

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** Geo-economic strategy of China

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**Relevance of the research issue:** China has reached phenomenal heights in the implementation of economic reforms over the last 30 years. Chinese transformation on total GDP into the second world power after the United States and taking the leading positions in terms of foreign trade, foreign exchange reserves, in terms of production volumes of more than 30 basic types of modern industrial, scientific and technical products put China at the center of attention throughout the world.

Such economic growth requires huge energy resources, increasing China's expansion all around the world, but especially it is manifested in Asia. Own oil production in 2015 in China has amounted to about 190 million tons. Large-scale resource requirements stimulate geopolitics.

The above is directly related to the geo-economic potential of China in the XXI century. It should be noted that China is interested in the integration processes that are taking place in the world.

International prestige of the country grows along with the increase of the economy level. China plays a leading role in international processes and is linked by international relations with most major countries, including the USA, Russia, Europe, and also with its neighbors in the Asian region. China in the XXI century will primarily deal with the problems associated with the lack of resources, freshwater and ecology.

**The purpose** of the work is to determine the new geo-economic course of China and the instruments of its implementation.

**Research objectives:**

- consider approaches to the concept of geo-economics;
- outline the geo-economic factor of realization of national interests;
- analyze the factors of formation of China's geo-economic potential;
- identify the tools of geo-economic influence of China on the modern world.

**Scientific novelty:**

- the modern geo-economic model of the world is identified. It consists in multilateralism of the centers of influence and decision-making;
- objectives and factors of formation of China's economic potential are defined.

**Structure:** the introduction, the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 147-reference bibliography (twenty seven of which are in foreign languages) and the four Appendixes. The total volume is 87 pages.

**Summary:** International relations are undergoing significant changes, increasingly moving away from the policy of force to the policy of geo-economic

strategy. Geo-economics is the science, that was formed in the late 20th century, has already proved the solvency in the world of international processes.

Thus, avoiding a direct confrontation between the two great states led to the phenomenon of geo-economics. International relations in a number of cases began to be built on the approaches that are inherent to geo-economic views, when the focus is not on the force, but on economic progress and cooperation in the economic fields.

Multiplicity of different centers where decisions are made is characteristic of geo-economics. It is in a certain way subject to the influence of transnational groups, which do not obey state control. It should be noted that geo-economics primarily reflects the interests of the economically strong states, which in various spheres are closely linked and cannot get along without taking into account the interests of other countries.

The most important task of China is currently the leveling of the negative impact of the global financial and economic crisis, ensuring growth of the national economy by at least 8% per year and further expansion of the foreign trade in the global economy.

The central strategic focus on geo-economic development of the country is fully implemented. Ingrowth of Chinese national economy into geo-economic system for the purpose of interaction and to be able fully participate in the formation and distribution of the share of world income by using geo-economic high technology is happening fast enough.

Thus, the most important factors in the formation of geo-economic potential of China are the formation of global and continuous markets, including financial ones, the development of transport networks, increasing the capacity of the various markets and China's position on them, a large-scale movement of goods, capital, labor, national security, economic integration processes, various cooperative ties of China.