



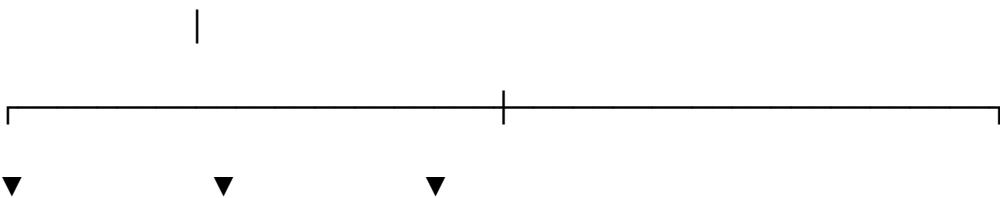
Wide Comprehensive Report: The Foreign Relations of China

The foreign relations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) are shaped by a strategic ambition to establish a multipolar global order where Beijing acts as a primary institutional anchor, moving away from historic Western dominance. Under the leadership of Xi Jinping, Chinese diplomacy has entered a proactive phase marked by the official roll-out of the Global Governance Initiative (GGI) and an assertive stance toward defending its "core territorial interests". [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#)]

1. Core Doctrines & Strategic Frameworks

[MAJOR COUNTRY DIPLOMACY]

(Shifting from Passive Engagement to System Shaper)

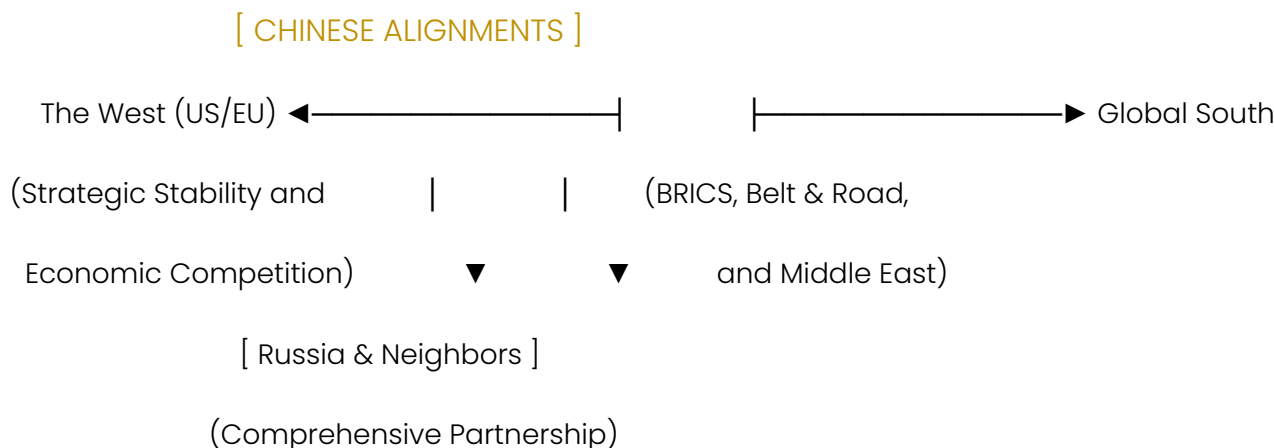


[Global Governance] [Dual Circulation] [Red Lines]

Proposing the GGI to Leveraging economic Absolute sovereignty over
rewrite international power via tech, supply Taiwan, South China Sea,
rules of engagement. chains & resource laws. and borderlands.

- Major-Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics: China has transitioned from Deng Xiaoping’s historic dictum of “*hide your strength, bide your time*” to openly asserting its influence as a global stabilizer. This involves using structural leverage to reshape international standard-setting bodies. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- The Global Governance Initiative (GGI): Formally introduced by Xi Jinping, the GGI serves as China's framework to reform international architecture. Backed by over 150 countries, it emphasizes state sovereignty, civilizational uniqueness, and non-interference over Western-style universal human rights declarations. [1, 2]
- Economic Interdependence and Technology Securitization: Beijing actively utilizes weaponized commercial dependencies through strict control systems. For instance, its updated Export Control Laws—such as the 0.1% de minimis rule on rare earth elements—mandate government licensing for foreign shipments containing Chinese critical minerals, establishing direct leverage over global high-tech supply chains. [1, 2]

2. Key Bilateral and Regional Dimensions



The United States: Managing Strategic Competition

- Constructive Strategic Stability: Following intense trade tensions, high-stakes technology wars, and export bans involving semiconductors and artificial intelligence, relations focus on managing competition. [1, 2, 3]
- Diplomatic Reshaping: Rather than passive defense, China uses diplomatic engagements—such as presidential summits—to push for "constructive strategic stability" to build a global order no longer exclusively dictated by Washington. [1]

Russia: The Boundless Partnership

- Strategic Coordination: Bilateral ties are anchored in the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination for a New Era.
- Geopolitical Buffer: The alignment serves as a vital structural buffer against Western containment strategies, facilitating robust energy trade networks, joint military exercises, and shared multi-lateral resistance against NATO/G7 policies. [1]

The European Union: Overcapacity and De-risking

- Economic Friction: Trade relations with Brussels face friction over Western accusations of Chinese industrial "overcapacity," particularly concerning electric vehicles, solar infrastructure, and green technologies.
- Diplomatic Approach: China systematically engages with individual European states to counter "de-risking" strategies and prevent a unified Transatlantic front. [1]

The Global South & The Middle East

- Diplomatic Expansion: The Global South serves as the primary arena for China's expanding sphere of influence. Beijing uses expanded blocs like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) to build a multi-currency economic alternative.
 - Middle East Engagement: China's footprint in the Middle East has entered a landmark phase, driven by the Second China-Arab States Summit and the China-Saudi Arabia Summit, positioning Beijing as an active mediator in regional security architectures. [2, 3]
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3. Core Geopolitical Flashpoints

Taiwan and the "Core Interests" Doctrine

Beijing defines Taiwan as its primary, non-negotiable core interest, asserting that complete unification is an absolute historical inevitability. Any foreign political or military intervention is treated as an existential violation of Chinese state sovereignty. [1, 2]

The South China Sea

China maintains claims over nearly the entire South China Sea via its contentious "Nine-Dash Line." Despite active pushback from ASEAN neighbors, Beijing uses island reclamation projects and militarized coast guard patrols to enforce de facto control over this vital international maritime corridor.

The Sino-Japanese Diplomatic Crisis

Relations with Tokyo have faced critical strains following a severe China-Japan diplomatic crisis. Sparked by Japanese parliamentary declarations that a conflict over Taiwan could trigger an "existential crisis" for Japan (justifying collective self-defense), Beijing has fiercely criticized Japan's expanding military expenditures and deviations from its pacifist constitution. [1, 2]

4. Analytical Matrix of China's Foreign Relations

Region / Actor	Primary Cooperation Vehicle	Core Strategic Objective	Operational Friction Point
United States	• High-Level Bilateral Summits • Working Groups on Artificial Intelligence	• Preventing direct containment • Maintaining market access	• Technology export blockades • Lack of security guarantees
Russian Federation	• SCO • Energy Supply Agreements	• Creating anti-hegemony fronts • Securing northern borders	• Dragging long-term asymmetric economic imbalances

Global South	• Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) • GGI • BRICS	uring critical mineral resources uring voting majorities in the UN	raging -sustainability criticisms al political instability
East Asia (Japan/ROK)	• Trilateral Summits • Neighborhood Diplomacy	aching regional allies from US le frameworks	:arization and collective defense agreements