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THE USA AND UK “SPECIAL RELATIONS” AND THEIR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT WITH THE NEW ATLANTIC CHARTER

Zhumartova Ulzhan Oralbayevna

ulzhan.zhumartova@mail.ru

Master’s Student in International Relations

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Supervisor – Ardak Yesdauletova

The New Atlantic Charter was signed on June 10. The document between the United States’ President Joe Biden and the United Kingdom’s Prime Minister Boris Johnson strengthens bilateral relations in trade, tourism, and technology. Additionally, it renews the “special relationship” between the UK and the US by highlighting similarities between the two longtime allies that might have been lost in more recent decades. For instance, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson faced severe pressure from the US in order to send soldiers to Vietnam, a directive he repeatedly disregarded, while American President Dwight Eisenhower declined to endorse the British invasion of the Suez Canal. More recently, after a strong alliance during the second Gulf War, relations between the two nations deteriorated due to differences in foreign policy [1]. Despite it, other historical actions taken by both sides prove the strong bond between these two nations, for example, the decision made by Tony Blair in 2003 to send British forces to Iraq at President George W. Bush’s request. As Gary Gerstle, Paul Mellon Professor of American History, says, the UK supported George W. Bush’s action, but the UN did not. Both of these instances involve two extremely powerful nations approving of one another’s empire-building; therefore, the special relations prove to be real. If the unique relationship has endured political conflict, economic competition, and even war, there is every chance that the special relations would bring the countries together again throughout the times [2].

The USA and UK under Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, two of most significant political drivers, in chasing common political and economic goals might be viewed as another historical example of “special relations” [2].

Nonetheless, Gary Gerstle claims that Brexit has alarmed many Americans because it appears to reduce Britain's viability as an entry point into Europe and may jeopardize the future of Northern Ireland discussed in the Good Friday Agreement. He supports his idea by stating that with the tremendous respect for the Irish experience and its relevance to the American experience, that would be seen with a lot of resentment in the US. But, considering the span of their shared history, the two nations will probably always find a way to reconnect. According to Gerstle, reforming organizations in both nations, regarding abolitionism, have found common cause to challenge the prevailing system at different periods, such as in the 1830s and 40s. Underlying that is a recognition that the United States and Britain share some ideals in terms of equality, liberty, and the pursuit of the common interests. There is every reason to expect that it will happen once more because this has been the same scenario at different periods [2]. So, in order to overcome the Brexit effect the UK might have sought the cooperation with the USA.

Thus, the New Atlantic Charter was signed by President Joe Biden and Prime Minister Boris Johnson when they met on the latter's maiden visit to Europe in June 2021. This was a really meaningful and impactful action. The two politicians were attempted to be compared to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Churchill by referencing the original Atlantic Charter, which was signed eighty years back on the verge of World War II. The document, which Biden referred to as "a statement of first principles," outlined a comprehensive strategy for overcoming the issues of the twenty-first century [3].

The New Atlantic Charter tackled a number of contemporary issues, such as climate change and the current health crisis, as well as cybercrimes and disinformation. Perhaps most importantly, it confirmed the post-World War II international system to address these difficulties on a worldwide scale. This system of government is founded on human rights, the rule of law, and the values of democracy, as well as on collective security and international cooperation. The destabilizing America First policy of the forty-fifth American president Donald Trump, who often maligned his European partners, undercut the notion of collective security, and opposed to embrace any form of multilateral institutions, was clearly reversed by this. As Biden took office, he sought to restore American foreign policy and frequently reminded his partners in the Atlantic that America, in a sense of the global player is back, and, therefore, the trans-Atlantic alliance is back [3].

The new Atlantic Charter pursue the following goals: the two nations are bent to support the democracy, values, and institutions of democracy; strengthen certain norms in order to maintain international cooperation; the Charter looks at the implementation of sovereignty principles, peaceful disputes resolution, and territorial integrity; stands for protection of the countries' interests in science and technology; states that both countries have to share the responsibility for collective security and stability on the international level; pays special attention to cyber threats; emphasizes the countries' nuclear constraining in defending the NATO; states the future desires build strong economy; prioritizes the climate change, biodiversity and health protection issues to deal with on international level [1].

Signing this charter illustrates the global issues and the UK and USA desire to solve them, however, practically, it illustrates their interests in trade, economy and investments in each other's economy. The UK and USA prosperity stems from mutual trade and investment, and the success of the economies is made possible by the adherence to free market principles. The world's top and fifth-largest economy, respectively, are the United States and the United Kingdom. Currently, these two countries trade goods and services annually worth more than \$260 billion. With over \$1 trillion in two-way direct investment, the countries are each other's top source of foreign direct

investment. Every state in the United States has employment related to a British company's investment. Almost 1.5 million British are directly employed by US businesses, and over 1.2 million Americans work for UK businesses in the US. The biggest American exports to the UK are agricultural exports like wine and beer, machinery, aircraft, services in travel and finance [4].

Strong diplomatic ties for the time being, the historically tight diplomatic ties between the United States and the United Kingdom remain intact, but Brexit could have significant effects on those ties. For instance, the UK invested \$449 billion abroad in the United States in 2014, much surpassing Japan and the Netherlands, the UK closest competitors [5].

However, at \$588 billion, or 25% of the over \$2 trillion in US foreign direct investment into the EU, the UK continued to be the top destination for American FDI in the EU. There were already indications that Brexit could reduce US investment in the UK, even if it was unlikely to have an impact on British foreign direct investment in the US [5]. But, the signing of the New Atlantic Charter has changed the situation and illustrated that the UK's economy would not hugely be deteriorated by Brexit.

The Theresa May government reversed its predecessors' laissez-faire attitude toward foreign acquisitions of UK businesses in 2016. May wanted to put restrictions on foreign firms buying British companies going ahead, but it was unclear if this would hold true under her minority government. One of the reasons needed for American businesses to invest in the UK has always been access to the EU single market through the UK. Without the single market, Britain would have a considerably harder time competing with other significant EU economies for US FDI. The disadvantage caused by the absence of complete, unrestricted access to the European single market was unlikely to be eliminated by simply reducing the regulatory burden on US companies operating in Britain. Although the UK had drawn the most FDI into the EU by the year of 2017, it was an economic rival for Denmark, the Netherlands, France, and Germany for attracting FDI. Britain struggled to maintain its existing part of the investment pie as long as the healthy economies was remained in the center of Europe to invest in [5]. However, now, it might be viewed that the UK has not lost its positions, but is strengthening them through the close cooperation with the USA. These actions may generate the possibility of the EU economically lagging behind and future difficulties for its trade and economy.

On another hand, the New Atlantic Charter, according to John Ross, a senior fellow at Renmin University of China's Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, indicates that the Johnson government has attempted to compensate for inability in relation to the US, even though it does not pursue the British people and the British economy's interests, and they made it through endeavouring to gain favor by inert agreement to US demands. This specifically indicates cooperation to the so-called American "cold war" against China [1].

Thus, the New Atlantic Charter acts as an important document in modern economic and political scale, signing this document highlights the strong ties between the UK and USA. It is argued that the document acts as a historical one, since it might bring changes into economic system, having been operating so far. It could be agreed that the UK has replaced its markets and is focusing more on the USA direction in order to keep its economy prosperous and not to be hugely affected by Brexit; whilst the USA might also benefit from the cooperation and the New Atlantic Charter in pursuing its own economic and political interests.

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ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ И ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННОЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ «ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ АЗИЯ»

Жусупова Анар Еркиновна
zhussupovaanar91@gmail.com

Магистр гуманитарных наук в области международных отношений

Как правило, в истории международных отношений определение какого-либо конкретного регионального образования связано с пространственным позиционированием отдельных государств или их групп в региональном или глобальном контексте, необходимостью определения внешнеполитических направлений конкретного государства, требованием синхронизировать изменения мирового распределения полюсов с потребностями осуществления внешнеполитического курса на фоне имеющегося потенциала государств и их союзов, и осуществлялось согласно сформировавшейся геополитической ситуации. А именно, трансформация баланса сил между главными геополитическими игроками мировой политики приводила к определению новых границ региональных делений, так как те или иные страны «переходили» из одной сферы влияния в другую. В конце двадцатого столетия характерной особенностью системы международных отношений после завершения «холодной войны» стали основательные трансформации политико-географической конфигурации, значительных для политики и экономики определенных регионов [1]. Такие изменения осуществлялись по всему миру и, хотя географические параметры регионов в какой-то мере носят условный характер, их надлежащее определение, которое соответствует сложившейся геополитической ситуации, дает возможность раскрыть новые тенденции формирования межрегиональных отношений.

Распад Советского Союза и возникновение новых независимых государств привели к качественным изменениям в восприятии постсоветских регионов и определили новые пространственно-политические концепции и теории, обеспечивающие в системном виде внешнеполитические позиции конкретных стран по отношению к данным трансформациям