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Oliynyk Oleh

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0083-9960>

“ASIA-PACIFIC DREAM” – CHINESE REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROJECT

In the 21st century, China has significantly strengthened its role in world historical processes. In 40 years of reform and openness, China has not only become a world leader in economic development, it has also become an active player in the world political arena. China began to show greater interest in world development and at the same time began to actively integrate into the world community, seeking to prove the global benefits of cooperation with China. The Chinese leadership believes that China cannot stand aside from world processes and, like the rest of the world, be held hostage to the policies of other countries and bear the brunt of all the negative consequences of such policies. As a result, it was taken a course for active integration with the world community and strengthening China's participation and influence in world processes. For this purpose, several strategic strategies have been developed to achieve a specific goal, including “going abroad”, “globalizing”, “internationalizing” and others. At the same time, the strengthening of integration processes in the world could not leave the country's leadership indifferent, so China began to pay more attention to participation in both global and regional integration processes. One such area was China's accession to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in 1991. These areas have identified three key aspects of the Asia-Pacific Dream concept: development and economic cohesion, the unification of Asia with an emphasis on harmony, mutual benefit and prosperity in the region. The China Asia-Pacific Dream initiative aims to maintain stable and friendly partnerships with neighboring countries in order to build mutual trust. China has identified a number of common challenges that the parties must address in order to build an Asian community. China hopes to work with its partners to create a beautiful region that will lead the world, benefit all parties and bring prosperity to future generations. In this context, the Chinese leadership has identified a number of areas for development for the Asia-Pacific region.

Keywords: *China, Asia-Pacific region, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia-Pacific Dream, development, integration, cohesion, harmony, globalization.*

Introduction. In the 21st century, China has significantly strengthened its role in world historical processes. In 40 years of reform and openness, China has not only become a world leader in economic development, it has also become an active player in the world political arena [1]. China began to show greater interest in world development and at the same time began to actively integrate into the world community, seeking to prove the global benefits of cooperation with China. This position of the Chinese leadership has a historical basis, which was formed due to the economic achievements of the country during the implementation of the program of economic reforms and openness.

First, thanks to successful economic reforms, China has become the second largest country in the world in terms of GDP. In addition, China has become the world's largest producer, exporter and innovator. Thanks to the prudent policies of China's

leadership and the titanic efforts of the Chinese people, the country has become a world leader in innovative development [2].

Second, China, like the rest of the world, has experienced three global crises over the past 40 years, the energy crisis of the 1980s, the Asian crisis of the late 1990s, and the financial crisis of 2007-2008. As a result of these crises, the country's leadership came to an important conclusion, the essence of which is that in order to protect themselves from the destructive effects of global crises, it is necessary to be a participant in world processes, as well as to influence them. Otherwise, the country is doomed to be held hostage to the negative processes and events unfolding in the world. And even the availability of significant gold and foreign exchange resources cannot guarantee a secure existence in critical times. This is what prompted the Chinese leadership to understand China's participation in modern world processes. Thus, the country's development strategy was rethought, a new concept of development was formed, and finally a new role of China in modern historical processes was defined.

The purpose of research. The purpose of the article is to clarify China's international strategy, its policies and role in the Asia-Pacific region, analyze strategic initiatives, approaches and visions of the country's leadership on the future of the Asia-Pacific region, and study programs and tools used to implement them.

Recent literature review. The topic of China's role in the international arena, in particular in the Asia-Pacific region, is being actively studied in scientific and business circles both in China and abroad. A significant number of scientists have devoted their scientific research to this topic. Some of these works are worth mentioning.

From a philosophical point of view, the conclusions of Liu Bingjie are interesting from the philosophical point of view of the basic concepts of the 21st century. According to the scientist, the international situation in the 21st century characterized by three points – the need to ensure world peace, growing multipolarity and ensuring peaceful development. He believes that the 21st century is important for humanity and to address global issues, the world must focus on the following key aspects: peace, development, friendship, reconciliation, harmony, rationalism and the rule of law. China fully shares this philosophy of international relations and will adhere to the principle of peaceful development. China implements such a strategy primarily in neighboring countries, including the Asia-Pacific region, where through trade and investment it seeks to ensure stability and prosperity [3].

Yin Wenquan analyzes China's development from a global perspective. The researcher also draws attention to the fact that with the development of the country's economy is increasingly internationalized, which creates certain challenges. However, the policy of openness will remain unchanged, although in the author's opinion it needs to be qualitatively improved. This is especially true of trade and investment. Trade must be transformed in the direction of taking into account competitive advantages, compensating for limited resources, expanding geographical

borders and increasing value added. In terms of investment, the author takes the view that along with foreign investment, China's foreign investment should grow. The APR will remain a priority in this issue [4].

Examining China's diplomatic strategy and foreign relations, Chu Shulun notes that the goal of Beijing's diplomacy in the international arena is to create a harmonious world. The fundamental principles of this strategy, the author believes, remain development, peace and cooperation. However, he also draws attention to the need to uphold the principle of justice in international relations. Chu Shulun emphasizes that despite China's success in the country's economic development, in order to implement the country's foreign strategy, China must become a leader in key areas of science and economics [5].

Hou Julili views the concept of the "Chinese dream" as the most important phenomenon in the modern world. He believes that the successful implementation of this concept will have a positive impact on the world. The author notes that the basis of China's international relations and diplomacy is determined by the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the concept of the "third world", which, in his opinion, are the result of democratization of international relations [6].

Wang Yuzhou sees the importance of creating a free trade area among the APEC countries as a tool to strengthen internal integration among the countries participating in the forum, which will contribute to strengthening cooperation, comprehensive and multilevel cohesion between the countries. The author notes that China supports regional economic integration, promotes innovative development, economic reforms and growth. To promote innovative development and economic reform, it identifies five priority areas, namely: economic reform, the new economy, innovative development, inclusive support and urbanization. These areas of APEC development are defined as drivers of economic growth and ensuring the regional status of the Asia-Pacific region as an engine of growth of the world economy [7].

Main research results. The Chinese leadership has come to the conclusion that the country must take responsibility not only for its own development, but also for the development of the rest of the world. The Chinese leadership believes that China cannot stand aside from world processes and, like the rest of the world, be hostage to the policies of other countries and bear the brunt of all the negative consequences of such policies. As a result, a course was taken for active integration with the world community and strengthening China's participation and influence in world processes. To this end, several international strategies have been developed to achieve a specific goal, including "going abroad", "globalizing", "internationalizing" and others.

For many years, China has built its foreign policy on the development of bilateral cooperation. Attempts to establish allied relations with the Soviet Union and other countries did not yield the expected results, and the Chinese leadership was chronically afraid of political dependence or unequal cooperation. At the same time, the strengthening of integration processes in the world could not leave the country's leadership indifferent, so China began to pay more attention to participation in both

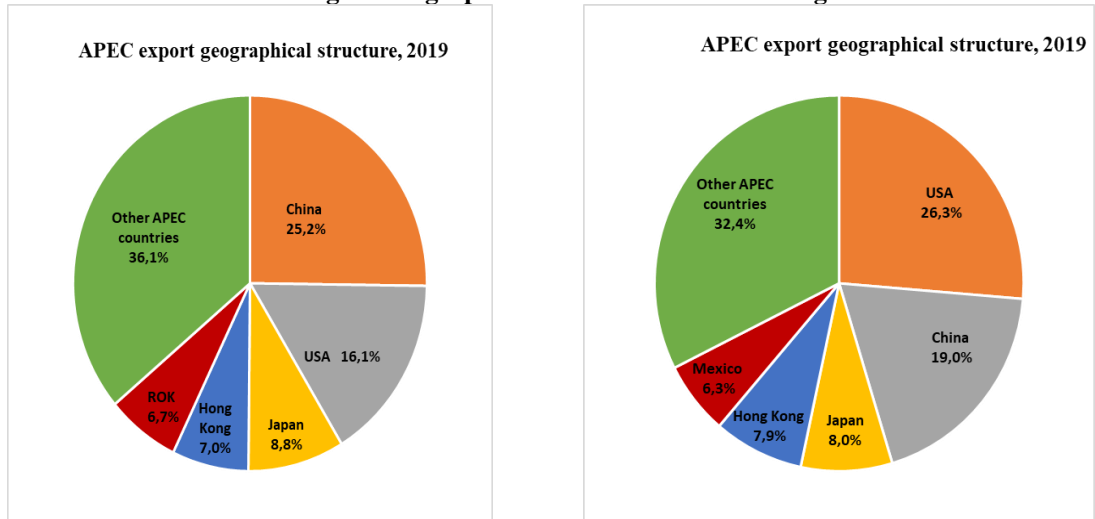
global and regional integration processes. One of such areas was China's accession to the Forum of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in 1991.

The APEC Forum was based on the principles of voluntariness, non-binding nature and consensus-building. This format of interaction between the member countries of the forum creates a platform for discussing issues of mutual interest and reaching agreements that ultimately oblige the forum participants to act together. The Forum used these strengths to promote trade, investment and structural reforms. Since its inception in 1989, APEC has held annual meetings with representatives of all participating economies. The first four annual meetings of officials were held at the ministerial level. Since 1993, the annual meetings have been called the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and are attended by the Heads of Government of all participating economies, except for Taiwan, which is represented by a ministerial official. Since its inception, the region has undergone significant changes. Economic growth has led to an increase in the average income of the region's population, which has contributed to a significant reduction in poverty and the growth of the middle class. Trade has become a key driver of growth, while new technologies have expanded the boundaries of the world economy.

Today, APEC is home to about 2,9 billion people, or 37,7% of the world's population. The total GDP of the region's countries is 53,3 trillion dollars, which is also equal to 61% of world GDP. The share of trade in the whole region is 47% of the world. As a result of the effective operation of APEC, the region is experiencing rapid economic growth, while real GDP has doubled from 19 trillion dollars in 1989 to 48,5 trillion dollars in 2019. The rapprochement of the region, the reduction of trade barriers and the smoothing of differences in regulations have stimulated the development of regional trade, which has led to an increase in the prosperity of the region. The average size of trade tariffs in member countries decreased from 17% in 1989 to 5,2% in 2019. During the same period, total trade in goods in the APEC region increased sevenfold, outpacing the rest of the world, with two-thirds of this trade taking place between member countries. China is one of APEC's largest trading partners. In terms of exports, it ranks first – 25,2% of total exports to the region, and second in terms of imports – respectively 19%.

APEC is one of the largest recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI). In 2019, their volume was 815,1 billion dollars, which accounted for 52,9% of world volume. The largest investors in the region were the United States (30,2%), China (17,3%), Singapore (11,3%), Hong Kong (8,4%), Canada (6,2%) [8].

Fig. 1. Geographical structure of APEC foreign trade



Source: Compiled by the author according to the data. URL:

<https://search.yahoo.com/search?fr=mcafee&type=E210US91213G0&p=APEC+in+Charts+2020>

The country's leadership has historically considered the Asia-Pacific region a priority area of its interests. A Chinese proverb says, "a neighbor close by is better than a family far away". China has been under attack from neighboring countries for centuries. The history of China knows the historical periods when for many years foreign dynasties ruled in this country. China gained its independence in a brutal struggle for which it paid for the lives of millions of its citizens. Therefore, participation in APEC has become a priority area of China's interests. China is actively developing trade with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and is making significant investments. Over time, he became the most powerful player in the region. For most countries in the region, this country has become the largest trading partner and investor. In addition to economic influence, China has also increased its political influence.

An important event for the development of APEC was the APEC Executive Summit held on November 5-11, 2014 in Beijing, where President Xi Jinping delivered a new vision for the future of APR. He singled out three aspects for the future of APEC, namely: enhanced regional economic integration; promotion of innovative development, economic reform and growth; strengthening the comprehensive development of infrastructure and connectivity. These areas identified three key aspects of the Asia-Pacific Dream concept: development and economic cohesion, the unification of Asia with an emphasis on harmony, mutual benefit and prosperity in the region. The summit reached a consensus on concluding a free trade agreement. Xi Jinping also noted that the conclusion of a free trade agreement will be an important step towards economic integration of the region [6].

The idea of free trade was first proposed in 2006. Since then, a large number of summits have taken place at various levels, at which the issues of the free trade agreement have been discussed many times. China supports the idea of concluding a free trade agreement, as the Chinese leadership sees this as a great opportunity for further rapprochement of the region, strengthening competitive advantages and joint development. The free trade agreement will stimulate the formation of a mutually beneficial partnership in the region. Creating a level playing field for free trade in the region will help eliminate unjustified trade barriers, strengthen the movement of goods and capital, and, moreover, strengthen the region's economic potential. China has already concluded a number of free trade agreements with individual countries and regional organizations, including the China-ASEAN Free Trade and Comprehensive Regional Economic Partnership Agreement, the China-South Korea Free Trade Agreement, and the China-Japan Free Trade Agreement. The signing of these agreements has greatly simplified trade conditions, as well as increased trade in the region [9].

China is trying to implement the idea of creating a regional free trade zone through other formats of regional cooperation. In particular, on November 15, 2020, 15 member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and five regional partners signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the largest free trade agreement in history. RCEP will connect about 30% of the world's population and bring significant economic benefits. According to a recently published forecast, RCEP could add 209 billion dollars' annual revenue and 500 billion dollars to world trade by 2030 [10].

Access to markets outside domestic markets allows participants to access more customers and, at the same time, access a wider range of products at competitive prices. It will also facilitate the movement of foreign investment and reduce the internal gap between savings and investment. Trade and regional integration will also bring positive effects and dynamic benefits through technology transfer and innovation.

The China' Asia-Pacific Dream initiative aims to maintain stable and friendly partnerships with neighboring countries in order to build mutual trust.

In his speech at the summit, Mr. Xi Jinping called APEC a big family. China advocates the creation of open architecture in the Asia-Pacific region, which should lead to the development of innovation, growth of interconnectedness and integration of interests, and ultimately to the common interests of APEC members. To achieve this goal, APEC members must form partnerships based on mutual trust, inclusiveness, cooperation and mutual benefit. This will create additional impetus for the development of the APEC economy and the world economy as a whole.

In proposing the Asia-Pacific Dream initiative, Xi Jinping also highlighted a number of common challenges that the parties need to address in order to build an Asian community.

First, jointly form an idea of development. The future development of APEC affects the interests of each of its members. APEC participants reached important agreements on launching the process of forming a free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific region, promoting transport and communication connectivity and focusing on innovative development. Now it is important to turn the consensus into reality, develop a development plan for the next 5, 10 and even 25 years, and then step forward step by step.

Second, jointly address global challenges. After the international financial crisis, the core of all work should be economic growth, strengthening coordination in macro-politics. At the same time, there is a need to respond appropriately to global issues such as infectious diseases, food security and energy security. Xi Jinping also believes that it is necessary to deepen mutual understanding through information sharing, share best practices through the exchange of experiences, encourage joint action through communication and coordination, strengthen regional cooperation through mutual assistance.

Third, jointly form a platform for cooperation. The Chinese leadership believes that APEC members should turn APEC into a systemic platform designed to promote integration, a political platform for sharing experiences, an open platform to combat trade protectionism, a developing platform for deepening economic and technical cooperation, and a single platform for stimulating transport and communication connectivity. The development of APEC should be supported by all parties.

Fourth, together pursue the goal of joint development. Partnership means cooperation, mutual benefit, mutual learning and mutual imitation. Some APEC countries are currently facing significant challenges, so joint efforts are needed to help these countries overcome these difficulties. To do this, it is necessary to expand financial and technological support for developing economies in APEC, using the diversity of APEC entities, to strengthen the effectiveness of interconnectedness, to carry out joint development [11, p. 651-653].

For China, Asian countries are the main focus. Therefore, it is necessary to connect highways and communications on the Asian continent. The “One Belt, One Road” initiative proposed by the Chinese President should ensure this. This initiative originated in Asia, builds on Asia and focuses on the well-being of the Asian population, so China pays close attention to the region’s mutual ties and makes efforts to expand the common interests of Asian countries. The Chinese leadership believes that “One Belt, One Road” is a common cause of neighboring countries on the Asian continent. Leaders of the country consider neighboring countries as a priority of their foreign policy and in their relations adhere to such principles as friendliness, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. China hopes to provide more common benefits to neighboring countries by connecting communications and strengthening ties, and invites everyone to the Chinese development drive.

In 2018, China and its partners celebrated the 5th anniversary of the “One Belt Road, One Road” initiative. At the end of 2018, documents of various formats on cooperation were signed with 150 participating countries.

During this period, more than 12,000 rail trains ran between China and Europe, resulting in 5 trillion dollars in trade between China and Europe. The countries participating in the initiative raised 70 billion dollars’ direct investment. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has financed 35 projects worth 7,8 billion dollars. China has signed 76 bilateral agreements with participating countries on cultural exchange and tourism, established 35 cultural centers in the participating countries, 15 joint research laboratories, 9 research and educational centers. At the symposium on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the “One Belt Road, One Road” initiative, held in Beijing, Chinese President Xi Jinping summed up the implementation of the initiative. He noted that in 5 years the initiative has turned from a plan into a reality, it has received active support from many countries and has made significant progress. In 5 years, the institutional framework for deepening and expanding the initiative has been formed, and the initiative itself has entered a phase of solid progress and sustainable development [12, p. 178-180].

The leaders of the country constantly emphasize that China is one of the members of the big family of the Asia-Pacific region. China's development is impossible without the Asia-Pacific region, and the prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region is impossible without China. “Everything goes uphill in a friendly family”, says a Chinese proverb. As a member of the great Asia-Pacific family, China seeks to live in harmony with all countries and to develop mutual relations. The country’s leadership hopes that all the countries of the Asia-Pacific region will cherish the peace and stability that have been achieved with great difficulty, as well as contribute to the construction of a harmonious Asia-Pacific region, sustainable peace and common prosperity.

The country’s political establishment intends to make every effort to promote regional cooperation and prosperity, so it will expand the chances for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. China is the largest trading partner, the largest export market and the largest source of investment for many economic entities in the Asia-Pacific region.

The country’s leaders will work to expand the framework of regional cooperation, which will cover the two shores of the Pacific Ocean and benefit all countries. According to management, the Pacific Ocean is considered large because it is not separated by any natural barriers, and people should not install artificial barriers.

It believes that it is necessary to identify the leading and coordinating role of APEC, guided by the idea of openness, inclusiveness, mutual benefit, mutual benefit, as well as strengthen coordination of macroeconomic policies, promote optimization of regional free trade mechanism, deepen regional integration, prevent “spaghetti plate effect” and to promote a closer partnership between the two shores of the

Pacific Ocean in order to jointly develop a plan for the long-term development of the Asia-Pacific region.

China hopes to work with its partners to create a beautiful region that will lead the world, help all parties and bring prosperity to future generations. In this context, the Chinese leadership has identified a number of areas for development for the Asia-Pacific region.

First, the Asia-Pacific region must strive for joint development. The various economic entities of the Asia-Pacific region are closely linked, their interests are intertwined, they must fully demonstrate their own strengths, optimize the allocation of economic resources, improve the industrial structure, create a value chain for joint benefits and jointly develop a large Asia-Pacific market that benefits all parties. Reducing the development gap will contribute to the common prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region, as they say “the rising tide lifts all the boats”.

Second, the Asia-Pacific region must pursue a course of development and openness. It is necessary to keep up with the times to support a multilateral trading system that is free, open and non-discriminatory, and opposes all forms of protectionism. The Asia-Pacific countries must work hand in hand to create an open economy and create a framework for regional cooperation, to promote the construction of a free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific region based on a spirit of openness and inclusiveness.

Third, the Asia-Pacific region must promote its development through innovation. Relying only on the policy of financial incentives and non-standard monetary policy, no country in the world has managed to achieve progressive growth. Growth based on excessive resource consumption and environmental pollution also does more harm than good. It is necessary to spread the idea of innovative development and introduce innovative methods of development. It is necessary to abandon outdated templates and frameworks, adhere to green, recycling and low-carbon development. It needs to constantly increase our ability to innovate in order to develop new industries through innovation, seek new drivers of growth and increase competitiveness.

Fourth, the Asia-Pacific region should seek to develop cooperation. The interests of various economic entities of the Asia-Pacific region are intertwined; they are all connected by a common destiny. In this chain of dynamic equilibrium, the development of each economic entity causes a chain reaction and has a ripple effect on other entities. The Chinese leadership constantly reminds us to remember that the Asia-Pacific region is a community of one destiny. It is necessary to promote the development of other subjects by one's own development, to reveal one's own advantages as much as possible, through coordination and interaction, to transfer positive energy, in order to create an atmosphere of positive interaction and coordinated development.

Currently, Asian countries are in dire need of funding for infrastructure construction. Recently, countries have to face severe challenges, including increased risks of economic downturn, financial market turmoil, and others. More funds need to

be mobilized for infrastructure construction in order to ensure sustainable and progressive economic growth and to promote the integration of the region's transport and communication networks and economic integration. In this regard, China has initiated the creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which is ready to provide financial support for infrastructure construction in the region to developing countries. The new Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will build complementary action with other multilateral banks to work together to promote the progressive and sustainable development of the Asian economy [13].

China pays close attention to the role of trade and industry, ready to listen to their views, suggestions, and provide the necessary assistance, especially to small and medium-sized enterprises, so that they can participate in economic development and regional cooperation.

In August 2013, the China-APEC Trade and Industry Council (APRC) was established, which provides systemic guarantees to trade and industry representatives for active participation in the development of trade and economic rules of the Asia-Pacific region. TPR invites enterprises of all APEC economic entities to invest and do business in China. The Chinese leadership believes that the more friends there are in China, the more successful it will be. They hope that trade and industry will use the APEC platform to actively identify benefits in areas such as market information, incubation technologies, stimulating development through innovation, making forward-looking strategic recommendations, promoting trade and investment liberalization, deepening regional economic integration and the future of APEC development.

From May 26 to 29, 2015, the Asian Forum – “Eastern Davos” was held in Boao, where participants discussed the issues of building a “community of common destiny”. At the Forum, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a report on building a «community of common destiny». In particular, he noted several important points that must be observed to build a society of common destiny, in particular: respect for each other and treat each other equally; strive for mutually beneficial cooperation and joint development; interact together on security issues; ensure inclusiveness and learn from each other. He also called on the Forum participants to actively participate in the “One Belt, One Road” global initiative. In the context of promoting the benefits of building a “community of one destiny”, Xi Jinping cited a Chinese proverb: “When there is water in large rivers, there is water in small rivers; when there is water in small rivers, there is also water in big rivers”. He stressed the importance of close cooperation between the countries for the formation of a “community of common destiny” [14].

The Asian Forum in 2017 was held under the slogan “Globalization and Free Trade: An Asian Perspective”. Speaking at the forum, Xi Jinping said that anti-globalization calls are heard, but that every opportunity provided by economic globalization should be used to meet the challenges together. In support of Xi Jinping's call, Forum Secretary Zhou Wenzhou said that the idea of “One Belt, One

Road” is the answer to globalization. If the participants of the initiative achieve the outstanding goals, then a community of common destiny will soon be created [15].

China seeks to establish closer partnerships, deepen pragmatic cooperation and make APEC play a leading role in long-term cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, and with the rest of the Asia-Pacific dream come true.

During 2014-2017, the Chinese government allocated 1,500 education quotas to APEC member countries for capacity-building projects in areas such as trade and investment.

From November 17 to 18, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping took part in the 26th APEC Meeting of Economic Leaders, held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. At this meeting, the Chinese leader made a speech «Using the opportunities of our time for joint activities in the Asia-Pacific region», in which he emphasized the joint progress towards a “bright future”. In his speech, Xi Jinping presented an in-depth analysis of the challenges facing the international community, presented the views and recommendations of the Chinese leadership on economic development and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. As a result of the published analysis, he made several fundamental conclusions, which are as follows.

First, based on an in-depth study of historical experience from modern times and an assessment of major trends in economic globalization, the Chinese leader stressed the need to be open to common interests, focus on development for greater benefits for people, focus on inclusion and interaction. He also stressed the importance of intensifying innovation in order to create new areas of growth. In his view, respect for the rule of law will help improve global governance. Only openness and cooperation can create new opportunities and open new areas for development, the Chinese leader stressed. In this context, he called on APEC to accelerate economic integration and sign a free trade agreement and thus create a Free Trade Area in the Asia-Pacific region. (Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, FTAAP).

Secondly, the Chinese leader proposed to develop new approaches to joint development. He stressed that every country has the same rights to development and no one has the right or power to stop people in developing countries from striving for a better life. To this end, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation in development, to create an equal and balanced global partnership. The introduction of innovative development will reveal the potential for growth of the digital economy, deepening of international exchange and cooperation, and technological innovations will become available to all countries of the world. Today, there is a need to improve the network of connectivity along the Pacific coast so that each country in the region is included in the common network. These initiatives meet the needs of the time, people’s expectations and the need for development. The proposed initiatives bring together the interests of people from different countries and equalize economic growth. The implementation of these initiatives makes it possible to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development proposed by the United Nations.

Third, it is necessary to spread the positive energy of the partnership spirit. Over the 30 years of its existence, APEC has managed to create a partnership characterized by mutual trust, inclusiveness and mutually beneficial cooperation. In order to strengthen the partnership, the Chinese leader believes, it is necessary to respect the diversity and choice of each country in the chosen path of development, to promote integration and learn from each other on the basis of openness and inclusiveness. Thanks to these efforts, the President of the People's Republic of China stressed, we will be able to jointly build a community of common destiny and a common future in the Asia-Pacific region [16].

In April 2021, the 20th Anniversary Asian Forum was held in Boao under the slogan “World of Change: Uniting Hands to Strengthen Global Governance and Promote Cooperation” under the “One Belt, One Road” initiative. The forum was opened by Chinese leader Xi Jinping, who began his speech by quoting a Chinese proverb – “true friendship brings people together, no matter how far away they may be”. Thus, the Chinese President testified to China's attitude to the forum participants, as well as the philosophical basis for building relations in the Asia-Pacific region.

In his video speech, Xi Jinping said that the combined forces of change and the unprecedented pandemic of the century have brought the world into a phase of fluidity and transformation. Instability and uncertainty are clearly growing. The Chinese leader noted that humanity is facing a growing deficit of governance, a deficit of trust, a deficit of development and a deficit of peace. Much remains to be done to achieve common security and common development. However, he believes, there are no fundamental changes in the trend towards a multipolar world; economic globalization demonstrates new resilience; and the need to maintain multilateralism, intensify communication and coordination has increased. The Chinese leader called on all Asian countries and beyond to respond to today's challenges, overcome the pandemic with solidarity, strengthen global governance and continue to build a community with a single future for humanity.

In his speech, Xi Jinping reaffirmed the main directions, mechanisms and strategy for building relations in the Asia-Pacific region, which were identified in previous forums, but he attached special importance to building a spirit of partnership within the Asian community. According to him, the partnership meets the needs of the time and is the most effective model of cooperation in the region, which will overcome all challenges and build a community of common destiny. He singled out the main forms of partnership that will solve existing problems and achieve the set goal, including the following: partnership for cooperation in the field of health; partnership for connectivity; partnership for green development; partnership for openness and inclusiveness.

The Chinese leader used the opportunity to reaffirm his country's commitment to peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit, to develop friendship and

cooperation with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and to promote a new type of international relations.

Xi Jinping ended his speech by quoting another Chinese proverb – “swimming together, we could ride in the wind, cut the waves and travel bravely for ten thousand miles” [17].

This is the Chinese project to realize the Asia-Pacific dream.

Conclusions. An analysis of China’s implementation of the Asia-Pacific Dream project concludes that China is trying to build a highly integrated community of common destiny in the Asia-Pacific region that shares common values, adheres to common principles of development and coexistence, and builds the future together. In order to implement its project, China has consistently promoted the “One Belt, One Road” initiative. Through active trade, investment and infrastructure projects, China has become the largest external partner for most countries in the region, thus achieving greater regional cohesion. As a result of such activity in China, the Asia-Pacific region is one of the fastest growing regions in the world and demonstrates a significant improvement in the living conditions of the region’s population. However, this does not mean that Chinese leaders seek to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a region of stable development and prosperity separate from the rest of the world. On the contrary, on the example of the Asia-Pacific region, they want to prove to the world the prospects of global Chinese ideas, and thus involve as many countries as possible in the project. Thus, according to the architects of the project, it is possible to protect the world from global challenges and destructive crises, and to ensure a dignified life and harmonious coexistence around the world.

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Олійник О.М. «Азійсько-Тихоокеанська мрія» – китайський проєкт регіональної інтеграції.

У XXI столітті Китай значно посилив свою роль в світових історичних процесах. За 40 років політики реформ та відкритості Китай не тільки перетворився на країну-лідера в світовому економічному розвитку, він також став активним гравцем на світовій політичній арені. Китай почав виявляти більший інтерес до світового розвитку і поряд з цим почав активно інтегруватись у світове співтовариство, прагнучи довести світові переваги від співпраці з Китаєм. Керівництво країни вважає, що Китай не може стояти осторонь світових процесів, і як решта країн світу бути заручником політики інших країн та нести тягар усіх негативних наслідків від такої політики. В результаті було взято курс на активну інтеграцію з світовим співтовариством та посилення участі та впливу Китаю в світових процесах. З цією метою було розроблено кілька стратегічних стратегій спрямованих на досягнення визначеної мети серед яких – «йти зовні», «глобалізуватись», «інтернаціоналізуватись» та інші. Водночас посилення інтеграційних процесів в світі не могло залишити керівництво країни байдужими, тому Китай почав приділяти більшої уваги до участі як в глобальних так і регіональних інтеграційних процесах. Одним з таких напрямків стало приєднання Китаю в 1991 р. до форму Азійсько-Тихоокеанського економічного співробітництва (АТЕС). Визначено три аспекти для майбутнього АТЕС, а саме: поглиблена регіональна економічна інтеграція; сприяння інноваційному розвитку, економічна реформа та зростання; посилення всебічного розвитку інфраструктури та з'єднання. Ці напрями визначили три ключові аспекти концепції «Азійсько-Тихоокеанської мрії» – розвиток та економічна з'єднаність, об'єднання Азії з акцентом на гармонію, взаємну вигоду та процвітання в регіоні. Китайська ініціатива «Азійсько-Тихоокеанської мрії» спрямована на підтримку стабільних та дружніх партнерських стосунків з сусідніми країнами, з метою формування взаємодовірчих відносин. Китай розраховує спільно з партнерами створити прекрасний регіон, який поведе за собою світ, сприятиме всім сторонам та принесе процвітання майбутнім поколінням. В цьому контексті керівництво Китаю визначило низку напрямків розвитку для АТР.

Ключові слова: Китай, Азійсько-Тихоокеанський регіон, Азійсько-Тихоокеанське економічне співробітництво (АТЕС), розвиток, інтеграція, згуртованість, гармонія, глобалізація.

Олейник О.Н. «Азиатско-Тихоокеанская мечта» – китайской проект региональной интеграции.

В XXI веке Китай значительно усилил свою роль в мировых исторических процессах. За 40 лет политики реформ и открытости Китай не только превратился в страну-лидера в мировом экономическом развитии, он также стал активным игроком на мировой политической арене. Китай начал проявлять больший интерес к мировому развитию и наряду с этим начал активно интегрироваться в мировое сообщество, стремясь доказать миру преимущества от сотрудничества с Китаем. Руководство страны считает, что Китай не может стоять в стороне от мировых процессов, и как остальные страны мира быть заложником политики других стран и нести бремя всех негативных последствий такой политики. В результате был взят курс на активную интеграцию с мировым сообществом и

усиление участия, а также влияния Китая в мировых процессах. С этой целью было разработано несколько стратегических направленных на достижение установленных целей, среди которых следующие – «идти вовне», «глобализироваться», «интернационализироваться» и другие. В то же время усиление интеграционных процессов в мире не могло оставить руководство страны равнодушным, поэтому Китай начал уделять большее внимание к участию как в глобальных, так и региональных интеграционных процессах. Одним из таких направлений стало присоединение Китая в 1991 г. к форуму Азиатско-Тихоокеанского экономического сотрудничества (АТЭС). Определены три аспекта для будущего АТЭС, а именно: углубленная региональная экономическая интеграция; содействие инновационному развитию, экономическая реформа и рост; усиление всестороннего развития инфраструктуры и объединения. Эти направления определили три ключевых аспекта концепции «Азиатско-Тихоокеанской мечты» – развитие и экономическая соединенность, объединение Азии с акцентом на гармонию, взаимная выгода и процветания в регионе. Китайская инициатива «Азиатско-Тихоокеанской мечты» направлена на поддержание стабильных и дружественных партнерских отношений с соседними странами, с целью формирования взаимодоверительных отношений. Китай рассчитывает совместно с партнерами создать прекрасный регион, который поведет за собой мир, будет способствовать всем сторонам и принесет процветание будущим поколениям. В этом контексте руководство Китая определило ряд направлений развития для АТР.

Ключевые слова: Китай, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион, Азиатско-Тихоокеанское экономическое сотрудничество (АТЭС), развитие, интеграция, сплоченность, гармония, глобализация.