

The Place and Role of China in the New World Order

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Abstract: The world order of the 21st century is not similar to the previous one, so familiar to politicians of the last century. Its main difference is that the principle of the balance of power, which has been unshakable over the past three hundred years, will lose its former meaning. The global epidemic outbreak has affected the international system led by the United States, seriously damaged the global governance mechanism, weakened the globalization process, and relations among major powers are undergoing restructuring.


1 INTRODUCTION

In post-bipolar international relations, the struggle for the poles of power is of particular importance. China has developed a strong economy in recent decades and is likely to become an economic hegemon in the near future. Under the conditions of Western sanctions, Russia was forced to work closely with China, which puts China in an advantageous position. The United States is no longer the main actor in international relations, and its influence has greatly decreased due to the failures in foreign policy in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. China is gaining momentum in partnership with Russia and theoretically can become a new pole of power in the East. The situation in international relations is complicated by the above-mentioned factors, and the study of trends in the development of China's foreign policy in the post-bipolar environment is becoming particularly relevant and politically significant. Given China's severe demographic overpopulation, theoretically, they may need new settlements soon. Given their close cooperation and proximity to Russia, such a prospect seems to be a potential security threat. The Chinese economy is also under increasing pressure from the global economy due to strong financial and industrial growth. Perhaps, eventually, China will be able to trade with the West and dictate its terms.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Firstly, there is no leader in the international system. Before the epidemic, Western countries did not show responsibility. The largest country in the world, the United States, has failed to fight the epidemic. Not only has it failed to lead the global fight against the epidemic, but it has also failed to become a base camp for providing global anti-epidemic materials, but it has also caused damage. She suspended WHO support. As a result, the United States was blamed and plummeted in world leadership. And China has become a good example for the countries of the world, holding back the responsibility to support and help other countries in cases against coronavirus.

Secondly, the mechanism of global governance has suffered. After the outbreak of a new epidemic of coronary pneumonia, the effectiveness of epidemiological control in the United States and Europe was ineffective, which exposed the internal shortcomings of the management mechanisms of Western countries. Before the political pressures and demands of the presidential election, Trump pursued a radical policy, showing increasing anxiety, selfishness, and dominance. At a critical moment in the global fight against the epidemic, the United States stopped funding WHO and announced its withdrawal from WHO, which had a serious impact on the global governance mechanism. Meanwhile, China is holding itself up as a world power, actively participating in anti-epidemic programs.

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Thirdly, the economic turmoil and problems are unprecedented. Chinese leaders have always been highly vigilant about the economic consequences of the pneumonia epidemic. In April 2020, in the context of the fact that (China's GDP in the first quarter showed negative growth for the first time after reform and openness, the Central Committee of the Party made "two unprecedented" important judgments. As the epidemic continues to spread, China must actively take various measures to ensure that the epidemic does not have a serious impact on the Chinese economy. How to maintain the level of sustainable economic development in China is another serious problem faced by Chinese diplomacy.

Fourth, the "anti-epidemic effect" gives China a rare opportunity to develop diplomacy with its neighbors and participate in global governance. The epidemic has two consequences: on the one hand, it has led to the decline of US international leadership, cracks in Western alliances, and an increase in anti-globalist tendencies. It symbolizes international leadership after the Cold War, based on the Global leadership of the United States and the capabilities of international organizations in the field of global governance. The order was shaken; On the other hand, it accelerated the "eastward shift" of the world's political and economic center of gravity, and China's international status has relatively increased. The increasing strategic rivalry between China and the United States and the changing global relations between major powers indicate that a new international order is brewing. The new trend of adjusting the international order will provide China with a broader strategic space to develop diplomacy with neighbouring countries and participate in global governance. Global security is a type of security for all mankind, i.e. protection from worldwide hazards that threaten the existence of the human race or can lead to a sharp deterioration of living conditions on the planet. Such threats primarily include the global problems of our time.

3 METHODOLOGY

Important areas of strengthening global security are disarmament and arms control; environmental protection, promotion of economic and social progress of developing countries; effective demographic policy, combating international terrorism and drug trafficking; prevention and settlement of ethno-political conflicts; preservation of cultural diversity in the modern world; ensuring respect for human rights; space exploration and

rational the use of the wealth of the world's oceans, etc. Ensuring global security is inextricably linked with easing the pressure of global problems on the world community. The global problems of our time are problems of a planetary scale that affect, to one degree or another, the vital interests of all mankind, all states and peoples, and every inhabitant of the planet; They act as an objective factor in the development of modern civilization, acquire an extremely acute character and threaten not only the positive development of mankind, but also the death of civilization if constructive ways of solving them are not found, and require the efforts of all states and peoples, the entire world community to solve them.

4 DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Global problems are characterized by planetary scales of manifestation, great acuteness, complexity and interdependence, and dynamism. In this context, scientists are talking primarily about the continuing danger of nuclear war, the preservation of world peace, environmental protection, ethno-political, energy, raw materials, food, and demographic problems, peaceful exploration of space and the riches of the oceans, overcoming the economic lag of many liberated countries, the elimination of dangerous diseases, etc.

Global issues occupy an important place on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and in the activities of its special agencies. To understand and study the political aspects of global problems of our time, several authoritative commissions were created at the initiative of the United Nations, which submitted their final reports to the United Nations General Assembly for consideration. Thus, one of the results of the UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in 1992. In Rio de Janeiro, the Commission for Balanced Development was created, an intergovernmental body consisting of 52 people, which has now become a center for coordination and coordination of programs implemented by various UN agencies in the UN system. But the Commission should not be considered simply as an administrative coordinating body, it exists to provide general political guidance in the field of balanced development, in particular in the implementation of the Program-21 (Program of the XXI century) adopted in Rio de Janeiro. In the most general form, the recommendations of this program can be summarized in several general directions: combating poverty; reducing resource consumption by the modern technosphere; preserving the stability of the

biosphere; taking into account natural patterns in decision-making related to the political, economic and social spheres.

Global security is universal and comprehensive. Universality means that global security is ensured by the concerted efforts of all members of the world community. The comprehensive nature of security is due to the fact that its achievement is possible only if all the crisis-causing factors of world development are taken into account and measures are taken to maintain the state of stability and stability of all life-supporting systems of modern civilization. Taking into account the historical factor, it should be noted that China considered the Central Asian region as one of the spheres of its geopolitical, trade and economic interest. An example of this is the well-known fact that the Silk Road, through which China maintained economic ties with the rest of the world, passed through the territory of the aforementioned region. In addition, after the collapse of the USSR, China concluded various agreements with the Central Asian countries to help resolve issues that hinder the establishment of bilateral ties. These countries also cooperate within the framework of the SCO international organization. The following factors, such as the close geographical location, open borders, and a developed transport system, allow us to say that there are favorable prerequisites for China's increasing influence in relation to the countries of Central Asia. The Xinjiang region borders with the Central Asian states, where Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, and Uzbeks live. The current state of affairs, for example, the exodus of the Russian-speaking population from Central Asia, is an impulse contributing to the revival of business ties between the above-mentioned ethnic groups. The Central Asian states respond positively to various political, trade, economic, and other events held by China.

To ensure national security in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, China is conducting a dialogue with these States. The PRC treats them kindly, trying to strengthen regional cooperation. Confirmation that the issue of regional security and cooperation has Asian specifics is that at the moment China is actively participating in the SCO, ASEAN, etc., and stimulates their development. The next aspect that should be mentioned in the direction of China's foreign policy is the development of cooperation between Russia and China. Negative processes on the western borders for Russia, for example, the strengthening of the influence of NATO and the European Union, push the Russian Federation to maintain allied relations with eastern countries. China, in turn, is looking for a source to supply

electricity to develop its economy and has strained relations with the United States, which also contributes to the development of strategic relations between the two countries. Both countries are opposed to the expansion of U.S. influence in the Central Asian region.

China borders three Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan), and the collapse of the Soviet Union dramatically affected the alignment of interests in the region, which destabilized the PRC. The negative consequences are caused, first of all, by unresolved issues related to border and territorial issues, a high level of presence at the borders, and the strengthening of Uighur separatism. China's borders with Russia were formed mainly by the end of the 19th century. But at the same time, the Chinese leadership has always disagreed with the delimitation of borders and made claims against both the Russian Empire and the USSR. The disputed areas remained the territories of the Far East, part of the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Political changes at the end of the 20th century led to a mutual agreement on the borders in the Far East. Still, disagreements over the Central Asian borders remained unresolved due to the collapse of the USSR. The remaining controversial issue, the lack of agreements on the territories and borders between the newly formed states and Beijing worried the Chinese leadership. In recent years, China has concluded agreements with neighboring countries on the definition of borders. During the negotiations at various levels, Beijing voiced theses on the need to confront ethnic separatism. Thus, it can be argued that as a result of active actions and a diplomatic attempt by the PRC on the Central Asian region, China's relations with the Central Asian countries have been settled and have acquired a basis for further expansion.

Since the establishment of the SCO in September 2001, the Central Asian region has finally turned from peripheral to strategic for China. By increasing project and investment activities and intensive lending to the most significant projects, the PRC could strengthen its position in the economy. Loans began to be provided on preferential terms, at a low interest rate by the Export-Import Bank of the People's Republic of China. The oil and gas industries of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan have become heavily financed. If we talk about the Kazakhstan region, it is worth saying that it is the second supplier of oil and gas resources among the CIS countries after the Russian Federation. Given this advantage over other Central Asian countries, China took the first steps towards establishing cooperation with

Kazakhstan in 1997, namely, these countries agreed on the construction of an oil pipeline to China. This highway begins in Atyrau and ends in XUAR, where it connects to the East-West pipeline. The main partners here are the Chinese company CNPC and Kazakhstan's KazMunaiGas. Currently, it helps to meet 1/6 of China's oil needs in general. Back in 2006, CNPC acquired the Canadian company PetroKazakhstan, which at that time produced 9.5% of all oil in Kazakhstan. China has been pursuing a more active policy towards Turkmenistan since 2006. Economic projects were invested to develop a gas field on the coast of the Amu Darya, to build the Turkmenistan–China gas pipeline, through which gas is supplied to the eastern part of China, Guangdong Province. In addition to the raw materials industry, China is also interested in nuclear energy, hydropower, telecommunications, non-ferrous metallurgy, construction, and light industry. Therefore, China's economic presence is felt not only in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, but also in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. According to estimates, the volume of various investments from China at the beginning of 2009 amounted to about \$ 16.2 billion. Thus, in Tajikistan, the volume of economic assistance is estimated at \$ 640 million, the lion's share of which is allocated to a loan of \$ 604 million. Direct investments are relatively small – about \$ 50 million. China's investment activity in the Central Asian region stimulated Sino-Central Asian trade and trade turnover from 2001 to 2008 amounted to \$ 20.2 billion, which, increased almost 14 times. In addition to investment and credit activities, China is trying to find mechanisms for interstate development in a multilateral format, therefore it advocates the development of the trade and economic component of the SCO. Thus, he puts forward proposals for the creation of a free trade zone and the creation of transport infrastructure, which would encourage the growth of mutual trade and the reduction of non-tariff barriers.

5 CONCLUSION

The general strategy of the People's Republic of China includes the consistent involvement of the region in the framework of its geopolitical and geo-economic influence. This retraction is characterized by a focus on the development and import of raw materials in exchange for the export of finished products. The growing scale of the above-mentioned trend is consolidating the status of Central Asia as a supplier of raw materials. For China's economic

expansion into the region to meet the long-term strategy of the PRC, as well as be mutually beneficial, it is necessary to focus on creating full-fledged comprehensive cooperation within the framework of a new platform where China could directly cooperate with the countries of Central Asia without the participation of others, as it was in the SCO. Therefore, under the auspices of C5+1, China will be able to launch large-scale projects for processing raw materials. This will allow the C5+1 to become a real regional structure that could ensure a stable dialogue in the Central Asia region with China through which China could exert full-fledged influence without Russia's participation.

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