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КОЛОНКА РЕДАКТОРА

Политическое воззрение АБАЯ: критический синтез современности

В Казахстане 2020 год ознаменован 175-летним юбилем Абая Кунанбаева – выдающегося мыслителя и поэта, философия которого стала неотъемлемой частью культурной и национальной идентичности гражданского общества в мировом масштабе.

Президент Республики Казахстан Касым-Жомарт Токаев в статье «Абай и Казахстан в XXI веке» призвал осмыслить творческое наследие великого Абая и рационально использовать его в деле модернизации общественного сознания и духовного развития нации. Концепция статьи стала важным компонентом государственной политики Казахстана, направленной на сохранение исторического наследия во имя будущего поколения.

Что может быть общего между жизненными установками, философией, знаниями Абая Кунанбаева XIX века и инновационной современностью XXI века?

Прежде всего отметим концепцию Абая о всесторонне развитом человеке, «Толық адам», в которой заложена идея о человеческом капитале: о трудолюбивых, открытых миру, стремящихся к постоянному развитию и добру граждан общества. Эта концепция в современных условиях становится главным ориентиром в воспитании студенческой молодежи в университетах Казахстана. Что мы должны извлекать из творчества Абая для политической науки? В чем актуальность и особенность политических воззрений Абая?

Обратимся к двум тенденциям политического воззрения Абая.

Во-первых. Эпоха Абая. Из политической истории мы знаем, что на рубеже XIX-XX веков в Казахстане происходили перемены в социально-экономической, политической и культурной сферах жизнедеятельности общества. Влияние капиталистических отношений, развитие демократической мысли, увеличение роли и значимости науки, образования способствовали началу прогресса и пересмотру устоявшихся ценностей, поиску новых ориентиров развития казахстанского общества.

Эпоха Абая - это время патриархально-феодалных устоев в казахской степи, которые стали трансформироваться с появлением товарно-денежных отношений, усилением феодального и колониального гнета, упразднением ханства, установлением волостного правления и вследствие борьбы за власть. В этих условиях политические воззрения и демократические стремления в борьбе за интересы трудового народа у Абая проявляются в его произведениях, отражающих проблемы социально-политической, экономической и культурной жизни общества.

К примеру, мыслитель поднимал вопросы демократизации судопроизводства, классовой сущности системы «выборов», политического союза царских властей и казахской феодальной верхушки в управлении регионами. На должности биев, по мнению Абая, «избираются невежественные люди», не знающие казахского обычного права, сводов законов, созданных Касымханом, Есимханом и Таукеханом.

По своим политическим взглядам Абай был далек от революционного демократизма и понимания необходимости модернизации экономической основы господствовавших общественно-политических порядков. Полагаем, что мыслитель с позиций идеализма считает политическую власть всеильной, так как все происходящее в общественной жизни зависит от воли людей, занимающих высокие государственные посты.

Другим аспектом в произведениях Абая стали идеи о роли общественных условий в формировании характера личности. Он писал: «Человек — дитя своего времени. Если плох тот или иной человек, то в этом виноваты все его современники». В одном из стихотворений 1902 года Абай отмечал: «Эпоха тянет за собой всех. Эпоха формирует людей», однако

рамки патриархально-феодалного общества не изменили его идеалистических взглядов на общественную жизнь.

Во-вторых. Эпоха XXI века. В наше время глобальные вызовы и риски требуют переосмысления Абая в современной политической науке. В условиях XXI века мировая цивилизация достигла суперскоростных инновационных технологий, люди стали образованными, креативными, активными участниками всех политических процессов гражданского общества. Однако сохранилась одна тенденция - социальные отношения природы человека, коммуникация между властью и обществом.

В этом аспекте книга наставлений «Гаклия» (Слова-назидания) Абая обретает особую актуальность в осмыслении богатства духовной культуры наших предков, в сохранении идентичности социума в потоке глобализации и социальной ответственности каждого гражданина.

В книге наставлений Абай излагает свое видение истории казахов, человеческого капитала, основанных на вопросах государственного управления, образования, нравственности, языка общения, права и морали. От культурного развития человека, считал мыслитель, напрямую зависит развитие мира. Чем больше узнает человек о мире, тем светлее становятся его душа и мысли. Высоконравственные люди — основа счастливого общества.

Проведем параллель между идеями Абая и актуализацией его концепций в государственной политике Казахстана.

| Идеи Абая в XIX веке | Актуальность идеи в XXI веке |
|--|--|
| Концепция «полный человек» | Духовная основа человеческого капитала и социальная ответственность |
| Обучение и развитие народа | Непрерывное образование личности |
| Изучение иностранных языков | Концепция трехязычия в Казахстане |
| Уважительное отношение к родному языку | Развитие государственного языка |
| Изучение искусства | Формирование интеллектуальной нации |
| Единство народа и миролюбие | Конструктивный диалог между властью и обществом, Национальный совет общественного доверия |
| Проблема меритократии | Президентский молодежный кадровый резерв – социальный лифт для талантливой молодежи |
| Создание справедливого общества | Общество Всеобщего Труда Первого Президента Казахстана - Елбасы Н.А. Назарбаева и Концепция «народного государства» Президента РК К.-Ж.Токаева |
| Понятие «Камиль-мусульманин» | Съезды лидеров мировых и традиционных религий в Казахстане |

В 32-ом слове «Слов-назиданий» Абай говорит о важности образования в жизни. К примеру, *«Когда вы изучаете науку, вы должны научиться знать правду, а не использовать свои знания, чтобы вступить в конфликт с кем-либо. Надеюсь помнить хорошо то, что ты знаешь, и надеюсь, что узнаешь то, что не знал... У человека есть два оружия для развития науки и образования, первое – мышление, обмен мнениями, второе – сохранить и защитить полученные знания».*

Эти мудрые слова должны стать эталоном для нашей студенческой молодежи: быть гражданами с высокими морально-этическими, культурными и общечеловеческими

ценностями. Вот почему идеи мудрого Абая по-прежнему актуальны.

Полагаем, что Абай, будучи первым евразийцем, призывал не замыкаться лишь в своей культуре, активно учить языки, познавать мировую культуру, обогащать тем самым свои познания об окружающем мире.

Для наших авторов, политологов, международников, тюркологов и регионоведов, есть большой диапазон исследования наследия Абая Кунанбаева в широком поле политической науки.

*С уважением, главный редактор,
доктор политических наук,
профессор ЕНУ им. Л.Н. Гумилева
Нуртазина Р.А.*

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China in polycentric world

Abstract. The article deals with the situation on the global arena at the current stage. This is an attempt to demonstrate that changes taking place are related to China's policy aimed to find the balance of its role in the global economy and policy. China sees additional opportunities for implementation of its mega-projects in Eurasian integration. As it is suggested by the authors, a geopolitical confrontation is in evidence in relations between PRC and the USA at the current stage. The article affirms that China intensively demonstrates the policy aimed to change the global environment.

Keywords: the USA, PRC, Russia, Donald Trump, Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin, competition, geopolitics, new world order.

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Introduction

There is no doubt that in modern global policy, China is influencing many global economic and political processes starts to play the key role and therefore it is a **topical** issue of the research.

At the present stage, the international strategy of Beijing is designed in accordance with the set of priorities aimed to affirm its place in the new world order and to achieve hegemony.

You can consider them in the following order: 1) China's neighbors, Asia; 2) the Middle East and Latin America, 3) Africa 4) Europe and the United States [1].

In particular, interrelations of the growing superpower with neighbors, including Russia and Central Asian states, in particular with Kazakhstan, should be examined closely. Reinterpretation of this regional direction of foreign-policy activities of China has been increasingly important, since the Eurasian region plays quite an active role in China's mega project "*One Belt and One Road*".

In this article, the authors set **a goal** to identify geopolitical and geo-economical endeavors of PRC under the conditions of the evolving new world order. This is why the authors have defined a wide range of problems: from relations of China with its neighbors to policies in all other regions of the world, down to competition with the USA for a status of superpower. Hence, certain **tasks** of the article proposed are the analysis of China's policy within the context of implementation its global and regional initiatives, as well as assessment of its role in the evolving world order.

Historiography – Foreign policy priorities of China and its role in establishment of the new world order, its interrelations with global and regional centers of power have been and are a subject matter of analysis for a wider range of researchers. Russian researcher S.G. Luzyanin is of opinion that China's foreign policy based on the established strategic vision of the new world order is aimed to empower China world politics [2]. He notices that "the project of Xi Jinping designed for a long-term prospect reflects the concept of geopolitical raise of China as a new, growing superpower". At the same time, the Russian expert believes that the new policy of China "undermines neither the interests of development of Shanghai Organization, nor those of the Eurasian Economic Union, where PRC and Russia today remain the key "actors" [3]. T.A. Shakleina noticed that, although China supports the concept of polycentric world, it takes no active actions aimed to dismount the role of the USA as the only leader in the unipolar world.[4] Russian political scientists S.V. Zhukov and O.B. Reznikova conclude that Beijing has set a goal

to establish a macro-region of “Great Central Asia” with its center in Xinjiang [5]. Feng Shaolei, the Dean of the School of Advanced International and Area Studies and the Director of the Center for Russian Studies at East-China Normal University, argue that “*Economic Belt of the Great Silk Road*” project announced in 2013 by the Chinese leader has been today a new Russian and Chinese format for interaction in Eurasia.[6] From the point of view of a Chinese expert Qingsong Wan, China has been a supporter and initiator of regional cooperation from the start of conduction of the policy of reforms and openness, and the Economic Belt of the Silk Way may be considered as a long-term direction defining the development of China [7].

European experts noticed the growth of investments on the part of China to EU, related to the initiative of “*One Belt and One Road*” and indicated negative aspects of China’s influence associated to this project, in particular, such as non-transparent financing, risks for strategic fields of European economy and national security, including that environmental.[8]

Methodology. This article is based on methods of critical geopolitics which casts a significant role for geopolitical structures in international relations and binds geopolitical space, and economic, social and political context as one. In particular, the analysis utilizes criteria such as correlation of economic power, features of political regimes, and the level of interaction of economies. In addition, the features of relations between major powers are considered from the perspective of a systemic approach and the theory of balance of threats proposed by a specialist in international affairs K. Waltz. Conclusion that the modern system of international affairs is quite unstable and prompts actors to enter coalitions in a search of allies and to use certain benefits appears to be fair. Such alliances certainly strengthen capabilities of international subjects and allow exercising pretension for hegemony. China demonstrates an example that international alliances act as an element of foreign policy strategy.

Main part, As you know, at the modern stage, PRC is making a series of efforts aimed at intensification of participation in managing the global economy. This factor prompts China to create its own economic benefits in all regions of the world.

China is intended to use a number of international institutions, structures and projects more intensively and to protect its national interests by extending its economic presence in different regions of the world.

In particular, Beijing stresses the importance of relations with its neighbors in every way. Thus, in 2013, at Asian Forum Xi Jinping stated that China “will actively promote regional cooperation both in Asia and across the globe”, and underlined China’s intentions to strengthen cooperation with bordering countries on construction of transport infrastructure and to consider opportunities to establish a regional financing platform to promote regional economic integration and to improve competitiveness of the region in a positive way.[9]

However, in the immediate circle of China a priority is the coastline; Beijing asserts that it owns a complete sovereignty almost over the entire South China Sea, including, first of all, Taiwan, despite of any rights or points of view of different countries such as Korea, Japan, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia.[10]

India is a great potential competitor of China in Asia; that is why it is important for Beijing to consider this circumstance and its (intermediate) goal of sovereignty over South China Sea and maintenance of good relations with other neighbors in the north and in the west.

This is an explanation for “Russian Alliance” which has been implemented based on normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union in 1989 during negotiations between Dan Sayopin and Gorbachev, which since 1996 has taken a form of “Shanghai Group”, i.e. today’s Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Good relations with Russia bring a number of benefits for China:

- maintenance of its internal security in Xinjiang province, as well as in Inner Mongolia
- restriction of solidarity between Russian and its traditions allies such as India and Vietnam, with which China has significant contradictions and had already entered into military conflicts

In the meantime, it should be especially noted how quickly new markets in South and Western Asia are developed. According to forecasts, India will be one of the leading global markets with population of 1.3 billion people by 2030 with a dynamically growing middle class.

3) avoidance of origin of European solidarity of West-East between the European Union and Russia,

4) avoidance of alliance between the United States and the most of Europe, including Russia
Marine solidarity may be also noted: supporting Russia in its intentions in Arctic Ocean in turn for support in China Sea.

All those benefits make it worth the muffling of older Chinese complaints against Russia (in relation to Siberia and Russian Far East), as well as against Central Asia, particularly, as fruitful economic cooperation is developed.

In fact, China is strongly involved in development of Siberian oil resources, in particular, in terms of financing of pipelines which allow transportation of oil to its territory. China also takes active participation in development of exploitation of mineral resources (rare-earth metals, gold, diamonds, uranium etc.), in particular, in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The scope of a contract announced in May 2014 mainly related to gas, as well as other sectors, for instance, aeronautics, is large (400 billion USD).

In addition to oil, Russia also sells to its great neighbor war planes and technologies, as well as timber, the export whereof is significantly higher than that according to official data due to corruption, and significantly exceeds the level of rational and sustainable use of woods.

In addition, Russia receives a lot of migrants from China, who move as workers and create companies, and develop their business.

Intensification of interaction within the Eurasian space with China is also supported by Russia, inter alia, to avoid future losses of trade and investment flows. Russian opening to Asia took place after imposition of sanctions against it by Western countries in relation to Ukrainian crisis.

In particular, immediately after imposition of anti-Russian sanctions by EU, during the visit of Vladimir Putin to PRC on May 21-22, 2014, it was announced that the priority task of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, besides security issues, is further development of regional economic cooperation, improvement of investment climate in the member states of SCO and strengthening of relations between business circles.[11] However, in the opinion of Russian experts, despite of Moscow's support for Chinese plan of "One Belt and One Road", Russia seeks to prevent Chinese geopolitical domination in continental Eurasia [12]. In our opinion, it is evidenced by the concept of "Great Eurasia" proposed by Russia.

Kazakhstan is also one of the leading actors in SCO: the country owns large natural resources. Many companies controlled by the Chinese are in operation in Kazakhstan. We suppose that China has intensified cooperation with Kazakhstan and other members of EAEU to minimize potential negative consequences for its economy during global economic instability. We would like to note that the concept of "Silk Way Economic Belt" proposed by China may be considered as a response of PRC to plans of Eurasian "triad" in 2012-2013 to strengthen the economic integration. As it is known, Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus had agreed in 2012 to establish a single economic space, and in 2015 established Eurasian Economic Union.

In turn, it is important to underline that in consideration of the growing capacities of PRC, Kazakhstan considers the Chinese vector as one of the most important factors for development of the national economy. In accordance with fair opinion of a researcher of A. Lukin, this is due to an intention to receive Chinese investments, loans for construction of infrastructure, development of trade, and implementation of energy projects [13]. Sharing such conclusions, we may state that in consideration of transit dependence of Russia, Kazakhstan sees China as an alternative market for sales of hydrocarbons. In other words, close cooperation with China has been a real tool to strengthen foreign policy positions, including in relations with Moscow, as well as with Brussels

and Washington.

It is obvious, that for China establishment of transport corridors from Central Asia to Western China with development and integration of such regions in PRC with internal and coast regions of the country provide an opportunity to enter markets of the Middle East and Europe via the Caspian Sea. This allows PRC to reduce dependence on oil supplies from the unstable region of Middle East, where Arabian and Western powers dominate no less.

Eventually, China and Russia, as well as Central Asian states in view of security threats related primarily with the growth of international terrorism and extremism, problems of Afghanistan and drug trafficking, are interested in maintenance of stable conditions in the region.

However, we can't but agree with a conclusion of a well-known Russian sinologist Ya. Berger, that the initiative of "Belt and Road" was a response to transition of the global center of the USA to Asia [14].

Thus, in opinion of Chinese experts, by cooperating with EAEU member states, China receives an alternative logistic corridor in case of military blockade of marine corridor from the country in the east. Shall China be cut off from suppliers of raw materials its economy will be inoperable. This is a long-held dream of many strategists in Washington. [15]

According to a Chinese expert Zhao Huasheng, participation in Eurasian cooperation promotes "consolidation of strategic back" of China, which will provide an opportunity to formulate global policy and to participate in reconstruction of the world order [16].

It is definite that a proposal offered by China at APEC summit in Beijing in November 2014 on establishment of Asian Bank of Infrastructure Investments was another response to strengthening of positions of the USA in Asia. Besides, within the same APEC summit, some countries supported a plan to establish a free trade zone of Asia-Pacific Region proposed by China as an alternative for Transpacific Cooperation (TPC) Plan promoted by the USA back then.

In whole, in our opinion, initiatives of PRC are important for Eurasian region states, where they face interests of major actors of the modern world.

Beyond the zone of Russia / Central Asia and opening of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Beijing also provided new opportunities for trade between China and Iran via Central Asia. Currently, Beijing has established significant relations with Iran exporting to China the major part of its raw oil produced.

Iraq, Emirates and Saudi Arabia are also important partners not only because China is their first Customer before the United States, but also because it prompts them to pay for goods imported by them in currencies different from USD, and thus, contributes to development of regional currencies in accordance with the concept of "multipolar" world.

This can be described as "China buys Africa" strategy, applied in this continent [16]. In particular, we can mention an example of Angola and its oil resources, Congo with its mineral and oil resources, Algeria with its hydrocarbons, which serves as a market for construction companies (construction of motorways), Guinea because of its bauxites, Kenya and Ghana because of their oil resources, and Nigeria because of its uranium in relation to AREVA French company. Nigeria has concluded a unique transaction: lease of oil deposit to China in the delta of Niger River. The deposit has been already operated by a western consortium, which thus becomes a kind of sub-lessee!

Sometimes they buy or rent for a very low price large areas, especially in the southern part of Africa, which are utilized for agrarian purposes using workforce imported from China. All these are also accompanied by assistance for development and loans provided to these states without any "political conditions, which present the main difference from the practice of the World Bank or western governments: securities are the natural resources of concerned states in case of failure to repay loans, which would allow, where necessary, to become an owner with small expenses; therefore, failures may be, at least for China, an excellent business!

Therefore, preference given by Chinese companies and, consequently, by the Chinese gov-

ernment to the regimes of African states is quite clear. Loans provided are an additional source of corruption in these countries. This is true for Angola, Congo, Niger, Sudan and other countries.

In South-American Region, China uses mistakes of the United States which considered this region as their region. China uses declamations on “poor and peaceful countries” which must help each other, which helps to establish a positive image of PRC. Likewise in both Asia and Africa, Chinese companies in Latin America strive to ensure supply of oil, mineral resources (for instance, copper in Chile), and food products; they are also intended to buy or rent large land plots in Argentina and in Africa in order to use them for agriculture or as pastures.

Chinese companies are also interested in North America. However, the USA protects and prevents undesired concessions of enterprises. However, companies from the oil sector of PRC already operate at the door of this great nation: one of them even started development of “off shore” deposit in Gulf of Mexico near Texas coast, while others invest in oil sands of Canada and Calgary.

Such tireless search for sources of supplies around the world is similar to behavior of the USA before time, but in a larger scale, since demand for Chinese economy is really large. Chinese economy covers 50% of the global production of metals. China is ranked second for consumption of oil because it consumes large volumes of coal (the production whereof exceed a billion tons a year), and there are relatively few cars in the country.

We must acknowledge that active search for raw materials exceeds the volume the country will need in a longer and middle term.

The interest of China is also clearly evidenced in Pacific region, where Australia, being a part of the western system, is very interested in China because of its vast areas, low population density and its natural resources.

The incident related to events concerned with purchase of Rio Tinto demonstrates the cost for efforts to interfere with Chinese projects. In the early 2008, Chinalco company, specialized in alumina, helped Rio Tinto Group to protect itself from a hostile proposal of (OPA) BHP using a strong option for its capital; by the late 2008, drop in price for raw materials and shares of mining companies led the Chinese party to believe that control over the group and its deposits may be achieved at a very low price. However, drop of prices for raw materials took place before it has been planned, and, therefore, prices for shares increased: things are changing!

Doubtless, the management of Rio Tinto urged by the Australian government not feeling comfortable to see that some deposits were passing under the control of Chinese government did an about-face: the group preferred to emerge from options of Chinalco by paying compensation amounting to one billion USD provided for by the contract. In response, Beijing immediately sent a “message” dedicated not only to Rio Tinto, but to all companies all over the globe, who tries to treat Chinese interests in such an offhand manner. Four managers from Rio Tinto in Shanghai have been immediately thrown into prison in September 2009 on a pretext of spying: such a strong message for dilettantes!

At the same time, penetration of Chinese capital continued in Australia, inter alia through purchase in February 2009 of 16% shares of Fortescue Metals Group, the third largest company in the country in the field of iron-ore business.

Attempts, whether successful or not, to penetrate relate, of course, not only to Australia; all countries of the world may be affected, including those situated in the heart of the western system such as the Great Britain, the USA and Canada. In 2012 China through its oil companies delivered a “strong strike” to Canada by purchase of Nexen by CNOOC Company and purchase of 49% capital of Talisman with the assistance of Sinopec for 15 billion and 1.5 billion USD respectively. The statement was made in the late July 2012, however, the implementation of the transaction had to be approved by the Government of Canada: it was approved in December 2012; it would be disadvantageous for shareholder to vote against such transaction, since it resulted in bonuses amounting to 61% of the value of their shares at the moment of conclusion of the transaction,

which stimulated them much.

It is understood that China with all its great reserves can “buy” not only Africa, but the whole world.

This happens with up and downs, and America sometimes inhibits the process. For instance, in 2005 CNOOC took attempt to surpass a proposal on “friendly” takeover of American oil company Unocal on the part of another company Chevron by proposing 18.5 billion USD instead of 17 billion USD; however, the Government of the USA through its “Committee on Foreign Investments in the U.S.” which under the pressure of American society interfered with the project: back then Unocal had the final word; nevertheless, shortly afterwards, in 2007 CNOOC managed to buy out in Nigeria rights for operation of deposit which have been previously proposed for Shell, Exxon Mobil and Chevron almost for 30 billion USA despite counteractions of these companies (in particular, Chevron). This was, in a certain sense, a kind of revenge of CNOOC over American companies, as well as an element in the international strategy of the company, which has already bought in Canada prior to Nexen an industrial company in the field of development of oil sands in 2005 and then in 2011 [17].

The USA does not like methods using which Beijing tries to affirm its economic power. In recent years after Donald Trump was elected and shaped its course to protect the interests of American business, a real trade war between PRC and the USA spread out. A recent example is the situation with “Huawei” Company which in January 2019 was accused by the USA of financial fraud, reverse engineering and some other offenses. Through this process, America tries to stand against Chinese economic expansion. The underlying reason for such opposition of two superpowers in economy is their geopolitical competition.

The new balance of economic power poses a question of new strategic objective before the superpowers.

The position of the leading European countries partially aligns with that American, since EU countries began to consider PRC not only as a strategic partner, but as a competitor as well. EU countries believe that American and Chinese trade war is an indicator of their geopolitical opposition [18].

As it is claimed by a well-known Russian specialist in international affairs S. Karaganov, “China is independent in military and political terms and can rest upon strategic power of Russia, and it is unlikely that the trade war launched against it (as well as against the old liberal trade and economic system in whole) can slow down its development in essence” [19].

Conclusion

Thus, the early 21st century is characterized by international political trends of countries to share a new architecture of the world economic order. Dynamics of these processes is preconditioned by competition of larger countries and their associations (for instance EU, the USA, Russia and China).

In whole, the above analysis suggests the following conclusions. New initiatives of PRC give evidence of a serious renewal of regional and global policies of China. In our opinion, the above projects and initiatives of PRC are the signs of intensification of China’s role in creating regional and global economic architecture.

The Eurasian space, a part whereof our country is, holds a prominent place in the foreign economy strategy of China as a new market outlet and source of raw materials, and transit “corridor”. Beijing is seeking allies under conditions of competition with the USA not only in Asia-Pacific but in the global scope as well. In such context, China put a stake on the initiative of “One Belt and One Road” and intends to add it a geostrategic character.

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Қытай полицентрлік әлемде

Аннотация. Мақалада қазіргі кезеңде әлемдік аренада қалыптасқан жағдай қарастырылады. Қазіргі өзгерістердің Қытайдың жаһандық экономика мен саясатта өз ролін іздеуге бағытталған саясатымен байланысты екенін көрсету мақалаға өзек болды. Қытай Еуразиялық интеграцияда өзінің мегажобаларын жүзеге асыру үшін қосымша мүмкіндіктерді көреді. Авторлар пайымдауынша, ҚХР мен АҚШ-тың қарым-қатынасында осы кезеңде геосаяси қарсы тұру байқалады. Сонымен қатар, Қытай жаһандық ортаны өзгерту жөніндегі саясатты белсенді түрде көрсетіп отырғанын растайды.

Түйін сөздер: АҚШ, ҚХР, Ресей, Д. Трамп, Си Цзиньпин, В. Путин, бәсекелестік, геосаясат, жана әлемдік тәртіп.

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Китай в полицентричном мире

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается ситуация, сложившаяся на мировой арене на современном этапе. Предпринята попытка показать, что происходящие изменения связаны с политикой Китая, направленной на поиск своей роли в глобальной экономике и политике. Китай видит в евразийской интеграции дополнительные возможности для осуществления своих мега-проектов. В отношениях КНР и США, как предполагают авторы, на данном этапе прослеживается геополитическое противостояние. В статье подтверждается, что Китай активно демонстрирует политику по изменению глобальной среды.

Ключевые слова: США, КНР, Россия, Д. Трамп, Си Цзиньпин, В.В.Путин, конкуренция, геополитика, новый мировой порядок.

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