

We suppose, it will lead to sustainable use of secure budget and may increase the output.

Conclusion: To sum up, we have to confirm, that EU has made the attempt to reconsider previous mistakes in different sectors, especially in foreign policy and security. Nevertheless, there is a risk that the strategy could not be understood by the representatives of member-states and citizens and it would not use the whole potential and practical implementation, which it could receive.

Time, for EU, is a critical and fundamental factor, which might play a significant role in forming of future projection of the Union. EUGS is a good chance for Europe to fight against the challenges, that could put under threat all the principles and values, which EU has been trying to implement for almost 30 years. The strategy includes formed goals, which must be achieved and followed.

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COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY DOCTRINE “THREE MAJESTIC CIRCLES” BY W. CHURCHILL

Introduction. Today the Commonwealth is a free association of countries, although the sources of its creation were representatives of imperialism, and the concept in the circle of the British political elite in some types meant an empire, a progressive, democratic and humane form. The article argues that for several decades one of the main factors for improving the organization was the desire of British politicians to keep the splitting colonies in their own sphere of influence. And the countries-members of association belonged to one of the three most important and traditional circles of British political and economic interests formulated by Winston Churchill. Although the role and importance of the organization are decreasing, there are thoughts to reanimate this institution and its role in the politics of Britain.

Review of recent publications. A significant contribution to the study has been made by such scholars as Kerr P., Tarnavskiy O., Reynold`s D, who took into account all external and internal political changes after the World War II (including the process of decolonization) and established the new role of the transformed empires into the Commonwealth through the prism of the concept "three majestic circles" by W. Churchill.

Objective of the paper. The aim of the work is to analyze the role and value of the Commonwealth of the nations in the policy of Great Britain within the framework of the concept of "three majestic circles" by W. Churchill.

Results of the research. The Commonwealth played a significant role for the state as an integral and important sphere of geopolitical, economic, ideological interests. W. Churchill confirmed the thesis in 1951 year, where he had stated about the necessity of Commonwealth at one of the meetings of the board: “Our first object is the unity and the consolidation of the British Commonwealths and what is left of the former British Empire” [1].

The politicians should find the ways for preservation own “global” positions in the world because of situation in which the Great Britain was after World War II and especially its consequences. And although W. Churchill admitted the change of geopolitical map of the world and the fact that the USA has become the most powerful state in the world on one of his own performances, it`s not giving the reasons for transformation of the state in “the second echelon”. Politician understood the difficult situation of the state, which was on the verge of “decline” because of national liberation movements of the former empires and economic troubles, which held Britain away from leading positions. And that`s why he tried to make the maximum for holding of the status of “superpower”, creating the Commonwealth [5].

So, the Commonwealth was at the centre of attention of aspiration of politician, and it acted as a diplomatic influence of the state, support and exit in a difficult economic situation, assured its security [3].

Also, the British figure stressed on the importance of the Commonwealth in the doctrine of “three majestic circles”, where organization was one of the most important links of the foreign policy of the United Kingdom. So, the creation of the Commonwealth was a single exit for the association of former imperial possessions and the way for the influence strengthening.

Conclusion. So, we can conclude that the British politicians could not refuse the “imperial vision” of the United Kingdom (the vision formed because of the imperial past of the state, which gave the opportunity to raise prestige of the UK on the world level and formulated the status of “superpower”), even with a certain perception of the realities of events on the international arena, especially changes of the power balance. Why is the Commonwealth so important for Great Britain? The Commonwealth is an attempt to save a resource base, and, also the organization is a moral part of the state, which cares about own colonies. Therefore, we can observe for the process of restoring the former empire to the modern Commonwealth, which had to support and help the state to return and spread its influence.

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NEW CHINESE DIPLOMACY

Introduction. Korea and Japan are holiday destinations of a large number of the Chinese tourists who fill the blocks of Myeong-dong (South Korea) or Shinjuku (Japan). Chinese students are more likely to receive education in Japan than Japanese students in China. China is being filled with strength and energy. The Koreans and Japanese face to the historical upward trend of China, and they must show tolerance, understanding and respect.

Review of recent publications. Scientists who worked on the subject, strived to understand the new situation and to answer the fundamental question if it is possible, in the context of growing international and regional tensions, missile and nuclear weapons race, attempts of the superpowerful state to ignore the norms of international law, to try to find ways and means to strengthen peaceful strategic stability, political means and to develop international cooperation of China.

Objective of the paper. The aim of the work is to consider the prospects of China's foreign policy and its impact on the situation in the region.

Results of the research. Nowadays we can observe a tendency, that the PRC (the People's Republic of China) occupies a central role in the development of integration processes in Eastern Asia, because of the second largest economy in the world and the highest economy in the region, conducting an active foreign policy towards the construction of regional integrational entities, as a major trade and economic partner in the region. However, it cannot be said, that China occupies the main position in this process, as it continues to struggle for leadership with Japan and is not ready to intensify integration to the highest level.

The main process, which defines the policy of the People's Republic of China at the present stage, is the refusal of Beijing from the policy of equal and stable relations with partners and the transition to the conquest of leadership positions. It is difficult for China to conceal its leadership ambitions, and frankly speaking, it is not necessarily. It's too early to talk about full leadership, but China has to abandon the strategy of "concealing the forces". The PRC will have to learn how to work "in leadership" in multilateral formats. Unlike the United States, which feel very comfortable in the format of multilateral cooperation, China prefers bilateral or