

Stepanova N.A. Velikobritaniya v sodruzhestve natsiy: proshloe, nastoyashee, budushee [Great Britain in the Commonwealth of Nations]. Retrieved from: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/velikobritaniya-v-sodruzhestve-natsiy-proshloe-nastoyashee-budushee> [in Russian]

Andrii Stadnik

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: I. Y. Charskykh, PhD in History, Assoc. Prof.

Language Advisor: O. Yu. Korzh, PhD in Pedagogy, Assoc. Prof.

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

tripartite formats. China uses a multilateral format for the development of bilateral ties, which have always been paramount in the Chinese concept of “peripheral diplomacy”. The PRC has continued to diversify its foreign policy, with the possibility of expanding cooperation with small countries such as Belarus, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and others.

The economic component continues to dominate in China’s foreign policy. Foreign and domestic policy are closely linked, and foreign policy is a continuation of the domestic one. Negative processes are developing in the middle of the country—infrastructure projects exhausted themselves, the main task of expanding domestic demand has not been solved yet, the development of the West is tugging without the link to the “the belt and road” initiative [1]. Despite the growth of GDP tempos and positive signals to investors, the credit rating for China has been decreased for the first time during the last 20 years period.

However, some Chinese experts (in particular Zhang Jun) say, that China moved from the stage of “achieving economic prosperity” to the stage of “conquest of leadership positions in the world” under the leadership of Xi Jinping [2]. The PRC “wins” these leadership positions using economic instruments such as “the belt and road” initiative, creation of Asia Bank Infrastructure Investments, the Silk Ways, establishment of BRICS bank, etc. [3]. China compensates the worsening of relations with India and South-East Asia with the help of economic projects, both multilateral and bilateral.

The development of soft power is also carried out by means of economic instruments: the fund of assistance to foreign countries substantially increased, and Chinese experts began to say that one of the main advantages of Chinese care is its provision without any special conditions (in contrast to US and IMF assistance) to Africa and Latin America [4].

Conclusion. Currently, China will try to maintain a wait-and-see position in the region. The PRC became “bored and tight” in the “near circle” and it has switched to the so-called “second circle” – countries of Southeast Asia and Central Asia. The peak of activity in the region of East Asia came in the first decade of the XXI century, when China put forward various economic, humanitarian, environmental initiatives and attempted to improve relations with Japan and the Republic of Korea. It is possible that China will “return” to the region if the US change its strategy in the APR, or if the new administration of the Republic of Korea proposes an unexpected agenda.

References

1. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), first proposed by President Xi Jinping in 2013, is an ambitious effort to improve regional cooperation and connectivity on a trans-continental scale. Retrieved from: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/regional-integration/brief/belt-and-road-initiative> [in English]

2. Diplomat says China would assume world leadership if needed – Reuters. Retrieved from: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-usa-politics-idUSKBN1570ZZ?utm_campaign=trueAnthem:+Trending+Content&utm_content=5885ff7f04d30177ec65cf86&utm_medium=trueAnthem&utm_source=facebook [in English]

3. The Silk Roads, Past and Future – The Diplomat. Retrieved from: <https://thediplomat.com/2017/05/the-silk-roads-past-and-future/> [in English]

4. China’s Soft Power Initiative. Retrieved from: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chinas-soft-power-initiative> [in English]

Danylo Stoliarenko

Vasyl’ Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnytsia

Research Supervisor: Yu. T. Temirov, PhD in History, Assoc. Prof.

Language Advisor: O. O. Odintsova, Senior Lecturer

THOMAS HOBBE’S IDEAS IN THE CONTEXT OF WESTPHALIA

Introduction. The formation of the Westphalian system of international relations was initiated by the Peace of Westphalia, concluded on October 24th in 1648 in the form of two treaties, prepared at two congresses which were held in the cities of Westphalia - Münster and Osnabrück. Articles of the Peace of Westphalia laid the foundations of modern world order – they divided the world into national powers and appeared open to the principles of international law and founded the first system of international relations. Main principles of these articles may be found similar to the ideas described in the work of Thomas Hobbes “Leviathan”. Besides that, this philosophic tractate was published in 1651 and may be considered as an approach to reflect and characterise the nature of a state at that time.

Review of recent publications. The study of this topic is impossible without the use of theoretical work and research, which is the main basis for our paper. The authors who considered the ideas formulated in Leviathan are: M. Goldsmith [1], M. Goodhart [2], Q. Skinner [4], R. Tuck [7]. Also, the documents of the Peace of Westphalia were used to extract basic ideas of future world order [6].

Objectives of the paper. To find out the correlation between ideas of Leviathan and basic principles of the Westphalian system of international relations is the main objective of the paper.

Results of the research. Thomas Hobbes’s treatise “Leviathan”, which made a significant contribution to political science, and in particular, to the establishment of a realistic tradition in international relations can be considered as the most striking example of the formation of the foundations of early or classical realism

Before highlighting the ideas, which Hobbes formulated, they may be considered as the basis of realism, and it is necessary to find out what this multifaceted and multidimensional scholar represents. As a worldview, realism is a