THEUS-CHINA RELATIONS DURING THE PRESIDENCY OF BARACK OBAMA

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Introduction. For many years, under the influence of external factors, relations between China and the United States have undergone changes in all areas of cooperation. With the advent of the representative of the Democratic Party B. Obama in 2008 in the United States, relations between China and the United States have been partially improved. In the article “Renewing American Leadership” written by B. Obama as the presidential candidate, which was published in the summer of 2007, was noted the necessity for cooperation with China not only regionally, but also globally [1]. Moreover, China was given more important role as a growing power in addressing the issues of the XXI century.

The main hypothesis of this study of Sino-American cooperation during the presidency of B. Obama plays a crucial role in establishing relations between these countries. Thus, the purpose of the study is to discover the peculiarities of the U.S.-China relations in the context of their national interests. In this regard it is advisable to determine the main directions of development of US-China relations in the period of 2008 – 2016; to reveal how the policy of the new US president was different from other administrations; what obstacles did states face with; find out whether the documents which had been issued by two states had any practical implementations or not.

Methodology. Conducting research of modern US-China relations is a task of undoubted theoretical and practical significance, since it allows us to predict possible scenario of building relations between a global leader and a rising power under fundamentally new conditions as rapid development of globalization and information technologies that transform the nature of international relations.

The wide range of resources were used in the paper: official documents of both countries’ governments, statements by senior officials, which allows us to trace the official position of the United States and China (as well as other states) on a particular issue and identify their reaction to certain international events and media resources were practically and theoretically useful in order to reconstruct Sino-American relations.

Outline of the main research material. With the advent of the new head of the White House, the US foreign policy has undergone some changes. One of the main changes was the shift of the US geopolitical focus to the Asia-Pacific region (APR). The huge potential of the Asia-Pacific Region, which is developing dynamically, increasingly taking part in world politics with the leading positions of China’s, all these factors have become the reason for the USA to expand the spheres of influence in the Asia-Pacific region as a primary foreign policy task [2].
In the summer 2008, in the United States the National Defense Strategy was published. According to the above-mentioned Strategy, the United States welcomes the establishment of a peaceful and prosperous China and encourages official Beijing to participate as a responsible actor, assuming great responsibility for stability and strengthening the international system. However, a more uncertain situation surrounds the future course of Chinese leaders in their own country. The most important component of this strategy is the establishment and development of an ongoing strategic dialogue with China to develop understanding, improve communication and reduce the risk of miscalculations. The department will respond to China’s growing military power, as well as uncertainty about how it can be used, through formation and hedging. This approach allows investing significant, but not infinite resources in such a way that they contribute to the achievement of key long-term strategic advantages of the United States. At the same time, the US will continue to improve their ability to respond to China if necessary. The United States will continue to do everything to increase transparency on China's spending, its defense budget strategies, plans and intentions [3]. So, through this abstract could be seen that the US policy towards the PRC fluctuates depending on external and internal events which somehow affect bilateral relations between countries.

The period 2008-2009 was not easy for both states. In the context of the global financial crisis, President Barack Obama and President Hu Jintao agreed to expand negotiations on economic cooperation between the countries, which began during the presidency of George W. Bush. The leaders decided that such a dialogue should be at the level of strategic and economic dialogue and cover a wide range of regional and global issues.

For instance, in 2009, Presidents Obama and Hu Jintao reached on an agreement expanding economic negotiations to the level of “Strategic and Economic Dialogue between the US and China” [2], covering a wide range of bilateral, regional and global issues of urgent and long-term strategic interest. Besides, two years later both leaders proclaimed their common commitment to developing positive relations between the United States and China [5]. Each side assured the other of the issues that interest them most, in particular, the United States said that they welcomed a strong, prosperous and successful China, which plays an increasingly important role in world affairs. In turn, China said it welcomes the United States as an Asia-Pacific country that promotes peace, stability, and prosperity in the region. Such statements by the heads of the states make it clear that the level of bilateral cooperation has become more sustainable for long-standing perspective.

After a while, to be more precise in 2010, the United States National Security Strategy was launched, according to which the United States announces its intention to continue to maintain positive, constructive and comprehensive relations with China; welcomes China, which is taking a leadership role in working with the United States and the international community to advance priorities such as economic recovery, combating climate change, etc. The United States announced that they will follow the Chinese Armed Forces modernization program and accordingly prepare to ensure that the interests of the United States and their allies at the regional and global levels are not negatively affected; further reduction of tension between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan will be encouraged. It was also mentioned that the United States would be frank in relation to its human rights issues and areas in which the parties disagree. But disagreements should not impede cooperation on issues of mutual interest, because pragmatic and effective relations between the United States and China are necessary to solve the basic challenges of the 21st century [4]. Hence, it can be summarized that both China and the USA are willing to cooperate in various fields, regarding any impediments they clash with, however, if issues that affect the
personal interests of states arise, the United States and China will immediately respond to this.

Also, on January 5, 2012, the US Department of Defense published a document entitled "Supporting US Global Leadership: Priorities for the 21st Century" [6]. Many experts have identified this document as Obama’s new military administration strategy. The key points in the adopted US military strategy come down to a decrease in the number of American armed forces while concentrating budgetary resources on the development of satellites and unmanned aircraft. The strategy also provides for a reorientation of resources to the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, relations with China in the document are viewed through the prism of a policy of strategic rivalry. While the National Defense Strategy 2008 p. is about the intention to develop contacts with Beijing through the ministries of defense, the “Supporting global leadership” document emphasizes that along with the continuation of the dialogue with China, the United States will do everything necessary to ensure access to its military infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region in order to maintain opportunities for unhindered missions in framework of military obligations to the allies [3; 6].

On February 2012, at the invitation of US Vice President J. Biden, the Vice President of China Xi Jinping paid an official visit to the United States. The visit was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the visit of US President R. Nixon to China and the publication by the two countries of the Shanghai communiqué of 1972. During the visit, representatives of the US defense department made a proposal to deepen military ties between the countries [7]. This step may reinforce the positions of states on the political arena and foster further fruitful cooperation. Quite important and relevant in relations between the two states during this period is the issue related to the coming to power the “Fifth Generation” of the Party leaders of the Communist Party of China, headed by Xi Jinping.

The major features of the development of the "strategic dialogue" of Sino-US relations are the significant expansion of cooperation in various fields, primarily in the economic and military spheres; growing competition in military and geopolitical terms, leads to the use of whole integration associations and other states in the region in their interests.

However, despite the active cooperation between the parties, there are many contradictions that have not disappeared over time, but have become a factor in affecting the foreign policy of countries. In addition to the unresolved issue of the status of Taiwan, opposition to the interests of China in the Asia-Pacific region by the military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, irreconcilable contradictions in the position of the American and Chinese sides regarding territorial disputes around the East China and the South China seas, dumping prices by Chinese manufacturers in the US markets, hacker attacks, the issue of respecting human rights, etc. [8].

Taiwan’s status is also an important issue in US-China relations. The main partner of Taiwan and, in fact, the guarantor of the very existence of the Republic of China are the United States. Relations with this country are not limited with the economy and the humanitarian sphere. Active military cooperation exists between them and continues until now. Taiwan is an important US partner in Asia, and ties with it have long been a stumbling block in US-Chinese relations [9].

In 2013, President Xi Jinping of the People’s Republic of China proposed an initiative known as “One Belt One Road” (OBOR), which has become one of the key areas of China’s foreign policy.

The proposed initiative belongs to the combination of the Silk Road Economic Belt (six major land corridors across the Eurasian continent) and the 21st Century Sea Silk Road (a network of maritime trade routes connecting Asia with Africa and
Europe). In Europe, international trade and transport corridors that are formed as a result of the OBOR are often called the “New Silk Road”.

The large-scale “belt and road initiative”, which is the Flagship State Trade Project, sponsored by China and building interconnected infrastructure around the world, provides an opportunity for regional companies to increase their productivity. The success of projects such as “one belt one road” depends on their mutual benefit, not only for China and Europe, but also for third countries. For this reason, the initiative should be open, transparent and comprehensive, which adheres to international and multilateral market regulations, requirements and standards [10].

The unified world initiative is a great opportunity for China to demonstrate its potential in action. However, not everyone shares a passion for the development and implementation of this plan. In the US there is no single position on the “belt and road initiative”. Some authors as William Jones and Helga-Zepp-LaRouche [11] thought that this project could prevent us from future wars and allow countries from all the continents to be interconnected economically that may be beneficial for their political and economic position on the world arena. Along with these opinions there are others scholars who thought that OBOR would create more challenges for society than opportunities. One of them, Joe Wuthnow [12], a Research Fellow in the Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs, at the National Defense University, said that this initiative could create more territorial disputes, economic constraints, poor governance and as a result high level of corruption between participating countries.

Conclusions. To sum up, during the Obama presidency bilateral relations between China and the USA has changed dramatically in comparison to the administration of former president George W. Bush. As China getting more and more powerful Bush couldn’t make it possible for the PRC to be on the same level with the USA. While Barack Obama look at the situation from another angle and decided to use the tactic of ‘keeping enemies closer’ in order to avoid inconstant situations. According to this, positions of the USA in the Asia-Pacific region have become a main foreign policy objective of the United States. Besides, through meetings at the highest level and the adoption of joint declarations Sino-American cooperation reached principally another level of cooperation which aimed to establish lasting cooperation in such directions as strategic and economic issues, regional security issues, foreign policy, peacekeeping etc. However, different approaches in the policies of the presidents, obstacles which are still exist and from time to time appear on the way to disrupt that fragile peace between China and the USA, led to the fact that now countries are in a state of trade war, which affects not only the domestic and foreign policies of the United States and China, but also indirectly affects other states in the world. It only remains to hope that countries will come to a common denominator and will be able to stabilize the current situation in the nearest future.

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ВИКОРИСТАННЯ СУЧАСНИХ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ У ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКОЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

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УКРАЇНА

Зміст фахової підготовки перекладача у сучасному університеті повинен здійснюватися «з урахуванням можливостей сучасних інформаційних технологій навчання та орієнтуватися на формування освіченого, гармонійно розвиненої особистості, здатної до постійного оновлення наукових знань, професійної мобільності та швидкої адаптації до змін у соціально-культурній сфері, системі управління та організації праці в умовах ринкової економіки» [4]. Спектр професійних знань, умінь, навичок представника даної професії сьогодні значно розширився і вимагає грунтовної загальної та фахової методологічної підготовки, сучасного мовного і технічного інструментарію (перший передбачає вільне володіння кількома мовами у їх різних стильових різновидах, другий – комп’ютерною та іншою технікою). Інноваційні методики, серед яких найбільш витребованими на сьогоднішньому ринку освітніх послуг є активні та інтерактивні методики навчання. Надзвичайно високо ефективність навчального процесу на факультеті іноземних мов при підготовці перекладачі вищого закладу освіти забезпечує застосування інноваційних методик викладання перекладу. У сучасному світі розвитку технологій та інтернету актуальним стає поєднання вивчення перекладу та застосування комп’ютерних технологій [5].