

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: China in the global nuclear security system

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Topicality of the research issue: The relevance of the research topic is due to the fact that over the past decades, China has made a sharp leap in political, economic and military development, having become one of the most powerful states in the world, significantly strengthening its national sovereignty. These transformations are of particular interest among other international actors, since the role and importance of China at the present stage of the development of mankind is difficult to underestimate.

The emergence of China as one of the main international actors forces to consider this state in terms of various factors, one of which is China's influence on the state of the global security system, in particular its nuclear component.

It is worth noting that the army of the People's Republic of China is one of the largest armies in the world. Many countries are concerned about China's rapid growth in the military sphere. Particular concern is associated with the increase and improvement of the country's nuclear missile potential, accurate data about which still do not exist.

At the current stage of global development, nuclear weapons are one of the basic elements of modern world politics. For this, there are not only military-strategic and technological, but also other reasons. Proceeding from this, the relevance of the study of development and influence on the global security system of the Chinese nuclear forces is of particular importance, which is primarily due to the lack of even approximate data on the quantitative potential of the PRC's strategic nuclear forces and, as a result, the difficulty in assessing and analyzing the respective risks.

The purpose An analysis of China's nuclear potential and its impact on the global nuclear safety system.

Research objectives:

- explore "security" as a political category;
- Analyze the international legal framework for global nuclear safety systems;
- determine the balance of nuclear forces in the 21st century and the place of China in it;
- describe the nuclear potential of China and its impact on the global nuclear safety system.

Scientific novelty:

The scientific novelty of the study is as follows: a systematic analysis of the current system of global nuclear security was carried out, and the place and

significance of the People's Republic of China in this system was determined, and the influence of China's nuclear potential on world politics was also revealed.

Structure: the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and an 131-reference bibliography (32 of which are in foreign languages) and the appendixes. The total volume is 88 pages.

Summary: Strengthening China's national sovereignty, its economic and military-political potential, has a more and more distinct impact on the dynamics of development and the correlation of forces both at the regional level - in East Asia and in the world as a whole. The rapid "rise" of the PRC raises serious concerns of political elites and business circles not only in countries adjacent to China, but also in other countries of the world, primarily in the United States.

Until now, the debate on China among specialists in international relations has confronted optimistic liberals and realistic pessimists. Optimists say that the current world order is determined by economic and political openness, and therefore it is able to adapt peacefully to the rise of the PRC. The United States and other leading powers, they say, can and will demonstrate that they welcome China's accession to the existing order and prosperity within the framework of the current system. Beijing, in turn, will rather do it than start an expensive and dangerous struggle to destroy this order and establish a new one according to its taste.

Realists, on the contrary, predict active confrontation. The growing power of China, says most realists, will allow it to aggressively pursue its interests, which will force the United States and other countries to look for balancing. This cycle will lead, at least, to a confrontation similar to what existed between Washington and Moscow during the Cold War, and perhaps even a clash for domination.

However, in fact, the revised version of realism gives grounds for optimism. The rise of the PRC will not necessarily be as aggressive and dangerous as traditional realists suggest, since the structural forces involving major powers in the conflict will be relatively weak. Moreover, the existing dangers are not projected on the basis of the global system as a whole, but rather are the result of minor disputes specific to Northeast Asia - and the dominant security in the international system should facilitate the resolution of these disputes for the United States and China. Therefore, in the final analysis, the consequences of the rise of Beijing will depend not on the pressure exerted by the international system, but on how well the leaders of America and China can manage the situation. The conflict is not predetermined - and if Washington can adapt to the new international conditions, by making some concessions and not exaggerating the dangers, a major clash can be avoided.