

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Strategic directions of China's foreign policy.

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The relevance of the research topic is due to the trends of globalization, which manifestations directly affect both the structure of world politics and foreign policy actions of the states forming it. In such circumstances, the issues of the foreign policy strategy choose so that it would correspond to the modern globalization realities, challenges and threats, take a new meaning, setting before the states the tasks of their foreign policy priorities forming in the context of the changing circumstances, and before the scientific community – reassessment of the foreign policy content and search for effective strategies for its implementation. On one hand, today every state is trying to develop in global trends direction and, accordingly, take them into account in its own foreign policy. On the other hand, factors such as historical events and national peculiar properties, customs and traditions, political ideology, philosophical views, specifics of consciousness and mentality leave a certain mark on the content of the foreign policy actions strategy of a country in the world. In the context of the above, the foreign policy strategy of the Chinese national Republic, a country that is rapidly strengthening its position in the world, but at the same time developing in its own laws, priorities and values, is of particular interest for the study.

In order to understand the nature of China's foreign policy, it is necessary to take into account a number of principles traditionally underlying China's foreign policy strategy in the world, as well as a set of external and internal factors, which complex and various manifestations determine its modern foreign policy. In this context, the task of basic principles, internal (historical, cultural, political and socio-economic) and external (mainly 4th military-political plan) factors set identifying, the account of which makes possible prediction of China's certain actions, also actualizes the selected theme.

The research objective is to analyze the main positions of the new foreign policy strategy of the PRC and trends in the further development of its foreign policy strategically important areas.

The research tasks:

- 1) to identify the key characteristics and basic concepts of the foreign policy strategy of the people's Republic of China;
- 2) to determine the factors and principles setting the strategic directions of Chinese foreign policy;
- 3) to identify vectors of China's modern foreign policy;
- 4) to outline the trends of further development of strategically important for China foreign policy directions.

The scientific innovation of the research consists of the following:

-the key characteristics, basic concepts and foreign policy strategy principles of the people's Republic of China, reflecting the effect of philosophical ideas, historical and cultural traditions and modern world political realities are identified; the group of external and internal factors influencing formation of Chinese foreign policy course and being able to affect the change of its vectors, are determined;

- taking into account the main positions of the new foreign policy strategy of the PRC and plans and initiatives for its implementation announced by Beijing, the main vectors of Chinese foreign policy in the global and regional projections are described and trends for the further development of strategically important foreign policy directions for the PRC are outlined.

The structure is determined by the objective, tasks and internal logic of the problem and consists of an introduction, two chapters, including 4 paragraphs, conclusion, bibliographic list of references (containing 92 sources) and 8 applications.

Summary: the modern foreign policy strategy of China is based on the ancient Chinese philosophy of Confucianism and Taoism. On one hand, it makes difficult linking Chinese foreign policy to Western concepts – realism, liberalism and constructivism based on the ideas of national interests' domination which justify the possibility of using a wide range of foreign policy instruments, including military force, aggression and compulsion. On the other hand, Confucian classics inspire Chinese politicians to create partnerships with other countries. China openly states that it is developing stable relations with its neighbors and opposes compulsion as a mean of resolving disputes.

The analysis of the PRC modern foreign policy strategy shows that, from one side, it is based on the basic principles characteristic for the majority of modern states. These are:

- primacy of national interests,
- consideration of external and internal factors of influence on the state.

On the other hand, it is based on the principles that have a national specificity –preservation of the socialist system and leading role of the CCP, avoiding confrontation, association with Taiwan and others. At the same time, the tasks of internal development related to maintaining of the Chinese political system stability and ensuring of economic growth sustainability are the starting point in the country's foreign policy efforts in the world. Thus, the priorities of the country's internal development largely determine the nature of China's foreign policy, its objectives, approaches and strategic directions of its implementation.

At the present stage, qualitative large-scale changes in the Chinese economy have actualized the need in developing of new approaches to the country's foreign policy, designed to provide China a worthier place in the world in accordance with the state economic power. The new role of the PRC in the modern security architecture, international financial system, regional and global processes has required from the country reconfiguration of its foreign policy mechanism and in that way has become one of the reasons for the China's foreign policy strategy transformation. With the coming to power of XI Jinping conversion to a new

foreign policy strategy which is "the concept of a large state with Chinese specifics" was declared in the country. The main positions of XI Jinping's "Grand strategy" are based on the ideas of joint development and responsibility, harmonious peace, mutual benefit, active participation and China's new role in non-regional processes. In general, these ideas suggest a change of the Chinese foreign policy emphasis towards a move to more active foreign policy actions on the world stage both in bilateral and multilateral formats.

In addition, some changes in the area of global responsibility should be expected within the global order of business. In our opinion, China's growing economic and political power in the world will be associated with strengthening of its role in global problems solving and concurrent strengthening of its security, independence and sovereignty. China will continue striving to change the existing global financial system and to take a more prominent place in the emerging global financial architecture both by building its own capacity and by pooling of partner countries' resources/votes.

The change in China's attitude to its own status inevitably leads to a change of its positioning in the world strategy. The features and characteristics of the future superpower are more and more visible in the modern image of China. Taking into account the predominant orientation of China's policy on the "soft power" resources, the attitude to it not just as an instrument of foreign policy, but, in a large measure, as the basis of the country's foreign policy strategy in the world ("soft power"), the practice of its use should be expected to become more systematic and structured and, perhaps, become a kind of compensator for lack of China's "hard power" characteristic for the great powers.

In general, we have suggested that the further implementation of the China's foreign policy promising directions will be associated with the strengthening of the great power global elements, but their development and intensification of their use will largely depend on the speed of China's "rise" in the world. At the same time, the need to preserve stability both within the country and abroad as an essential condition for the further progressive development of the PRC will remain the dominant factor in determining of the China's foreign policy strategic directions.