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UKRAINE & CHINA: OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT ARE INEXHAUSTIBLE AND THE INTEREST IS MUTUAL

The article examines the current socio-economic situation in China, analyzes the process of economic development of the country in the context of historical and political processes of the past, including those that took place in the country during the second half of XX century and the first decades of the current century. The reasons for the success of economic reforms in China, which led to the social modernization of the country and turned it into a powerful economic state, are revealed in the article. Since China's accession to the WTO in 2001, the leadership of China, realizing the benefits of free trade and openness policy, is actively offering the world new ideas and projects that should contribute to the harmonization of international economic relations and sustainable global development, strengthening China's positions in the world. The idea of "One Belt, One Road", proposed by the President of People's Republic of China Xi Jinping in 2010, was positively received by the world community. Developing this concept, in 2013 the Chinese leader proposed the new projects to implement the idea of "One Belt, One Road". In particular, these were two large-scale projects: the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "XXI century Maritime Silk Road". The projects are aimed at building the new trans-Eurasian economic corridors and new sea routes, which should expand China's ability to interact with other countries and strengthen its presence around the world. Considerable attention in the article has also been paid to the analysis of the results and prospects of Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation over the last decades since the establishment of diplomatic relations, which have been transformed into a strategic partnership. The paper presents the importance and role of the active involvement of Ukraine in such a global project as the concept of "One Belt, One Road", which would allow the realization of the geopolitical, scientific, technical, intellectual and economic potential of Ukraine on a fuller scale. The deepening of cooperation between Ukraine and China would lead two sides on the path of sustainable, long-term development and would contribute to the prosperity of the two countries.

Key word: *the concept "One Belt, One Road"; Silk Road Economic Belt; XXI century Maritime Silk Road; high-tech production.*

Introduction

In the history of mankind, China is one of the most attractive countries and one of the oldest civilizations, with a continuous historical tradition of about five thousand years. The Chinese civilization since the time of Confucius was characterized by high socio-political activity of each person, aimed at achieving happiness and prosperity in earthly life, when his fate depended not on divine blessing, but on their own efforts and results of his practical activities. Such philosophy and life guidelines have been of great importance in the past, but their most tangible impact is clearly traced in the current dynamic course of events, comparing the influence and importance of this country in the modern world.

Over the last four decades of reforms and openness policy, China has become a powerful state with a strong economy, advanced science and effective governance. Initially, China's rapid economic development has been largely driven by predominantly cheap labor and resources. After entering a new development stage, China has elaborated the new development strategy based on the innovations. China is currently pursuing a strategy of innovative development aimed at deepening the reform of the scientific and technological system, promoting technological and economic integration, building a technological innovation system that combines production, science and research, and based on the market-oriented entrepreneurship.

Gradually, China has gained a leading position in Asia, and for many countries of Asia-Pacific region it has become a major trade and economic partner. At the same time, the Chinese leadership would like to ensure the harmonious and sustainable development for both the Asian continent and the world as a whole. Therefore, it advocates an active position of China in both global political and economic processes. China is an active supporter of globalization and is actively involved in its promotion and expansion. In recent years, China has initiated several global projects, including the revival of the "Great Silk Road", "One Belt, One Road" initiative etc. After the President of China Xi Jinping in 2013 proposed the creation of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the XXI century Maritime Silk Road (which form an integral part of "One Belt, One Road" initiative), more than 50 countries and international organizations have responded positively to this initiative. The participants of this project jointly take part in the building and use of "One Belt, One Road" initiative, considering the interests of all sides involved in the project.

At the same time, the issue of expanding Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation is in the spotlight for both countries. With the establishment of a strategic partnership between Ukraine and China in 2012, the bilateral cooperation in trade and economic, scientific and technical, educational and cultural spheres should reach a new level. Particularly, the Ukraine's involvement in such a global Chinese initiative as "One Belt, One Road" project, aimed at reviving the Great Silk Road, which once connected China with Europe, Middle East and Central Asia, has a great perspective. The Chinese side constantly invites Ukraine to participate in this strategic initiative. Currently, the "One Belt, One Road" concept seems to be one of the most attractive geopolitical and economic projects for Ukraine. Its key principles and advantages are tolerance, openness, benefits for all the participants, unified trade rules, integration and coordination of development strategies and programs for the countries involved. At the same time, the Chinese project does not contradict with Ukraine's aspiration for further economic cooperation and integration with the European Union. Indeed, it may only strengthen Ukraine's advantages in this process.

Methods

The methodology of the research is based on the application of general historical methods of scientific research, namely: historical-comparative, typologization (historical-typological) and systematic analysis. Using the historical-comparative method, the process of China's economic development over the last four decades is explored. In particular, the analysis of the China's economic growth and the country's social modernization is conducted. This allows a comprehensive overview and comparison of all aspects of the China's economic development that was one of the main conditions for the sustainable global development and for strengthening China's economic position in the world.

The historical-typological method makes it possible to identify the reasons and methods of the economic strategy that has transformed China within forty years into a global world power. In addition, the historical-typological method helps to reconstruct the renovation course of the country that allowed China to introduce the idea of "One Belt, One Road" in foreign political and economic relations and to determine the level of its effectiveness. Using the systematic analysis method, many political and socio-

economic factors that resulted in the successful development of China's large-scale projects, that is Silk Road Economic Belt and XXI century Maritime Silk Road, have been explored and their importance for building the new trans-Eurasian economic corridors and new sea routes have been determined. The systematic analysis method is also used to show the importance of enhancing cooperation between Ukraine and China by involving Ukraine into global project "One Belt, One Road", which can help to realize the geopolitical, scientific and technical, as well as economic, potential of Ukraine.

Results and Discussion

The People's Republic of China, proclaimed on October 1, 1949, has come a long way in testing, overcoming crises, difficult experiments, and ultimately in outstanding socioeconomic reforms that have brought unquestionable success to the Chinese state and society. After all, for a number of years in a row, China's economy ranks second in the world in terms of volume and production capacity. This assessment was confirmed by the results of 2017, which was officially noted in early 2018 at the session of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, which represents the highest authority of the state. The Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission of the People's Republic of China (NDRC) He Lifeng noted that "in 2017, China's GDP reached 82.7 trillion yuan, which corresponds to 12.2 trillion US dollars at the exchange rate on January 31 last year. According to this indicator, China lags behind the world's first economy - the United States - by 7 trillion US dollars, but surpasses the world's third economy - Japan - by the same 7 trillion US dollars". These results were achieved by the Chinese state due to the growth of its economic potential, the steady growth of its industrial and agricultural production. Comparing with the end of the XX century China, in terms of GDP, was ranked seventh in the world back then. China is the country with the largest population on the planet, namely more than 1.38 billion people, with more than 21% of the world's population or almost one in five earthlings. According to Pricewaterhouse Coopers, by 2050 China will be able to become the world's largest economy.

The data of development for the previous decades and the modern economic positions of China can serve as confirmation that this forecast has a solid ground. Over the years of reforms, the development of the national economy has become dynamic. By the end of the 1980s, China had doubled its GDP and removed the problem of providing the population with consumer goods. The 1990s were marked by high rates of economic development and growth in foreign trade. During this period, when GDP growth was more than 10% or even 13%, China was recognized as the country with the fastest growing economy (Cannon, 2000). At the end of the XX century the foreign direct investment in the Chinese economy exceeded 40 billion US dollars. Today, China is one of the ten largest producers in the world in terms of absolute size of more than 25 types of products. China occupies a leading position in the production of coal, cement, fertilizers, steel and electricity. According to the variety of agricultural products and the volume of wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts yields China ranks the first place, by volumes of cotton yields - the second place, by volume of citrus yields - the third place. The country has developed modern types of rail, sea and air transport, a wide network of roads and seaports. Among the latter are ports in the

cities: Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Qinhuangdao, Qingdao. Currently, there are about 500 domestic and 60 international airlines in the country (Velychko, 2008).

According to the International Monetary Fund, the annual GDP growth rate in China even after the global financial crisis in 2008 was more than 7%, and the GDP per capita in 2017 increased by 900 US dollars, and this despite the fact that in the first years of reforms in the country the task was to increase the total GDP in China to 800 US dollars per capita by the year 2000 (Cannon, 2000). The total volume of China's foreign trade has grown significantly. If in 1997 it amounted to 325 billion US dollars, in 2000 - 361 billion US dollars, in 2017 it already reached 4.1 trillion US dollars, which is 14.2% more than the previous year and the foreign trade growth rate in China reached a new record high for the previous six years (*Torgovyi oborot Kitaya...*, 2018). China maintains foreign economic and trade relations with more than 180 countries. Its main partners are Japan, the United States and Western European countries, which account for more than half of the foreign trade.

At the beginning of the XXI century there is a tendency to increase the import of resource goods into the country, the volume of imports of machine-building and electronic industry, as well as high-tech products, has significantly increased in China. In terms of foreign direct investment, China is currently second only to the United States, which indicates a fairly high degree of investor confidence in this country. Huge gold and foreign exchange reserves have also been accumulated in China, which at the end of 2015 amounted to 3.5 trillion US dollars. Such reserves allow the government not only to adjust the stock market during the crisis through buying shares by the government agencies, but also to solve the problem of banks that credit market players in case the crisis escalates to a critical level (Cai, Yan, 2019).

A notable feature of the recent period has been the entry of many countries into the trajectory of socio-economic growth through more powerful use of their own resources, advances in science and new technologies. Examples of successful prosperity include the development of not only the European Union, Japan, South Korea, India, Brazil or Russia, but first of all China. Today, China occupies an increasingly important position in the field of science and technology, only during 2000-2007 the number of engineers and technical workers in the country doubled. And since 2010, China ranks first in the world in the number of patents obtained. In 2016, the Harvard Institute of World Economy stated that China has moved from the status of a "copying country" to an innovative state, where the domestic technology parks, training and invention promotion became the priority. China now has more than 1600 scientific and technical incubator enterprises, 1000 government investment institutions with a fund of more than 350 billion yuan, specializing in investing in inventions. In 2016, the State Council of the People's Republic of China published a program to promote the transformation of science and technology achievements into productive forces, which reflects the crucial role of science for the market economy. It is projected that in 2024 there will be more scientists and researchers in China than in the United States, the European Union and Japan combined. Since 2013, according to UNESCO, China has ranked first in the world by the number of scientists and technicians. Currently, the share of scientists in the total number of people employed in the

production sphere makes up 22% in the European Union, 19% in China, 17% in the United States, 6% in Russia (Vasylyev, 2017).

The data of the ten largest economies of the world testify to the generalizing and convincing confirmation of the growing importance of China worldwide in recent years. After all, these countries account for two-thirds of world GDP in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), and China, occupying the first position, is 7 times bigger in terms of GDP (PPP) than France, which ranks tenth. Alongside with traditional industries in China, the electronic industry, the aerospace and the automotive industries have been widely developed.

It is very important for China that it steadily increases the scale of its high-tech exports, which amount to more than 2.5 trillion US dollars and account for a quarter of the world's high-tech export volume. In 2014, China reached parity with the United States in terms of value added proportion in high-tech production, where the United States has 29% and China has 27%. Convincing is the fact that in ten years the value added proportion in high-tech production in China has increased 10 times. According to the forecasts, by 2020 China will be ahead of the United States in terms of investment in research and development, it will accumulate an analytical mass of knowledge and results of the scientific experiments, which will be commensurate with the scientific and technological breakthrough. This is facilitated by the high efficiency of investment in education, as the country's leadership believes that the level of education is the most important factor for competitiveness in China's future.

Thus, the analysis of the main trends in the current geopolitical situation shows that a new multipolar model of the world order is being formed, within which, along with the United States, a new center of power, which is now China, is quite strongly asserting itself. At the same time, over the past decade, experts and meticulous researchers have been following the direction of changes in modern world system transformations towards the formation of a multipolar system of international relations. At the same time, over the past decade, experts and meticulous researchers have been following the direction of changes in modern world system transformations towards the formation of a multipolar system of international relations. However, it is only in the early stages of its formation. At the same time, this process is characterized by a system-creating (organizational) principle - integration, and the essential features of this process are globalization, regionalization, modernization, security paradigm shift (Fan, 2001). The economic precondition for the formation of a modern system of international relations is the global post-industrial economy of ultra-high technologies. At the same time, turbulent value changes are taking place.

If at the initial stage of domestic political transformations after the end of bipolar confrontation the ambience background was the global spread and establishment of liberal democracy and market economy in most of the countries and societies, then at the beginning of the XXI century the broad value pluralism becomes a fundamental precondition.

The modern historical development of the world civilization in general is characterized by the growing role and importance of new powerful actors of the world order, where, alongside with the United States, the new centers of power emerge, including China, European Union, India, Brazil, Russia etc. Although developed countries,

especially the G7, continue to play a leading role in the international arena, at the same period time the role of developing countries has increased significantly. This is especially true for the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. In recent years, together with China, these countries have shown high rates of economic growth, which has a positive impact on their social development and on the world as a whole (*Kudryachenko, 2018*). However, it is clear that China remains the “engine” for Asia’s economic growth as well as, in many respects, for the whole world. The dynamism of China’s economic reforms, which began four decades ago, is reflected, primarily, in its neighboring countries, and then extends to Central Asia, the Middle East and Europe. The above data give a reason to confidently assert that China becomes a new center of influence in the world, the significance of which has already gone beyond the Asian continent. China has become a leader in economic growth around the world and is an active supporter of globalization (*Economy, 1998*). Thanks to the national strategies of “going abroad” and the internationalization of the national currency, Beijing has been able to strengthen its presence on the foreign markets of other countries and strengthen its influence on world economic and political processes (*Jingwen, 2002*).

After joining the World Trade Organization in 2001 and experiencing the benefits of free trade and openness policy, Chinese leaders actively offer the new ideas and world-class projects to the whole world, which, they believe, should contribute to the harmonization of international economic relations and the global sustainable development and thus strengthen China’s position in the world (*Strovskiy, 2007*). Thus, the initiative of “One Belt, One Road” proposed by Xi Jinping, the President of the People’s Republic of China, in 2010 was positively perceived by the world community. Developing this concept, in 2013 he proposed new projects to implement the idea of “One Belt, One Road”. In particular, these were two large-scale projects: the “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “XXI century Maritime Silk Road”. The projects are aimed at building the new trans-Eurasian economic corridors and new sea routes, which should expand China’s ability to interact with other countries and strengthen its presence around the world (*Stryzhak, 2019*). The new geo-economic routes and corridors should intensify economic and trade cooperation between the countries.

The essence of the official Beijing approach is to build infrastructure networks - roads, ports, logistic centers, communications etc. in order to connect, first of all, the developing countries, as well as the other countries involved. Proclaiming this idea, China actually proposed a new concept of coexistence for the countries of the world. “One Belt, One Road” is a global process that has no limitations in space or time. Its main goal is to build a new global transport infrastructure as a basis for the economic expansion of the Chinese financial capital. Financial support for this concept has been in place since 2015, and since then the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has been operating, as well as the Silk Road Fund has started lending (*Oliylyk, 2015*). China also aims to use the BRICS Development Bank loans to co-finance the Silk Road projects.

It should also be taken into account that Beijing links “One Belt, One Road” initiative with the expansion of China’s military presence in the areas where the project’s trajectories pass. The new military doctrine, adopted in 2015, for the first time reflects the need to respond to the “complex threats and challenges in the ocean space”.

The Chinese Navy is tasked “to comprehensively respond to the threats in coastal and open ocean areas”.

The topic of the Silk Road Economic Belt is increasingly moving into the spotlight during negotiations with China’s neighbors and partners, it has become a kind of field for the domestic political rivalry between the local leaders in China and part of the anti-corruption campaign led by the President Xi Jinping. At the same time, the number of domestic and international conferences dedicated to the Silk Road problematic has sharply increased. Official Beijing is ready to discuss the coordination and interrelation of the “Silk Road Economic Belt” strategies with the South Korea’s “Eurasian Initiative”, the India’s International Cooperation Development Plan, as well as with the Eurasian Economic Union and similar approaches (*Lukonin, 2015*).

In other words, this concept is aimed at strengthening both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms of cooperation, the formation of a new model of cooperation, policy coordination, regional integration and interaction of people from different countries and regions. The Chinese leadership sees a great potential for mutual growth and mutually beneficial cooperation in building relations between developing countries. The slogan “We did it, and you can do it” is actively promoted in China. The point is that China wants to prove by its own example that the achievements in economic development, demonstrated by Beijing in recent decades, can be achieved by other countries (*Lardy, 1998*). This requires a close cooperation and mutually beneficial joint participation in building a better life for the peoples and countries of the world. The implementation of projects is aimed at the construction of the new trans-Eurasian economic corridors and new sea routes. All of this should expand China’s capacity to engage with other countries and strengthen its presence around the world (*Oliylyk, 2016*). The new geo-economic routes and corridors should intensify economic and trade cooperation between the countries along the entire Silk route.

The “One Belt, One Road” concept and the new proposed projects receive further comprehensive support from other participating countries. Those countries that have supported this idea and are building new roads and paths together with China, have already received tangible results from such cooperation. Speaking at the “One Belt, One Road” international high level forum in Beijing in May 2017, the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres praised the “One Belt, One Road” initiative and noted that this idea was deeply related to the goals of the global development of the United Nations. He also stressed that “both initiatives seek to create opportunities, global public benefits and mutually beneficial cooperation. Both have the goal of deepening the “connection” between countries and regions: the interrelationship between infrastructures, trade, finances, politics and, most importantly, between the people” (*António Guterres..., 2017*).

The historical ties between Ukraine and China go back centuries, they have developed and flourished since the times of Kievan Rus. And this relationship did not interrupt over the next centuries. Throughout the long historical process and to this day, the two countries are constantly showing interest in each other, filling the relationship with new content and ideas. In the new historical conditions, Ukraine, as an independent and sovereign state, established diplomatic relations with People’s Republic of China in January 1992. Beijing was one of the first to support Ukraine as a newly independent state, thus demonstrating a desire to build relations with our

country. After 25 years of cooperation between Ukraine and China a certain system of relations has been formed, which, according to the leaders of both countries, has a definition of the deep strategic partnership (*Honcharuk, 2014*). The political and legal basis of bilateral relations consists of more than 300 documents of various levels and, practically, on the whole range of relations: trade and economy, scientific and technical cooperation, educational and cultural sphere. Nowadays, not only Kyiv and Beijing, but also 12 other cities of two countries have partnerships. Today, more than 90 interregional agreements, memoranda and protocols of various subjects of relations determine the prospects for cooperation (*Velychko, 2011*).

Over the last three decades of cooperation, Ukraine and China have achieved a significant success. In terms of trade between the two countries, currently China is the second largest partner for Ukraine. At the same time, China is gradually becoming one of the largest stable markets for Ukrainian grain and vegetable oil, which is extremely important, given that Ukraine is one of the largest agricultural producers in the world and it needs the reliable markets for its products. But the share of Ukraine in China's foreign trade occupies a rather insignificant place (0.18% in 2015), which should motivate domestic entrepreneurs to considerably strengthen their activities towards the Chinese market. Indeed, the rapid rise of China in the recent decades makes it one of the leading trends in modern world economy. Thus, objectively, China is a priority for Ukraine in terms of foreign trade and economic opportunities, a market with inexhaustible volume. The leaders of Ukraine and China have repeatedly visited each other, both on official and working visits, and the importance of the widest range of bilateral relations has been recognized by the leaderships of two countries. The visit of the Chinese President Hu Jintao to Ukraine on June 20, 2012, the year of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ukraine and China, can be considered historical for the two countries' relations. An important result of the visit was the signing of the Joint Declaration on the establishment and development of the strategic partnership relations between Ukraine and China.

The issues of expanding Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation are in the center of attention for the both sides. For example, Ukraine's participation in China's global initiatives has a great perspective, in particular the participation in "One Belt, One Road" initiative, which aims to revive the Great Silk Road, that once connected China with the countries of Europe, Middle East and Central Asia. This initiative has already gained widespread support among many countries around the world, especially those along this path. The geographical location of Ukraine fits well into the configuration of both economic and maritime directions of the Silk Road. Participation in this project allows Ukraine to count on strong, primarily financial, support from China. In addition, Ukraine can also reckon on obtaining Chinese technologies that today meet the highest modern standards.

In December 2017, during the Third meeting of the Ukrainian-Chinese Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation, the Ukraine-China Action Plan was signed to implement the initiative for the joint construction of the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "XXI century Maritime Silk Road". This document is a roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the above mentioned global projects. The analytical report to the annual address of the President of

Ukraine to the Parliament of Ukraine designates that Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation should be focused on several areas: cooperation in the fields of complex engineering (defense industry, aviation and shipbuilding, space industry), attracting Chinese investment in the Ukrainian agro-industrial complex, launching new enterprises for the production and processing of agricultural products, supply to the Chinese market of a wide range of agricultural and food products.

The Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation does not contradict with Ukraine's desire for further economic cooperation and economic integration with the European Union, but, on the contrary, may strengthen Ukraine's advantages in this process. The development of Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation is becoming more multi-vector. The approach for the establishment of more productive cooperation between the two countries is based, primarily, on the ensuring national interests. China takes into account the real opportunities and prospects of Ukraine in the agro-industrial sphere, as well as the developments in technical fields, such as aircraft construction. Ukraine and China have a long-standing relationship in science and technology cooperation. China uses the Ukrainian experience in the shipbuilding and aviation industries.

For the last thirty years, the institutes of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine have taken an active part in the development of technology parks in China, in research and development work, in the mastery of Ukrainian research methods and advanced technologies by Chinese specialists. China supports and finances the creation of technology parks for certain types of scientific activities by Ukrainian research institutes on its territory. The analysis of the scientific and technical cooperation between the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the relevant scientific institutions of China shows that bilateral cooperation between scientists and specialists is already yielding mutually beneficial results: the increasing number of joint research projects and their participants, the scale of projects' implementation, the new forms of scientific and technical cooperation.

Currently, as noted by the Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine A. Zagorodnyi, more than 30% of all institutions of the NAS of Ukraine actively cooperate with the Chinese partners both within bilateral agreements of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and within different contacts by the Ukrainian scientific institutions and organizations - direct participants in scientific and technical cooperation, which annually expand the range of mutual interests and participate in joint scientific activities (*Zagorodnyy, 2017*).

Conclusions

The cooperation with China for Ukraine, which is a European state that integrates into the world economy, has inexhaustible opportunities. The interest in cooperation is mutual for both countries, it is natural and can be a response to the imperatives of time and the challenges of the XXI century. The components of developing cooperation between our countries and people should be the experience of the previous decades of the Soviet period and the new principles and successful projects of the independence period, which were implemented and are currently being carried out in various fields - economic, scientific, cultural and educational.

In our opinion, Ukraine and China are currently on the threshold of a very powerful stage of deepening and increasing cooperation on a wide range of issues. The at-

tractiveness of Chinese direction for Ukraine's foreign policy is determined by many factors, among which is the constantly growing political and economic power of the People's Republic of China in the world. Besides, China is a huge market for the promotion of Ukrainian goods, as well as a source of investment into Ukrainian economy.

A recognition of the importance of Ukraine's accession to the "One Belt, One Road" initiative by the Ukrainian leadership was a fairly appropriate step towards deepening cooperation between the two countries. In December 2017, during a visit of the Chinese governmental delegation to Kyiv, a roadmap for Ukraine's participation in the "One Belt, One Road" initiative was developed, thus practically opening a new and significant page in the history of bilateral relations.

The participation in the Maritime Silk Road project will allow Ukraine to build a modern port infrastructure and become a transit center for the movement of Chinese goods to Europe. Given Ukraine's strategic direction towards the integration with European Union and China's aspiration to maintain its position in the European market (the EU is China's largest trading partner), the Ukrainian government should make efforts to jointly enter the European market by Ukrainian and Chinese enterprises. One of the project's directions can be the creation of a logistics center in Ukraine for the transit of Chinese goods to Europe.

Ukraine's participation in the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, as well as in the development of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the XXI century Maritime Silk Road, has a great geopolitical significance, in addition to the huge economic effect. In case of Ukraine's active participation in this project, our state has a chance to become an influential regional country with a powerful partner China, which can be extremely important for Ukraine's stability and security.

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УКРАЇНА І КИТАЙ: МОЖЛИВОСТІ ДЛЯ РОЗВИТКУ НЕВИЧЕРПНІ, А ІНТЕРЕС ОБОПІЛЬНИЙ

У статті розглядається сучасне соціально-економічне становище Китаю, аналізується процес економічного розвитку країни з огляду на історичні та політичні процеси минулого, зокрема ті, що відбувались у країні протягом другої половини ХХ сторіччя та перших десятиліть нинішнього. Розкрито причини успіху економічних реформ в КНР, які призвели до суспільної модернізації країни та перетворили її на потужну економічну державу. Після вступу Китаю до СОТ у 2001 р., керівництво КНР, відчувши переваги вільної торгівлі та політики відкритості, активно пропонує світу нові ідеї та проєкти світового рівня, що, на його думку, мають сприяти гармонізації міжнародних економічних відносин та стійкому глобальному розвитку й тим самим зміцнювати позиції Китаю у світі. Так, запропонована у 2010 р. Головою КНР Сі Цзіньпіном ідея «Один пояс, один шлях» була позитивно сприйнята світовою спільнотою. Розвиваючи цю концепцію, китайський лідер вже у 2013 р. запропонував нові проєкти щодо втілення ідеї «Один пояс, один шлях». Зокрема, це були два крупномасштабні проєкти: «Економічний пояс шовкового шляху» та «Морський Шовковий шлях ХХІ століття». Проєкти спрямовані на будівництво нових трансєвразійських економічних коридорів та нових морських маршрутів, що мають розширити можливості Китаю щодо взаємодії з іншими країнами та посилити його присутність в усьому світі. Проаналізовано результати та перспективи українсько-китайського співробітництва за останні десятиліття із часу встановлення дипломатичних відносин, які трансформувались у відносини стратегічного партнерства. Представлено значення та роль активного залучення України до участі у такому глобальному проєкті, як концепція «Один пояс, один шлях», що дозволить значно повніше реалізувати геополітичний, науково-технічний, інтелектуальний та економічний потенціал України. Поглиблення співпраці між Україною та Китаєм виведе сторони на шлях сталого, довготривалого розвитку та сприятиме процвітанню двох держав.

Ключові слова: концепція «Один пояс, один шлях»; Економічний пояс шовкового шляху; Морський шовковий шлях ХХІ століття; високотехнологічне виробництво.

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