This, in their opinion, is due to the increased American economic aggression in recent years. The US dictates its terms to everyone, seeking to benefit only itself. On the other hand, the BRI-based transport and logistics system could contribute to improving the situation not only in Central and Middle Asia, but also in the Middle East. According to Luzyanin, this connectivity is particularly important in the context of the development of Greater Eurasia. The BEP concept was proposed by Vladimir Putin at the plenary session of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF) in June 2024. According to Chinese researcher Li Yonghui, the alignment of the EAEU and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is

precisely its core concept. The authors note that "In May 2024, China and the EAEU signed the 'Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between China and the Eurasian Economic Union,' thus achieving their first success in liberalizing mutual trade and investment. This also marked the first step toward creating a free trade zone between China and the EAEU." Simultaneously, the launch of the Power of Siberia gas pipeline and the construction of a railway bridge have improved transport logistics capabilities and will further positively impact the alignment of Eurasian integration and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Nevertheless, a number of Russian researchers have expressed doubts and negative perceptions. For example, I.Yu. Frolova believes that China's interests, embedded in the initiative and linked to the development of economically lagging regions, could hinder the development of EAEU member states if they are "aligned." A.N. Mikhaylenko also supports the researcher's concerns. This is primarily due to the fact that Russia is the leader in the EAEU and seeks to further develop the Greater Eurasia project on its basis. If aligned with the BRI, Russia's leadership will undoubtedly diminish, as China has increasingly staked its claim to become the primary center of Eurasian integration in recent years. This assertion is plausible, as China generally prefers to conduct negotiations bilaterally: in addition to negotiations with Russia on aligning the EAEU and the BRI, China maintains separate relations with the member states of the Eurasian Union. It's no coincidence that, as statistics show, trade between China and the EAEU countries has shown significant growth. As the above excerpt shows, A.A. Yakovlev's view is largely similar to that of I.Yu. Frolova. In other words, each side of the "convergence" is pursuing its own goals. Another problem that seriously hinders the convergence of the EAEU and the Belt and Road Initiative, according to Western experts, is that it presupposes investments in specific economic projects. However, according to representatives of Oxford's Said School of Business, both countries have less than successful projects. Sanctions against Russia also play a negative role, narrowing the scope for convergence. The agreement signed regarding a free economic zone between the EAEU countries and China, as well as other states in the region, was noted above. However, in our opinion, China is placing greater emphasis on a bilateral format for trade cooperation. Another downside is that China still largely prevents EAEU products from entering its market. Chinese researchers also note both positive and negative aspects of the "convergence" process. For example, Zhang Zite considers it positive overall, as this convergence is an important institutional arrangement, which, in the author's view, is also a trend toward anti-globalization caused by the strengthening of US trade protectionism. However,

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the researcher believes that serious problems also exist, particularly those related to Western economic sanctions against Russia. This also affects EAEU member countries, as the ruble has significantly weakened, immediately negatively impacting the economies of Kazakhstan, Armenia, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan. Another problem, according to Zhang Zite, is that, as part of the One Belt, One Road initiative, Russia could lose its position in the region due to China's deepening cooperation with EAEU members. Furthermore, the introduction of new sanctions by the West is also a serious concern for the country's leadership. Sun Jia Xin places greater emphasis on the following risks in the context of the EAEU, namely:

firstly, the protracted process of integration within the EAEU itself;

secondly, the existing contradictions and different interests within the EAEU;

thirdly, the weak effect of the foreign trade and customs policies of the EAEU;

fourthly, economic sanctions have a negative impact on the economies of the Union countries;

fifthly, the unstable political situation in the EAEU countries.

Furthermore, the authors note the existence of legal risks, primarily related to existing restrictions on the entry of Chinese companies into the Russian market, aimed at preventing cross-border acquisitions and mergers. Of course, the position of Chinese researchers reflects a somewhat different perspective, although they share a number of approaches with Russian researchers, namely:

- the negative impact of economic sanctions imposed by Western countries on investments;

- fears of the Russian leadership regarding the loss of its positions in the region.

Thus, from the above, it follows that Russian scholars note the following as key challenges in aligning the EAEU and the BRI: China's desire to be a hegemon in the region and influence all processes there; China's commitment to a bilateral format in relations with individual EAEU countries, rather than as a whole; and the different goals of the EAEU and the BRI. Chinese researchers point to such "alignment" issues as the overall negative impact of

Western economic sanctions; the unstable political situation within the EAEU; and the existence of serious legislative barriers to Chinese companies entering the markets of EAEU member countries.

Conclusion

Thus, the strategic partnership between Russia and China has undergone an evolutionary development and has seen greater development in recent years, reflected in the "alignment" of the EAEU and the Belt and Road Initiative. An analysis of the works of Russian, Western, and Chinese researchers revealed that scholars hold both common and different views on the issue of "alignment" between the EAEU and the Belt and Road Initiative. Russian scholars note the following key challenges in aligning the EAEU and the Belt and Road Initiative: China's desire to be a hegemon in the region and influence all processes there; China's commitment to a bilateral format in relations with individual EAEU countries, rather than as a whole; and the different goals of the EAEU and the Belt and Road Initiative. Chinese researchers point to such "alignment" challenges as the overall negative impact of Western economic sanctions; the unstable political situation within the EAEU; and the existence of serious legislative barriers to Chinese companies entering the markets of EAEU member states. Nevertheless, a common perspective of Chinese and Russian scholars can also be noted, namely:

- the negative impact of economic sanctions imposed by Western countries on investments;

- fears of the Russian leadership regarding the loss of its positions in the region.

Despite the existing problems, scientists from Russia and China still note the positive significance of this "conjugation" as a whole for the strategic partnership between the countries.

Indeed, cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road diplomatic initiative opens up broad opportunities for the strategic partnership between countries to grow into something even greater. The alignment of the EAEU and the Belt and Road initiative facilitates economic cooperation, which is becoming an example of collaboration within the context of global governance.

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