

## The future of China-U.S. relations

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Over the past decade, tensions between China and the United States have flared over many issues. Since the U.S. President Donald Trump entered office in 2018, two distinct, yet similarly antagonistic, ideology began to dominate Washington and Beijing. After that, the world's two largest economies were locked in the Trade War. Other issues, including tensions over Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the South China Sea become increasingly prickly and harder to manage. Unfortunately, these differences are irreconcilable because neither side could grant a concession on major issues. Instead, Beijing and Washington continue taking steps that only reinforce their rivalry. Obviously, it is a zero-sum rivalry in which neither China nor the U.S. has concept of how this rivalry might end.

Once underway, rivalries are extremely difficult to end. According to data collected by the political scientists, since 1816, there have been 27 great-power rivalries. These rivalries lasted for more than 50 years on average and ended in one of three ways [1].

*Hot war.* The vast majority-19 of them culminated in war. Today, many commentators underlined that China-U.S. rivalry is more dangerous than U.S.-Soviet rivalry. The confrontation between China and the United States over Taiwan has been going on for years. If new rounds of conflicts emerged between the two countries, they would rapidly approach a hot war. At the same time, there are several serious conflicts in the world-Ukraine War, Israel-Hamas War and Sudan's Civil War. In the absence of serious and sustained efforts to moderate crisis between the two nations, the chances of the World War III in the not-too-distant future are increasing.

*A new cold war.* During and after the World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union start the Cold War. As the China-U.S. rivalry intensifies, ices have appeared warning that a new Cold War is in the offing. Some U.S. strategists warned that, the two superpowers are currently contesting in every domain, from semiconductors to submarines and from blockbuster films to lunar exploration. Today the winner takes it all – a collapse that permanently subordinates China to the American order; or a humbled America that retreats from the western Pacific [2].

G2. By counting of the statistics, 6 of 50 rivalries ended with the two sides allied against a common foe. For example, in 1900s, the United Kingdom set aside its hostilities with France, Russia, and the United States to fight Germany. Joseph S. Nye, Jr, a former US assistant secretary of defense, once pointed out, the U.S. and PRC are not destined for war. If U.S. administration avoids unnecessary provocations, it can reduce the probability of falling into either a cold war or a hot war with China [3]. Today's Sino-American relationship is in a high level of

economic, social, and ecological interdependence. The essence of G2 proposal is that, the two countries should work together to address the big challenges.

### **Literature**

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## **Культурное влияние Китая в Северной Африке в рамках инициативы «Один пояс, один путь»**

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Культурное влияние Китая в Северной Африке в рамках инициативы «Один пояс, один путь» опирается на концепцию «мягкой силы», разработанную Джозефом Наем [1, с. 2], которая акцентирует роль культуры, образования и дипломатии в международных отношениях. Китай использует культурную дипломатию как инструмент для укрепления своего имиджа и расширения влияния в регионе [2, с. 3], применяя такие механизмы, как Институты Конфуция, стипендии для обучения в Китае и культурные обмены. Эти инициативы способствуют распространению китайского языка и традиций, формируя позитивное восприятие страны среди населения Северной Африки.

Северная Африка занимает важное место во внешней политике Китая благодаря своему геополитическому положению и ресурсам [3, с. 123], что делает регион приоритетным для реализации инициативы «Один пояс, один путь». Китай использует «мягкую силу» как политический инструмент в Северной Африке, активно продвигая культурное влияние через образовательные и гуманитарные программы в рамках инициативы «Один пояс, один путь».

Сотрудничество в сфере образования включает работу Институты Конфуция и предоставление стипендий: Китай открыл Институты Конфуция в Египте, Марокко, Алжире и других странах Северной Африки, активно продвигая изучение китайского языка и культурный обмен, а также предоставляя стипендии выдающимся студентам, которые изучают китайский язык или хотят учиться в Китае, что способствует распространению китайского языка и культуры среди молодежи и элиты региона [4, с. 48]. В то же