

DOI 10.35775/PSI.2025.77.12.006

УДК 32.327

С.М. НАХИД

аспирант Российского университета
дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы,
Народная Республика Бангладеш, г. Дакка
E-mail: sajidmostafiz.nahid@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-4233-9170>

ОСОБЫЙ ПУТЬ КИТАЯ В МИРОВОЙ ДИПЛОМАТИИ: ВОЗВЫШЕНИЕ КИТАЯ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ МИРОВОГО ПОРЯДКА. ЧАСТЬ II¹

Заметный подъем Китая на мировой арене открыл новую эру глобальной дипломатии, отличительной чертой которой является особый подход, основанный на его историческом опыте, политической философии и стратегических амбициях. Китай взаимодействует с международным сообществом. Это взаимодействие, отражающее его рост и изменение глобальных целей, влияет на глобальное управление и бросает вызов западно-ориентированным нормам 21-го века. Китайская Народная Республика является научно-технологическим авангардом современных инноваций и стремится использовать свои инновации для достижения своих целей за пределами своих границ. Таким образом, целью данного исследования является изучение и сравнение стратегий развития дипломатической политики Китайской Народной Республики (КНР) в рамках глобального порядка и важных ресурсов для реализации этих стратегий. На основе анализа основных стратегий, таких как инициатива «Один пояс, один путь», трансформации международной роли Китая и последовавших за этим изменений в мировом порядке, в этой статье рассматриваются возможности и проблемы, связанные с подъемом Китая. В этом исследовании рассматриваются дипломатические принципы, стратегические цели Китая, усиление его лидирующей роли в глобальном управлении и новые вызовы в отношениях с традиционными державами, в частности с Соединенными Штатами. В этой статье также рассматриваются теоретические основы и исторические требования стратегии международных отношений Китая. Это исследование подчеркивает меняющуюся динамику власти, сотрудничества и соперничества, иллюстрируя, как китайская дипломатия влияет на мировую систему и ее взгляды на власть. Результаты исследования представляют собой выводы, сделанные на основе оценки будущих последствий усиления Китая для глобального управления и международной стабильности.

Ключевые слова: Китай, растущая смена власти, международные отношения, глобальное партнерство, геополитические стратегии, дипломатические принципы.

¹ Часть I исследования читайте в журнале Евразийский Союз: вопросы международных отношений. 2025. Т. 14. № 11 (76). С.

S.M. NAHID

Postgraduate student of the Department
of Theory and History of International Relations of Peoples'
Friendship University of Russia named after P. Lumumba,
Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-4233-9170>

CHINA'S DISTINCT PATH IN GLOBAL DIPLOMACY: THE RISE OF CHINA AND SHIFTING GLOBAL ORDER. PART II

China's remarkable rise on the world stage has ushered in a new era of global diplomacy, marked by a distinct approach shaped by its historical experiences, political philosophies, and strategic ambitions. China engages with the international community. This engagement, mirroring its rise and shifting global goals, impacts global governance and challenges 21st century West-centric norms. The People's Republic of China is the scientific and technological vanguard of modern innovation and seeks to use its innovations to realize its objectives beyond its borders. Therefore, this study aims to examine and compare the developmental strategies of the People's Republic of China (PRC) diplomatic policy in the global order and the important resources for realizing these strategies. Through an analysis of essential strategies such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the transformation of China's international role, and the ensuing changes in the global order, this article delves into the opportunities and challenges arising from China's rise. This examination addresses China's diplomatic principles, strategic goals, increasing leadership role in global governance, and new challenges in its relations with traditional powers, particularly the United States. This article also delves into the theoretical underpinnings and historical requirements of China's international relations strategy. This study emphasizes the changing dynamics of authority, collaboration, and rivalry, illustrating how Chinese diplomacy influences the global system and its views on power. The results of the study are the conclusions drawn by assessing the future implications of China's rise for global governance and international stability.

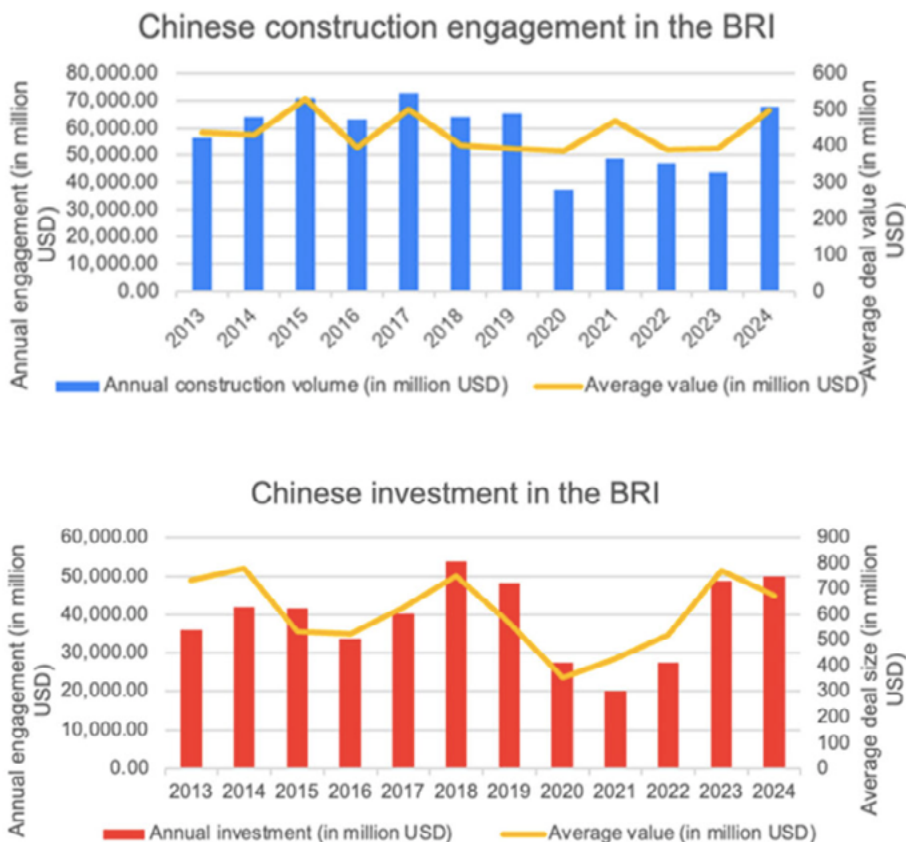
Key words: China, Rising Power Shifts, International Relation, Global Partnerships, Geopolitical Strategies, Diplomatic Principles.

The Belt and Road Expansion Transforming Global Linkages. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) represents one of the most ambitious infrastructure and economic development projects in modern history, launched by China in 2013. This is central to understanding China's distinct path in global diplomacy and its broader strategy of reshaping the global order. It aims to connect East Asia and Europe through infrastructure development. Over 15 years, it has expanded to include Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, thereby enhancing China's economic and political presence. This initiative is designed to create new pathways for commerce, investment, and cultural exchange, as well as to revive ancient trade routes. The initiative helps China secure its vital supply chains and access to natural resources in a tactical manner. Geopolitically, the initiative

has expanded China’s influence. At its core, the BRI aims to promote economic integration and development by improving infrastructure such as roads, railways, ports, and energy pipelines [8. P. 121].

Beyond infrastructure, the BRI integrates mutual development, trade enhancement, and industrial cooperation to foster policy coordination, financial connectivity, and cultural exchange. It acts as a platform for deepening diplomatic partnerships. Economic partnerships are also deepening in that location, particularly between China and the Global South. The BRI also acts as a pillar of China’s soft power, projecting an alternative development model and influencing global governance norms. China-CEEC collaboration clearly shows this in calculated regional efforts uniting many European nations as they cooperate with BRI corridors. Improved connectivity positions China as a key center in a revitalized Eurasian network, enhancing its trade competitiveness and creating economic dependencies with partner countries.

Figure 1. Scope of Chinese involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative from 2013-2024



Compiled by authors, Source: GAI and GFDC (2024).

Investment deal sizes over USD 100 million have decreased from an average of USD 772 million in 2023 to USD 672 million in 2024, though this remains above the past decade's average [4]. In contrast, the typical transaction magnitude for building endeavors increased to USD 498 million in 2024, from USD 394 million in 2023, as prominent substantial undertakings like a billion-dollar oil refinery in Iraq impelled it. This proclivity poses a hurdle against the desire for «small yet beautiful projects» in the Belt and Road Initiative since the undertaking concentrates predominantly on resource-backed projects. China's BRI represents attempts to establish a commanding presence in worldwide affairs. It fosters new economic zones, such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which has both economic promise and geopolitical implications for regional peace and security [12. P. 131]. It has also stimulated competitive connectivity responses from the USA and Japan, illustrating the BRI's influence on the Indo-Pacific regional order amid great-power rivalry [3. P. 265].

Through the BRI, China exports not only infrastructure but also its development philosophy. The initiative emphasizes a pragmatic, state-led approach, prioritizing economic results through infrastructure financing from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Silk Road Fund, appealing to developing countries seeking rapid growth and modernization [7. P. 368-375]. This model offers alternatives to traditional Western financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF. This strategy bolsters China's economic power within the US-dominated financial order and may establish a parallel capital market system [9. P. 319]. China has thus increased its normative impact, promoting a multipolar world in which emerging economies possess more influence in defining development priorities. China's state-run financial exchanges enable investments in Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) initiatives, drawing in investors to developing markets and shaping market regulations in accordance with Chinese priorities.

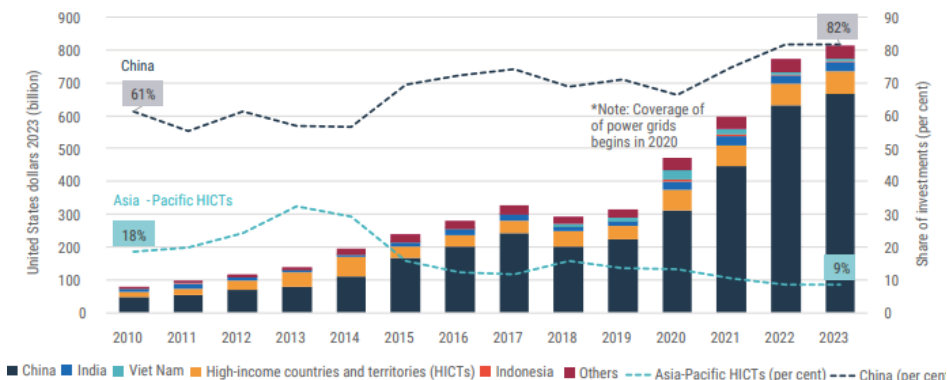
Shifts In U.S. – China Relations And Global Power Balance. The US-China relationship is widely considered the most important bilateral relationship in contemporary international relations, and as China's power and interests have grown, the US-China relationship has become increasingly complex and consequential. US-China relations have evolved significantly since 1979, impacting global power dynamics, international norms, and institutional structures, especially following Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms. This economic engagement and foreign investment marked China's rise as a key global actor in international cooperation [6]. U.S.–China relations consist of a relationship of strategic mistrust with economic interdependence, which complicates regional and global dynamics [1. P. 289].

China's rise is accelerating the transition from a unipolar world dominated by the United States to a more multipolar international system. In recent years, a clear shift has been observed globally from monopolies, where the predominance of the United States was evident, to more sporadic multipolar systems. It is also about empowered regional states and regional alliances, particularly those of the Global South, which demand greater representation in global governance organizations and form South-South alliances. Middle powers such as India, Brazil, and ASEAN pursue strategic autonomy by balancing their relations with major power. China's ascent demands revised global norms, diminishing U.S. influence, and increasing inter-bloc competition. The BRICS nations are asserting influence in global economic governance, indicating a shift towards multipolarity and a redistribution of power [15. P. 38].

In 2025, U.S.-China relations experience heightened competition in technology, military, and economics. While President Trump’s administration had a confrontational approach, recent developments have indicated improved diplomacy. On September 3, 2025, Xi Jinping hosted 26 global leaders for V-Day events, representing a pivotal shift. This event provides insights into China’s influence relative to that of the U.S.. A military parade displayed unity among China, Russia, and North Korea, with Xi stressing peace versus war while showcasing military capabilities [5]. The global order is increasingly fragmented, with nations navigating between Washington and Beijing in search of neutrality. The ongoing «tech war» reinforces the portrayal of economic and technological interdependence as a national security risk and deepens the strategic divide [11. P. 2]. This shift fosters pluralistic networks as China’s unique diplomatic approach promotes alternatives to Western standards in trade, technology, and governance, especially in developing regions.

Regional Dynamics in Asia-Pacific And Beyond. In Asia-Pacific geopolitics, actors explore how major powers, emerging economies, and regional multilateral institutions compete and cooperate. China has risen in recent decades, and the USA remains the dominant country. Security relationships are constantly changing. Economic interdependence is increasing. China’s economy and military expansion are seen as challenges to the current US dominance in the region. As states in the Asia-Pacific region are economically dependent on each other, this shapes the regional security discourse by highlighting how they cooperate and conflict amid great power competition. The US-China rivalry is central to Asia-Pacific geopolitics, with the US demonstrating military primacy through high spending and an extensive network of alliances. Its 2025 White Paper prioritizes the maritime domain and regional security [16]. Meanwhile, the US enhances alliances such as Quad and AUKUS and deploys advanced military technologies, compelling regional states to balance relations with both powers, creating a challenging dynamic.

Figure 2. Investment relating to energy transition in the Asia-Pacific region



Compiled by authors, Source: reglobal.org.

Figure 2 illustrates the capital allocation connected to the shift towards sustainable energy across the Asia-Pacific area. Investment in energy transitions has primarily focused on China and high-income countries, such as Australia, Japan, and South Korea. China dominates this sector, increasing its investment from approximately \$48.6 billion in 2010 to \$664.78 billion by 2023. High-income nations also grew their investments from \$14.6 billion in 2010 to just over \$69 billion in 2023 [10]. India, Indonesia, and Vietnam exhibit varied investment trends, with notable peaks. Southeast Asia needs \$190 billion annually by 2035 for clean energy to meet climate targets, but only \$32 billion was invested in 2023, creating a significant gap. However, progress is evident, such as the Philippines' \$15 billion renewable energy agreement with Masdar to develop renewable energy capacity by 2030. Beijing is actively promoting alternative governance models through its «Four Global Initiatives» to reduce reliance on Western-centric technological and economic norms and strengthen Global South alliances. These efforts are most visible in recent summits where China, flanked by Russia and India, pressed for a new global order prioritizing the «Global South» [13].

Economic trends in Asia-Pacific are shaped by deep interdependence and emerging trade blocs. The region's economic growth remains robust, though forecasts suggest a slowdown China's 2025 growth is projected at 4.0-4.5%, constrained by US tariffs and domestic challenges such as its real estate sector [14]. RCEP and ASEAN remain strong trade and economic integration initiatives. Geopolitical tensions and newly emerging alliances have caused some diminishment of their role. «Trade wars» most notably between China and the US negatively affect deeper trade integration (such as ASEAN), while less integrated blocs like RCEP gain competitive advantages in certain commodity sectors [2. P. 5-18]. ASEAN member states strive for unity. These countries balance superpowers and relate to both in economic and security roles. The overlapping power politics, economic rivalry and regional arrangement have begun to mark the regional order in the emerging geopolitical settings.

Conclusion. China's relations with global diplomacy are guided by the historical and cultural traditions of this ancient civilization and by the realities of the new era in which it finds itself, including its emphasis on sovereignty, non-interference, peaceful coexistence, mutual benefit, and non-intervention, as opposed to doctrines of interventionism and ideological alignment prevailing in the West. In contrast, Beijing's broader aims are to create stability through practical engagement, including development partnerships, economic connectivity, and multilateral cooperation as the primary vehicles through which it seeks to wield its influence. China's rise represents a major shift in international relations, and the Belt and Road Initiative, participation in multilateral governance institutions, and advocacy of reforms in global governance are efforts to create global governance institutions that align with China's vision of common prosperity.

China is a challenger to the Western-led international order but is also a global security provider. By using both its material hard power capabilities and soft power through culture, diplomacy, and economic engagement, China is offering an alternative model of being a great power to a number of its developing country peers who wish

to learn from it. Understanding China is important to understanding the future of the 21st century and global diplomacy, as China will increasingly shape the rules, norms, and paths of engagement.

Chinese diplomacy is not merely a replica of Western diplomacy. It also does not want to return to isolationism. It is a hybrid form grounded in Chinese tradition. It adapts to contemporary conditions of the environment. It takes into account longer-term interests. As the world enters a multipolar era, China's diplomatic philosophy is poised to reshape not only bilateral relationships but also the very foundations of global governance. Whether this evolution leads to greater cooperation or heightened rivalry will depend on the willingness of other nations to engage with China's vision of a shared future and the degree to which Beijing balances ambition with responsibility.

REFERENCES:

1. **Areina S.** (2019). U.S.-China Relations Under the Trump Administration: Changes and Challenges // World Scientific. Vol. 05. No. 03. <https://doi.org/10.1142/s2377740019500210>.
2. **Dyomina Ya.V.** (2025). Intraregional Trade of the Asia-Pacific Under the Influence of Geopolitical Factors // Regionalistica [Regionalistics]. Vol. 12. No. 1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14530/reg.2025.1.5>.
3. **Gaens B., Sinkkonen V.** (2013). Contentious Connectivity – the USA, Japan, and the Free and Open Indo-Pacific. *East Asia* 40. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12140-023-09407-7>.
4. Griffith Asia Insights. (2025). China Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Investment Report 2024 // <https://blogs.griffith.edu.au/asiainsights/china-belt-and-road-initiative-bri-investment-report-2024/>.
5. **Laura Bicker & Thomas Mackintosh.** (2025). Xi, Putin and Kim show united front at huge Chinese military parade // BBC News // <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cp8z83np4xjo>.
6. **Leybold L.** (2024). Assessing China's Rise and Decline: Implications for U.S. Policy // The Macalester Street Journal. 1 (2). <https://doi.org/10.62543/msj.v1i2.38>.
7. **Peng X.** (2024). A Study on the Impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on the Global Financial System // Highlights in Business, Economics and Management. 45. <https://doi.org/10.54097/6wx3n052>.
8. **Perez-Garcia M. & Nierga O.** (2021). From Soft Power Policy to Academic Diplomacy: The «Belt and Road Initiative» in EU-China Internationalisation of the Higher Education System // China: An International Journal. 19 (4). <https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/chn.2021.0044>.
9. **Petry J.** (2022). Beyond ports, roads and railways: Chinese economic statecraft, the Belt and Road Initiative and the politics of financial infrastructures // European Journal of International Relations. 29 (2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/13540661221126615>.

10. Reglobal. (2020). Investment Trends in APAC's Energy Transition // <https://reglobal.org/investment-trends-in-apacs-energy-transition/>.
11. **Retzmann N.** (2025). Narratives of Competition, Competition of Narratives? // United States-China Relations, Technology, and the Role of Storytelling, *Global Studies Quarterly*. Volume 5. Issue 2. <https://doi.org/10.1093/isagsq/ksaf036>.
12. **Sarwar F.** (2018). China's One Belt and One Road: Implications of 'New Eurasian Land Bridge' on Global Power Play in the Region // *NUST Journal of International Peace & Stability*. 1 (2). <https://doi.org/10.37540/njips.v1i2.13>.
13. SCSP. (2025). Xi's Four «Global Initiatives»: China's Blueprint for a Parallel World Order // <https://scsp222.substack.com/p/xis-four-global-initiatives-chinas>.
14. **Simon Hutagalung.** (2025). APEC 2025: Balancing Security and Trade In East Asia – OpEd // *Eurasia review* // <https://www.eurasiareview.com/23092025-apec-2025-balancing-security-and-trade-in-east-asia-oped/>.
15. **Wso A.A. & Mahmood R.M.** (2025). The Role of BRICS in Reshaping the Global Order: Confronting Western Hegemony in a Multipolar World // *European Scientific Journal, ESJ*. 21 (17). <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2025.v21n17p24>.
16. **Ziya Guo.** (2025). What China's 2025 White Paper Says About Its Maritime Strategy // CSIS // <https://www.csis.org/blogs/new-perspectives-asia/what-chinas-2025-white-paper-says-about-its-maritime-strategy>.