

The construction of the Istanbul canal will not only relieve navigation in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but will also allow Turkey, bypassing the Montreux Convention, to carry out military vessels of other countries in the Black sea without restrictions imposed by the Convention."

Violation or circumvention of the international Convention could seriously damage Turkey's status in the international arena. If Turkey starts to violate the provisions of the Convention, Russia, with the support of the international community, may insist on its revision. Indeed, a number of countries do not agree with some of the provisions of the Convention. Turkey holds the key to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in its "pocket", and is constantly trying to make changes and tighten transportation through the Straits. Turkey's membership in the NATO bloc and close cooperation in a number of military programs undermine relations between Turkey and Russia, as Russia assumes that thereby there is a strengthening of the military presence of the United States. Further implementation of the project - Istanbul Canal, the completion of which is planned in 2023 - the 100th anniversary of Turkish statehood, will mark a new stage in international relations and determine the status of the black Sea Straits.

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EU-CHINA RELATIONS IN XXI CENTURY

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The EU–China relationship is now emerging as a significant feature of the international system. Since the beginning of the XXI century. The People's Republic of China and the European Union declare their intention to expand bilateral cooperation in response to the challenges of the post-bipolar world, but so far, the EU has had enough political and economic reasons to maintain a distance in relations with China. Some experts are talking about a new trend for closer interaction between China and the EU. The article analyzes the main directions of Sino-European cooperation, as well as their role in shaping the strategic partnership between China and the EU. Although Sino-European political interaction is limited, it will continue to evolve as China and the EU continue to jointly respond to the political and economic challenges of the time.

Cooperation in the political sphere is manifested in an active political dialogue between the two blocs, the strengthening of cooperation in international projects, the expansion of cooperation between legislative bodies and political parties, mutual cooperation in the field of security, and the principle of a single China [1, p.45].

The turning point in Sino-European relations was the consolidation of their status of a comprehensive strategic partnership in 2003; in the same year, the Chinese Foreign Ministry first published a directive document on China's policy on the EU.

The 2003 Chinese strategy on the EU noted that the PRC appreciates the role and influence of the EU in regional and international affairs and that both sides are in favor of enhancing the role of the UN and democratizing international relations. In a new official document on the EU, published in 2014, attempts to jointly respond to regional and global challenges have already been noted. The official statements of a number of European politicians' sound in the same vein. As noted in the 2016 Elements of the EU's New EU Strategy for China, the EU seeks to take advantage of new opportunities to strengthen political and economic relations with China [2].

Based on the contours of the areas of cooperation of the two blocs, the following political tasks can be distinguished:

- Strengthening cooperation with regard to international issues, joint work on political solutions to international and regional problems of "hot spots" and support for peace and stability are among the basic principles of cooperation between the PRC and the EU.

- Supporting the United Nations and its primary role in maintaining world peace, promoting joint development and promoting international cooperation. Intensify the exchange in the framework of UN peacekeeping and promote cooperation between the two sides through the exchange of experience.

- Deepen exchange and cooperation within the framework of the Asian-European meeting, promote equality, mutual trust and practical cooperation between Asia and Europe, as well as strengthen the role and influence of ASEM in maintaining world peace and regional stability, contributing to the restoration of the global economy, as well as sustainable development and work on solutions to global problems.

- Strengthen the coordination of macroeconomic policies within the framework of the G20, and commit to work together on the greater role of the G20 in international economic and financial affairs as the main forum for international economic cooperation. Encourage the G20 to build closer partnerships, adherence to reforms of international monetary systems, stimulate trade and investment liberalization and simplify procedures, counteract protectionism and maintain, and develop an open global economy.

- Take measures to jointly advance international efforts to achieve development goals

- Strengthen counter-terrorism exchanges and cooperation based on the principle of mutual respect and equal cooperation, oppose the "double standards" in the fight against terrorism, and make further progress in international counter-terrorism cooperation.

- Strengthen dialogue and cooperation in the field of cybersecurity and contribute to the creation of a peaceful, secure, open and collaborative cyberspace. Promote practical cooperation between China and the EU in the fight against cybercrime.

Summing up the above, we can say that the political tasks that the PRC and the EU are setting themselves are quite achievable. However, to achieve them in the shortest time possible only well-coordinated work and timely adoption of important decisions by both blocks. It is worth noting that most of the goals and objectives that these blocks set themselves coincide - this makes it possible to fully understand the importance of their speedy solution [1, p.45-46].

The economy of China at the present stage has reached tremendous heights. The PRC turnover occupies the largest share in the world market, in addition, a huge number of enterprises are assembled in China. The annual GDP growth suggests that the PRC strives to expand the bridgehead of its 47 opportunities not only in the Asia-Pacific region, but also throughout the world. Trade relations between China and the EU can be mono-characterized as developing. At the moment, China is injecting a huge amount of investment in promising projects related to Europe.

China, in one way or another, cooperates with most EU countries, providing itself with reliable partners in the global market for goods and services. Separately, it is worth considering the concept of "One Belt-One Road."

In March-April 2019, President Xi Jinping paid several EU countries on state visits to strengthen bilateral ties and promote the One Belt, One Road project. The European Union is one of China's largest trading partners, and a quarter of China's foreign investment is in European business. Impressive trade and investment activity are gradually leading to the fact that Europe and China are becoming strategic partners. However, do not forget that the rapid growth of China has made it not only a partner, but also a competitor to Europe in Eurasian and global politics.

If we pay attention to the trade balance of the EU and China over the past ten years, a significant gap between exports and imports is striking.

As a result, the trade balance of the EU and China is stably negative. At conferences and round tables on the development of the "Belts and Ways" initiative, one can often hear the thesis that freight trains from China to Europe can be fully loaded, while the train will return partially with empty wagons.

The main product groups for export and import of Brussels and Beijing are cars and vehicles, manufactured goods and chemical products. Thus, the structure of exports and imports of the parties coincide almost completely, which makes the EU and China markets not complementary, but, on the contrary, competitive.

The Chinese government emphasizes that the "One Belt - One Road" initiative "complements" existing national and European plans for developing infrastructure and expanding connectivity in Europe and beyond. Most ambassadors in European countries note the importance of "One Belt - One Road" and its importance for the development of relations between China and European countries. Although the One Belt - One Way approach in China is mainly focused on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, other regions of Europe have not been completely forgotten, and the list of countries included in One Belt - One Road is developing.

After the announcement of the launch of the implementation of "One Belt, One Road", for the first time, a lack of consensus among the member states of the European Union regarding their participation in the geo-economic project of the Chinese side appeared. Moreover, initially the EU countries did not pay much attention to the initiative of China. However, since the majority of EU member states in 2015 became co-founders of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, one of the financial institutions of the new Silk Road initiative, their interest in this project has been steadily increasing.

One of the priority areas of cooperation between China and European countries is the construction of a new or modernization of the existing transport infrastructure. It should be noted that the main projects affect the railway and port infrastructure.

Thus, the participation of the EU countries in the implementation of the "One Belt, One Way" initiative consists of membership in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, through which it is planned to finance various projects for the development of transport infrastructure in European countries through which the new Silk Road passes. However, in this aspect one of the most serious problems of the EU is manifested - the problem of weak international subjectivity, difficulties in pursuing a unified foreign policy towards China and its geo-economics strategy, which we can conclude by studying the characteristics of relations between Central and Eastern Europe and China.

On the one hand, the EU is interested in Chinese investment under the "One Belt, One Road". For this, the EU-China Connectivity Platform was developed, as well as the synergy program of the "Junker Plan" and "One Belt, One Way". In the relations between the European Union and China over the past year, new points of contact have been outlined, including on international issues (dissatisfaction with the protectionist actions of President D. Trump, in which the United States withdrew from the Paris climate agreement, from the Joint Comprehensive Action Plan for the Iranian Nuclear Program, additional trade duties in relation to the EU and China, etc.). On the other hand, Brussels cannot but be bothered by the fact that China prefers to develop

bilateral relations with CEE countries, which often do not coordinate their actions with Brussels. Moreover, in May 2018, 27 out of 28 EU ambassadors to China prepared a report that agreed that the PLO poses a “threat to international standards of transparency and openness”, and also “contradicts the EU trade liberalization agenda and changes the balance forces in favour of companies subsidized by China.” All this indicates that the EU’s position on participating in the “One Belt, One Way” initiative is still in the process of transformation and has not been finalized [3, p.104-110].

In recent years, perhaps quite unexpected, but significant and generally positive “strategic” relations have developed between the European Union (EU) and the People's Republic of China (PRC).

In 2003, this earlier talk of “political dialogue,” the language of previous summits of 2001 and 2002, was replaced by growing talk of “strategic relationships” and truly “strategic partnerships.”

The 2003 Summit also noted that “leaders welcomed the recent release of policy documents on China-EU relations by both parties,” “dynamic progress in their relations,” and “emphasized their determination to continue to expand and deepen relations between China and the EU, guided by two strategic documents that contribute to the development of a common strategic partnership between China and the EU. ”

It is no coincidence that at their first "strategic dialogue" in December 2005, "both sides held in-depth discussions from a macroscopic and strategic point of view about their respective role in the international system." Both entities are aware of their size (population, territory) and resources, which is a prerequisite for great hopes for a strategy. Both participants are in an international system that has so far been dominated by others, and the EU and China are still, to some extent, still looking for their rightful place in the world.

At the global level, something like a triangle may emerge between the US, EU and China. In 2005, Niblett informed the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission about the “impact of deepening relations between the European Union (EU) and China on the transatlantic alliance,” where “American politicians must consider more triangular relations with China, in which the EU is becoming more an important player at the political and economic levels. ” Many scholars have emphasized the importance of this “new strategic triangle”: “a changing geopolitical global order in which the interaction of the United States, China and the EU will be the defining feature of the international system,” given that “these three continental powers increasingly have greater global economic and military power, as well as regulatory and political influence. ” Thus, China not only affects its side of the triangle, the EU-China and US-China relations, but also affects the dynamics of the remaining part of the triangle, the EU-US relationship. “Triangulation” can be conceived between the USA, the EU and China.

In the next step to strengthen the strategic relations of the European Union, on October 24, 2006 the document of the European Commission “EU - China: Close Partnership, Great Responsibility” was adopted. He identified the barriers to bilateral development of cooperation and the extent to which the EU is involved in solving these problems, foresaw the protection of interests through dialogue and negotiations, as well as stronger multi-lateral cooperation in matters of common interest. In terms of assisting China on its path to a more open and pluralistic society, the EU has traditionally focused on strengthening dialogue in the field of human rights, as well as on better coordination with the dialogues of other member states and on the effective management of migration processes by expediting the conclusion of a remission agreement, special dialogue with the Chinese Ministry of Public Security on migration, the fight against organized crime, terrorism, and corruption. The EU also considered actions in favor of reinforcing interpersonal relations, intercultural dialogue by facilitating contacts between academic and non-governmental circles. The document emphasized the continuation of the direction in the field of student exchange. The Commission also approved the convening of a new independent EU Forum - China, which helps political leaders with advice. An important aspect of cooperation was the strengthening of contacts between the European Parliament and the Chinese National People’s Congress, as well as between

the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Chinese Social and Economic Council, between political parties and other entities. The EU-China responsibility for accepting challenges and resolving global problems dealt with issues from the beginning of the dialogue in the field of interest. A new element of concern to the EU is the issue of transparency of rising Chinese targets and military spending. This issue is related to the dialogue in the field of nonproliferation of arms, arms export control and the arms race, as well as the euro union arms embargo. In connection with the desire of the Chinese authorities to lift the arms embargo, the EU announced the continuation of work in this matter, but provided that this period of the European presidency ends with technical preparations protecting from the qualitative and quantitative growth of arms sales, cooperation in the field of protection of rights will be intensified person, as well as improving relations in the Taiwan Strait and increasing transparency of Chinese military spending [4, p.23-40].

So, from all of the above it follows that PRC President Xi Jinping intends to combine 19th-century geopolitics with Leninist politics that appeared in the 20th century in order to gain advantage in the globalized world of the 21st century. In this regard, many questions arise, including as to whether the European Union, according to Xi Jinping's concept, will be China's strategic partner, or will it be assigned a secondary role, for example, in the sales market for Chinese industry products. Today, China is the second trading partner of the European Union, however, already in the middle of 2016, forecasts were made that, if the PRC is recognized as a country with a market economy (according to the provisions of the agreement signed in 2001 on China's accession to the World Trade Organization), European Union countries may lose several hundred thousand people. In December 2016, the United States of America, the European Union, Canada, and Japan rejected the existence of market decisions in the PRC, which entailed a serious complication of diplomatic relations. The European Union is not only not negotiating a possible trade agreement with China, but, moreover, is moving away from considering the possibility of cooperation with Beijing. In addition, a political conflict continues with Russia; The economic sanctions imposed by Brussels against Russia after the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 are still in effect. Meanwhile, Moscow has already completed negotiations on the conclusion of a trade agreement between the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and China, taking the next step towards intensifying strategic economic cooperation between the EAEU and Beijing. Only during 2008-2014, the amount of Chinese investment in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union more than doubled, from 11 to 27.1 billion US dollars. The alleged liberalization of trade in the Eurasian space will further accelerate the expansion of Chinese capital. On the other hand, the conclusion of the agreement gives an impetus to the escalation of tension on the Brussels-Moscow-Beijing line, as it causes significant losses for the countries of the European Union.

Considering the relationship between China and the EU, it is worth noting that they continue to develop for more than 40 years. And the partnership is becoming more versatile. Concretizing the interests of Chinese foreign policy with regard exclusively to the European direction, we can say that on the one hand, for economic and political reasons, China needs a strong and united Europe. The saturation of the domestic market forces China to seek opportunities to use its excess capacity and send goods abroad. From a political point of view, the EU is one of the "poles" in the multipolar world supported by China. The best example of this is that the 14 EU member states are members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. On the other hand, China is interested in a weak EU. Such a European Union is less likely to make adverse decisions regarding China. As a result, the "West", perceived as an obstacle to raising the influence of China, would lose its significance. A weak EU will make it easier for China to achieve its goals by focusing more on bilateral cooperation with individual states.

Finally, the issue of a free trade agreement between the EU and China should be raised. Both parties should create a dedicated team to prepare a feasibility study. If Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia and Iceland - all developed countries with a high level of investment and services - felt that they could conclude agreements with China, then, of course, the EU would be a suitable candidate. Of course, this will lead to numerous structural gains and losses in the EU. But the question of how these gains and losses should be distributed among its states is an internal

matter of the EU. In the end, the EU's task is to establish its internal political harmony [5, p.267-274].

To conclude, working with a comprehensive strategic partner like China requires an EU-wide approach that links the work of the Commission and other EU institutions. Member States should strengthen the EU's agreed positions in their bilateral relations with China. The Commission should work closely with the European Parliament, which has shown itself to be a strong supporter of the EU's effective policy towards China. The EU must adhere to the agenda of cooperation with China. Mutual economic and commercial interests are strong, but should not prevent the EU from upholding its values in its relations with China. China's needs are great, and the inability to cooperate will bring adverse consequences for the EU. Coherence and cohesion of the EU is vital to addressing important political challenges and maintaining an international order based on international law. The EU should strive to build trust and cooperation with China based on common interests. However, relations between the EU and China should also take into account the reality that China is a one-party system with a state-dominated capitalism model.

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EMMANUEL MACRON'S EU REFORM PROGRAM

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Emmanuel Macron, in recognition of his vision of a new Europe and of the re-establishment of the European project, of a new European sovereignty and a close, restructured cooperation between peoples and nations. His passion for and commitment to Europe, his advocacy of cohesion and commonality, and his decisive stance against all forms of nationalism and isolationism set the right example, show the right way forward, and promote the right kind of contagious enthusiasm needed to overcome the European crisis. In a time when our continent stands at a crucial crossroads, Emmanuel Macron has taken the offensive in the fight for Europe – with passion and courageous confidence. He has shown us how, with a clear commitment to commonality, our citizens can be won over for a renewal of the European dream. Although he has only been in office for a short time, Emmanuel Macron has inspired Europe anew and brought new momentum and new dynamism to the debate on deeper unification of our continent [1, p.1].

In the 2010s. The European Union (EU) has faced a number of challenges in its development. Some experts call this state a "crisis" or "crises" of the EU, meaning not so much the