Chinese Nuclear Policy in the Post-Cold War Age China's policy towards nuclear arms control in the post-Cold War era is complex and multifaceted. The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union marked the beginning of a new era in international relations, characterized by a decline in nuclear tensions and a shift towards disarmament. China, as a nuclear weapon state, has played a significant role in shaping the post-Cold War nuclear arms control landscape.

China's nuclear arsenal, developed in the 1960s, has grown over the years, and its policies on nuclear arms control reflect its strategic interests and concerns. China's approach to nuclear arms control has evolved over time, influenced by domestic and international factors.

In the post-Cold War period, China's nuclear policy has been shaped by several key factors:

1. **Strategic Stability:** China views strategic stability as a vital aspect of maintaining regional and global security. It has been involved in various nuclear arms control talks and negotiations to achieve a more stable world.

2. **Non-Proliferation:** China has been a strong advocate for non-proliferation efforts, recognizing the importance of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

3. **Multilateralism:** China has been active in multilateral nuclear arms control regimes, such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

4. **Sino-U.S. Relations:** China's nuclear policy is closely tied to its relationship with the United States. The nuclear arms control negotiations between China and the United States have been a major focus of the post-Cold War era.

5. **Regional Dynamics:** China's nuclear policy is also influenced by regional dynamics and the strategic positioning of China in the Asia-Pacific region.

China's nuclear policy in the post-Cold War era has been characterized by a commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation, while also seeking a more assertive role in international affairs. The complexity of the nuclear arms control landscape in the post-Cold War era has required China to balance its strategic interests with international obligations and pressures.

In conclusion, China's nuclear policy towards nuclear arms control in the post-Cold War era reflects its evolving role in the international system, its strategic interests, and its commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament. As the world continues to face new challenges in the 21st century, China's nuclear policy will remain a critical factor in shaping the future of international security.
Strategic Nuclear Arms Control - The Air University This article summarizes the Reagan record on nuclear weapons and arms control with the 1996 dollars, a 39 percent increase over the previous eight-year period. Of an inadvertent nuclear exchange after U.S. nuclear war planning exercises in Russia and China remain wary and ready to counter future deployments. China and Global Nuclear Order: From Estrangement to Active Engagement - Google Books Result Jan 21, 2010. In many respects, China's post-Cold War period began in 1978 under Deng Xiaoping. Participation in nuclear non-proliferation and arms control regimes, towards universal nuclear disarmament is undoubtedly genuine. China, Nuclear Weapons, and Arms Control - Taiwan Documents. in future Russian-American strategic nuclear arms control talks. Entering China into China's military modernization is going to change the distribution of power in Asia US policy. First, Chinese thinking is apparently quite nuanced about the deterrent. During the Cold War era, Asia was a comparative nuclear weapons