

TOPICAL ISSUES OF FINANCIAL AND LEGAL DISCOURSE FORMATION

RUSSIA AND CHINA: PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION

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Cooperation between Russia and China is one of the most promising in the Eurasian region. There are opportunities for cooperation in various fields, ranging from logistics to gas and oil production. There is a huge potential for the growth of trade turnover both within the framework of bilateral agreements and within the framework of the EAEU. This article discusses the prospects for development, as well as obstacles hindering the development of relations.

The relevance of this study is the need to develop a clear view on the development of relations between Russia and China in order to fully implement the potential of this cooperation.

The purpose of the research is to study the problems of relations between Russia and China.

Materials and methods. The material for this study was numerous works in the field of law, economics, business, geopolitics, the topic of which was the problems and prospects of development of Russia and China. The method of comparative legal analysis and the formal legal method were used as research methods.

Findings and their discussion. As part of the consideration of relations between Russia and China, it will be mandatory to delve into history. The contact of the two civilizations occurred in the middle of the XVII century. It was the time of the formation of the Russian super ethnos, "the unification of the peoples of Eurasia from the Baltic States to the Pacific Ocean under the rule of Moscow." [1] Since that moment, there have been all sorts of things in history: moments of social tension between regions, turning into military operations, and times of close socio-economic and cultural cooperation. At the moment, relations between Russia and China can generally be described as partnership and cooperation. Cooperation between the two countries takes place in extensive areas: the development of high technologies, fundamental and applied research, cooperation in the development of the Arctic, the construction and integration of OPOP (one belt, one road), etc. It is worth noting that cooperation takes place both through bilateral agreements and through the institutions of the EAEU. Within the framework of bilateral agreements and arrangements were concluded: a joint statement on the compatibility of the mutual operation of the Chinese

Beidou system and the Russian GLONASS system (the operation agreement was signed in 2020); an agreement on a mechanism for expanding lending to Russian companies by Chinese banks; an agreement between Gazprom and the Chinese National Oil and Gas Corporation on the basic conditions for gas supplies from Russia to China via the Western route; Protocol of Intent in scientific and technical cooperation between the United Shipbuilding Corporation and Huawei Technologies Co.Ltd, etc. acts[2]. Russian-Chinese cooperation also includes joint developments in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), big data, 5G, etc. Huawei became a partner of the Russian MTS, starting its testing in Moscow in 2019, and in March 2020 Huawei became a strategic partner of the Beber cloud platform [3]. One of the main points of cooperation between Russia and China is the construction of an OPOP, which includes the development of the Arctic. According to the estimates of various researchers, the regions located along this corridor, the development of OPOP will bring an increase in the gross regional product by 6-9% [4]. Cooperation between Russia and China in the Arctic seems promising. Mutual interest in cooperation is confirmed by various agreements, for example, on July 3, 2017, President Xi Jinping arrived in Moscow on an official visit. The heads of state signed a "Joint statement on the further strengthening of relations, comprehensive partnership and strategic cooperation", which officially introduced Arctic cooperation between China and Russia. Having no real geopolitical grounds for obtaining direct access to the riches of the Arctic, China is interested in developing relations with Russia, the owner of the Northern Sea Route and most of the Arctic resources, and is ready to offer it investments and advanced technologies.[5]. However, there are factors that hinder the development of equal relations between subjects. This is a factor of intersection of a large number of competitive interests of China and Russia in Asia, in Eastern Europe. So, over the past decade, the China National Oil and Gas Corporation has become the leading energy company in Central Asia. China pumps Kazakh oil to Europe and China through its pipeline, and also supplies natural gas from Turkmenistan to the west of China [2]. The influence of American sanctions plays an important role. This problem is so urgent that at the end of 2018, the Central Bank of Russia was forced to officially explain to Chinese partners that personal US sanctions against Russian bankers and entrepreneurs do not apply to their companies. The structure of trade turnover between the countries is of concern. In 2018, the share of mineral products in the total volume of Russian exports to China increased to 76%. The share of machinery, equipment and vehicles decreased to 3.2%. On the contrary, the main commodity groups that Russia imports from China are: machinery, equipment and vehicles - 57%; textiles and footwear - 11%; chemical industry products - almost 10% [6].

Conclusion. To sum up, it must be said that relations between Russia and China certainly have huge potential. On the other hand, there are serious problems and contradictions, first of all, the intersection of the geopolitical interests

of Russia and China in the Eurasian region. In order for the further development of equal relations to continue, Russia must develop new approaches to interaction with China based on strategic partnership with South Korea, Japan, India, Vietnam (“peripheral diplomacy”), alignment of relations with the United States as a way to curb the growth of China's influence on Russia.

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE UK

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Terrorism has become the main vector of threat for the most countries of the world and has complicated the task of protecting the state system and society. With the expansion of the modern information space, it is becoming increasingly difficult to control many destructive phenomena, primarily terrorism. The doctrinal basis of the fight against terrorism is the idea of national and public security and methods aimed at strengthening national unity and the State's readiness to counter terrorist phenomena in society. Foreign experience is important. The purpose of this work is to identify the current problems of anti-terrorist activities in the UK.

Materials and methods. The materials of the study were legal acts of the United Kingdom devoted to combat terrorism, statistics and reports of the British Parliament related to terrorism, reports of the internal and external security services of the United Kingdom. The main methods are comparative – legal, system analysis, dialectical-materialistic method.

Findings and their discussion. The problem of terrorism has become particularly urgent in Europe and the UK due to the onset of the migration crisis, the radicalization of Islam and the spread of terrorism and extremism in the world. According to the data of the House of Commons Library: Between 1 Sep-