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Hlovatska S. M.

ORCID: 0000-0003-2555-669X

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor,

Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Students

Odesa National Maritime University

Odesa, Ukraine

Shypotilova O. P.

ORCID: 0000-0002-9842-8157

Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor,

Associate Professor at the Department of Pre-University Training

Odesa National Maritime University

Odesa, Ukraine

CHINA AND UKRAINE: HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION WITHIN THE CONCEPT OF “ONE BELT, ONE ROAD”

Key words: PRC, concept, cooperation, project, “One belt, one road”.

Ukraine, as part of Eastern Europe, is located at the crossroads of “paths” and the interests of different countries, expecting significant investment in China’s draft initiatives. For Ukraine, China’s new European policy is not only a certain amount of opportunities, but also a serious challenge in determining its own future foreign policy.

It is important for Ukraine, which has made its European choice and aspires to join the EU, to take into account the strategic nature of European-Chinese relations and to build its relations with China. China’s development of economic and infrastructure projects in Central Asia means that in the future on the Europe-China route traffic will grow. It is important for Ukraine to support China’s development of the Trans-Caspian route, which connects Europe with Kazakhstan and China through the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. This route has already allowed Ukraine to circumvent Russia’s ban on the transit of Ukrainian goods, sending goods through the Black Sea, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In 2016, Georgia signed a Free Trade Agreement with China, and Belarus received observer status in the 16 + 1 format. All this indicates that “One belt, one road” has great potential for market development, prosperity and strengthening stability throughout the Euro-Asian territory.

Mr. V. Kiktenko, Head of the Far East Department of the A. Yu. Krymsky Institute of Oriental Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, President of the Ukrainian Association of Chinese Studies, emphasizes

that in planning Ukrainian-Chinese cooperation and Ukraine's participation in the "One belt, one road" project and interaction formats. Although there are still differences among European politicians on the "One belt, one road" initiative, the economic benefits of this initiative are due to mutual interest and will certainly contribute to the development of transregional cooperation. China's powerful social-economic rise has given rise to the "One belt, one road" initiative, which should become an important tool for cooperation between the participating countries. If at first Beijing's initiative was virtually unnoticed in the EU, today the European Parliament and European governments recognize the achievements and prospects of economic cooperation in the framework of "One belt, one road" [1].

In 2016, the Chinese-Ukrainian cultural program was extremely diverse. The most important was the opening of Taras Shevchenko's exhibition at the Beijing Art Museum in Dasin on September 23. The museum has become a platform for various exhibitions featuring works by contemporary Chinese and Ukrainian artists, sculptors and photographers. Over the past few years, more than 100 Sino-Ukrainian cultural events have been held, as well as more than 3,800 different commercial exhibitions and exchanges. In recent years, Ukraine has been experiencing a cultural and linguistic "fever of China" and the unique Ukrainian culture is of great interest to the Chinese people.

In autumn 2016, a Ukrainian delegation led by the Minister of Culture of Ukraine Ye. Nyschuk visited the People's Republic of China. During the talks between Ye. Nyschuk and Chinese Minister of Culture Luo Shugan, the establishment of a Ukrainian cultural center in China, the promotion of folk crafts and cultural events by both countries were discussed. The Chinese side also paid great attention to material and technical assistance to Ukraine in the field of education. 23,500 new computers were purchased for Ukrainian secondary schools and three linguistic facilities for the Kyiv Gymnasium of Oriental Languages, where about 600 children study Chinese.

After Ukraine's independence, as the largest country in Europe, Chinese scholars became interested in studying and translating Ukrainian history and realities from Ukraine's point of view. According to incomplete statistics, the following works on the history of Ukraine have been published: the translation of the History of Ukraine by Western scholar Paul Robert Magochi (Chinese Encyclopedia Publishing House, 2009), Slavic Culture edited by Liu Zusi (Zhejiang People's Publishing House, 1993) contains special section on Ukrainian culture; Zhao Yongzhong "Ukraine: Difficult Historical Paths" (published by Hua Dong Pedagogical University, 2005), Li Yan "Don't Forget the Past and Focus on the Future: A Study of the Holodomor of the Soviet Union from 1932 to 1933".

Works on Ukrainian politics, economics and diplomacy were published: translation of Kuchma's article "Ukraine: Politics, Economics and Diplomacy"

(Eastern Publishing House, 2001), Song Dongfang's "Ukrainian Travels" (Nanjing University Publishing House, 2016), Shen Lihua "Studies on the relationship between Russia and Ukraine after the collapse of the Soviet Union" (Heilongjiang University Press 2017), Zhen Fei "Ukrainian History and Modern Political Economy" (Economist for Education 2017), Gui Zhihong "Very Neighboring Countries: Ukraine and Russia" (University of National Defense Publishing House, 2000), Pavlov's translation "Transitional Macroeconomics: Ukrainian Reform" (Democracy and Construction Publishing House, 2001), Zhang Hong "Conflict and Cooperation: Interpretation of Economic Relations between Ukraine and Russia (1991–2008)" (Intellectual Property Publishing House, 2010), Zhang Hong "Study of Political Stability in Transition Countries: Theoretical Reflections on the Ukrainian Crisis (Literature Publishing House) social sciences", in 2016). In addition, Huang Wei of the Russian Institute of East European and Central Asian Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences published the New Ukrainian-Chinese Dictionary (new commercial publishing house 2013), which is larger than the 1990 dictionary [2].

In September 25–27, 2018, the Days of Ukrainian Culture in the People's Republic of China took place in Beijing and Dunhuang (People's Republic of China). The decision to hold these events was made by the Governments of Ukraine and China following the fourth meeting of the Ukrainian-Chinese Subcommittee on Cultural Cooperation and the Third Meeting of the Commission on Cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the People's Republic of China [3].

Cooperation with the regions of Ukraine did not escape China's interest. For example, in Odesa, International scientific conferences were held within the project "One belt, one road" on the basis of Odesa National Maritime University. Rector of ONMU, Professor S. V. Rudenko stressed that Odesa National Maritime University works under direct agreements with Tianjin University, Northwestern Polytechnic University (Shanghai), Shanghai Maritime University (Shanghai), Chinese University of Geological Sciences (Wuhan), Wuhan University Technologies (Wuhan), Dalian University of Technology (Dalian) and the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing) [4].

The history of cooperation between Odesa National Maritime University and the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences began in 2016 with the signing of the Agreement on Cooperation and Organization of the First International Scientific Conference "Social Transformations: Family, Marriage, Youth, Middle Class and Innovation Management in the New Silk way, September 14–18, 2016".

From April 24 to 26, 2017, at Odesa National Maritime University together with the Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences with the support of the Consulate General in Odesa and the Southern Research Center

of the Transport Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, II International Scientific Conference “Social Transformations: Family, Marriage, youth, transport and innovation management in the countries of the New Silk Road” was held.

In October 30, 2018, within the framework of the Third Scientific Conference “Social Development of Countries One belt, one road: Development of the New Silk Road in Ukraine”, the University opened an office of the Research Center for Social Development Studies “One belt, one road”. Classes are held here with the participation of scientists from the two countries, there is Chinese literature on the history, economy, traditions and development strategy of China.

Thus, in the framework of humanitarian cooperation based on the concept of “One belt, one road” between the People’s Republic of China and Ukraine, fruitful collaboration has been established, which has its achievements and future prospects. There are exchanges between students, internships for teachers, holding scientific forums, seminars and conferences, Days of Culture, art exhibitions. Bridges of unity of the Ukrainian and Chinese nations were created, which allowed to ensure intercultural communication and deepening of globalization processes.

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