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Sovereign Intelligent Platform Economy on BRICS+ Platform

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Abstract

The sovereignty of the economy of the BRICS+ community is based on intelligent platforms for interaction between users, including commercial transactions and innovative solutions. International platform-based regulated economic interaction on the BRICS+ platform is relevant for the formation of a fair, secure world order. International platform-based regulated economic interaction leads to the formation of technological sovereignty of the BRICS+ countries, to the creation of energy-efficient technologies and energy-optimal proposals to meet demand. An international energy-equivalent economy promotes optimal energy use.

Keywords: platform sovereign economy, BRICS+ community, international interaction

1. Introduction

The use of platforms in the economy is becoming more widespread at the country and regional level. A significant part of the platform creation activity is concentrated in the B2C (business to consumer) segment, as well as in the B2B (business to business) segment. The use of platforms allows corporations to focus on their core activities, and partnerships with technology companies make it possible to reduce the cost of creating their own data collection centers.

Given the growing trend towards the formation of a multipolar world, platform strategies are becoming increasingly relevant at the level of the BRICS+ countries. In a multipolar world, where clients and companies need technologically effective ways of interconnection, the BRICS+ countries must create a platform-based single sovereign secure economic management. National economies need to display such platform features as openness, a favorable regulatory climate, a commitment to innovation, and flexibility. And this presupposes that there is sufficient scope for creating platforms, attracting talent, accessing data, retraining participants and benefiting from cooperation with regional growth poles, including in the field of economic equivalent. In many ways, this will require transforming national economies into the equivalent of open platforms driven by innovation.

The article, based on the digital energy equivalent, proposes to form a digital high-tech platform economy of the future on the BRICS+ platform. An ecological platform economy based

on energy equivalent can gradually acquire international status.

2. Sovereign Level of the BRICS+ Platform Economy

The best conditions for building a platform economy, compared to other countries, are found in China, Russia, India, and Iran, where a business-friendly environment has been created: these countries occupy a leading position in the government platform index. The index is based on factors that create favorable conditions for the formation of digital platforms, including the maturity of the digital population and market based on its size, culture and spirit of innovative collaboration, as well as the quality of each country's technology infrastructure and the quality of market regulation. Countries and industries that are quickest to adopt new platform technologies generate the fastest and most sustainable growth.

Outside of national economies, platform strategies are adopted by alliances of countries built on the basis of regional integration associations and interregional partnerships. Examples of this kind of alliances at the level of regional associations are the digital agenda of the BRICS+ community. The use of platforms is also progressing to the level of integration of integrations, which unites not only individual countries, but also regional integration blocs. China is particularly active in this regard, promoting economic cooperation and exploring the possibility of creating digital alliances with key partners to create greater connectivity and infrastructure development.

The construction of platforms designed for significant network effects and increasing the total weight of the network ecosystem is beginning to take on a scale that can have a serious impact on the global governance system and its development. In the case of China, this is the Belt and Road Initiative, as well as the international platform BRICS+, launched in 2017. At this stage, countries are creating their own platforms, which are based on a certain vision of how the process of digital sovereignty of the BRICS+ community will develop.

The creation at the global level of technological depoliticized platforms can include a global platform for regional integration entities and unite regional and national development institutions (for example, development banks and regional financial organizations). Platforms are possible that will link economic heavyweights such as sovereign wealth funds.

The construction of an economic architecture from the platforms of the BRICS+ community can make the international economy more stable and less prone to crises. This will be possible by ensuring compatibility between platforms at different levels of secure management.

Digital platforms in all spheres of society will help form a digital economy based on the transition to an economic energy equivalent proposed by the author (Evgeny Bryndin, 2021). The digital energy economic equivalent allows you to work on its basis in all spheres of life using technological platforms. Calculations for work performed are carried out based on energy intensity. Energy intensity consists of a certain amount of energy economic equivalent. Mental work is paid for by the energy intensity of the energy expended (necessary to restore performance). Mental energy intensity is determined by medical standards. Energy containers are stored on digital cards and in digital banks. The energy intensity of necessary needs is determined for all segments of the population over time. In accordance with energy intensity, the necessary needs are realized. The necessary needs of the disabled population are produced through the automation of production processes based on public-private partnerships based on public and private contracts.

Joint activity creates the total energy capacitive value of a product, product, service. The sum of the energy intensity of all types of activity is the energy intensity of the sovereign economy of the BRICS+ member countries.

3. Economic Architecture of Technology Platforms

An economic digital platform is a system of algorithmic relationships between a significant number of market participants, united by a single information environment, leading to a reduction in transaction costs through the use of a package of digital technologies and a division of labor system (Mesropyan V.R., 2020; Ankita Singh, 2021). Every mature digital platform is built around some kind of mass industry process, ensuring the interaction of consumers and suppliers. One of the most important properties of industry processes on the platform, which distinguishes them from conventional forms of interaction, is algorithmization and artificial intelligence.

The technology platform naturally records and remembers all transactions. Industry processes implemented on the basis of platforms are transparent and amenable to analysis. With the complete algorithmization of industry processes, the entire economy of the country is naturally digitized and becomes transparent: a multi-level digital model of the state economy is formed, detailed down to each individual transaction.

By participating in a single information environment supported by a digital platform, different companies could now enter into contracts based on energy equivalents that were previously impossible to trace. Hourly remote work is a prime example of this type of interaction. Thus, digital tools significantly expand our understanding of managing processes, people, companies and interactions in general.

New business models, based on new forms of interaction and work organization, are finding an increasingly wider range of applications. In some areas, new economic models displace old ones, but, as a rule, in most cases, the emergence of new models forces all participants to deepen their specialization and, ultimately, old and new models find a way to organically coexist. It is in the area of safe platform economic management that it is necessary to formulate technological sovereignty on the platform of the BRICS+ community.

The introduction of digital platforms is expected to lead to the intensification and automation of business processes; optimization of management systems (including cost reduction); creating a technological basis for the formation of new types of economic interactions; acceleration of economic cycles; efficient use and release of production and warehouse capacities due to the reduction of overproduction of illiquid goods.

An option for a flexible organization is a virtual production corporation. One of the operating principles of a manufacturing virtual corporation, as well as the main driver of its economic efficiency, is the continuous optimization of the composition and structure of a virtual entity in accordance with changes in internal and external factors.

Each virtual corporation exists in two worlds - physical and digital. To maneuver its structure and resources, it uses digital copies of real (physical) resources. The use of modern digital technologies makes it possible to simulate the work of a virtual corporation in real time.

One of the qualitative factors associated with the introduction of platforms is a shift towards collective consciousness and cooperative forms of interaction. Modern tools make it possible to transparently and correctly evaluate and take into account the contribution of each participant in the chain to the cost of the final product. In this case, the following model becomes possible: all participants in the chain become participants in a "smart contract" and, working in a single information system, give their semi-product to the next participant at cost (without including any risks or margins) or for sale (free of charge). At the same time, the system records the objective contribution of each participant. The store also takes the final products from the assembler or factory at cost/free. At the moment of sale, when the energy content of the product appears in the system, all participants in the chain will receive a profit, which is automatically distributed among them, according to their contribution to the final product.

Correctly executed platform management will have a positive effect in any area of the economy. The cornerstone of the formation of technological platforms is the territorially isolated association of production of several different industries, between which synergy and mutually functional relationships are possible and the bringing of a number of new, scientifically based technologies, solutions and achievements to new systems of practical activity that are strategically important for the economy. The BRICS technological platform is being formed for international industrial and economic cooperation. Digital platforms realize the idea of a multilateral market in a multipolar world, stimulating economic development and deepening specialization.

Platform economy with an energy equivalent effectively consumes material resources and uses human resources with the help of strong artificial intelligence with optimal technological singularity based on the accumulated experience of safe risks and criteria of benefit and preference of society and people (Evgeniy Bryndin, 2020; Evgeny Bryndin, 2023a; Green Technologies that will Change the World, 2021; Francesco Mastrapasqua, 2022; Evgeniy Bryndin, 2024).

4. Innovative Activities of the High-Tech

Economy

The creators of innovation are guided by such criteria as the product life cycle and economic efficiency. Their strategy is aimed at creating an innovation that will be recognized as unique in a certain field. Scientific and technical developments and innovations act as an intermediate result of the scientific and production cycle and, as they are practically applied, they turn into scientific and technical innovations — the final result. Scientific and technical developments and inventions are the application of new knowledge for the purpose of its practical application, and scientific and technical innovations are the materialization of new ideas and knowledge, discoveries, inventions and scientific and technical developments in the production process with the aim of their commercial implementation to meet certain consumer demands (Ivanov G. G., Ilyashenko S. B., Golubtsova E.V. & Zverev A.O., 2020; Patrick Grieve, 2021, May 5; Evgeny Bryndin, 2023b). The essential properties of innovation are scientific and technical novelty and industrial applicability. If scientific and technological innovations satisfy market demand, then they bring profit to the industry. Identifying the actual state of affairs in ensuring profitability serves as the basis for subsequent innovative transformations. A complete analysis will allow not only to identify possible areas of innovation activity, but also to justify which of them is the most cost-effective.

Modern companies implement innovations as a means of increasing profits and conquering a wider market segment. Governments see them as a panacea for boosting economic growth in a multipolar world. Innovation creates value and wealth by relying on some form of change (in any area — technology, materials, prices, services, demographics or even geopolitics), creating new demand or resorting to new ways of replacing fixed capital and exploiting "mature markets". Innovation facilitates the movement of resources into areas of higher productivity and profit.

In order for a technology platform to perform the functions of communication and commercialization of results, it must be oriented to the market environment. A carefully developed marketing strategy for a technology platform is required, including market research, the creation of breakthrough technologies, and an advertising campaign aimed at increasing demand for innovation and increasing the prestige of scientific and engineering activities. At the platform of the BRICS+ community, breakthrough technologies created within the framework of a single sovereign technological platform must successfully interact with the technologies and products of manufacturers of all participants.

5. Conclusion

To form a digital high-tech platform economy on the platform of the BRICS+ community, additional scientific and platform developments will be required for all areas of production and social activity in order to unite the international community for synergistic economic activities. It will be necessary to introduce the energy economic equivalent into intellectual, environmental and other types of activities.

Peaceful economic platform and scientific synergetic fruitful cooperation will allow the participants of the commonwealth to effectively and efficiently cope with emerging difficulties in all spheres of life. States that have committed to reducing carbon emissions to zero will be helped to achieve the result by a digital, high-tech platform economy with an energy equivalent.

The platform economy rationally, economically and efficiently uses resources, produces the necessary goods and products for the population in the required quantities. It will get rid of garbage food dumps, which are growing every year.

The platform economy uses external platforms and associated ecosystems for organizations to operate that are not owned or controlled by the organization. International platform interactions are securely regulated. Governments are proposing digital co-regulatory mechanisms, where government regulators and platform companies themselves jointly develop and enforce regulations internationally. It is advisable to regulate the global platform economy through international ISO standards. Through an international technological platform, it will be possible to conclude agreements on international economic activities, carry out financial activities, take into account national, corporate and individual opportunities, support tourism activities and serve other types of activities. International platform-based safe industrial and economic interaction on the BRICS+ platform is relevant for the formation of

a fair, secure multipolar world order (Bryndin E. G., 2024).

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