



THE CHINESE FACTOR IN MODERN GEOPOLITICS

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijhps>

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Submission Date: January 01, 2024, Accepted Date: January 03, 2024,

Published Date: January 06, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume04Issue01-04>

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the geopolitical direction of China's development in the context of the emergence of a “new world order” and the risks for the country. The foreign policy of China, the policy of resource security of China associated with changes in the geopolitical map are analyzed. The study concluded that in the long term, a new bipolar balance will be established with centers of power in the US and China.

KEYWORDS

Geopolitics, geoeconomics, country risk, China, strategy, economic policy.

INTRODUCTION

Geopolitics is a science that studies geographical, historical, political and other interacting factors that affect the strategic potential of the state.

The main trends of the global political process:

- strengthening the control of the international political center;
- growing ambitions of the main power centers in world politics;
- increasing influence of regional processes on the development of the world political situation;
- integration of political life, involvement of new countries in the orbit of world politics;

- People's desire to maintain and strengthen national-state sovereignty in the growing conditions
- integration of the world community;
- the participation of the main power centers in world politics in regional political conflicts;
- increasing the use of armed violence to solve political problems.

The end of the second decade of the new century was marked by the revival of classical geopolitical approaches in world politics. American, British, and German schools of thought were in demand again as a way to measure the power of states, territorial occupation as a way to ensure dominance.

The collective West, led by the United States, has lost confidence in its global leadership for a number of reasons and has become a user of this content.

In recent years, the well-established foundations of China's entry into the geopolitical arena, Russia's foreign policy and foreign economic renaissance have shaken the world order for decades.

The international subjectivity of a number of regional powers not controlled by the West.

Due to the internal political crisis in the United States, a certain disorganization of the leadership core was caused.

These factors directly contributed to the transition of the collective West, and primarily the USA, to a new wave of expansionism and the expansion of the spheres of influence.

The objects of the claims were Russia and the post-Soviet states abroad, the Middle East and the Balkans.

At the same time, open and covert aggression in the form of war is being carried out in the first two macroregions.

Following the world leader, some influential regional players, such as Turkey, are turning to geopolitical tools to pursue and protect their foreign policy interests.

Turkey, which shares the same territories as the West, is building up its presence there, including militarily. Russia, which has always considered the space along the perimeter of its borders to be a national security zone, is forced to respond to the attempts of other interested parties to push it out of there, and on the other hand, it is trying to resist it.

Various types of penetration into this zone, global threats, primarily international terrorism.

According to A. Dugin, since the middle of the 19th century, China came under the influence of powerful Western countries, and until October 1949, Chinese geopolitics was subject to Atlanticism, that is, to the West. In 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded, and the country began to pursue an independent policy on the international stage.

From 1949 to 1959, the direction of Chinese geopolitics changed and began to lean toward the former Soviet government. However, due to political disagreements with the former Soviet state, China's foreign policy from 1960 to 1979 was directed against the Soviet government.

The dispute over Damansky Island at the end of the winter season of 1969 is recognized as the peak of the conflict between the two countries.

In the mid-70s of the 20th century, China actively negotiated with representatives of the globalist "Tripartite Commission", that is, Beijing appeared as a supporter of Atlantic geopolitics.

In the middle of the 20th century, China's relations with the West were greatly strengthened and expanded.

Factors such as racial and cultural commonality, views sharply different from Eurasian peoples and philosophies accumulated over thousands of years, as well as dynamic progress since 1979 have combined to make China a significant player in the geopolitical arena.

Thus, on the one hand, economic development has brought China closer to the level of major countries in the world today, moreover, the fact that China's population is the largest in the world (more than 1.5

billion) is one of the unique features of Chinese geopolitics .

In China's foreign policy, a well-thought-out strategy and comprehensively developed plan are of great importance.

The positive changes that have been taking place in China lately give the impression that the Chinese have thought out their development plan very carefully. After all, 25 years ago, China was going through a huge crisis, poverty, hunger and destruction reigned in the country.

It is related to the specific conditions of China's development. These specific conditions are:

limited natural resources;

large human potential and labor market with low labor costs;

systematic state regulation of investments and the development of the economic life of society;

dynamic development of high technologies with stability

growing economic potential of the country;

The largest consumer market in Eurasia;

rapid growth of military power.

China is the world's youngest geopolitical powerhouse.

sustainable economic growth, turning the country into a world factory

China ranks second in the world in terms of foreign investment

sufficiently effective public administration system

The population for 2020 is 1,400,970,200 people

is ahead of Great Britain in the production of weapons of mass destruction, and by 2025 will be the leader in the submarine fleet in the Pacific .

Thus, the first five-year plan was aimed at the development of agriculture, modernization of the food industry, and the production of consumer goods.

The successful implementation of this plan allowed China to fill not only its domestic market with a billion people, but also the world market with food products in a short period of time. These issues have been resolved in various ways.

For example, by establishing large industrial groups, China has been able to strengthen the national economy and counterbalance foreign companies, generating profits and earning additional foreign exchange.

There are hundreds of such large state-owned enterprises and corporations in China today.

These national corporations not only control important sectors of the country's economy, but based on their financial situation, they are conquering the markets of Europe, America and Japan.

In particular, "China International Trust and Investment Corporation" (China International Trust and Investment Corporation) has taken leading positions in China's chemical, metallurgical, mechanical engineering industries, transport service and electronics industries and has opened its branches in many continents .

Another peculiarity of China's policy is that China has wisely used the policy of "open doors" and encouraging foreign investors. Banking, pricing and

tax systems have been reformed in China to support the inflow of foreign direct investment .

As a result, multinational corporations began to pour into China from abroad. Although the 55 million overseas Chinese diaspora in the early years of the reforms spurred direct investment, there are now dozens of foreign industrial giants operating in China.

Many foreign corporations have opened joint ventures with local large enterprises, as a result of which modern technologies have entered the country, the population has been provided with jobs, and most importantly, an average of 50 billion US dollars of investment has entered China annually.

China not only encourages the inflow of investments, but also actively participates in making investments in the economy of other countries. By the mid-1990s, more than 900 Chinese corporations had established more than 4,600 branches in 130 countries.

Of course, these positive results in the economy should not lead to the conclusion that all changes in China are continuing in a positive way. The number and scale of the problems in China are sufficient, and on the contrary, they are getting worse year by year. For example, the existence of some bankrupt state-owned enterprises is a big obstacle for the further development of the country's economy. The state allocates a large amount of financial assistance to support the activities of these enterprises, because these enterprises have 100 mln. more than 100,000 people are engaged in work, if these state organizations are closed, there is a possibility of serious unemployment. If China maintains current growth rates, it could become the world's second-largest trading nation after the United States by 2050, according to some forecasters .

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In order to professionalize the army, the conscription period was reduced to two years, while the reorganization of the armed forces was carried out.

As a result, many army groups were reduced from a divisional form to a rapid brigade form, and the army's focus was more on dealing with local armed conflicts.

Regarding nuclear weapons, experts estimate that China has about 150 tactical missiles and about 300 strategic ones. Representatives of the US government fear that China wants to multiply its nuclear potential.

However, the official Beijing makes a statement that "a small number of nuclear arsenals are aimed only at defensive purposes."

As a regional power, China is also very active in regional affairs.

At first, many countries almost refused to take China's position into account, but the growing influence of China in Asia, and primarily in East Asia, has led to increased attention to China.

Therefore, China's geopolitical position will undoubtedly be determined by its bold actions in the fields of economy and national defense. In this regard, all experts have the same conclusion, which is that China is asserting itself more boldly on the international stage.

In conclusion, it should be noted that China's geopolitical location is a combination of sea and land factors.

According to many geopoliticians, China is embodied in the form of a huge island. In the south and east, the Chinese seas wash the shores of the country. It is bordered by the vast Siberian region from the northeast, and the population in these lands is much smaller than in other regions.

Mongolia is located in the north, the Himalayas in the southwest, and Indochina in the southeast.

From eastern India to southern China, jungles and mountains form the territory, and these areas are considered almost impenetrable and hardly need to be defended.

And finally, the western poles of China are connected to Central Asia through Kazakhstan.

China (SUAR, Mongolia, Tibet, Taiwan), Russia, USA

Those coming from the sea, that is, from outside, look at the coastal areas of the mainland (Rimland) as a potential colony, and it is envisaged to separate these lands from the rest of the continent and make them a strategic location by building a base there.

It is important to note that the "sea power" (thalassocracy) never seeks to completely "own" Rimland, when the time comes, they can easily get on their ships, leave Rimland and leave for their homeland, that is, the "island". The importance of Rimland for those coming from the sea is that this line is a safe space at a certain distance before entering the interior of the continent.

Based on this point of view, it should be noted that the representatives of the thalassocracy, England and the USA (a naval power), strive to extend the line denoting the boundaries of their islands and to expand the Eurasian coastal zones as much as possible.

Continental geopoliticians (land power) try to do the same thing, but in the opposite direction, that is, to use the Eurasian border as an exit line, and the American borders as an entry belt.

Here the importance of Rimland is shown. Another important point to be made is that it is the "naval forces" that are always good at taking maximum and quick profits from the colonies they have conquered and taking them back to their own country.

On the other hand, the land forces, in most cases, considered the territories they conquered to be completely their own, and could not take away much wealth from there.

It is known from history that since the period of the colonization of the East by the West, the last Qing dynasty in China gradually became a semi-colonial state that sided with the British.

From the beginning of the 19th century until 1949 (the victory of the Chinese Communist Party), Chinese geopolitics was in favor of the Atlantic trend, that is, thalassocracy.

Although China did not appear as an independent thalassocracy, it had already become a coastal base (Rimland) of the West.

From the point of view of pragmatism, it is more beneficial for China to strengthen ties with the developed West than to cooperate with Russia.

The reason is that Russia cannot offer the same technological advancements as Western countries, and if China "befriends" Russia, it will undermine Beijing's geopolitical advances in the Far East, Mongolia, and Southern Siberia.

In addition, China's demographic growth raises the question of opening up "free zones" for the government, in the sense that the almost uninhabited areas of Kazakhstan and Siberia are of great interest to China and suit its future expansion aspirations.

China poses a threat to Russia in two respects.

First, China is considered the geopolitical base of Atlanticism, and secondly, the demographic density requires the development of "undiscovered" territories in neighboring countries, especially in Kazakhstan and Siberia. In any case, the Heartland (Russia) will be under a positional threat, and the threat will come from China.

In addition, Taiwanese political scientist Jen Kun said that China's racial and cultural character is quite closed, that is, in historical times, China has never actively participated in Eurasian continental structures and integration processes.

These considerations bring China to the level of a potential geopolitical opponent in the south and east of Russia.

From this point of view, in the future, Russia will try to expand the "southern inner belt" in its eastern sector as far as possible to the south.

According to Russian geopoliticians, in the future, Eurasia should expand its influence towards China, but this issue cannot be resolved without China's consent.

Development of China's hinterland

China's other less developed provinces are mainly located in the west of the country, including Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan provinces, as well as Ningxia-Hueis, Tibet, Guangxi-Zhuang, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and the centrally controlled The city of Chongqing is included. These regions are economically important for China. After all, the transport corridors and gas pipelines connecting China with Central Asia are intended to pass through these territories.

Also, huge water reserves from the Ili and Kara Irtysh rivers have accumulated in these areas.

Considering that China's central provinces are suffering from water scarcity, the geopolitical importance of the western provinces is incomparable. 120 of the 140 types of minerals found in China have been found in the western provinces. Rich reserves of oil and gas have also been found in the western regions, there is information that oil reserves in the SUAR alone make up 30% of all Chinese oil. Taking into account that China's oil imports from foreign countries are increasing year by year, there is no doubt that SUAR is a very important raw material base for China.

Chen Yuan, president of the China State Development Bank, said that a state-funded program should be developed for the development of China's western regions, and this program should consist of the following steps:

1. railways and highways, civil aviation, transport infrastructure, large hydro and hydroelectric projects, as well as partial environmental improvement should be mainly financed by central financing;
2. the infrastructure of cities in the western regions should be developed at the expense of local state financing;
3. Local industrial and agricultural projects should be implemented at the expense of loans from the State Development Bank and local banks;
4. Loans of the State Development Bank are allocated for projects in the oil and gas sector. According to Chen Yuan, the principle of "build first, then repay the debt" is applied at all stages.

As we mentioned above, when looking at the scale of the Asian continent, the trend of economic development has developed from the eastern pole to the western pole. Comparatively, in Europe, this process took the opposite direction, i.e. Western European countries developed first, and then Eastern Europe began to develop.

It is important to note that the trend of development typical of Asia is observed in China's internal economic development, that is, in the development from east to west.

This is a peculiar aspect of China's geopolitics, which means that the main developed areas are located in the east of the country, while the west of China needs more development.

However, the country's main natural reserves, minerals, forest and hydropower reserves are all concentrated in the west. For example, in the former Soviet era, a small number of nationalities and ethnic groups were located mainly in the east and south of the country, while in China we can witness the opposite.

A small number of nationalities and peoples live in the West of China. Examples of these are Xinjiang and Tibet Autonomous Republics.

Chen Shupen, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, says in his pamphlet "Socio-Economic Atlas of Western China":

"Development of Western China is a strategic program for the new century developed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council." This strategy is now widely implemented. This movement has already approached the eastern borders of Central Asia, and there is an opportunity for the countries of our region to further develop this relay.

Under the slogan of developing its western regions, China is increasing its expansion to the west, that is, to Central Asia. The main goal of the Chinese statesmen is to make China the center of geopolitical power and expand towards the four poles.

This is a very extensive process. For example, the development of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region will have an impact on eastern Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. This side of the issue is also of great interest in official Beijing. China is proposing to revive the Great Silk Road program in order to increase the attractiveness of its western expansion. If these projects are implemented, then the launch of the

"Great Silk Road" program is fully in line with China's geopolitical interests.

Countries bordering China

The collapse of the former Soviet state was a beneficial outcome for China in terms of border security, as official Beijing grew increasingly uneasy with Moscow's arrogance and expansionist ambitions. The fall of the Red Empire somewhat reduced China's ambitions, as its direct borders with Russia were greatly reduced, which in turn reduced the cost of border security.

As a result, new, smaller and, most importantly, independent neighboring countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan - that do not pose a direct threat to China, have formed safe zones on China's border.

The independence of the Central Asian republics made it possible for China to establish transport corridors from the territory of Central Asia to Europe. At the same time, there was a need for China to restore the Great Silk Road, which increased its interest in Central Asia.

In turn, the entry of Chinese products into the world market is being implemented rapidly.

To this end, China insists on maintaining friendly relations with neighboring and transit countries on matters such as reducing the cost of transporting goods and equipment, as well as finished goods.

According to Chinese geopoliticians, the Central Asian region is of great importance for China, and even "China cannot exist without Central Asia, and the region cannot exist without China."

Central Asian countries need China's help in ensuring their security.

The essence of China's interest in our region lies in the fact that, in the eyes of official Beijing, Central Asia can become a place of conflict of all kinds of ideas, political differences, religious currents, cultural conflicts, and this situation can cause instability in the western regions of China, as well as the nuclear potential of the region is a great danger for China. the strengthening of the US position in Central Asia may cause complex political problems for China.

China attaches great importance to the development of economic relations with the Central Asian republics.

According to China's "New Energy Resource" strategy, Central Asia has become China's main target for oil and gas production.

Therefore, this sector of the economy can be a place for China to place large investments in the future.

Thus, China's relations with Central Asia become long-term and stable. From a geopolitical point of view, China seeks to implement the following tasks in relations with Central Asia:

-reducing the level of Russian influence in the region and the political risk of Central Asia vis-à-vis China, establishing cooperative relations with Russia in the direction of Central Asia, turning the region into a factor that positively affects China's security and stability;

Using Central Asia to raise China's social, political, economic, military and cultural position in the world and to solve other strategic internal and external political issues.

So, after the end of the bipolar system of international relations, one of the important events that led to huge changes on the world map is the dissolution of the USSR and the rapid development of the People's Republic of China. At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, China undoubtedly became one of the important and self-confident subjects of international relations, and its geopolitical position was strengthened. In a short period of time, China has become one of the central points of world geopolitics.

"Pain points" of the country's geopolitical situation

Given the scale and number of issues, we thought it appropriate to elaborate on the following key "pain points" that could have a serious impact on China's geopolitics.

A) Demographic and economic problems China has made great progress in its development, but the fact that it is under the pressure of the demographic factor has also created additional problems.

For example, among the existing problems, it is possible to include a very high number of the population, the issue of providing employment to the population, filling the domestic market with consumer goods and modernizing the country's agriculture and industry, reforming state enterprises, the lack of some natural resources, and many other problems.

Disputed neighboring countries: India, Russia

China has been aiming for more and more active economic cooperation with India every year. In addition, the Indian government has been studying China's "development model" and drawing its own conclusions.

However, China's relations with India cannot be described as friendly. This is primarily due to the unresolved territorial disputes between the two countries, as well as the hiding of leaders of Tibetan separatism in India.

Also, these two countries are currently competing with each other in terms of economic development, especially in the field of world energy reserves. According to official Beijing, India wants to push China out of Southeast Asia. In addition, the Chinese government suspects India as a "servant" of Western countries and a country that will cause the formation of an anti-Chinese organization along with Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, and the Philippines in the future.

Japan is the only country in Asia whose relations with China are getting worse every year.

At the same time, China is severely constrained by internal problems.

China has the second poorest population in the world, with 500 million people living below the poverty line, as many as illiterate;

the situation of farmers remains depressed: the rural area, where the absolute majority of the population of the PRC lives, occupies less than 30% of the domestic trade turnover;

environmentalists say that the area of China cannot accommodate more than 1 billion people, but since this number is significantly exceeded, environmental degradation will occur and continue in the country;

There is a deep difference in GDP per capita between individual regions: the most developed are more than 20 times ahead of the laggards!

The division of China into insular and continental parts;

China's economic growth requires a serious increase in the consumption of hydrocarbons and other minerals.

China's geopolitical tasks:

Expanding the zone of political and economic influence, first of all, to the centers of extraction of mineral raw materials (Middle East, Africa, Central Asia, Latin America);

ensuring unobstructed routes of hydrocarbon supply;

Adoption of new technologies, primarily space and nuclear technologies.

"Pain points" of the country's geopolitical situation

China's high rate of economic development was caused by the lack of certain natural resources, primarily coal and ores.

The country is forced to import iron ore, ferrous and non-ferrous metal scraps, and agricultural fertilizers from abroad.

Lack of land limits employment growth in rural areas.

Urban unemployment is 31% official and 15% hidden.

Beijing officials see the solution to the problem in creativity.

"Greater China" based on geopolitical integration with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Any geopolitical tension between China and the US will contribute not only to the strengthening of Japan-China ties, but also to the strengthening of Japanese capital in the Asia-Pacific region, which neither China nor the US wants.

This threat can lead to the convergence of the strategic interests of these two countries.

Japan acts primarily as a creditor and is now a major trading partner

China, which often buys Japanese equipment, technology and goods, obviously, Japan is trying to limit the development of China's technical, technological and export potential by preventing its neighbor from entering traditional markets for its products.

At the same time, it is necessary to remember the degree of dependence of Japan on the United States (US military bases in Okinawa and other parts of the country).

The problems of China's existence and development force it to seek a way out of the current difficult demographic, social, environmental and economic situation. Therefore, not only Russia, but also other geographically neighboring countries, the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, the USA, as well as Great Britain, Germany, etc., are watching the geostrategy of the great neighbor.

For centuries, China's geopolitics was twofold.

This is because, on the one hand, the "Middle Kingdom" belongs to the "coastal zone" of the Pacific Ocean, on the other hand, China has never been a thalassocratic state, because it has always been led. on continental archetypes. Since the beginning of the 19th century.

The Empire of Heaven is gradually becoming a semi-colony of the West (mainly Great Britain). Therefore, from the beginning of the 19th century until October 1949 (the establishment of the People's Republic of

China), China's geopolitics was mainly forced Atlanticism. .

China acted as the Eurasian coastal base of the West. After the victory over the Kuomintang and the declaration of the People's Republic of China, China initially pursued a pro-Soviet, essentially Eurasian policy.

Then the Chinese leadership adopted the ideology of "autarchy", that is, self-reliance, a vivid example of which was the policy of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution".

At the same time, the main goal of China at this stage is not to get involved in any conflicts with the West, to save time both for the comprehensive strengthening of its economy and for the formation of reliable geopolitical positions: mainly in the Northeast and Southeast.

Cooperation between Asian countries is able to ensure a huge volume of trade and conduct a new policy in the Asia-Pacific region against American claims to this region. The idea of creating a Russian-Indo-Chinese block deserves attention.

China's geostrategic goal will be to dominate the Asia-Pacific region from the Philippines and Indonesia to Burma.

In the north, China's foreign policy focuses on Mongolia and Russia.

The PRC is actively seeking the real recognition of "special relations" with Mongolia, with the aim of developing a sufficiently large territory. relatively small population. China forces its neighbors to refuse to participate in coalitions against China, to recognize that it plays a leading role in the region.

Since 2012, at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, attention has been increased to the field of military construction - the security of the sea, space and network space.

Thus, the PRC has a thalassocratic agenda: by 2025, plans to create a "mid-level naval force" are being implemented.

Here, the experience of traditional naval forces (USA, Russia, Japan) has been thoroughly developed and mastered.

China's naval forces in the Pacific region are not only one of the strongest, but the rate of its growth - quantitatively and with the highest technology - is truly impressive.

All the geopolitical actors who are watching this closely are influential, some of them with secret panic. Especially the US and its relative ally in the region, Japan, which is still linked to American military bases.

All this leads to the achievement of the global goal - to turn China into a superpower capable of challenging not only the United States, but the entire West.

It seeks not to wage an open struggle, but to covert expansion, suppress the will of other countries that are gaining strength (demographic, economic, military) and isolate potential competitors.

At the same time, it will not enter into alliances that will in one way or another block its actions and thereby prioritize China's main interests, rather than those of the entire world community.

The selection of allies of the PRC was and is not carried out quantitatively, but on qualitative platforms and taking into account specific geopolitical "points of contact".



China's Geopolitical and Geoeconomic Prospects to 2030

The People's Republic of China has successfully completed the first strategic phase of the global program of fundamental modernization of the state. At a ceremony held in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Communist Party of China, the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping, announced the "achieving the goal of the century" - building a moderately prosperous society in the PRC. The exact final figures are contained in the White Paper China's Epic Journey from Poverty to Prosperity published by the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The next strategic stage is the construction of a "great unified society" in China. Its goal is to deeply reorganize the country's economy and state administration. It should ensure the harmony of market instruments with the strategic state planning system, as well as strengthen the balance between the high material standard of living and the socialist social norms of the society. In fact, we are talking about the further development of the process of forming the unique Chinese model of "market socialism". As China's leadership has emphasized, it should adopt the best qualities of the market and planned economy, as well as neutralize their inherent shortcomings.

It is noted that the establishment of the "Great Unity Society" is the next stage of the global complex program, which is planned to be completed by 2035. More than six months ago, in March 2021, the RUSSTRAT Institute considered this problem in the context of the next decade. It is time to re-examine China's development prospects in monitoring mode. The change in direction has already been accompanied by a number of radical steps in the political and economic spheres, indicating that significant changes

are expected in geopolitics and geoeconomics in the next decade and a half.

China's economic prospects for the next 10-15 years China is rightfully considered the main "factory" of the world and the main contender for achieving undisputed superiority in the world economy.

Officially, this opinion is correct. Although China's nominal GDP (\$14.72 trillion for 2020) is still lower than that of the United States (\$20.6 trillion), China's economy in terms of purchasing power parity (\$24.142 trillion) has already surpassed the American economy without a doubt.

Its share in the total world economy reached 18.33%, and the share of the United States reached 15.9%. In the next places: India - 6.76%, Japan - 4.03%, Germany - 3.41%. Russia took the sixth place in this rating (3.11%).

Although, taking into account the results of the European Union, as an economic union with a combined gross domestic product of 16.1 trillion dollars, it should be recognized as the third place. China also occupies a leading position in the volume of foreign trade.

At the end of 2020, it amounted to 4.65 trillion dollars (an increase of 1.5% compared to the result of 2019). In particular, exports amounted to 2.59 trillion dollars (an increase of 3.6%), imports to 2.06 trillion. dollar (1.1% decrease). The foreign trade balance is positive - 535 billion dollars or 11.5% of the country's foreign trade turnover. Against the background of the total US foreign trade turnover of 3.835 trillion (exports of 1.43 trillion dollars, imports of 2.405 trillion dollars, a decrease of 13.01 percent and 6.31 percent, respectively, compared to 2019), China has already achieved a clear lead, which will only be. grow up .

This is already causing rapidly growing economic and geopolitical tensions in relations with the United States. However, the influence of large numbers remains behind the scenes, neglecting which leads to distortion of the final conclusions. China's share of the world economy is not because Beijing is trying its best to "buy the whole world."

As a result of research, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. In the post-bipolar period, international relations are characterized by the emergence of new large entities with both economic potential and political ambitions.

In turn, the internal problems of the hegemonic state - the United States of America - force them to reduce their foreign political activity in strategic regions of the world.

2. Based on the criteria of hegemony proposed by Z. Brzezinskiy, it can be said that China can become a regional hegemon in a short period of time because it has the necessary potential and has a strategically favorable location.

3. China's national interests are to achieve regional hegemony that can lead to global scale through the implementation of "soft power" policy, ensuring the economic security of the state, as well as the development of strategic cooperation with EOil and ASEAN.

4. In order to implement China's foreign policy strategy, it must address issues that threaten national security.

In the long run, a new bipolar balance may be established, given the antagonistic geopolitical interests of the US and China.

Several scenarios were selected for the development of the geopolitical and geoeconomic situation in the region. It should be noted that both positive and negative scenarios can arise in each model.

In our opinion, the modern geopolitical position of Central Asia was formed under the influence of the West, Russia and China, and such a geopolitical structure based on these power centers will remain relevant in the future.

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