

CIIS Report



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# Report on the Implementation Progress of the Global Security Initiative

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(2024)

China Institute of International Studies

July 2024

A large, stylized globe graphic is positioned in the bottom right corner of the cover. The globe is composed of a grid of dots and lines, creating a network-like structure. The dots are of varying sizes and are connected by thin lines, suggesting a global network or digital connectivity. The globe is rendered in shades of blue, matching the overall color scheme of the cover.



On April 21, 2022, President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Security Initiative (GSI) for the first time. Over the past two years, China has been working closely with all relevant parties to promote security cooperation under the GSI framework and has achieved a series of important early results. China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) and the Center for Global Security Initiative Studies have conducted special research on the implementation progress of the GSI, reviewing the evolution of the GSI's concept, the responses from the international community, the progress in the 20 priorities of cooperation and the enhancement of cooperative mechanisms and platforms, etc. This report is the product of the research.

We would like to extend special gratitude for the strong support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China during the preparation of this report.



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**01**

**Preface**

## 01 Preface

The issue of security bears on world peace and development, and the future of humanity. Currently, the world is undergoing accelerated changes unseen in a century, with changes of the world, of our times, and of historical significance unfolding like never before. The world has entered a new period of turbulence and transformation. The global security situation has become immensely disturbing, with an increasing number of “gray rhino” and “black swan” events occurring in both traditional and non-traditional security fields. These events raise trepidation about a fragmented and conflict-ridden world, leading to heightened security concerns. The international community is gripped by a greatest sense of insecurity since the end of the Cold War, as the deficits in peace, development, security, and governance are growing. The questions of “what kind of security concept the world needs and how countries can achieve common security” have become urgent issues of our times requiring viable solution.

At the critical juncture when the international community urgently needed to uphold world peace and tranquility and prevent conflict and war, President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech entitled “Rising to Challenges and Building a Bright Future Through Cooperation” at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022. For the first time, he proposed the Global Security Initiative (GSI) and systematically expounded its core essence of “six commitments.”<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup>“Rising to Challenges and Building a Bright Future Through Cooperation - Keynote Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People’s Republic of China at the Opening Ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022 (April 21, 2022, Beijing),” *People’s Daily*, April 22, 2022, p. 2.

“Stability brings a country prosperity while instability leads a country to poverty.” Security is the precondition for development. We humanity are living in an indivisible security community. It has been proven time and again that the Cold War mentality would only wreck the global peace framework, that hegemonism and power politics would only endanger world peace, and that bloc confrontation would only exacerbate security challenges in the 21st century. To promote security for all in the world, China would like to propose a Global Security Initiative as follows:

It is important that we stay committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and work together to maintain world peace and security; stay committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, uphold non-interference in internal affairs, and respect the independent choices of development paths and social systems made by people in different countries; stay committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, reject the Cold War mentality, oppose unilateralism, and say no to group politics and bloc confrontation; stay committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously, uphold the principle of indivisible security, build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, and oppose the pursuit of one's own security at the cost of others' security; stay committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation, support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, reject double standards, and oppose the wanton use of unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction; stay committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains, and work together on regional disputes and global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity.

- On April 21, 2022, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022 and proposed the Global Security Initiative for the first time.

Subsequently, President Xi Jinping profoundly elaborated the GSI's contemporary relevance at multiple international platforms, advocating for the initiative to better contribute to the cause of global peace and development. During the 14th meeting of BRICS leaders, he called for collaborative efforts, saying that China would like to work with BRICS partners to operationalize the GSI, stay committed to a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, create a new path to security that features dialogue over confrontation, partnership over alliance and win-win over zero-

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sum, and bring more stability and positive energy to the world. In his congratulatory letter to the 2nd China-Africa Peace and Security Forum, he noted that China has always worked to develop relations with Africa, taking the right approach to friendship and interests and adhering to the principle of sincerity, real results, amity, and good faith, and that China will work with Africa to safeguard the international system with the United Nations at its core, uphold international fairness and justice, promote the implementation of the GSI, and build a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era.

At the 17th Summit of the G20, President Xi stated that “our goal is to work with all parties to champion the spirit of the U.N. Charter, act on the principle of indivisible security, uphold the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, advocate the resolution of conflicts through negotiation and settlement of disputes through consultation, and support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises.” At the China-Arab Summit, President Xi made it clear that “China welcomes the Arab side to participate in the GSI, and will continue to contribute Chinese wisdom to promoting peace and tranquility in the Middle East.” At the 23rd Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, President Xi noted that “China stands ready to work with all sides to implement the GSI, promote the settlement of international disputes through dialogue and consultation, and encourage political settlement of international and regional hotspots, so as to forge a solid security shield in our region.” At the APEC CEO Summit 2023, President Xi emphasized that “the Global Development Initiative (GDI), the GSI and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) ... are intended to galvanize all stakeholders to address global challenges, promote common development, and improve the well-being of humanity. China will work with all in the Asia-Pacific to advance and implement these initiatives, and build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world of lasting peace, universal security and shared prosperity.”

Humanity is an indivisible security community. The GSI is the important fruit of applying Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy to the field of international security, and it goes beyond the Western theory of geopolitical security. It fully demonstrates President Xi Jinping’s concerns for world peace and development, his internationalist vision, and his leadership as head of a major country. This initiative calls on countries to adapt to the profoundly changing international landscape in a spirit of solidarity and address the complex and intertwined security challenges with a win-win mindset. It aims to eliminate the root causes of international conflicts, improve global security governance,

encourage joint international efforts to bring more stability and certainty to a volatile and changing era, and promote durable peace and development in the world.<sup>①</sup>

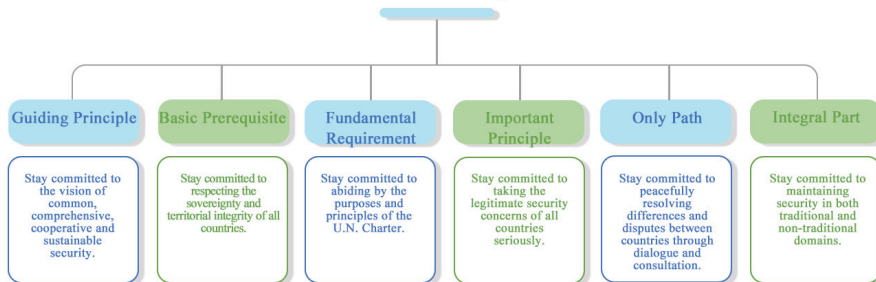
This initiative charts a fresh course, forges a new path and introduces innovative solutions for bridging the peace deficit, tackling worldwide security dilemmas, and achieving enduring global stability and security. It resonates with the trend of the times for peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, encapsulating the goal and requirement of building a community with a shared future for mankind. Moreover, it showcases distinct Chinese insight, ethos, and commitment. As such, it represents a public security asset that China is contributing to the international community in this new era.

It has been two years since the GSI was proposed, with its concept and content consistently enriched, refined, and enhanced. On April 24, 2022, Wang Yi, who was then State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, published an article entitled “Acting on the Global Security Initiative to Safeguard World Peace and Tranquility” in *People’s Daily*. In the article, he offered important perspectives on deeply understanding GSI’s practical significance and its values to our times, getting a good grasp of the logical system and theoretical innovation of the GSI, inheriting and promoting the successful practices and valuable experience underpinning the GSI, and fully implementing the initiative’s major propositions and policy goals. Wang Yi pointed out that the GSI is underpinned by “six commitments”. These six commitments are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, including macro thinking of top-level design as well as methods and pathways for addressing practical issues. They form an organic whole of dialectical unity and represent the core essence of the initiative. The vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security serves as a guiding principle, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries is the basic prerequisite, abiding by the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter is the fundamental requirement, taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously is an important principle, resolving differences and disputes between countries peacefully through dialogue and consultation is the only path, and upholding both traditional and non-traditional security is an integral part of the cause of maintaining world peace and tranquility.

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<sup>①</sup> See “The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper,” February 2023, p. 1.

## Global Security Initiative



On February 21, 2023, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs released the Global Security Initiative Concept Paper, further elaborating the core concepts and principles of the initiative. Addressing the most prominent and urgent security concerns of the international community, it clearly proposed 20 priorities of cooperation, as well as five categories of cooperation platforms and mechanisms, providing a roadmap for security cooperation with countries and international and regional organizations. It also provided an instruction manual for a deeper understanding of the logical system, spiritual essence, main content, cooperation priorities, and implementation platforms of the GSI. This marks a substantive step forward from the conceptual initiative to the practical implementation of the GSI. In particular, the Concept Paper emphasized that the GSI welcomes and looks forward to the participation of all parties to jointly enrich its substance and actively explore new forms and areas of cooperation. The Concept Paper highlighted China's readiness to work with all countries and peoples who love peace and aspire to happiness to address all kinds of traditional and non-traditional security challenges, and protect the peace and tranquility of the earth. This clearly showcases the vision and broad-mindedness of the Chinese government in advancing the implementation of the GSI in a spirit of openness and inclusiveness, signifying that the GSI proposed by China is oriented toward and belongs to the international community, a distinct feature of the initiative.

On July 1, 2023, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Foreign Relations was formally enacted. It is the first comprehensive statute governing foreign affairs since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This law systematically articulated China's key foreign policy directives, principles, stances, and institutional framework. It is a basic foreign-related law providing a holistic set of regulations on the conduct of China's foreign relations. Article 18 of Chapter 3 of the Law identified the implementation of the GSI as a goal and task of conducting China's foreign relations.

Article 20 of Chapter 3 stated that the People’s Republic of China stays true to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable global security, and endeavors to strengthen international security cooperation and its participation in mechanisms of global security governance. It emphasized that China is committed to upholding the authority and stature of the United Nations Security Council, supports and participates in peacekeeping operations mandated by the U.N. Security Council, and is committed to upholding international regimes of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation.<sup>①</sup> Integrating the implementation of the GSI in the law as a goal and task of China’s diplomacy fully demonstrates the Chinese government’s dedication and resolve to the long-term advancement of the GSI.

On December 27-28, 2023, the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs was successfully held, which identified the implementation of the GSI as part of the strategic guidance for building a community with a shared future for mankind, further highlighting its position in conducting major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. The Conference defined the theme of China’s external work as building a community with a shared future for mankind. It gave a systematic elaboration on and a comprehensive summary of the substantial practices in building a community with a shared future for mankind over the past decade, and established the pillars of building a community with a shared future for mankind as a scientific system: The goal is to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world of lasting peace, universal security and shared prosperity; the pathway is promoting global governance that features extensive consultation and joint contribution for shared benefit; the guiding principle is to apply the common values of humanity; the basic underpinning lies in building a new type of international relations; the strategic guidance comes from the implementation of the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative; and the platform of action is high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. On this basis, China hopes to work with countries of the world to meet challenges and achieve prosperity for all.<sup>②</sup> The GSI plays an increasingly prominent role as an important component of the top-level design of China’s diplomatic strategy on the new journey.

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<sup>①</sup> “Law of the People’s Republic of China on Foreign Relations,” Chinese Government website, June 29, 2023, [https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao9/202306/content\\_6888929.htm](https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao9/202306/content_6888929.htm); Wang Yi, “Implementing the Law on Foreign Relations to Provide Strong Legal Safeguards for Major-country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era,” *People’s Daily*, June 29, 2023, p. 6.

<sup>②</sup> “The Central Conference on Foreign Affairs is unveiled in Beijing,” *People’s Daily*, December 29, 2023, p. 1; Wang Yi, “Deeply implement the spirit of the Central Conference on Foreign Affairs and continuously create a new situation of China’s distinctive major-country diplomacy,” *Qiushi*, No. 2, 2024.

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# 02

## Progress in implementation of the GSI

- Rallying international consensus for safeguarding world peace and stability
- Consistently advancing international security cooperation to achieve fruitful result
- Enriching and improving the platforms and mechanisms for implementing the GSI

## 02 Progress in implementation of the GSI

China is an advocate of the GSI and, more importantly, a doer in its implementation. Over the past two years, China has worked closely with all relevant parties in steadfastly upholding the “six commitments” and actively engaging in exchanges and cooperation across the 20 priorities of cooperation as proposed in the initiative. Such joint efforts have resulted in the enhancement of diverse cooperation platforms and mechanisms and considerable advancements and successes within the framework of the initiative, effectively rallying general consensus and great synergy from the international community to tackle security challenges.

### **I. Rallying international consensus for safeguarding world peace and stability**

In the past two years, the GSI has garnered support and acclaim from over 100 countries and regional and international organizations, and the initiative and its core concepts have been written into more than 90 bilateral and multilateral documents on China’s cooperation with other countries and international organizations. The initiative has also been lauded and reported on by numerous prominent international figures and esteemed media outlets, successfully mobilizing the consensus and synergy of the international community for tackling security risks and challenges. Consequently, the initiative has evolved into an important international consensus of global influence.



The GSI has provided the guiding principles that conform to the trends of the times for the international community to uphold peace and security. The international community generally recognize the core concepts and principles of the initiative, acknowledging that it is in conformity with the trend of the times and the fundamental interests of people of all countries, and it has injected more stability and certainty into an era of turbulence and changes. U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres stated that the U.N. highly appreciates China's firm commitment to upholding multilateralism, supports the three major global initiatives proposed by President Xi Jinping, and is firmly committed to deepening cooperation with China. Russian President Vladimir Putin said Russia appreciates China for consistently upholding an objective and impartial position on international affairs, supports the Global Security Initiative (GSI), the Global Development Initiative (GDI), and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) China has put forward, and stands ready to further enhance international coordination with China. The Xi'an Declaration of the China-Central Asia Summit, signed and released by the leaders of China and the five Central Asian countries, acknowledges the latter's high regard for and eagerness to actively pursue China's GSI, GDI, and GCI. The Central Asian countries recognize the tremendous importance of these initiatives in realizing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, preserving global peace and security, and advancing the progress of human civilization. Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif stated that Pakistan recognizes the principle of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, which advocates cooperative and synergy-driven approaches to replace a zero-sum Cold War mindset of maximization of security through power struggles and arms races. Micheal Martin, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Defence of Ireland, stated that the GSI proposed by China will serve to reinforce the current international security framework and that Ireland looks forward to China's continued constructive participation on multilateral platforms, including the United Nations. Former Foreign Minister of Egypt Nabil Fahmy specifically wrote about the GSI, emphasizing that it calls for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security and it provides important guidance for the international community to jointly safeguard world peace and stability. Rafael Mariano Grossi, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), praised the GSI and GDI proposed by President Xi Jinping for aligning closely with the IAEA mandate of "Atoms for Peace and Development" and said the IAEA looks forward to collaborating with China in the implementation of these objectives.

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The U.N. highly appreciates China's firm commitment to upholding multilateralism, supports the three major global initiatives proposed by President Xi Jinping, and is firmly committed to deepening cooperation with China.

- United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres

The GSI seeks to unite the international community in a cooperative effort to tackle security challenges. Over the past two years, leaders from countries across the five continents have lauded President Xi Jinping's GSI proposal on various occasions, such as during meetings and talks, saying that it has showcased China's role as a responsible major country. In the joint statements released with China, they have expressed their readiness to work with China in implementing the initiative through close cooperation and coordination. For example: "Cambodia supports China's proposal of the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and stands ready to work with China on global security governance towards common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security." "Indonesia takes note of the Global Security Initiative (GSI) and stands ready to work with the Chinese side in ensuring peace and stability through dialogue and diplomacy." "The Vietnamese side supports the Global Security Initiative, and other important global initiatives proposed by President Xi Jinping. These initiatives have the aim of protecting the common interest of the whole mankind, fully comply with the international law, and have received increasing support and positive response from the international community. Viet Nam firmly supports them and is ready to take an active part in their implementation." "Georgia supports the Global Security Initiative proposed by China. The two sides would like to strengthen exchanges and cooperation under the initiative's framework, make joint efforts for a peaceful and stable international security environment, and promote and protect common development of countries in



Russia appreciates China for consistently upholding an objective and impartial position on international affairs, supports the Global Security Initiative (GSI), the Global Development Initiative (GDI), and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) China has put forward, and stands ready to further enhance international coordination with China.

- Russian President Vladimir Putin

The Central Asian countries expressed their high regard for and eagerness to actively pursue, China's GSI, GDI, and GCI, recognizing the tremendous importance of these initiatives in preserving global peace and security.

- Xi'an Declaration of the China-Central Asia Summit

Pakistan recognizes the principle of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, which advocates cooperative and synergy-driven approaches to replace a zero-sum Cold War mindset of maximization of security through power struggles and arms races.

- Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif

the region.”“The Syrian side speaks highly of and actively supports the GDI, the GSI, and the GCI proposed by President Xi Jinping. The two sides will actively cooperate on their implementation.”“ Ethiopia appreciates and supports President Xi Jinping’s proposal on the GSI. The two sides are willing to further discuss the GSI and contribute to the promotion of lasting peace and development in the world. The two sides agreed to deepen cooperation and enhance the ability to address security concerns in the Horn of Africa.”“The Cuban side reaffirmed its support for the GSI and will further strengthen strategic coordination with China to promote the implementation of the initiative.” Thailand, Mongolia, Belarus, Zambia and other countries also expressed their willingness to work with China in addressing global issues such as climate change, terrorism, cybersecurity, biosecurity, and disaster prevention and reduction within the GSI framework proposed by China.

The GSI provides an effective solution for the international community to address security challenges. Over the past two years, the GSI has been implemented with consistent efforts, and effective solutions have been gradually developed in various priority areas of cooperation. It has made continuous contribution to conflict resolution and the bridging of differences, offering innovative approaches to enhancing global governance. This has garnered widespread acknowledgment and endorsement from relevant countries. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and Malaysian Prime

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Minister Anwar Ibrahim have expressed high regard for China’s effective mediation in the Saudi Arabia-Iran dialogue. Abbas eagerly anticipates China’s increased involvement in fostering internal reconciliation within Palestine and advancing peace throughout the Middle East. Lao Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Saleumxay Kommasith believes that the GSI emphasizes the importance of respecting each country’s legitimate security concerns and achieving common security through strengthened cooperation, and it provides the right direction and ideas for addressing urgent issues facing the international community. Former President Danilo Türk of Slovenia said that the GSI is much needed and very welcome and it offers a robust conceptual framework for the dialogue and cooperation on global security. Vito Petrocelli, former head of the Italian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, holds in high regard China’s practical security cooperation with various parties under the framework of the initiative. He contends that the “six commitments” propagated by the GSI offer significant insights and strategies for addressing worldwide security issues. Sébastien Périmony, an expert from the Schiller Institute in France, said that the GSI has contributed Chinese wisdom to addressing the global security dilemma. It advocates resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and negotiation in a peaceful manner, which is conducive to world peace and stability. Guillermo Puyana, president of the Colombia-China Friendship Association, asserts that China’s appeal for countries to adhere to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to renounce Cold War mentalities, unilateralism, bloc conflicts, and hegemonic practices offers a viable and practical approach for addressing contemporary global security challenges.<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> The remarks by foreign individuals cited in this section are compiled from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, Xinhuanet, Guangming Online, People’s Daily Online, and cankaoxiaoxi.com.



**The GSI has been included in multiple bilateral and multilateral documents.  
(The following are excerpts from some documents.)**

Date	Document Name	Statement
July 26, 2022	Joint Press Statement on the Bilateral Meeting between President of the People's Republic of China and President of the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia takes note of the Global Security Initiative (GSI) and stands ready to work with the Chinese side in ensuring peace and stability through dialogue and diplomacy.
September 15, 2022	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan supports the China-proposed Global Security Initiative (GSI) and is willing to carry out exchanges and cooperation with the Chinese side within the GSI mechanism, so as to jointly promote regional and global peace and security.
November 2, 2022	Joint Statement on Further Strengthening and Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Cooperative Partnership between China and Viet Nam	Viet Nam recognizes China's Global Security Initiative on the basis of the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Viet Nam is willing to work with China and concerned partners to maintain long-term peace and security in the world.
November 4, 2022	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	The Pakistani side expressed support for the Global Security Initiative (GSI) put forward by the Chinese side as it aligned with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The two sides agreed to promote international cooperation in this regard.
November 11, 2022	Joint Communiqué between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia	Cambodia supports China's proposal of the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and stands ready to work with China on global security governance towards common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security.
November 17, 2022	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia	The two sides agreed to enhance communication and explore efforts in potential cooperation on the Global Security Initiative (GSI).
November 19, 2022	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand on Working towards a China-Thailand Community with a Shared Future for Enhanced Stability, Prosperity and Sustainability	Both sides agreed that China and Thailand share broad common interests in many aspects in maintaining regional and global peace and stability, and will explore cooperation under the framework of the Global Security Initiative and maintain close communication and coordination in addressing the impacts of traditional and non-traditional security challenges such as terrorism, climate change, and cybersecurity.
November 25, 2022	Joint Statement on Deepening China-Cuba Relations in the New Era between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cuba	The Cuban side reaffirmed its support for the GSI and will further strengthen coordination and cooperation with China and work together to promote the implementation of the initiative.

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November 28, 2022	Joint Statement on Advancing Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in the New Era between the People's Republic of China and Mongolia	The Mongolian side is willing to work with the Chinese side within the framework of the GSI proposed by China to jointly address global issues such as climate change and terrorism, and actively carry out cooperation in disaster prevention and reduction, public health security, and other fields.
December 9, 2022	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	The Saudi side appreciates the Global Security Initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping.
January 5, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Philippines	Both sides agreed on the need and importance of robust consultations and communication as well as to explore possible cooperation for mutual benefit regarding the Global Security Initiative (GSI).
January 6, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and Turkmenistan	Both sides are determined to jointly promote the implementation of the GSI and contribute to the maintenance of world peace and security.
February 11, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia on Building a China-Cambodia Community with a Shared Future in the New Era	Cambodia supports China's proposal of the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and stands ready to work with China on global security governance towards common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security.
February 16, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Iran	Iran supports President Xi Jinping's GSI because it aligns with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
March 2, 2023	Joint Statement on Further Developing the All-Weather Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Belarus in the New Era	Belarus supports the GSI proposed by China. The two sides are committed to close cooperation on regional and global security affairs, and agree to strengthen coordination on the GSI to jointly address global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity.
March 22, 2023	Joint Statement of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination for the New Era	The two sides are determined to continue the close cooperation in regional and global security affairs, including jointly implementing the GSI, timely exchanging views on major international and regional issues, coordinating positions, and contributing to the maintenance of world peace and security.
May 18, 2023	Joint Declaration between the People's Republic of China and the Kyrgyz Republic on Establishing a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in the New Era	Kyrgyzstan supports China's GSI and stands ready to cooperate with China on the key directions outlined in the Global Security Initiative Concept Paper, to achieve common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security.





May 18, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Tajikistan	Tajikistan supports the Global Security Initiative proposed by China and stands ready to engage in exchanges and cooperation with China to jointly maintain regional and world peace and security.
July 31, 2023	Joint Statement of the People's Republic of China and Georgia on Establishing a Strategic Partnership	Georgia supports the Global Security Initiative proposed by China. The two sides would like to strengthen exchanges and cooperation under the initiative's framework, make joint efforts for a peaceful and stable international security environment, and promote and protect common development of countries in the region.
September 15, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Zambia on Establishing the Comprehensive Strategic and Cooperative Partnership	The Zambian side supports the Global Security Initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping. China and Zambia are ready to jointly implement the Global Security Initiative and contribute to the promotion of lasting peace and development in the world.
December 13, 2023	Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on Further Deepening and Elevating the Comprehensive Strategic Cooperative Partnership and Building a China-Viet Nam Community with a Shared Future of Strategic Significance	The Vietnamese side welcomes and supports the Global Security Initiative. The two sides will study the appropriate implementation of suitable cooperation within the initiative.
March 15, 2024	Joint Statement on the Establishment of a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Angola	Angola supports the Global Security Initiative (GSI) proposed by President Xi Jinping. China and Angola stand ready to jointly implement the GSI and contribute to lasting peace and development in the world.

## II. Consistently advancing international security cooperation to achieve fruitful result

In the process of implementing the GSI with all relevant parties, China consistently upholds the principles of mutual respect, openness and inclusiveness, multilateralism, mutual benefit, and a holistic approach. In this process, China and all its cooperation partners respect each other's core interests and legitimate security concerns, sincerely welcome the participation of all partners that are genuinely dedicated to global peace and development, promote synergy among security concepts through consultations on an equal footing, continue to expand the convergence of interests with all stakeholders, and jointly seek lasting solutions

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for sustainable security. After two years of dedicated work, the GSI has achieved significant progress across multiple areas of cooperation.

### **(1) Strongly supporting the United Nations in playing a greater role in global security affairs**

As the most representative and authoritative intergovernmental organization built on the three pillars of peace and security, development, and human rights, the United Nations plays an irreplaceable role in advancing human progress. China is always a staunch supporter of the international system with the U.N. at its core, sparing no efforts in participating in U.N. affairs, defending the status of the U.N. and upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, thus promoting the cause of peace and development for the entire humanity.

China firmly supports the United Nations in playing a greater role in global security affairs. China actively engages in Security Council deliberations on international hotspot issues and peacekeeping, counter-terrorism and other topics, calls for true multilateralism, expounds on its positions in a targeted manner on the new security vision, the principle of indivisible security, and the peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue, thus integrating the GSI into the resolution of hotspot issues. In 2022 and 2023, as proposed by China, the U.N. Security Council convened the briefing on “Promote Common Security through Dialogue and Cooperation” and the debate on “Sustaining Peace through Common Development” to encourage all stakeholders to view security issues from deeper and broader perspectives. These sessions were aligned with the policy recommendations outlined in the New Agenda for Peace by U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres, with the aim of further exploring effective approaches, generating greater synergy and taking stronger actions for peace.

China resolutely supports the United Nations in bolstering its capabilities to fulfill its mandate of peacekeeping operations. China has fully honored President Xi Jinping’s resolute pledge made at the 2015 United Nations Peacekeeping Summit, supporting the “Action for Peacekeeping” initiative and steadfastly backing and actively participating in U.N. peacekeeping missions. As the second largest contributor to the U.N. peacekeeping budget and the largest contributor of troops among the permanent members of the Security Council, China has emerged as a key player in U.N. peacekeeping efforts. Since 1990 when it first dispatched five military observers to the Middle East as part of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, China has



steadfastly adhered to the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter. In total, China has deployed over 50,000 peacekeeping personnel who have participated in nearly 30 U.N. peacekeeping operations across more than 20 countries and regions. Their tasks include patrolling, security escort, engineering support, air transportation, and medical assistance. China has established the world's first permanent peacekeeping police force and has sadly lost 25 Chinese peacekeepers in pursuit of global peace. Since the inception of the GSI in 2022, China has deployed over 4,100 peacekeeping troops in nine batches and more than 150 peacekeeping staff officers and military observers on seven missions to locations such as South Sudan, Lebanon, Abyei, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mali, as well as to the United Nations headquarters. China has also sent peacekeeping police to Cyprus, Sudan, Abyei, and the Central African Republic for relevant operations.



On July 4, 2023, local time, the 21st Chinese peacekeeping contingent to Lebanon was inspected by commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at the medal parade ceremony.

(Source: Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Lebanon website)

China fully leverages the role of the China-UN Peace and Development Fund. As of 2023, China has allocated \$80 million to the Peace and Security Trust Fund of the U.N., launching 83 projects that encompass training of peacekeepers, anti-terrorism capacity building in Africa, rapid deployment of peacekeeping forces, and U.N. mediation for peace across the continent, yielding positive outcomes. In December 2023, a Chinese delegation from the Ministry of National Defense participated in and addressed the

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United Nations Ministerial Meeting on Peacekeeping. The Chinese side reiterated China's strong commitment to the GSI and affirmed its dedication to maintaining the basic tenets of peacekeeping, bolstering peacekeeping capacity building, and ensuring the safety of peacekeeping forces. To support the improvement and reinforcement of U.N. peacekeeping efforts and help enforce the UN Secretary-General's "Action for Peacekeeping" initiative along with its implementation measures, the Chinese side is prepared to strengthen standby peacekeeping capacity building, hold international peacekeeping training programs, and conduct peacekeeping experience sharing, thus making greater contribution to upholding international peace and stability.

Chinese peacekeeping forces have provided vigorous coordination for humanitarian efforts on missions in Lebanon, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

### **【Providing Hope to Those Affected by War】**

South Sudan ranks among the world's least developed nations and has endured persistent conflicts. After gaining independence in 2011, South Sudan experienced two civil wars in late 2013 and July 2016, resulting in a severe lack of infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, and social services. Chinese peacekeeping forces have long made important contribution to promoting peace and development in South Sudan. Gu Youming is the chief of staff of the 13th batch of Chinese peacekeeping engineering troops in Wau, South Sudan. The city of Wau, where his engineering team is stationed, is the second largest city in South Sudan, but the road conditions are poor, making it difficult for residents to travel.

In early April 2023, Gu led his team on a mission to repair the "Dizubel-Laga" supply route. Past flooding caused multiple breaks in the road and severe damage to the bridges. "Please help us repair this road", said the locals to the Chinese army engineers. Before the repair work began, a local pickup truck lost control and fell into a pothole as a result of the poor road conditions, wounding several people. Consequently, the local authorities requested the Chinese engineering team to accelerate the repair process.

This was an urgent task. Construction commenced as the rainy season approached, meaning that extreme weather conditions, including potential floods and powerful winds could happen anytime. While ensuring the quality of the project, Gu led the engineering team to overcome scorching heat, mosquitoes, and other obstacles, working tirelessly to complete the road repair work ahead of schedule. "Every beam of light holds the potential to brighten a difficult life", Gu frequently reminds his fellow soldiers. As peacekeepers, he asserts, their endeavors can instill hope in those who have endured the ravages of war, affirming that their sacrifices are indeed worthwhile.



and Abyei, among others. They engaged in refugee resettlement, distribution of relief food, construction of refugee camps, and disaster rescue. They participated extensively in post-conflict reconstruction including the reconstruction efforts of their deployment zones, undertook the construction of critical infrastructure, and helped with monitoring of elections, training of medical staff, and environmental protection. They have also extended care and compassion by teaching agricultural techniques to locals, providing farming tools and vegetable seeds, and taking care of children in Bukavu’s “International Children’s Village” in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where Chinese female soldiers are endearingly referred to as “Chinese Moms” by the local children. The Chinese “Blue Helmets,” through their concrete efforts, delivered peace and hope to those affected by war.



On October 11, 2022, local time, the 12th Chinese peacekeeping contingent to South Sudan (Wau) was inspected by UNMISS Force Commander at the medal parade ceremony. (Source: Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of South Sudan website)

Based on the “Overview of South Sudan,” Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of South Sudan website, and “Chinese Blue Helmets Shine on Peacekeeping Battlefield,” PLA Daily, May 25, 2023, p. 11.

## **(2) Enhancing coordination and sound interactions between major countries**

Major countries have a significant impact on international relations and bear a special responsibility for world peace and stability. To make the world a better place, major countries need to lead by example. How these countries engage with one another plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of humanity. China, with a sense of responsibility to the world and history, proactively advocates the creation of a framework characterized by overall stability and balanced development of relations between major countries.

China is resolutely committed to advancing its strategic coordination with Russia. Currently, the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for the new era has reached the highest level in history, continuously forging ahead to new heights. In March 2023, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to Russia, during which the leaders of China and Russia signed the “Joint Statement of the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination for the New Era.”<sup>①</sup> In October 2023, President Vladimir Putin visited China and attended the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. During this visit, the leaders of both nations engaged in discussions to deepen cooperation across multiple sectors.<sup>②</sup> Under the personal guidance and strategic direction of both heads of state, China and Russia have engaged in close coordination on global and regional security affairs. They have promptly exchanged views on significant international and regional matters, coordinated their stances, and contributed to global peace and security. China and Russia have signed two joint statements on strengthening global strategic stability, expressing a common position on relevant issues in the field of international security, which is of great significance for maintaining world security and stability.

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<sup>①</sup> “Joint Statement of the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation on Deepening the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of the New Era,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, March 22, 2023, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/gjhdq\\_676201/gj\\_676203/oz\\_678770/1206\\_679110/1207\\_679122/202303/t20230322\\_11046188.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/gjhdq_676201/gj_676203/oz_678770/1206_679110/1207_679122/202303/t20230322_11046188.shtml).

<sup>②</sup> “Xi Jinping Holds Talks with Russian President Putin,” Xinhuanet, October 18, 2023, [http://www.news.cn/politics/leaders/2023-10/18/c\\_1129924073.htm](http://www.news.cn/politics/leaders/2023-10/18/c_1129924073.htm).



Since the GSI's inception, President Putin has consistently expressed robust support for the initiative in his telephone conversations and meetings with President Xi, and through the signing of joint statements. On March 20, 2023, on the eve of President Xi Jinping's state visit to Russia, President Putin published an article in People's Daily titled "Russia and China: A Future-Bound Partnership". In the article, he stated that Russia and China have consistently worked to create an equitable, open and inclusive regional and global security system that is not directed against third countries, and he expressed high regard for the constructive role that China's GSI has played. The Joint Statement signed by the two heads of state emphasizes the determination of both sides to continue close coordination in regional and global security affairs and jointly implement the GSI.

"Russia and China, together with like-minded countries, have consistently advocated a more just multipolar world order based on international law rather than certain 'rules' serving the needs of the 'golden billion.' Russia and China have consistently worked to create an equitable, open and inclusive regional and global security system that is not directed against third countries. In this regard, we commend the constructive role of China's Global Security Initiative, which is in line with the Russian approaches in this area."

- Excerpt from "Russia and China: A Future-Bound Partnership" by Vladimir Putin, People's Daily, March 20, 2023, p. 3

It has been a longstanding tradition for China and Russia to maintain regular communication and coordination on matters of international security. In May 2023, Chen Wenqing, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission, and Nikolai Patrushev, Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, co-chaired the eighth session of the China-Russia Law Enforcement and Security Cooperation Mechanism in Moscow. They discussed further deepening law enforcement and security collaboration, as well as enhancing the comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination between the two nations. A consensus was reached on jointly implementing the GSI and better protecting the security interests of both countries and the wider international community. In September, Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC

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Central Committee, Director of the Office of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, held the 18th round of strategic security consultation with Nikolai Patrushev, Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, in Moscow. The two parties had extensive and in-depth discussions on deepening strategic coordination between their nations. They also agreed to enhance collaboration in law enforcement security, non-proliferation, and global governance of emerging technologies, with the common goal of fostering stability and development throughout the Asia-Pacific region and the world. In October, Zhang Youxia, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission, engaged in discussions with Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu, expressing a readiness to collaborate with Russia in proactively addressing numerous security threats and challenges, and to jointly preserve global strategic equilibrium and stability. In December, the Chinese and Russian military forces held in Beijing the 22nd session of strategic consultation. They expressed a mutual commitment to deepening the strategic coordination between their militaries, aiming to bolster regional and global peace and stability. The two nations coordinate and interact closely in international and regional security matters, exemplifying high-level coordination among major countries.

China remains steadfast in its commitment to bolstering strategic mutual trust with Europe. Amidst a tumultuous global landscape, the relationship between China and Europe holds strategic significance and global influence and is related to world peace, stability, and prosperity. In 2023, as we mark the 20th anniversary of the China-EU comprehensive strategic partnership, China is actively facilitating the resumption and revival of their exchanges across all levels and sectors. This effort aims to foster steady development of China-EU relations and bring greater stability to an increasingly volatile global landscape.

Since the introduction of the GSI, China and Europe have reached significant common understandings on peacefully resolving the Ukraine crisis, on the fact that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,” on upholding global food and energy security, and on providing humanitarian assistance. In November 2022, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz noted during his visit to China that China plays an important role in addressing global issues. Germany hopes to maintain communication and coordination with China to better safeguard regional and global peace and security. The





world needs a multipolar framework, and Germany opposes confrontation between blocs. In April 2023, during his visit to China, French President Emmanuel Macron emphasized the French stance of advocating European strategic autonomy, opposing division and confrontation, rejecting bloc confrontation and promoting unity and cooperation, while maintaining stable relations between major countries. In December 2023, during the 24th China-EU Summit held in China, European Council President Charles Michel and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen reiterated that the EU and China share a common responsibility and common interests in world peace and stability. EU-China relations rank among the most significant relations for the European Union. The EU seeks to be a trustworthy and reliable partner to China, eager to bolster mutual understanding and deepen collaboration across a range of sectors. Committed to multilateralism and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the EU will work with China to help resolve regional tensions, confront global challenges and foster global peace, stability, and prosperity.

China is steadfastly committed to maintaining a healthy and stable China-U.S. relationship. China and the United States share a fundamental common interest in avoiding conflict and confrontation and in coexisting peacefully. Despite the significant challenges confronting the bilateral relationship, China has consistently upheld the principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and win-win cooperation in its efforts to foster stable China-U.S. relations. In November 2022, President Xi Jinping met with President Joseph Biden in Bali, Indonesia, for candid, in-depth, constructive and strategic discussions on critical matters pertaining to China-U.S. relations and the future of global peace and development. This was the first in-person meeting between Chinese and United States leaders in almost three years following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. President Biden made it clear that the United States is not seeking to change China's system, not seeking a new Cold War, does not seek to revitalize its alliance against China, does not support "Taiwan independence," does not support "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," and has no intention to have a conflict with China. The US does not seek to decouple with China or to contain or suppress China's development. The two sides should play a critical role and enhance necessary collaboration in tackling important global challenges such as climate change and food security.

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On November 14, 2022 local time, Chinese President Xi Jinping met with U.S. President Joseph Biden in Bali, Indonesia. The meeting marked three “firsts” for the leaders of China and the United States: it was the first face-to-face encounter between the two presidents in three years, the first in-person dialogue since President Biden’s inauguration, and the first summit meeting following important domestic agenda in both China and the U.S. The meeting set the direction of averting the derailment and loss of control in China-U.S. relations, charting a course for the two major countries to get along. The two sides agreed to discuss the establishment of a framework of guiding principles for China-U.S. relations. This meeting also kick-started the process for implementing the important common understandings between the two heads of state, and managing and stabilizing China-U.S. ties. It achieved the objectives of having profound dialogue, clarifying intentions, establishing clear red lines, avoiding conflict, pointing the way forward, and discussing cooperation.

Based on the article “Wang Yi Speaks to the Press about the Summit Meeting Between Chinese and U.S. Presidents in San Francisco,” Chinese Government website, November 15, 2022, [https://www.gov.cn/guowuyuan/2022-11/15/content\\_5727017.html](https://www.gov.cn/guowuyuan/2022-11/15/content_5727017.html)

In November 2023, President Xi held another meeting with President Biden in San Francisco at the invitation of the latter to provide guiding opinions on establishing the right perception of each other, properly managing differences, and promoting dialogue and cooperation. They also had comprehensive discussions on addressing the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the Ukraine crisis, as well as global challenges such as climate change and artificial intelligence. The two leaders further explored the right way for China and the United States to get along, clarified the shared responsibilities of the two countries as major countries, and formed a future-oriented “San Francisco Vision,” providing direction and a blueprint for the healthy, stable, and sustainable development of the China-U.S. relationship. The two sides agreed to resume on the basis of equality and respect high-level military-to-military communication, the China-U.S. Defense Policy Coordination Talks, and the China-U.S. Military Maritime Consultative Agreement meetings, and to conduct telephone conversations between



On November 15, 2023 local time, President Xi Jinping had a summit meeting with President Joseph Biden at the Filoli Estate, San Francisco. President Xi identified the five pillars for China-U.S. relations by outlining five steps to be taken together and opened up the “San Francisco Vision” for the future.

1. Jointly developing a right perception with the hope that the two countries could be partners that respect each other and coexist in peace.

2. Jointly managing differences effectively, appreciating each other's principles and red lines, refraining from flip-flopping, being provocative, and crossing the line, having more communication, more dialogues and more consultations, and calmly handling their differences as well as accidents.

3. Jointly advancing mutually beneficial cooperation, fully utilizing the restored and new mechanisms in foreign policy, economy, finance, commerce, agriculture and other fields, and carrying out cooperation in such areas as counternarcotics, judicial and law enforcement affairs, artificial intelligence, and science and technology.

4. Jointly shouldering responsibilities as major countries, stepping up coordination and cooperation on global and regional issues, providing more public goods for the world, and coordinating and connecting their initiatives.

5. Jointly promoting people-to-people exchanges by encouraging and supporting greater interactions and communication between the two peoples.

Based on the article “Wang Yi Gives a Readout on the Common Understandings and Outcomes Reached at the China-U.S. Summit Meeting in San Francisco,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, November 16, 2023, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjdt\\_674879/gjldrhd\\_674881/202311/t20231116\\_11181420.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjdt_674879/gjldrhd_674881/202311/t20231116_11181420.shtml).

theater commanders. The two countries also held arms control and non-proliferation talks where they had in-depth, candid, and constructive discussions on a broad array of topics including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, collaboration between the five nuclear states, nuclear safety and security, non-proliferation and export control, compliance with bio-chemical agreements, security in outer space, and conventional arms control. Both parties highlighted the importance of maintaining communication and dialogue to build mutual trust and consensus, manage differences, and discuss cooperation.

### **(3) Maintaining global strategic stability**

As a major country and a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China shoulders important responsibility for maintaining global strategic stability and

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advancing development and progress of the world. China is the only one among the five nuclear-weapon states to commit to a no-first-use policy. China firmly upholds the international nuclear non-proliferation regime with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone. It works with all stakeholders to develop an equitable, cooperative, and mutually beneficial global nuclear security architecture to preserve strategic stability and mitigate strategic risks.

China firmly upholds the consensus that “a nuclear war cannot be won and should never be fought.” President Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized that nuclear weapons must not be used and a nuclear war must not be fought. China is actively advocating for the implementation by the relevant parties of the January 2022 Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races, and remains dedicated to diminishing the risk of a nuclear war.<sup>①</sup> In recent years, China has continuously called on nuclear-weapon states to negotiate and conclude a treaty on mutual no-first-use of nuclear weapons, and advocated negotiations of an international legal instrument providing negative security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon states. China is also actively participating in the dialogue and cooperation mechanisms of the five nuclear-weapon states, and engaging in discussions with the relevant countries on nuclear policy and reducing strategic risks, elaborating on the basic principles of China’s nuclear policy, and emphasizing the need to lower nuclear risks by reducing provocative actions.

China firmly upholds the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime anchored by the NPT, and took part in the preparations for the 11th Review Conference of the NPT in a constructive way. China gave a systematic articulation of its propositions on nuclear governance in alignment with the GSI and the Global Development Initiative, and made unremitting efforts to promote balanced progress toward the three major goals of the NPT, namely, nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful use of nuclear energy. China firmly opposes some countries’ placing geopolitical interests above nuclear non-proliferation, and draws international

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<sup>①</sup> “Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ma Zhaoxu Accepts Media Interview on Joint Statement by the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, January 3, 2022, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjbxw\\_673019/202201/t20220103\\_10478508.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjbxw_673019/202201/t20220103_10478508.shtml).



attention to such detrimental practices as nuclear sharing, extended deterrence, and the U.S.-U.K.-Australia cooperation on nuclear submarines. China is deeply involved in advancing negotiations to revive the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and plays an important role in averting the potential escalation of the Ukraine crisis into a nuclear conflict. China also participates constructively in other global nuclear arms control processes, including the Conference on Disarmament (CD), the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, and the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts to consider the role of verification in advancing nuclear disarmament.

China actively supports the efforts of countries in the relevant regions to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones. China consistently supports non-nuclear-weapon states in establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones through consultations among themselves and voluntary agreement based on their regional conditions. China has signed and ratified all the protocols to the treaties on nuclear-weapon-free zones in Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, Africa, and Central Asia, among others, that are open for signature. China has also acceded to the Antarctic Treaty, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof. In November 2023, Chinese representatives attended the 4th session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, calling for increased international support and for using the process to promote reconciliation and cooperation among countries in the Middle East and provide institutional safeguard for long-term stability in the region. China consistently reiterates its readiness to be the first to sign the Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, and firmly supports the endeavors of ASEAN countries to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Southeast Asia.

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China has signed and ratified all protocols to the treaties pertaining to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones that are open for signature, including:

Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

Additional Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

Protocols I and II to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

Protocol to the Central Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

China has also joined:

Antarctic Treaty

Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

From "National Report on the Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by the People's Republic of China," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, December 28, 2021, [http://bbs.fmprc.gov.cn/wjb\\_673085/zzjg\\_673183/jks\\_674633/fywj\\_674643/202112/t20211228\\_10476386.shtml](http://bbs.fmprc.gov.cn/wjb_673085/zzjg_673183/jks_674633/fywj_674643/202112/t20211228_10476386.shtml).

### **(4) Actively promoting global arms control and disarmament**

International arms control and disarmament is essential for global peace and stability. China is always committed to the international arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation process, and works to create a good international and regional security environment, maintain world peace, and promote common development.

On biological and chemical weapons control, China is committed to enhancing the authority, effectiveness, and universality of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). In December 2022, through active facilitation by China, the Ninth Review Conference of the BWC adopted a final document, deciding to establish a working group tasked with undertaking substantive work on compliance and verification, international cooperation, scientific and technological developments, and national implementation, and aimed to identify and develop measures, including possible legally-binding measures, to strengthen the BWC. China actively participates in the various work of the Organization for the Prohibition



of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In March 2023, China submitted its position paper on the chemical weapons abandoned by Japan (Japanese ACWs) in China, on industry verification, and on promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses of chemistry to the Fifth Review Conference of the CWC. In May 2023, the Chinese delegation raised the issue of Japanese ACWs in China for deliberation by the Conference, and hosted a dedicated exhibition on Japanese ACWs at the conference venue.

On conventional arms control, China engages actively in the international conventional arms control process, and sent representatives to the virtual and in-person meetings in such fields as the Arms Trade Treaty, the Conventional Arms Register, conventional ammunition, the Firearms Protocol, and regulations concerning small arms and light weapons. In October 2023, China ratified the Firearms Protocol. This is another major step China has taken to practice multilateralism and uphold international and regional peace and stability. It will further deepen China's exchange and cooperation with other parties in the field of small arms and light weapons.

On international assistance and cooperation in mine action, China is a High Contracting Party to the amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, strictly adheres to the restrictions on the production and use of landmines stipulated by the protocol, and submits national annual reports to the Annual Conferences of the High Contracting Parties. China agrees with the purposes of the Ottawa Convention (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction), supports the ultimate goal of achieving a comprehensive ban on landmines, and maintains good communication and cooperation in this regard with the State Parties to the Convention. China also actively promotes international humanitarian assistance and cooperation on mine clearance, regularly holds mine clearance training sessions for Cambodia and Laos, and sends technical experts to the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center.<sup>①</sup> In September 2023, China and Cambodia co-hosted "Pure Homeland-2023," a multinational joint demining operation, within the framework of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting-Plus

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<sup>①</sup> "Progress Report on China's Efforts to Build a Peaceful, Safe and Secure, Prosperous, Beautiful, and Amicable Homeland," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, September 6, 2023, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/wjb\\_673085/zzjg\\_673183/yzs\\_673193/dqzz\\_673197/dnygjlm\\_673199/zywj\\_673211/202309/t20230906\\_11139347.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/wjb_673085/zzjg_673183/yzs_673193/dqzz_673197/dnygjlm_673199/zywj_673211/202309/t20230906_11139347.shtml).

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(ADMM-Plus), clearing over 3,000 ammunition debris and neutralizing 13 pieces of unexploded ordnance. Additionally, China dispatched peacekeeping troops to Lebanon and other mine-afflicted countries in Asia and Africa under the framework of U.N. peacekeeping to assist in clearing landmines and removing explosive ordnance. In January 2024, China and Cambodia signed a memorandum of understanding concerning mine clearance cooperation. It is set to bolster support for Cambodia in its efforts to eradicate landmines and meet its goal of “Mine-free Cambodia 2025” on schedule.<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> “The ‘Pure Homeland-2023’ multinational joint mine clearance operation successfully concluded,” China Military website, September 26, 2023, [http://www.81.cn/yw\\_208727/16254503.html](http://www.81.cn/yw_208727/16254503.html); “China and Cambodia sign memorandum of understanding on mine clearance cooperation,” Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Kingdom of Cambodia website, January 19, 2024, [http://kh.china-embassy.gov.cn/chn/zgjx/202401/t20240119\\_11229517.htm](http://kh.china-embassy.gov.cn/chn/zgjx/202401/t20240119_11229517.htm).

### 【Helping to Build a Safe Home】

“3...2...1...Detonate!” The Chinese task force participating in the “Pure Homeland-2023” multinational joint demining operation in Cambodia successfully disposed of 7 pieces of unexploded ordnance in the minefield near the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces’ multinational peacekeeping training school.

This minefield, a remnant of the Cambodian Civil War, has a history of several decades, and is a complex and extremely dangerous one. It is littered with not just unexploded ordnance, but also a large amount of metal debris, including casings and shrapnel, making detection rather challenging. On average, there are over 50 sources of metal signals per square meter in the operation zone. Three people lost their lives to this minefield, and more than 10 were injured.

Alongside the manual mine clearance operation, the drone operator of the explosive disposal team simultaneously piloted a drone to survey the minefield, and detected several pieces of suspected unexploded ordnance with rust markings, and multiple shelling holes in the vicinity of the pond. Upon manual search and verification, 7 pieces of unexploded ordnance were found, including unexploded rocket warheads, 75mm recoilless rifle ammunitions, and 81mm mortar shells. The explosive disposal team then proceeded immediately to dispose of all detected ordnance according to standard operating procedures.

Rath Pottana, Director of the Cambodian Mine Action Center’s Planning and Operations Department, said that China’s assistance in mine clearance holds important significance to Cambodia. China has given Cambodia a lot of support and help and played an indispensable role in Cambodia’s efforts to realize its mine-free objectives.





## **(5) Actively promoting the political settlement of international and regional hotspot issues**

Currently, the world is grappled with frequent international and regional hotspots, mounting geopolitical tensions, and rampant unilateral bullying. The international community needs peace rather than war, trust rather than suspicion, unity rather than division, and cooperation rather than confrontation. China is working tirelessly to explore solutions with Chinese characteristics to hotspot issues, promoting talks for peace, and striving for the political settlement of hotspot issues.

China has been committed to promoting a political settlement of the Ukraine crisis. Since the full escalation of the Ukraine crisis, China has always adhered to an objective and just stance, and actively promoted talks for peace. President Xi Jinping put forward



Demining equipment provided by China to Cambodia  
(Source: CNSphoto)

From the article “China Assists Cambodia in Achieving Mine-free Goal by 2025,” People’s Daily Online, January 24, 2024, <http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2024/0124/c1002-40165150.html>; “Clearing Mines Heroically - Performance of the Chinese Task Force in the ‘Pure Homeland-2023’ Multinational Joint Demining Operation,” China Military website, September 23, 2023, <http://military.people.com.cn/n1/2023/0923/c1011-40083687.html>.

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four points about what must be done, four things the international community should do together and three observations of the crisis, and had in-depth communication with leaders of the countries concerned, including Russia and Ukraine, thus playing a constructive role in addressing the crisis. In February 2023, China released a document entitled “China’s Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis”, laying down 12 propositions, including respecting the sovereignty of all countries, abandoning the Cold War mentality, ceasing hostilities, resuming peace talks, and reducing strategic risks. Contributing China’s proposal and insights to the political settlement of the Ukraine crisis, the document has gained wide approval and acclaim from the international community. In May 2023 and again in March 2024, China sent its Special Representative for Eurasian Affairs on shuttle diplomacy missions to advance the political settlement of the Ukraine crisis. They were part of China’s ongoing efforts to create conducive circumstances for a political settlement. In September 2023, China made a special donation of 200,000 euros to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to bolster its technical assistance for safeguarding nuclear safety and security at Ukraine’s nuclear facilities. In November 2023, during an emergency session at the U.N. Security Council on the Ukraine crisis, China called on all parties to refrain from escalating tensions and foster a conducive atmosphere for peace. China put forward a six-point initiative on preventing a large-scale humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, and provided emergency humanitarian assistance in kind to Ukraine. On Ukraine, China stands firmly on the side of peace and dialogue, and on the right side of history. China

“The sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries must be respected, the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter must be fully observed, the legitimate security concerns of all countries must be taken seriously, and all efforts that are conducive to the peaceful settlement of the crisis must be supported.” (“Four points about what must be done”)

- President Xi Jinping attends a video summit with French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz in Beijing, March 8, 2022.

“The international community should work together to support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of the Ukraine crisis; oppose the use of or the threat to use nuclear weapons; work together to keep global industrial and supply chains stable; and make joint efforts to tide civilians in areas affected by the crisis through the winter, and improve the humanitarian situation to avoid a humanitarian



will continue to promote talks for peace, and play a constructive role in the restoration of peace.

China is firmly committed to a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question at an early date. Following the outbreak of the new round of Palestinian-Israeli conflict in October 2023, China unequivocally opposed and condemned all violence and attacks against civilians, and worked actively to promote talks for peace and facilitate de-escalation of the conflict. On November 21, President Xi Jinping attended an extraordinary joint meeting of BRICS leaders and leaders of invited BRICS members on the situation in the Middle East with particular reference to Gaza, and outlined three urgent priorities in addressing the ongoing conflict. First, the parties to the conflict must end hostilities and achieve a ceasefire immediately, and stop violence against civilians; Second, humanitarian corridors must be kept unimpeded; Third, the international community must act with practical measures to prevent the conflict from spilling over.<sup>①</sup> As the rotating president of the U.N. Security Council in

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<sup>①</sup> “Remarks by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People’s Republic of China at the Extraordinary Joint Meeting of BRICS Leaders and Leaders of Invited BRICS Members on the Situation in the Middle East with Particular Reference to Gaza (Full Text),” China News Service website, November 21, 2023, <https://www.chinanews.com.cn/gn/2023/11-21/10115761.shtml>.

crisis on a bigger scale.” (“Four things the international community should do together”)

- President Xi Jinping meets with German Chancellor Olaf Scholz on his official visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, November 4, 2022.

“Facing a global, composite crisis like the one in Ukraine, it is important to give serious thought to the following: first, conflicts and wars produce no winner; second, there is no simple solution to a complex issue; and third, confrontation between major countries must be avoided.” (“Three observations of the crisis”)

- President Xi Jinping meets with U.S. President Joe Biden in Bali, Indonesia, November 14, 2022.

Excerpts from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website

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November, China, through active coordination and mediation, facilitated the adoption of the first Security Council resolution (Resolution 2712) on the Palestinian-Israeli issue since the escalation of the ongoing conflict, launching the preliminary steps toward ceasefire negotiations. On November 29, President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to the special commemorative meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Also on November 29, Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs, chaired a U.N. Security Council high-level meeting on the Palestinian-Israeli issue at the U.N. headquarters in New York, and submitted the “Position Paper of the People’s Republic of China on Resolving the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict,” which outlined five proposals to address the current situation and advance the resolution of the Palestinian question, and which reiterated that the fundamental way out of the issue lies in the two-state solution.<sup>①</sup> Wang Yi also had in-depth discussions with foreign ministers of many countries and heads of international organizations, received a joint delegation comprising foreign ministers from Arab and Islamic countries in China, and held consultations with the U.S., the EU and Russia to help de-escalate the conflict and ease tensions. The Chinese government participated in the whole process of the International Court of Justice’s advisory opinion case on the occupied Palestinian territory, giving firm support to the just cause of the Palestinian people and highlighting the importance of resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict through peace talks. The Chinese government also sent its Special Envoy to over 10 countries within and beyond the region to attend the relevant international conferences. At the same time, China has provided multiple shipments of humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip.

These measures speak volumes about China’s commitment to resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict by peaceful means through dialogue and consultation, to taking seriously the legitimate security concerns of all parties, and to pursuing the vision for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. They are a demonstration of China’s position on the Palestinian question and its determination to work for a political settlement.

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<sup>①</sup> “Position Paper of the People’s Republic of China on Resolving the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, November 30, 2023, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/ziliao\\_674904/tytj\\_674911/zcwj\\_674915/202311/t20231129\\_11189399.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/ziliao_674904/tytj_674911/zcwj_674915/202311/t20231129_11189399.shtml).



“The current Palestinian-Israeli conflict has caused heavy civilian casualties and a serious humanitarian disaster. It is a grave concern of the international community. President Xi Jinping stated China’s principled position on the current Palestinian-Israeli situation on a number of occasions. He stressed the need for an immediate ceasefire and ending the fighting, ensuring that the humanitarian corridors are safe and unimpeded, and preventing the expansion of the conflict. He pointed out that the fundamental way out of this lies in the two-state solution, building international consensus for peace, and working toward a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question at an early date.”

- Excerpt from “Position Paper of the People’s Republic of China on Resolving the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict”

November 30, 2023

China steadfastly supports Afghanistan in building an inclusive political framework, adopting moderate policies, and pursuing peace and reconstruction. During the 22nd meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in September 2022, President Xi Jinping encouraged Afghan authorities to establish a broadly-based and inclusive political structure and remove the ground that breeds terrorism, providing an important Chinese solution to support Afghanistan in achieving peace, stability, development, and prosperity. In April 2023, China released a document titled “China’s Position on the Afghan Issue,” which clearly stated its commitment to the “Three Respects” and “Three Nevers”. It proposed feasible proposals for stabilizing the situation, promoting peace and reconstruction, combating terrorism and narcotics, international coordination, and alleviating humanitarian crises. China supports all diplomatic endeavors that are conducive to the political resolution of the Afghan issue. In pursuit of multilateral collaboration on Afghanistan, China engages in various frameworks, including the coordination mechanism among Afghanistan’s neighboring countries, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization-Afghanistan Contact Group, the China-Russia-Pakistan-Iran Quadrilateral Coordination Mechanism, and the “Moscow Format.” China also calls on the international community to maintain dialogue and engagement with the Afghan authorities on occasions such as the United Nations Security Council, and play a positive and constructive role in ensuring a smooth transition in the situation in Afghanistan. The Chinese Foreign Ministry’s Special Envoy on Afghan Affairs actively visited Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, among others, and participated in pertinent international conferences. At the same time, China has actively supported Afghanistan’s pursuit of peace and development, and taken concrete actions to provide Afghanistan with significant humanitarian aid to help the country overcome difficulties.

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“China respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, respects the independent choices made by the Afghan people, and respects the religious beliefs and national customs of Afghanistan. China never interferes in Afghanistan’s internal affairs, never seeks selfish interests in Afghanistan, and never pursues so-called sphere of influence.”

Drawn from, “China’s Position on the Afghan Issue,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, April 12, 2023, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/zyxw/202304/t20230412\\_11057782.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/zyxw/202304/t20230412_11057782.shtml)

The Korean Peninsula issue has been lingering for years. It has a clear root cause. That is, Cold War vestiges persist, a peace mechanism remains absent, and the security issue is yet to be fundamentally resolved. It also has a ready script. This is what China envisages as the dual-track approach and the principle of phased and synchronized actions.

Currently, tensions are rising on the Peninsula. This is not what China wants to see. The world is turbulent enough. Renewed conflict and turmoil should not happen on the Peninsula. Anyone trying to use the Korean Peninsula issue to revive the retrogressive Cold War confrontation will be held accountable by history; anyone undermining regional peace and stability will pay a heavy price.

China maintains a consistent position on the issue. All our efforts come down to one thing—to champion peace, stability and lasting security on the Peninsula. The imperative now is to desist from acts of deterrence and applying pressure, and move out of the spiral of escalating confrontation. The fundamental solution lies in resuming dialogue and negotiation; addressing the legitimate security concerns of all parties, especially those of the DPRK; and advancing the political settlement of the Korean Peninsula issue.

- On March 7, 2024, Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs, answered questions from the press at the Second Session of the 14th National People’s Congress on the issue of the Korean Peninsula.

Drawn from the article “Wang Yi: Renewed Conflict and Turmoil Should not Happen on the Peninsula; Anyone Trying to Revive the Cold War Confrontation Will be Held Accountable by History,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, March 7, 2024, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjzb\\_673089/xghd\\_673097/202403/t20240307\\_11254951.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjzb_673089/xghd_673097/202403/t20240307_11254951.shtml).



China is persistently promoting a political resolution to the Korean Peninsula issue. China has always been committed to maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, achieving denuclearization and establishing a peace mechanism on the Peninsula, addressing the issue through dialogue, and promoting de-escalation and stabilization of tensions on the Peninsula. The dual-track approach and the principle of phased and synchronized actions proposed by China, which take into account the legitimate security concerns of all parties, embody the spirit of the GSI. They have not only played an important role in turning around the situation on the Korean Peninsula, but also are the only way to politically resolve the issue in the future.

China has consistently and firmly supported the peace process in northern Myanmar and supports all relevant parties in resolving their differences through dialogue and consultation in a peaceful manner. After renewed clashes erupted in northern Myanmar in October 2023, China made sustained efforts to engage with multiple stakeholders in Myanmar, vigorously facilitating negotiations to cease hostilities and striving to deescalate tensions. In January 2024, under China's mediation and facilitation, representatives from the Myanmar military and three ethnic armed groups in northern Myanmar—the Kokang, the Ta'ang, and the Rakhine—held peace talks in Kunming, Yunnan Province and reached a formal ceasefire agreement, thereby preserving peace and stability along the border regions.

China calls for firmly upholding and implementing the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) regarding the Iranian nuclear issue. It deeply engaged in and actively promoted the negotiations on resuming compliance with the JCPOA, and played the role of facilitating talks for peace, with the aim of safeguarding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and the peace and stability of the Middle East. When the negotiations reached an impasse, China made active mediation efforts to encourage the main parties to keep to the right direction of seeking a political and diplomatic resolution, properly address differences and strive for an early resumption of talks. These actions reflect China's image as a responsible major country committed to promoting the political settlement of international and regional hotspot issues.

## **(6) Supporting and improving ASEAN-centered regional security cooperation**

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China and ASEAN are good neighbors who help each other, good friends who respect and trust each other, and good partners who benefit each other. The cooperation between China and ASEAN demonstrates remarkable dynamism across diverse sectors and is an important contribution to regional peace, stability, and prosperity. China will always uphold the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, and steadfastly deepen friendship and cooperation with ASEAN countries to jointly build a peaceful, safe and secure, prosperous, beautiful and amicable home.

Since the GSI was put forth, China and ASEAN have further acted on true multilateralism, addressed differences through consultation and dialogue, deepened strategic communication and strengthened political trust. Together, they have preserved the “oasis of peace” of East Asia, and made positive contributions to regional security and stability. In September 2023, Premier Li Qiang highlighted at the 26th China-ASEAN Summit that China hopes to work with ASEAN to facilitate the implementation of the GSI, keep their development and cooperation away from the erosion and impact of a new Cold War or zero-sum mentality, and meet the various traditional and non-traditional security challenges with combined efforts, so as to safeguard regional peace and tranquility together.

Guided by the spirit of the GSI, the two sides have made more progress in security cooperation. The two sides have continued to enhance strategic communication and dialogue in defense and military areas, convened the China-ASEAN Defense Ministers’ Informal Meeting, conducted a range of multinational joint military drills, and carried out expert exchanges on counter-terrorism, peacekeeping, military medicine, humanitarian aid and disaster relief, cyber security and other fields, making solid progress in military and security collaboration. China has also provided assistance to ASEAN countries in areas such as military medical services, military education, material and equipment aid, and demining, thereby making positive contributions to the preservation of regional peace and stability.

The two sides jointly issued the “China-ASEAN Joint Declaration on Food Security Cooperation,” successfully held the “China-ASEAN Agricultural Development and Food Security Cooperation Year,” China-ASEAN Emergency Management Cooperation Forum, China-ASEAN Health Cooperation Forum and other activities,





conducted exchanges on the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) cooperation mechanism, and established the China-ASEAN Public Health Science and Technology Cooperation Center, which helped improve the capacity of both sides to respond to major risks and challenges. China is actively executing the “China-ASEAN Work Plan on Non-Traditional Security Areas (2024-2028)” and working with ASEAN member states to tackle telecommunications fraud and curb illegal online gambling. This joint effort aims to uphold social stability and support development while also protecting the properties of the people. China is committed to working with ASEAN countries for the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, advancing maritime dialogue and cooperation, pushing for new progress in the negotiations for a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, and making relentless efforts to build the South China Sea into a sea of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) is a new sub-regional cooperation mechanism initiated and participated by China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Collectively, these six countries are actively advancing security cooperation across multiple domains under the LMC framework and jointly building a Lancang-Mekong community with a shared future of peace and prosperity. In December 2023, Premier Li Qiang stated at the 4th Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Leaders’ Meeting that efforts should be made to achieve more solid progress in building the Lancang-Mekong community with a shared future and build a demonstration zone for high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, a pacesetter for implementing the Global Development Initiative (GDI), a pioneer for implementing the GSI, and a front-runner for implementing the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI). Premier Li stressed the importance of bolstering security governance within the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation framework and called for advancing the “Safe Lancang-Mekong Action” and vigorous efforts to tackle criminal activities including online gambling and telecommunications fraud.<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> “Li Qiang attends the Fourth Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Leaders’ Meeting,” Chinese Government website, December 25, 2023, [https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202312/content\\_6922328.htm](https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202312/content_6922328.htm).

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The “Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Five-Year Action Plan (2023-2027),” released at the meeting, states that it will synergize with and reinforce the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the GDI, the GSI, and the GCI that China has put forward.

The six Lancang-Mekong countries have carried out productive cooperation in non-traditional security areas, including disaster management, climate change response, combating online gambling and telecommunications fraud, and preserving ecological security. In July 2022, the 7th Foreign Ministers’ Meeting of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation endorsed the Joint Statement on Deepening Disaster Management Cooperation under the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Framework, which helped bring about new progress in disaster management cooperation. In April 2023, the launch event for the Lancang-Mekong Environmental Cooperation Strategy and Action Framework (2023-2027) took place in Beijing. Under the guidance of this document, the parties have further deepened their cooperation in climate change adaptation and mitigation and environmental improvement. Starting from August 2023, the police forces from China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos initiated a special joint operation targeting cross-border crimes in the region. Their collaboration led to the successful dismantling of several online gambling rings and telecommunications fraud operations, a concrete step reflecting the collective resolve of these countries to work closely together and crack down hard on gambling and fraud in the region. In September 2023, the third Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Forum was held in Beijing. At the end of 2023, the six Lancang-Mekong countries jointly formulated the “Five-Year Plan of Action on Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation(2023-2027),” which aims to coordinate efforts to address regional problems concerning water disasters, water resources, and water ecology, and to enhance and elevate Lancang-Mekong water resources cooperation.



## 【Guardians of the Mekong River】

Over the past 12 years, the Water Patrol Division of Yunnan's Provincial Public Security Department has collaborated with law enforcement agencies from Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand to ensure safety of navigation on the international river that runs through the six Lancang-Mekong countries.

Tan Jianhua, originally from Chongqing, had endured numerous challenges to become a shipowner earning a living on the waters of the Mekong River. But his hard work had been repeatedly plundered by bandits, and he knew all 13 victims of the Mekong River tragedy, some of whom were his classmates. Subsequently, Tan became a member of the Mekong River Joint Law Enforcement Team. Throughout his tenure, often referred to as the "old captain" and the "living map of the Mekong River," he generously shared his extensive navigational knowledge and expertise with numerous police officers, including those from Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand. He skillfully navigated through one dangerous shoal after another and overcame one crisis after another. He rescued boats that were under attack in the dark of the night, leveraged his extensive experience to tow stranded boats to safety, and intercepted and compelled suspicious boats to halt in dangerous chases.

Kanping, a villager who has lived in a village in Bokeo Province, Laos for decades, said, "We have been living by the Mekong River for generations, and the joint patrol and law enforcement by the four countries have made our lives more peaceful. We hope that all parties will work together to keep the Mekong River safe, clean, and prosperous forever."



Joint patrol law enforcement task force carries out operations on the Mekong River.

(Source: Department of Public Security, Yunnan Province)

Drawn from the article "Mekong River joint patrol and law enforcement mechanism - maintaining basin security and stability, promoting economic and social development (first scene)," People's Daily online, September 20, 2023, <http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2023/0920/c1002-40081248.html>; "Tan Jianhua: the 'helmsman' of the police on the Mekong River," China Daily website, December 2, 2021, <https://yn.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202112/02/WS61a8617aa3107be4979fb056.html>.

## **(7) Maintaining and promoting security in the Middle East**

Since modern times, the Middle East has suffered from superpower rivalry and geopolitical contest and become a nexus of global hotspot issues. China has consistently supported the active efforts of Middle Eastern countries to enhance dialogue and improve relations, and supported regional countries in solving regional security issues through solidarity and collaboration. China is ready to contribute positively and constructively to the development of a new security framework in the Middle East.

China has always been an important constructive force in promoting peace and stability in the Middle East. In December 2022, the first China-Arab States Summit was held successfully. The “Riyadh Declaration of the First China-Arab States Summit,” released subsequent to the summit, underscored and lauded the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative put forth by Chinese President Xi Jinping and the efforts made by China for world peace and development through these initiatives. China affirmed its support for the Arab countries to solve security issues in the region through solidarity and cooperation, and its support for the Arab peoples to explore their own development paths with their independent will. The Arab side appreciated the efforts made by Chinese diplomacy to support Arab issues to find peaceful solutions to crises in the region, in a way that enhances peace and security at the regional and international levels.<sup>①</sup>

In March 2023, with the support and facilitation of China, Saudi Arabia and Iran achieved a historic reconciliation in Beijing and decided to restore diplomatic relations. The widespread view is that the China-facilitated improvement of relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran represents a victory for dialogue and peace. It set a fine example of regional countries resolving differences and disagreements through dialogue and consultation and achieving good-neighboring relations, and has become yet another success in implementing the GSI. The improving relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran set off a wave of reconciliation in the Middle East. Syria has been welcomed back into the Arab family. Egypt normalized its relations with Turkey, Qatar with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, and Iran with Sudan, among other developments.

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<sup>①</sup> “The First China-Arab States Summit Riyadh Declaration,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, December 10, 2022, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/wjb\\_673085/zjg\\_673183/xws\\_674681/xgxw\\_674683/202212/t20221210\\_10988459.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/wjb_673085/zjg_673183/xws_674681/xgxw_674683/202212/t20221210_10988459.shtml).



On March 10, 2023, Minister of State and National Security Advisor of Saudi Arabia Musaad bin Mohammed Al-Aiban and Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran Admiral Ali Shamkhani attended the closing meeting of the talks between Saudi Arabia and Iran in Beijing.

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website)

China actively facilitates the political resolution of hotspot issues in the Middle East and the implementation of its five-point initiative on achieving security and stability in the Middle East, its four-point proposal for the political settlement of the Syrian issue, and its three-point vision for the implementation of the two-State solution for the question of Palestine, all in an effort to help lower the temperature and deescalate the situation in the Middle East. Following the intensification of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, President Xi Jinping attended and addressed the Extraordinary Joint Meeting of BRICS Leaders and Leaders of Invited BRICS Members on the Situation in the Middle East with Particular Reference to Gaza. He urged the parties to the conflict to end hostilities and achieve a ceasefire immediately, and called on the international community to act with practical measures to prevent the conflict from spilling over and endangering stability of the whole region. China maintains robust communication and coordination with Arab and Islamic countries, and pushed the United Nations Security

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Council under its presidency to adopt the first resolution on the issue since the conflict broke out, which called for a temporary ceasefire in Gaza.

China actively promotes the development of the Middle East and facilitates peace through development. China underscores that regional countries need to explore and pursue a development path tailored to their unique national circumstances and see this as the ultimate pathway to stability. China actively supports the accelerated development of regional countries and welcomes them to get on board the express train of China's development. China is working with regional countries to advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation and actively implement the Global Development Initiative.

China has put forward a clear proposition for promoting the development of a new security architecture in the Middle East. At the Second Middle East Security Forum in September 2022, Wang Yi, then State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, underscored China's readiness to leverage the implementation of the GSI and work with Middle Eastern countries and the international community to build a new security architecture in the Middle East. He set forth four proposals: firstly, embracing the new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security; secondly, affirming the leading role of Middle Eastern countries; thirdly, observing the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter; and fourthly, strengthening regional security dialogue. China staunchly supports Middle Eastern countries in establishing, in a spirit of independence and self-reliance, a regional security architecture that aligns with regional realities and accommodates the interests of all stakeholders, and in exploring a distinctively Middle Eastern path toward enduring stability and security.



The five-point initiative on achieving security and stability in the Middle East

Advocating mutual respect, upholding equity and justice, achieving non-proliferation, jointly fostering collective security, and accelerating development cooperation.

- State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi's Exclusive Interview with Al Arabiya, March 24, 2021

The four-point proposal for the political settlement of the Syrian issue

Respecting Syria's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, prioritizing people's livelihoods and accelerating reconstruction, effectively combating terrorism, and staying committed to the direction of political settlement through inclusive reconciliation.

- State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi Holds Talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faisal Mekdad in Damascus, July 17, 2021

The three-point vision for the implementation of the two-State solution for the question of Palestine

Strengthening the authoritativeness of the Palestinian National Authority, supporting the various Palestinian factions in realizing internal reconciliation through consultation and dialogue, and encouraging Palestine and Israel to resume peace talks on the basis of the two-State solution.

- State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi Holds Talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry and Meets with Secretary General of the League of Arab States Ahmed About Gheit in El Alamein, July 18, 2021

Drawn from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website

## **(8) Supporting African countries in strengthening their own capacities for maintaining peace**

In developing its relations with Africa, China has remained committed to the principle of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith and the principle of pursuing the greater good and shared interests. It has all along taken the lead in international cooperation with African countries, firmly supported African countries in their efforts to seek strength through unity, and offered help to support Africa in eliminating threats to its

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peace, security, and stability.

In August 2023, President Xi Jinping proposed during the China-Africa Leaders' Dialogue, which he co-chaired with South African President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, that China is ready to work with Africa to implement the new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, advocate the resolution of differences and disputes through dialogue and cooperation, facilitate the political settlement of international and regional hotspot issues, and safeguard world peace and stability.<sup>①</sup>

Under the framework of the GSI, China has reinforced the synergy with Africa in policy and vision and actively carried out security cooperation. The nine programs under the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation have been advancing steadily and the ninth program focusing on peace and security has achieved significant progress. China has continued to provide military assistance to the African Union, actively carried out cooperation in the control of small arms and light weapons, and vigorously supported African countries in maintaining regional security and combating terrorism. China hosted the second and third China-Africa Peace and Security Forums in 2022 and 2023, building consensus on cooperation and bolstering strategic communication between Chinese and African defense departments. The forums have promoted the introduction and implementation of more defense cooperation measures dedicated to African countries.

China has actively supported Africa in its effort to tackle security challenges. It has kept advancing the implementation of the Outlook on Peace and Development in the Horn of Africa and yielded significant results. The Special Envoy for Horn of Africa Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of China paid seven visits to Africa in two years. The first China-Horn of Africa Peace, Good Governance and Development Conference proposed by China was successfully convened and made positive contribution to facilitating a ceasefire between the conflicting parties and enhancing regional peace

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<sup>①</sup> "Jointing Hands to Advance Modernization and Create a Great Future for China and Africa - Keynote Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China at China-Africa Leaders' Dialogue (Johannesburg, August 24, 2023)," People's Daily, August 26, 2023, p. 2.





and stability.<sup>①</sup> The Prime Minister of Ethiopia issued a special letter of gratitude to express appreciation for what China did to realize peace in Ethiopia.<sup>②</sup> China has supported African countries in pursuing peace and stability by providing equipment, supplies and training to countries in regions such as the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and the Gulf of Guinea. In addition, China has carried out joint exercises and training with peacekeeping forces from more than ten African countries and offered support to the International Criminal Police Organization in fighting kidnappings in over forty African countries.<sup>③</sup>

### **(9) Supporting Latin American and Caribbean countries in maintaining regional peace and security**

Latin America and the Caribbean are an important part of emerging economies and developing countries and a significant force in upholding world peace and development. China has all along firmly supported Latin American and Caribbean countries in their efforts to consolidate peace, stability, independence, unity and development. It has also supported the region in advancing its integration and playing a greater role in international affairs.

China has rendered firm support to Latin American and the Caribbean countries in opposing external interference and safeguarding their own peace and stability and actively fulfilled its commitment under the Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace. In September 2022, China made a statement at the Interactive Dialogue with the Fact Finding Mission on Venezuela at the 51st session of the United Nations Human Rights Council. It expressed its opposition to external interference in Venezuela's internal affairs and urged the United States to immediately

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<sup>①</sup> "The First China-Horn of Africa Peace Conference: Innovative Cooperation Model between a Non-regional Major Country and African Countries," *Guangming Daily*, June 27, 2022, p. 12.

<sup>②</sup> "Special Envoy for Horn of Africa Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Xue Bing Attends Thank-You Event for Ethiopia Peace Process," Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia website, April 24, 2023, [http://et.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zagx/202304/t20230424\\_11064257.htm](http://et.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zagx/202304/t20230424_11064257.htm).

<sup>③</sup> "Injecting Stability and Positive Energy into the Turbulent International Situation," *People's Daily Online*, December 24, 2023, <https://cpc.people.com.cn/n1/2023/1224/c64387-40145453.html>.

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lift its unilateral sanctions against Venezuela. Through multilateral platforms such as the “Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations” and statements of spokespersons of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China has strongly opposed the United States’ interference in Venezuela and its unlawful unilateral sanctions, and actively called for a political solution to the question of Venezuela. In July 2023 when a certain country’s nuclear submarine showed off its military power in Guantanamo Bay of Cuba, China pointed out that such a hegemonic and bullying act undermined Cuba’s sovereignty. China underscored its firm support in Cuba’s efforts to safeguard its sovereignty and dignity, and urged the country concerned to cease military provocations and lift its blockade and sanctions imposed on Cuba at an early date.<sup>①</sup>

China has strengthened defense exchanges and cooperation with Latin American and Caribbean countries under the framework of the China-CELAC Forum (CCF). In December 2022, the fifth China-Latin America High-level Defense Forum was held virtually under the theme “Peace and Cooperation.” China advocated for enhancing solidarity and cooperation with Latin America to collectively address risks and challenges, reinforce solidarity and cooperation, establish a robust security framework, and foster a new comprehensive, multilevel, and wide-ranging China-Latin America defense cooperation paradigm. Defense departments and military leaders of the 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries attending the forum agreed that they should work together to implement the GSI and jointly maintain world and regional peace and security.<sup>②</sup> In June and July 2023, the first China-Latin America and Caribbean Forum of Directors of National Defense Universities and Institutes was successfully held. Forty-five delegates representing 22 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean attended the event themed “Future-oriented Military Education Cooperation between China and Latin America.” The forum built a specialized, high-caliber dialogue platform for defense college leaders from countries concerned. In December 2023, the

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<sup>①</sup> “Spokesperson Wang Wenbin’s Regular Press Conference on July 13, 2023,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, July 13, 2023, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/fyrbt\\_673021/202307/t20230713\\_11112793.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/fyrbt_673021/202307/t20230713_11112793.shtml).

<sup>②</sup> “Ministry of National Defense: Promoting the Formation of a New Pattern of Comprehensive, Multi-level, and Wide-ranging Defense Cooperation between China and Latin America,” Ministry of National Defense of the People’s Republic of China website, December 29, 2022, [www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/xwfyrl/xjzhzt/2022njzh/2022n12y/4929475.html](http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/xwfyrl/xjzhzt/2022njzh/2022n12y/4929475.html).



first China-Latin America and Caribbean Military Medicine Forum was successfully held. At the forum, leaders and healthcare professionals of health departments from armed and police forces of China and 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries held discussions and shared their views on tackling emerging challenges in military medical science and fostering a new era of cooperation between China and Latin America. The event opened up new prospects for promoting cooperation on military medical science between China and Latin American and Caribbean countries.<sup>①</sup>

China has actively worked with Latin American and Caribbean countries in non-traditional security areas such as disaster prevention and reduction and energy and food security. At the video conference held in April 2022 between foreign ministers of China and Caribbean countries having diplomatic relations with China, China announced that the China-Caribbean Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Fund would be established. In August 2022, the Ministry of Emergency Management of China and the International Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Agency of Argentina, rotating chair of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), co-hosted via video link the first China-CELAC Ministerial Forum for Disaster Management Cooperation under the framework of the China-CELAC Forum. The event officially launched the China-Latin America disaster management cooperation mechanism. CELAC member countries attending the forum unanimously expressed their commitment to enhancing exchanges and mutual learning with China on disaster management. China-Latin America cooperation in new energy has gradually covered a growing number of sectors such as photo voltaics, wind energy, and biomass energy. In an increasingly volatile global energy market, such cooperation has offered important backing for bolstering energy security and sustainable growth for both sides. In March 2023, the groundbreaking ceremony for the China-Aid Centre for Food and Entrepreneurship Project was held in Barbados. This is a major measure taken by China to help ensure food security in Barbados. At the ceremony, the Prime Minister of Barbados indicated that the Food Security Center project holds tremendous importance for the country's economic and social advancement, and Barbados is committed to working closely with China on the construction of the project to ensure its successful completion, which will serve as a lasting symbol of friendship between the two countries.

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<sup>①</sup> "The First China-Latin America and Caribbean Military Medical Forum Concludes," PLA Daily, December 15, 2023, p. 2.

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### 【Multifaceted cooperation sets a new benchmark for China-Barbados friendship】

In the Saint Thomas region of Barbados, a project closely connected with the Barbadian people's "money bag" and "rice bag" is currently in progress. At the construction site of the Barbados Food Security Center aided by the Chinese government, Chinese workers are busy with their work, and amidst the roar of machinery, the main framework of the buildings has taken shape.

Yan Xiusheng, Chinese Ambassador to Barbados, said that in recent years, China and Barbados have increasingly expanded their bilateral pragmatic cooperation. China has provided support to Barbados through grants, concessional loans, and human resources training, consistently delivering benefits to the Barbadian people. Projects aided by China have played a crucial role in local economic and social development and become a symbol of friendship between the two peoples.

According to Wu Sunqing, the project manager of the Food Security Center at the Shanghai Construction Group Overseas Division, the project spans over 54,000 square meters and features 13 standalone structures, including facilities for fruit, chocolate, vegetable, and cotton processing, a meat sorting and processing plant, a testing laboratory, and a conference center.

Barbados relies heavily on imports for its food and vegetable supply, and there is an urgent need to improve agricultural production and processing technologies. The Center is of great significance in ensuring food security of Barbados, improving agricultural development, and enhancing the quality of life for residents.

Wu Sunqing said, "The Food Security Center is the first complete project aided by China in Barbados in over 20 years. As an integral part of Barbados' strategic agricultural development plan, the launch of this project marks a significant milestone in China's support for Barbados' food sector. Upon its completion, this project will undoubtedly set a new benchmark for China-Barbados relations."



Prime Minister of Barbados Mia Amor Mottley expressed gratitude to China at the project groundbreaking ceremony.

(Source: Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China website)

Drawn from the article "Chinese projects supports food security in Barbados," Xinhuanet, June 27, 2023, [http://www.news.cn/world/2023-06/27/c\\_1129719063.htm](http://www.news.cn/world/2023-06/27/c_1129719063.htm); "Multifaceted cooperation sets a new benchmark for China-Barbados friendship," State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China website, June 24, 2023, [http://www.scio.gov.cn/gxzl/ydy1\\_26587/zxtj\\_26590/202307/t20230701\\_719899.html](http://www.scio.gov.cn/gxzl/ydy1_26587/zxtj_26590/202307/t20230701_719899.html).



## (10) Supporting Pacific Island countries in addressing global challenges

Pacific Island Countries have long been in a unique position in dealing with global challenges such as climate change and natural disasters, and they aspire to build a peaceful, harmonious, safe, inclusive, and prosperous blue Pacific. In response to the needs of Pacific Island Countries, China has worked with them on disaster prevention and reduction and public health security.

On disaster prevention and reduction cooperation, the Center of China-Pacific Island Countries Center for Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation was officially launched in Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province on February 23, 2023. With the backing of the existing China-Pacific Island Countries Reserve of Emergency Supplies, the Center offers support to the cooperation on disaster management between China and Pacific Island Countries in five major areas: technology exchanges on disaster risk monitoring and early warning, disaster prevention and reduction training and capacity building, provision of disaster relief materials, post-disaster rescue operations, and marine disaster prevention and reduction. <sup>①</sup> In March 2023, China provided relief supplies to Vanuatu right after it was hit by a devastating tropical cyclone, and was widely acclaimed by various sectors of Vanuatu society. <sup>②</sup> In August 2023, the National Ocean Technology Center of the Ministry of Natural Resources of China carried out upon invitation training and field surveys focused on marine spatial planning in Fiji, and signed a cooperation agreement with the Pacific Islands Development Forum on boosting marine spatial planning and development of blue economy. These efforts have advanced the cooperation between China and Pacific Island Countries in growing

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<sup>①</sup> "Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs briefs on the situation of the China-Pacific Island Countries Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation Center," Xinhuanet, February 23, 2023, [http://www.news.cn/2023-02/23/c\\_1129391993.htm](http://www.news.cn/2023-02/23/c_1129391993.htm).

<sup>②</sup> "Chinese government aid for Vanuatu's emergency relief supplies for hurricane arrives," China International Development Cooperation Agency website, March 17, 2023, [http://www.cidca.gov.cn/2023-03/17/c\\_1211738890.htm](http://www.cidca.gov.cn/2023-03/17/c_1211738890.htm).

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blue economy, tackling climate change, and developing marine renewable energy. In November 2023, the China-Pacific Island Countries Cooperation Symposium on Marine Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation was convened in Fujian. On the symposium, the Marine Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation affiliated center of the China-Pacific Island Countries Center for Disaster Risk Reduction Cooperation was officially launched, and the “2023 Report on Sea level Rise Status in Small Island States under Climate Change” was released, offering policy instruments and technical guidance to help island countries better tackle the issue of sea level rising.

On medical cooperation, China has continued to make donations and send medical supplies and teams to Pacific Island Countries such as Kiribati. In July 2023, China and Papua New Guinea renewed the agreement on dispatching medical teams. Projects with aids from China such as the comprehensive medical center of the referral hospital in the Solomon Islands were gradually implemented.<sup>①</sup> Between July and September, the Chinese hospital ship “Peace Ark” visited Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, offering free humanitarian medical services to local residents.<sup>②</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> “Agreement on the Renewal of the Dispatch of Medical Teams between China and Papua New Guinea,” Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Independent State of Papua New Guinea website, July 27, 2023, [http://pg.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zbqx/202307/t20230727\\_11118559.htm](http://pg.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zbqx/202307/t20230727_11118559.htm).

<sup>②</sup> “Chinese Navy’s ‘Peace Ark’ Hospital Ship Successfully Completes Visits to 5 Countries and Returns to Homeport,” China News Service website, September 19, 2023, <https://www.chinanews.com.cn/gn/2023/09-19/10080395.shtml>.



## 【Symphony of Peace in the Pacific Ocean】

On September 19, 2023, the Chinese Navy's hospital ship "Peace Ark" successfully docked at the port, completing the "Harmonious Mission 2023" operation. Having visited five countries, traveled a distance of over 12,000 nautical miles, and provided medical services to more than 40,000 people – these numbers string together a significant "pearl necklace" along the path created by this giant "white ship" from the East. The vast Pacific Ocean has witnessed an unending dedication to peace and lives.

Right after the "Peace Ark" arrived at the port of Tarawa in Kiribati on July 15, an emergency cesarean section was conducted for a local pregnant woman. At 21:12 the following day, the mission's first "Peace Baby" was successfully delivered, with both the mother and the newborn in good health. The second "Peace Baby" was delivered at Honiara Port in the Solomon Islands. The expectant mother had been days past her due date, and her baby suffered restricted growth along with intermittent decreases in fetal heart rate. The third "Peace Baby" was born in Dili, Timor-Leste. The expectant mother endured a breech pregnancy, premature labor, and critically low amniotic fluid levels. Obstetrician Xu Mingjuan jotted these details down in her notebook, chronicling the difficulties in delivering babies.

Timo, a female patient in Kiribati, regained her vision after cataract surgery. Itena, a young mother in Vanuatu, underwent successful removal of a large thyroid tumor. Dalaayasi, a young man in Tonga, had his injured and deformed finger surgically restored to its original condition.

President Taneti Maamau of Kiribati left a heartfelt message aboard the Peace Ark hospital ship which expressed his country's deep appreciation for the kindness and care shown through the free medical services provided by China.



Photos of the Peace Ark hospital ship in "Harmonious Mission 2023."  
(Source: PLA Daily, photographed by Li Yun, Xu Xiaolong, Li Weixin)

Drawn from the article "Symphony of Peace on the Pacific: A Retrospective of the Navy Peace Ark Hospital Ship's 'Harmonious Mission-2023,'" PLA Daily, September 21, 2023, p. 11.

## **(11) Strengthening maritime and cross-border river exchange and cooperation**

Oceans nurture life, connect the world, and foster growth. They hold great significance for the survival and progress of human society. China is committed to a path of maritime security featuring mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, and works with all parties concerned to address various maritime threats and challenges, and jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the sea and safety of sea routes. China has established maritime affairs consultation mechanisms with countries such as the U. S., France, the ROK, Japan, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Through the mechanisms, China and the countries concerned have carried out regular dialogues on maritime security, marine economy, environmental protection and other issues, and actively advanced cooperation in relevant areas.

China has made contribution to international cooperation in combating piracy. It has taken an active part in the work of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) Information Sharing Centre. China has attended the Center's annual council meeting, called for cooperation to fight piracy and armed robbery in the area, actively participated in the Center's daily operations and contributed to its development. As of December 2023, the Chinese Navy had sent 45 escort formations, over 150 vessels and 35,000-plus personnel to conduct escort missions in the Gulf of Aden and waters off Somalia. These operations have ensured the safety of more than 1,600 batches of over 7,200 Chinese and international ships. This is a telling example of how China has fulfilled its mission and responsibility in upholding maritime security and the safety of sea routes.<sup>①</sup> China calls for strengthening regional cooperation to effectively address the issue of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. In May 2022, the Chinese military forces hosted the first seminar on the security situation in the Gulf of Guinea. This event facilitated in-depth exchanges

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<sup>①</sup> "Escort for Your Safety - on the 15th Anniversary of the Chinese Navy's Escort Missions in the Gulf of Aden and Waters off Somalia," Xinhuanet, December 26, 2023, <http://www.news.cn/politics/20231226/bfe218a460a14fbd06fffa952d450c4/c.html>.





between China and countries along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea and relevant regional organizations and consensus was reached on multiple issues.<sup>①</sup>

China remains steadfast in strengthening bilateral ties and actively engaging in multilateral collaborations, persistently enhancing international partnerships in maritime law enforcement, and collectively pursuing solutions to non-traditional maritime security risks with all stakeholders. China has developed collaborative frameworks with maritime law enforcement agencies from nations including the Republic of Korea, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Russia. As part of these partnerships, China regularly engages in high-level discussions, ship visits, joint drills, and training exchanges. Additionally, it is active in multinational collaboration platforms like the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum, the Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies (HACGAM) High Level Meeting, the Coast Guard Global Summit, and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) meetings on maritime issues. The goal is to bolster law enforcement capacity by fostering idea exchange and mutual learning. Joint patrols between the coast guards of China and Viet Nam, China and the Republic of Korea, as well as the fisheries law enforcement patrols in high seas of the North Pacific, have laid the foundation for a maritime law enforcement cooperation framework in the neighboring region.

China helps achieve sustainable development of the ocean. China actively participates in the United Nations “Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development” (hereinafter referred to as the “Ocean Decade”) process. In 2022, China established a national committee, devised a comprehensive national action plan, and fostered involvement from diverse Chinese entities in the “Ocean Decade” initiative. China has conducted extensive operations within the “Ocean Decade” framework. By the close of 2023, the Decade Collaborative Center on Ocean-Climate Nexus and Coordination, constructed by China within this framework, is set to become the fifth global and the

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<sup>①</sup> China calls on international community to strengthen coordination and cooperation in combating piracy in the Gulf of Guinea,” Xinhuanet, November 23, 2022, [http://m.news.cn/2022-11/23/c\\_1129150886.htm](http://m.news.cn/2022-11/23/c_1129150886.htm).

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sole Asian collaborative center established under the auspices of the “Ocean Decade.” China has spearheaded the launch of five major scientific initiatives that span digital mapping of characteristic deep-sea habitats, the expansive Great River Delta Plan, advanced estuary monitoring techniques, refined ocean climate forecasting models, and pioneering studies on global ocean carbon sequestration. Furthermore, the nation has played an instrumental role in seven key projects, including the conservation of notable river estuaries, in-depth research on the Western Pacific’s mesopelagic zone ecosystems, and efforts to mitigate the effects of natural disasters on the robustness of ocean systems. Additionally, China has actively engaged in four noteworthy endeavors such as the BRICS Workshop on Climate Prediction and Marine Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and the specialized training conference centered on the stewardship and surveillance of marine conservation zones, thereby making significant contributions to the progression of the “Ocean Decade” initiative.

China has consistently upheld the principles of amicable cooperation, putting people first, sharing rights and responsibilities, and balancing development with protection. By engaging in cross-border river cooperation with its neighbors, China has become a model of cordial consultation and collaboration between upstream and downstream nations. This approach has transformed cross-border rivers into powerful connectors that foster a community with a shared future among neighboring countries. China proactively fosters collaboration on cross-border river management with its neighboring countries, engaging in a multitude of areas including hydrological data sharing, flood prevention and mitigation, emergency preparedness, the joint construction and management of boundary river projects, and joint scientific research and technical exchanges. These efforts aim to bolster regional defenses against floods and droughts, improve water resource management, and bring greater benefits to the communities residing along cross-border rivers. As of late 2023, the China-funded “Lancang-Mekong Sweet Spring” initiative has established close to 80 rural water supply security demonstration sites across Mekong River nations, ensuring access to safe drinking water for tens of thousands of local residents.



## 【Guarding the “Golden Waterway” in Deep Blue Sea】

In late November 2023, the Chinese Navy's 45th Escort Fleet responded to escort requests from the Portuguese “United Heavy Crane” heavy-lift cargo ship and the Panamanian “Hailan Zhisheng” bulk carrier. The command swiftly developed a plan to safeguard the two merchant vessels through a strategic mix of relay and accompanying escorts.

During the voyage, all ships in the formation monitored the surrounding sea area in real time to ensure quick response and efficient handling of any situation. On December 2, the Dongping Lake ship participating in the escort mission spotted 4 suspected pirate boats approaching the “Hailan Zhisheng” vessel and immediately sounded the battle alarm. Special forces and anti-piracy units rapidly deployed, assuming their positions. They employed binoculars and radar for surveillance and evidence collection, while utilizing very high frequency communications and the ship's loudspeakers to hail the small boats. Under sustained pressure, the four suspect small boats turned and swiftly accelerated away.

After over 50 hours and covering more than 590 nautical miles of vigilant navigation, the fleet successfully reached the designated relief point on December 4. The captain of the “United Heavy Crane” commended the Chinese escort fleet, saying, “You initiated contact with us quite promptly and consented to provide an escort sooner than anticipated. My sincerest thanks go to the Chinese Navy for their vigilant escort services, and I wish you the best of luck.” Meanwhile, the captain of “Hailan Zhisheng” conveyed his appreciation to the fleet's officers and sailors via very high frequency communication, remarking, “The Chinese Navy is our pillar of strength. We are grateful for the escort provided by the Chinese Navy and for ensuring our safety in the Gulf of Aden.”



The 45th naval escort fleet was carrying out the 1600th escort mission.

(Source: PLA Daily, photo by Wang Yuanfang)

Drawn from the article “Guarding the ‘Golden Waterway’ - Witnessing the 45th Naval Escort Fleet’s Execution of the 1600th Escort Mission,” China Youth Daily, December 7, 2023, p. 8.

## (12) Fostering and engaging in global counter-terrorism collaboration

Terrorism represents a universal threat to humanity, and countering terrorism is a collective duty of the global community. China vehemently denounces all forms of terrorism and extremism, rejects the application of double standards in addressing counter-terrorism, opposes the politicization and manipulation of counter-terrorism efforts, and encourages nations to bolster collaborative counter-terrorism endeavors to fight terrorism unitedly.

China endorses the United Nations' pivotal and coordinating function in the global battle against terrorism by offering training and equipment assistance to U.N. counter-terrorism divisions and advocating for a greater allocation of worldwide anti-terrorism resources to developing nations. In September 2023, the United Nations launched a counter-terrorism capacity-building training course in Togo. The project is funded by the China-United Nations Peace and Development Fund and jointly implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, providing more practical support for counter-terrorism in Africa.<sup>①</sup>

China offers its wisdom and experience to help solve the global counter-terrorism challenge. In April 2022, China convened the seventh session of the BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group. Yang Jiechi, then Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the Office of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission, submitted a written address urging all BRICS nations to embrace the principles of the GSI and make greater contribution to combating the threat of terrorism and preserving global peace and security.<sup>②</sup> In September 2022, China and the United Arab Emirates convened the inaugural session of their consultation mechanism on counter-terrorism and de-radicalization cooperation. The two nations

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<sup>①</sup> "Ambassador Chao Weidong Attends the Launch Ceremony of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building Training Course," Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Togo website, September 5, 2023, [http://tg.china-embassy.gov.cn/xwdt/202309/t20230905\\_11137880.htm](http://tg.china-embassy.gov.cn/xwdt/202309/t20230905_11137880.htm).

<sup>②</sup> "The 7th meeting of the BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group was Chaired by China," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, April 23, 2022, [http://switzerlandemb.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zzjg\\_673183/swaqsqs\\_674705/xgxw\\_674707/202204/t20220423\\_10672600.shtml](http://switzerlandemb.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zzjg_673183/swaqsqs_674705/xgxw_674707/202204/t20220423_10672600.shtml).



shared perspectives on the prevailing global and regional counter-terrorism landscape, security concerns in the field of counter-terrorism and response measures, as well as on collaborative initiatives between China and the UAE in counter-terrorism and de-radicalization efforts.<sup>①</sup> In June 2023, the first trilateral counter-terrorism and security consultation between China, Pakistan, and Iran was held in Beijing. The three parties had in-depth discussions on regional counter-terrorism situation and joint efforts to combat cross-border terrorists, and decided to institutionalize this consultation mechanism.<sup>②</sup> During the same month, at the 8th BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group meeting, China proposed to invite counter-terrorism representatives from BRICS nations to visit Xinjiang. This proposal was successfully executed in September, marking a significant stride in fostering practical counter-terrorism collaboration among the BRICS countries. In September, Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the Office of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission, presented a written address at the 13th Ministerial Meeting of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum. He outlined China's perspectives on addressing the global counter-terrorism challenge, guided by the GSI. Wang Yi welcomed the Forum to engage in counter-terrorism dialogues and collaborations within the GSI framework, to pool more strengths for international counter-terrorism cooperation, garnering affirmative reactions from various country representatives at the meeting.

China works with all parties to promote international counter-terrorism cooperation. During the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit in Samarkand, China announced the creation of the China-SCO counter-terrorism personnel training base. In December 2021, China hosted the second International Seminar on Counter-Terrorism in Beijing, with participants joining both virtually and in person. Centering on the theme “New Situation, New Threats, New Challenges to Counter-Terrorism and New Joint Response Measures,” the event drew nearly 30 government officials, heads of

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<sup>①</sup> “The First Meeting of the China-UAE Mechanism for Counter-Terrorism and De-radicalization Cooperation Consultation was Held,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, September 18, 2022, [http://switzerlandemb.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zzjg\\_673183/swaqsqs\\_674705/xgxw\\_674707/202209/t20220918\\_10767565.shtml](http://switzerlandemb.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zzjg_673183/swaqsqs_674705/xgxw_674707/202209/t20220918_10767565.shtml).

<sup>②</sup> “First China-Pakistan-Iran Trilateral Counter-Terrorism Security Consultation Held in Beijing,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, June 7, 2023, [http://switzerlandemb.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb\\_673085/zzjg\\_673183/swaqsqs\\_674705/xgxw\\_674707/202306/t20230607\\_11091261.shtml](http://switzerlandemb.fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjb_673085/zzjg_673183/swaqsqs_674705/xgxw_674707/202306/t20230607_11091261.shtml).

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counter-terrorism agencies, and experts and scholars from 17 countries, including Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Kazakhstan, the United Arab Emirates, South Africa, Egypt, and Brazil. Attendees delivered insightful speeches, and the seminar garnered a highly positive reaction, resonating with the international representatives. The event also attracted significant attention from various foreign media outlets. In December 2023, the Southern Theater Command of China's People's Liberation Army hosted the inaugural China-Arab Countries Special Forces Counter-Terrorism Seminar in Guangzhou. The event saw participation from officials of the special counter-terrorism forces of nations including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Oman. They engaged in discussions on the latest trends in regional terrorism, collaborative response strategies, the formation of specialized counter-terrorism units, training methodologies, and real-combat scenarios.<sup>①</sup>

### **(13) Deepening international cooperation in the field of information security**

In the age of the information revolution, the trend propels forward, with cyberspace harboring humanity's boundless aspirations for a brighter future. China calls on the international community to dedicate itself to preserving a peaceful, secure, open, and cooperative cyberspace, to stand against its militarization, fragmentation, and polarization, and to reject the notion of cyberspace becoming a new arena for geopolitical competition.

China continues to deepen international cooperation in cybersecurity and actively advocates, practices, and leads in the construction of a community with a shared future in cyberspace. China is actively expanding its cybersecurity cooperation with BRICS nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Central Asian countries, and African nations. Additionally, it conducts cyber affairs consultations with Russia, France, the European Union, and ASEAN. The National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Coordination Center (CNCERT) actively advances its CNCERT

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<sup>①</sup> "Ministry of National Defense: Southern Theater Command Holds China-Arab Special Forces Anti-Terrorism Seminar," People's Daily Online, December 28, 2023, <http://military.people.com.cn/n1/2023/1228/c1011-40148691.html>.



International Partnership Program, facilitating exchanges and collaboration with foreign national computer emergency response entities, government agencies, international organizations, internet service providers, domain name registrars, and cybersecurity firms. CNCERT has engaged with 289 organizations across 83 countries and regions and has signed cybersecurity cooperation agreements with 33 of these institutions.<sup>①</sup> China has hosted the World Internet Conference (Wuzhen Summit) for ten consecutive years. At the 2023 Summit, over 1,800 attendees from 126 countries and regions convened to delve into contemporary issues and to collaborate on forging a community with a shared future in cyberspace.<sup>②</sup>

China supports the United Nations in playing a leading role in global digital governance and rule-making, and is willing to work with all parties to seek solutions to prominent issues in digital development and global digital governance. China has proposed the Global Initiative on Data Security, advocating for the adoption of fundamental tenets — including forming joint plans and standards for supply chain security, and equitable competition — in the United Nations consensual report. Through this Initiative, China aspires to lay the groundwork for developing universal digital governance rules that embody the will of all parties and safeguard the interests of all stakeholders. China remains steadfast in advancing the China-Arab Data Security Cooperation Initiative and the China—Central Asian Countries Data Security Cooperation Initiative. Actively contributing to the formulation of the United Nations Global Digital Compact and unveiling China’s Positions on Global Digital Governance, China collaborates with developing countries to play a bigger role in global digital governance.

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<sup>①</sup> “Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace,” State Council Information Office of the People’s Republic of China website, November 2022, [http://www.scio.gov.cn/zfbps/ndhf/2022n/202303/t20230320\\_705522.html](http://www.scio.gov.cn/zfbps/ndhf/2022n/202303/t20230320_705522.html); “Introduction to the National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Coordination Center,” CNCERT/CC website, <https://www.cert.org.cn/publish/main/34/index.html>.

<sup>②</sup> “2023 World Internet Conference Wuzhen Summit Highlights International Elements,” Xinhuanet, November 10, 2023, [http://m.news.cn/2023-11/10/c\\_1129968779.htm](http://m.news.cn/2023-11/10/c_1129968779.htm).

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“The People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan commend the international community for its dedication to supporting multilateralism, bolstering both security and development, and maintaining equity and justice in the protection of data security. We stand ready to collaborate in tackling data security risks and challenges and to participate in relevant cooperative initiatives under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations.”

— Excerpt from the China—Central Asian Countries Data Security Cooperation Initiative,

June 08, 2022

### (14) Strengthening biological security risk management

Advancements in biotechnology are closely tied to the improvement of human health and well-being. How to fully unleash the dividends of technology while avoiding misuse and abuse is a matter of common concern for the international community. China attaches great importance to biosecurity and is committed to improving global biosecurity governance.

China urges the international community to join forces in tackling biosecurity challenges, to actively enhance the Biological Weapons Convention, and to advance global biosecurity governance. At the 9th Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention in 2022, China’s constructive leadership role earned widespread acclaim from the conference presidency, the U.N. Under Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, and the delegations from participating nations.<sup>①</sup> To comprehensively strengthen the institutions of the Convention,

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<sup>①</sup> “China Successfully Promotes Positive Outcomes at the Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention,” Xinhuanet, January 17, 2022, [http://www.news.cn/2022-12/17/c\\_1129215600.htm](http://www.news.cn/2022-12/17/c_1129215600.htm).





China has submitted position papers on “Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Use under the Framework of the Biological Weapons Convention” and “Verification Mechanism Issues of the Biological Weapons Convention under the New Circumstances” to 2023 meeting of the Working Group on Strengthening the Convention.

China actively provides biosecurity public goods for the international community. China has always advocated responsible biological research and encourages all stakeholders to voluntarily adopt the Tianjin Biosecurity Guidelines for Codes of Conduct for Scientists to enhance communication and mutual learning on biosecurity code of conduct and capacity building. China is working with all parties to strengthen laboratory biosafety capacity, and is assisting in the construction of important infrastructure such as the fixed biosafety laboratory in Sierra Leone and the biosafety laboratory building at the headquarters of the African Center for Disease Control and Prevention. In November 2023, the Wuhan Institute of Virology, part of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, successfully hosted the 7th International Training Course on Biosafety Laboratory Management and Technology. Fourteen international representatives from thirteen countries, namely Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, Mauritius, and Malaysia, engaged actively in the program. The training program has been held for 7 consecutive sessions since 2017, training a total of 649 students from 43 countries, and has become a vivid example of China’s international commitment in the field of biosafety.<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> “International Training Course on Management and Technology of Biosafety Laboratories in 2023 Successfully Held,” Wuhan Institute of Virology, Chinese Academy of Sciences website, November 23, 2023, [http://www.whiov.cas.cn/xwdt\\_160278/zhxw2019/202311/t20231123\\_6937061.html](http://www.whiov.cas.cn/xwdt_160278/zhxw2019/202311/t20231123_6937061.html).

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### 【Building a Biosecurity Barrier Together】

During the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, China built a fixed biosafety level 3 laboratory in Sierra Leone to facilitate emergency operations. Over the years, the laboratory has consistently enhanced and refined its capabilities. It progressed from solely conducting Ebola virus detection to now being able to identify 26 different viruses, 10 pathogenic bacteria species, and malaria parasites. Additionally, the facility has acquired genetic sequencing technology and established a syndrome-focused multi-pathogen active surveillance system for patients with fever and diarrhea.

In early 2021, the third phase of China's technical assistance project for the establishment of a fixed biosafety laboratory in Sierra Leone was officially initiated. To facilitate the successful execution of the project, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention's young specialists, Yin Qikai and Gao Liping, selflessly volunteered to serve in Sierra Leone amid the global COVID-19 pandemic. Braving a host of challenges, they dedicated themselves to working in the country for more than 20 consecutive months. By analyzing samples of unidentified fevers and aiding in the development of hepatitis prevention and control policies, to sustaining the laboratory's smooth operation and educating local lab staff, the two young specialists have significantly enhanced Sierra Leone's capacity for infectious disease prevention and management.

In June 2023, the third phase of the project successfully passed the acceptance inspection and received high recognition from the Sierra Leone government and local residents. Ali Brama Tia, director of the laboratory, stated that their facility has been a testament to the friendship between Sierra Leone and China. He expressed his hope that the solid cooperation and positive relations between the two nations will continue to expand.



The Chinese expert group conducted on-site handover at the China-Sierra Leone Friendship Biosafety Laboratory.  
(Source: Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention website)

Drawn from the article “The Second and Third Expert Groups of the Third Phase of the Technical Assistance Project to Sierra Leone by the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention Successfully Completed the Handover of Work,” Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention website, July 4, 2023, [https://www.chinacdc.cn/zxdt/202307/t20230704\\_267573.html](https://www.chinacdc.cn/zxdt/202307/t20230704_267573.html); “The Triumphant Return of the Second Expert Group of the Third Phase of the Technical Assistance Project to the Fixed Biosafety Laboratory in Sierra Leone,” Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention website, July 19, 2023, [https://www.chinacdc.cn/zxdt/202307/t20230719\\_267868.html](https://www.chinacdc.cn/zxdt/202307/t20230719_267868.html); “Jointly Building a Community of Health for All,” People’s Daily Online, July 26, 2021, <http://hb.people.com.cn/n2/2021/0726/c194063-34836803.html>.



## **(15) Enhancing international security governance in artificial intelligence (AI) and other emerging areas**

The progress and development of science and technology has enriched the concept of international peace and security. Emerging technologies, particularly AI, have enormous potential to benefit the world, yet they also pose risks and challenges stemming from inadequate governance regulations. China upholds the principles of peace, development, inclusiveness, and shared governance to contribute to the exploration of new frontiers for global governance.

China supports the U.N. as the main channel in AI governance. In November 2022, China submitted its Position Paper on Strengthening Ethical Governance of Artificial Intelligence to Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), expounding on China's propositions on ethical governance of AI that cover its regulation, research and development, utilization, and international collaboration.<sup>①</sup> China has engaged constructively in the meetings of the Governmental Group of Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) under the auspices of the CCW Convention, submitted its position paper on regulating military applications of artificial intelligence, and contributed to international rules making in this field.

China actively promotes the inclusion of AI governance in the BRICS cooperation framework. In June 2022, the XIV BRICS Summit Beijing Declaration incorporated AI-related content, encouraging BRICS members to work together to deal with risks and ethical dilemma related to AI. Thanks to China's efforts, BRICS countries have agreed to expedite the launch of the AI Study Group. In August 2023, at the XV BRICS Summit, President Xi Jinping underscored the importance of enabling the Study Group to play its full role, further expand cooperation on AI, and develop AI governance frameworks and standards with broad-based consensus, so as to make AI technologies more secure, reliable, controllable and equitable.<sup>②</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> "China submits a position paper on strengthening ethical governance of artificial intelligence," Xinhuanet, November 16, 2022, [http://www.news.cn/2022-11/16/c\\_1129134620.htm](http://www.news.cn/2022-11/16/c_1129134620.htm).

<sup>②</sup> "Seeking Development Through Solidarity and Cooperation and Shouldering Our Responsibility for Peace - Remarks by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China at the 15th BRICS Summit (Johannesburg, August 23, 2023)," Chinese Government website, August 23, 2023, [https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202308/content\\_6899768.htm](https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202308/content_6899768.htm).

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China actively contributes its approach and input to global AI governance. In October 2023, President Xi Jinping unveiled the Global AI Governance Initiative, putting forward China's suggestions on AI development, security, and governance. The initiative included constructive solutions to AI development and governance which touches on matters of interest to all. At the first AI Safety Summit, the Chinese delegation actively promoted China's initiative, and engaged in exchanges with all parties on the global governance of artificial intelligence.<sup>①</sup> At the summit meeting in San Francisco, the Chinese and American presidents agreed to have China-U.S. government talks on AI, which has inspired the international community.

"As global peace and development faces various challenges, all countries should commit to a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and put equal emphasis on development and security. Countries should build consensus through dialogue and cooperation, and develop open, fair, and efficient governing mechanisms, in a bid to promote AI technologies to benefit humanity and contribute to building a community with a shared future for mankind."

- Excerpt from "Global AI Governance Initiative," October 23, 2023

### **(16) Strengthening international cooperation in outer space**

The lasting peace and security of outer space bears on the security, development, and prosperity of all nations. In exploring the vast universe and boosting its strength in aerospace, China upholds the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind, and works with all countries to make greater contributions to the progress of human civilization.

China is actively engaged in international outer space cooperation, broadening its network of global partners for peaceful uses of outer space. China has currently signed

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<sup>①</sup> "Chinese delegation attends AI Safety Summit," Xinhuanet, November 1, 2023, [http://m.news.cn/2023-11/01/c\\_1129953446.htm](http://m.news.cn/2023-11/01/c_1129953446.htm).



over 170 international space cooperation agreements with more than 50 countries, regions, and international organizations. The “Chang’e 6” lunar probe launched in May 2024, carrying four payloads and satellite projects from the European Space Agency, France, Italy, and Pakistan.<sup>①</sup> At the 74th International Astronautical Congress, China announced opportunities for international cooperation of the Chang’e-8 mission.<sup>②</sup> In the latter half of 2023, Venezuela, South Africa, Belarus, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Egypt and other nations participated in the China-initiated International Lunar Research Station, further expanding the team for moon exploration. China’s space station is open to participation from all United Nations member states. Scientific experiment projects from 17 countries, such as Switzerland, Poland, Germany, and Italy, have been selected for collaboration.<sup>③</sup>

China firmly opposes weaponization of and an arms race in space, and takes a constructive part in the multilateral process of outer space arms control. The 77th and 78th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly’s First Committee adopted by a wide margin resolutions co-sponsored by China, Russia, and other nations, entitled “No First Placement of Weapons in Outer Space” and “Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.” This fully shows the international community’s clear stance against deploying weapons in space and its commitment to preserving common security of outer space.

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<sup>①</sup> “The Chang’e-6 International Payloads Workshop held in China’s Hainan,” People’s Daily Online, May 4, 2024, <http://finance.people.com.cn/n1/2024/0504/c1004-40228600.html>.

<sup>②</sup> “China National Space Administration Releases Announcement of Opportunities for International Cooperation of the Chang’e-8 Mission,” China Military website, October 3, 2023, [http://www.81.cn/yw\\_208727/16256065.html](http://www.81.cn/yw_208727/16256065.html).

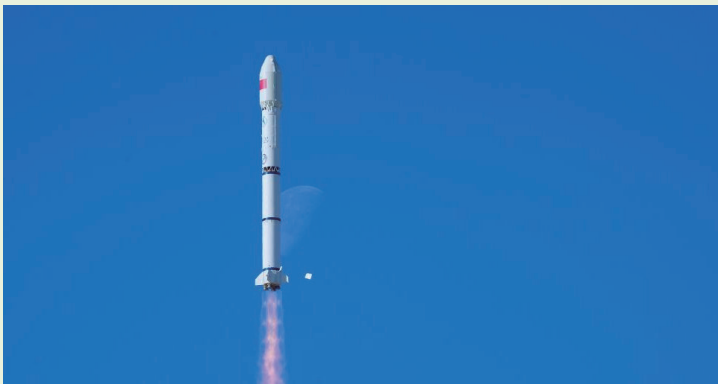
<sup>③</sup> “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 17 countries’ projects have been selected for China’s space station,” Xinhuanet, November 3, 2022, [http://www.news.cn/tech/2022-11/03/c\\_1129096922.htm](http://www.news.cn/tech/2022-11/03/c_1129096922.htm).

### **【Space Dream Inspires Ancient Civilizations】**

On December 4, 2023, Egypt's MisrSat-2 satellite was successfully launched from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in China and entered its designated orbit. This means Egypt has become the first African country to possess full capabilities in satellite assembly, integration, and testing. Sherif Sedky, CEO of the Egyptian Space Agency, stated that reaching this milestone is critical for the advancement of Egyptian space technology. He expressed profound gratitude to the Chinese counterparts for their unparalleled support. The satellite was the result of a collaborative effort, with Chinese experts imparting meticulous guidance and training. Egyptian technicians engaged fully in each stage, significantly advancing Egypt's development in space technology expertise.

The assembly, testing, and trial work of MisrSat-2 satellite was carried out at the Egypt's Satellite Assembly, Integration, and Testing (AIT) Center, which was built with assistance from China. In the past, Egypt did not have its own satellite AIT center, so it could not have preliminary satellite development capabilities and could only rely on imported whole satellites. In June 2023, the Egyptian Satellite AIT Center was completed and passed technical acceptance test, becoming the largest satellite AIT center in Africa and the Middle East. This is a crucial step in the localization of Egypt's satellite industry. "A few months ago, some doubted our ability to succeed." "Now, let them be amazed," said Tamer Dabbashi, director of the Egyptian Satellite AIT Center. "All of this is thanks to China."

As space cooperation between China and Egypt continues to grow, the two ancient civilizations will join hands to write new and extraordinary stories of peaceful use of outer space.



On December 4, 2023, the Egyptian MISRSAT-2 satellite was successfully launched atop a Long March-2C carrier rocket from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center of China.

(Source: CNSphoto)

Excerpt from "Promoting Sino-Egyptian Space Cooperation," People's Daily, December 2, 2023, p. 3; Sherif Sidky, "Cooperation with China beefs up Egypt's confidence in developing aerospace industry," People's Daily, February 2, 2024, p. 3.



## **(17) Actively participating in global public health governance**

Enjoying good health is a common aspiration of all humanity, and safeguarding global public health security is a shared responsibility of all countries. China is committed to enhancing health cooperation with all sides, and promoting the building of a community of health for all.

China supports the important role of the World Health Organization (WHO) in global health governance. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, China has kept close communication with WHO as well as relevant countries and regions, promptly shared the genome sequence of the virus and other information and published guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and containment at the earliest possible time. China contributed US\$50 million to WHO and US\$100 million to the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative. In addition, China dispatched 38 teams of anti-pandemic experts to 34 nations and supplied over 2.3 billion vaccine doses to more than 120 countries and international organizations. All these contributed to the global efforts to fight COVID-19. At the 76th World Health Assembly, the Chinese delegation engaged actively in discussions on a range of topics to offer recommendations and share China's experience on healthcare and its practices in promoting international exchanges and collaboration.<sup>①</sup> China is actively participating in the negotiations on a pandemic agreement and the revision of the International Health Regulations (2005), effectively promoting the improvement of the global health governance system.

China's cooperation in health with other developing countries has yielded fruitful results. Since dispatching its first medical team to Algeria in 1963, China has made more than 30,000 appointments of medical personnel to 76 countries and regions, treating patients in 300 million cases. More than 2,000 national-level awards have been accorded by the recipient countries. Currently, Chinese medical teams are working at 109 medical sites across 57 countries worldwide, writing stories of benevolence

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<sup>①</sup> "To contribute China's wisdom and input to improving global health governance," Xinhuanet, May 31, 2023, [http://www.news.cn/2023-05/31/c\\_1129660102.htm](http://www.news.cn/2023-05/31/c_1129660102.htm).

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and responsibility with compassion and expertise. China focuses on helping other developing countries build their capacity in health and safety. It has established sister hospital relationships with 48 hospitals in 43 countries, assisting in the building of specialized medical departments and training of medical personnel. It has also carried out free medical consultations, operations and treatment through programs such as Brightness Action, Smile Action and Love Heart Action in more than 30 countries. In January 2023, the first phase of the African CDC headquarters, constructed with the aid of China, was completed. It is the first fully-equipped center for disease control and prevention with modern and laboratory facilities in Africa.<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup>“Another Example of China Fulfilling its Promises to Africa,” People’s Daily, January 14, 2023, p. 3.

### 【Safeguarding Life and Health】

Phewa Lake is located at the southern foot of the Himalayas, with beautiful scenery. But a Nepalese man living nearby had no interest in enjoying the view. After suffering from illness for more than two years, he received a diagnosis of an extensive pheochromocytoma. The surgery was so risky that multiple local hospitals declined his admission. Upon hearing that the Chinese medical team was stationed at B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital, the patient’s family took him there by bus, a journey of over four hours.

Zhang Wei, who led the 13th batch of the Chinese medical team to Nepal, decided after diagnosis that, “Not only do we need to carry out surgery on the patient, but we must also employ laparoscopic techniques.” Prior to the surgery, the medical team adjusted the patient’s medication to stabilize his vital signs. The surgery saw nodramatic movements of surgical knife, but rather careful, precise manipulation within the cavity. After the operation, the patient showed excellent recovery, and was even able to get out of bed the following day. “My pheochromocytoma was successfully removed by the Chinese medical team, and they gave me a second chance at life.”“Thanks to them!” Upon recovery and being discharged from the hospital, the patient sent a silk banner as a token of gratitude to Zhang Wei and his colleagues. Chairman Ni Erman of the Hospital Management Committee also said excitedly: “This is the first case of giant chromaffin cell tumor resection through posterior lumbar laparoscopic surgery in our hospital, and





## (18) Maintaining global food and energy security

Food security is fundamental to human survival. However, global food security is facing an exceptionally severe test due to multiple factors such as geopolitical conflicts, extreme weather, and inflation. As the world's largest importer and the fifth largest exporter of agricultural products, China is a reliable partner for the United Nations and developing countries in the field of food security. China takes concrete actions to maintain the smooth operation of international agricultural trade, improve food security, promote food production and unimpeded supply chains, and make positive contributions to maintaining global food security.

China is committed to improving the global food security governance system. Within the G20 framework, China has proposed the International Food Security Cooperation Initiative, offering its insights to uphold global food security and avoid politicization and weaponization of food security issues. China fully leverages its own advantages and actively engages in agricultural and food exchanges and cooperation with all

it is also the first case in our country.”

According to statistics, from September 2020 to June 2022, while conducting foreign medical aid missions, the medical team treated over 6,000 emergency cases and participated in more than 600 surgeries. They not only saved numerous lives but also introduced state-of-the-art medical technologies, significantly contributing to the advancement of Nepal's healthcare industry.



Zhang Wei performs surgery while on foreign medical admissions in Nepal.

(Source: Hebei University Affiliated Hospital)

Excerpt from the article “Building a Bridge of Friendship between China and Other Countries with the Compassion of Doctors,” Hebei Daily, January 7, 2024, p. 2.

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sides globally. It has worked for the adoption of the BRICS Strategy on Food Security Cooperation and co-hosted with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) the second and third Seminar on China-Africa Rice Value Chain to help relevant countries improve their food production and food security, and jointly address food security challenges. In face of huge challenges to the stability in global food supply chain due to various international and regional hotspot issues and disruptions at global shipping routes, China has worked to harness its strength in its complete industrial chain, streamline the global food supply chain, and promote and safeguard stability in food trade worldwide. China actively shoulders its responsibility as a major country. It provided emergency food assistance to 17 African countries in 2022. In August 2023, President Xi Jinping announced another batch of emergency food assistance to African

On July 8, 2022, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi, when attending the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Bali, expounded on China's stance on food and energy security and put forward a cooperation initiative on global food security on behalf of the Chinese side.

1. Support the central role of the United Nations (U.N.) in coordination. The role of the U.N. should be strengthened rather than weakened, and the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the World Food Programme (WFP) should be supported.

2. Not impose export restriction on humanitarian food purchases by the WFP.

3. Facilitate the entry of Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian agricultural products and inputs into the international market.

4. Major food-producing and net food-exporting countries should release their own export potential, reduce trade and technical barriers, and control making fuel out of crops, so as to ease the tight food supply in the market.

5. Emergency measures taken by countries for food trade should be short-term, transparent, targeted and appropriate, and conform to the rules of the World Trade Organization.

6. Support the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the cooperation on agricultural science and technology innovation among countries, and reduce restrictions on high-tech exchanges.

7. Reduce food loss and waste. China has hosted the International Conference on Food Loss and Waste and stands ready to jointly follow through on the consensus reached at the conference.

8. Help developing countries enhance their capacity for food production, storage, and loss reduction in terms of capital, technology, market, and others.

Excerpt from the article "Wang Yi Puts Forward China's Cooperation Initiative on Global Food Security", Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, July 8, 2022, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjbxhd/202207/t20220708\\_10717772.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjbxhd/202207/t20220708_10717772.shtml).



countries in need, covering 25 countries with nearly 40,000 tons of various types of food. At the same time, China also helped alleviate humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, Sudan, Syria, Palestine and other countries by providing food assistance.

Currently, global energy security is facing complexities. In particular, international cooperation is severely disrupted. China firmly opposes the politicization, instrumentalization, and weaponization of energy issues, and calls on all countries to work together to ensure the smooth functioning of supply chains, maintain stability in the energy market and energy prices, and achieve the goal of affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. In September 2022, the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization released a statement of the Council of Heads of

"Key outcomes have been achieved in BRICS agricultural cooperation with appreciation of the intra-BRICS efforts since the cooperation mechanism was established in 2010, which contributes in securing food security in BRICS countries. BRICS countries account for about 40% of global grain production and are both emerging markets and major developing countries. Challenges concerning food security and nutrition are being faced by the BRICS countries in the wake of COVID-19, climate change, frequent natural disasters, and volatile international markets. Against this background, BRICS countries need to strengthen cooperation to further enhance food security. We will strive to maintain sustainable agricultural production, unhindered supply and distribution of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers and plant protection products) and agriculture products, access to markets and stable functioning of value and logistic chains, and enhance mutually beneficial cooperation and exchange."

- Excerpt from "BRICS Strategy on Food Security Cooperation," July 7, 2022.

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State on safeguarding international energy security at the Samarkand Summit, which underscored the importance of respecting and safeguarding the right of all nations to energy security and the right of their people to utilize energy, and articulated endorsement for stronger coordination in energy policies and joint efforts to build an equitable, just, balanced and universally beneficial system for global energy governance.<sup>①</sup> China continues to expand its stable and diversified oil and gas import system, strengthen practical cooperation with oil-producing countries, and make efforts to keep coal imports stable, in order to contribute to global energy security by maintaining the stability of its own energy market. China supports the path of green and low-carbon development, stands for a just energy transition that fully respects varying national circumstances and capacities, and advocates gradual phase-out of traditional energy on the basis of secure and reliable alternative energy.

### **(19) Combating transnational crime**

Transnational organized crime is a threat to the whole global community, and no country can stay immune to it or tackle it alone. China has always been an important party to, faithful practitioner of, and active contributor to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, committed to joining forces with all parties to effectively combat transnational crime.

China firmly supports and implements the three United Nations drug control conventions. Starting from 2024, China will increase its annual drug control donation to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to U.S.\$2 million. China has signed 50 government-to-government and department-to-department anti-drug cooperation agreements with more than 30 countries and national alliances, established annual meeting mechanisms with 13 countries, and joined 5 multilateral anti-drug cooperation mechanisms such as the one under the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Over the past thirty years, the mechanism created by the Memorandum of Understanding on

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<sup>①</sup>“Statement of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States on Safeguarding International Energy Security,” Xinhuanet, September 17, 2022, [http://m.news.cn/2022-09/17/c\\_1129009756.htm](http://m.news.cn/2022-09/17/c_1129009756.htm).



Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Subregion has become a key force in curbing the spread of drugs in the “Golden Triangle” region. The leadership role of China, as the initiator, a signatory, and the largest donor of this mechanism, has been widely praised. The “Safe Passage on the Mekong River” initiative, the China-Australia “Flame” operation, and the China-Cambodia and China-Viet Nam joint anti-drug operations have become signature brands of cooperation in drug law enforcement, bearing witness to China’s relentless efforts to deepen international cooperation in drug control.<sup>①</sup>

China has comprehensively advanced law enforcement and security cooperation with other countries. China conducts multilateral law enforcement cooperation within the framework of international organizations such as the United Nations, Interpol, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and ASEAN. It has established close and results-oriented bilateral law enforcement cooperation mechanisms and hotlines with over 110 countries, and signed more than 400 government-to-government and inter-departmental law enforcement cooperation documents. China attaches great importance to and actively supports the four strategic priorities identified by Interpol, namely counter-terrorism, combating organized and emerging crimes, fighting cybercrime, and combating financial crime and corruption. China firmly supports the Interpol’s leadership role in combating global crime. In recent years, China has provided funding support for eight global operations of Interpol, including “Operation First Light” against telecommunications scam, “Operation Trigger” against firearms smuggling, and “Operation Golden Strike” against wildlife crime. Through these efforts, China is contributing to the building of a safer world. The public security agencies of China proactively engage in international collaborations to combat emerging forms of transnational crime, carrying out China-Thailand-Myanmar-Laos special joint police operations to combat gambling and scam rings and conducting numerous joint law enforcement operations under the framework of China-Cambodia Year of Law Enforcement Cooperation.

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<sup>①</sup> “Contributing Chinese Wisdom to Global Response to the Drug Problem,” China Police Daily, September 8, 2023, p.1.

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### **【Police forces of China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos initiated a special joint operation to combat gambling and scam syndicates across their borders】**

From August 15 to 16, 2023, the Chinese Ministry of Public Security, the Royal Thai Police, Myanmar Police Force Headquarters, and the Lao Ministry of Public Security jointly convened a launch meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand for the special joint operation to combat gambling-related scam and associated crimes, including human trafficking, kidnapping, and illegal detention, in the region.

The parties decided to jointly establish a comprehensive coordination center for the special operation in Chiang Mai, Thailand, and to set up joint action points in areas where gambling-related scam is rampant, in order to eradicate telecommunications scam and online gambling dens in this region and curb the high incidence of crimes such as human trafficking, kidnapping, and detention through closer cooperation, more proactive attacks, and more professional actions.

The parties expressed their determination to send a strong warning to those gambling scam criminal groups that are still active by taking concrete actions, and to demonstrate the commitment to solidarity and cooperation and the resolute determination of the police forces of China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos in cracking down on gambling-related scam.



Law enforcement departments of China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos hold launch meeting for joint operation

(Source: Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China website)

Compiled from "China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos police have launched a special joint operation to combat gambling and scam syndicates," China Daily website, August 18, 2023, <https://cn.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202308/18/WS64df64c8a3109d7585e49d6f.html>.



## **(20) Promoting sustainable security through sustainable development**

Security and development are like two wings of one bird and two wheels of one cart. In pursuing the GSI, China has consistently struck a balance between development and security, put development at the center of its international agenda, and worked to foster sustainable security through sustainable development.

China is dedicated to supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Belt and Road Initiative extends from the Eurasian continent to Africa and Latin America, benefiting more than 150 countries, and has become the most popular international public product and the largest international cooperation platform in the world. Implementation of the Global Development Initiative (GDI) continues to deepen and deliver concrete outcomes, with steady progress made in the eight key areas of cooperation. More than 70 countries have joined the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative, and over 200 cooperative projects under the GDI have yielded results, pooling strength for and injecting momentum into global development.<sup>①</sup>

### Global Development Initiative

In September 2021, President Xi Jinping put forth the Global Development Initiative (GDI) at the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The GDI, which calls for prioritizing development, putting the people at the center, commitment to inclusiveness, promoting innovation-driven development, fostering harmony between human and Nature, and commitment to an action-oriented approach, reflects the aspirations of people worldwide for peaceful development and win-win cooperation. It has been warmly received by the international community. More than 100 countries and international organizations support the initiative, and nearly 70 countries have joined the Group of Friends of the Global Development Initiative established on the United Nations platform.

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<sup>①</sup> “Building a ‘Fast Lane’ to Promote Global Development,” People’s Daily, December 23, 2023, p.3.

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In response to climate change, China demonstrates its sense of responsibility by taking real actions. By December 2023, China has signed 50 cooperation agreements with 41 developing countries, providing over RMB1.2 billion yuan of support and training more than 2,400 relevant personnel for these countries. In September 2023, China announced the implementation of the Africa Solar Belt project at the first Africa Climate Summit. Under this project, China will utilize the strengths of its photovoltaic industry and adopt a “material assistance + exchange and dialogue + joint research + capacity building” approach to bring lighting to approximately 50,000 poor African households who don’t have access to electricity.<sup>①</sup>

China is committed to promoting peaceful use of nuclear energy. China has always called on all parties to actively promote the important role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in serving peace and development, and oppose any form of politicization or discriminatory practices, in order to create favorable conditions for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. China also calls on all parties to support the central role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in promoting the application of nuclear energy and technology, promoting the establishment of a robust and sustainable global framework for nuclear security and nuclear safety, and verifying the fulfillment of corresponding safeguards obligations by all countries, and increase technical and financial assistance to developing countries. China follows a rational, coordinated, and balanced approach to nuclear security proposed by President Xi Jinping at the Nuclear Security Summit, works towards the creation of an equitable, collaborative, and mutually beneficial international nuclear security system, and endeavors to forge a community of shared future on nuclear security. China continues to expand its bilateral and multilateral cooperation in nuclear security and nuclear

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<sup>①</sup> “China and Sao Tome and Principe Sign Memorandum of Understanding on the Africa Solar Belt Project for South-South Cooperation in Response to Climate Change,” Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People’s Republic of China website, December 16, 2023, [https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202312/t20231216\\_1059228.shtml](https://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/hjywnews/202312/t20231216_1059228.shtml); “International Observation: China’s Solution Helps Promote South-South Cooperation against Climate Change,” People’s Daily Online, December 31, 2023, <http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2023/1231/c1002-40150194.html>.





safety. For years in a row, it has provided nuclear security fund donations and physical assistance to the IAEA. It also hosts IAEA Collaborating Centers on nuclear security and on nuclear and radiation safety. In May 2023, China hosted Director General of the IAEA for a visit and actively explored ways to strengthen cooperation in nuclear security and nuclear safety between the two sides. China also utilizes its strong platforms such as the National Nuclear Security Technology Center, the Customs Radiation Detection Training Center, and the Nuclear and Radiation Safety Center to provide the international community with public goods in nuclear security and nuclear safety.

Despite the noise of “decoupling and severing chains,” China is deepening international cooperation in industrial and supply chains through practical actions to safeguard the security and stability of global industrial and supply chains. From November to December 2023, the first China International Supply Chain Expo was successfully held in Beijing. A total of 515 Chinese and foreign companies and organizations joined the event, signing more than 200 cooperation agreements and agreements of intent with a total worth of over RMB150 billion yuan. This vibrant platform has effectively facilitated connection between businesses of various sizes at the upstream, the midstream, and the downstream, and the interaction between Chinese and foreign companies. Together, the participants told a story of making the supply chains into “chains of win-win outcomes,” expressing their sincere desire to foster secure, stable, smooth, efficient, open, inclusive, and mutually beneficial global industrial and supply chains.<sup>①</sup>

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<sup>①</sup> “Linking the World to Play a New Chapter of the Symphony of Open Cooperation - On the Occasion of the Opening of the First China International Supply Chain Expo,” Xinhuanet, November 27, 2023, [http://www.news.cn/2023-11/27/c\\_1129995860.htm](http://www.news.cn/2023-11/27/c_1129995860.htm); “The First Supply Chain Expo Produced More than 200 Cooperation Agreements and Agreements of Intent with a Total Worth of over RMB150 Billion Yuan,” China News Service website, December 2, 2023, <https://www.chinanews.com.cn/cj/2023/12-02/10121544.shtml>.

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In November 2023, the first China International Supply Chain Expo opened in Beijing  
(Source: China International Supply Chain Expo website)

It is an internationally accepted practice to implement export controls on dual-use items, military goods, nuclear-related materials, and other goods, technologies and services relevant to safeguarding national security and interests and fulfilling international non-proliferation obligations. Fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory export controls are essential for effectively addressing global security risks and challenges under new circumstances and maintaining world peace and development.

China extensively draws upon international practices and takes strong measures to enhance and refine its export control regime. China is actively developing a well-designed, orderly, effective and modernized export control system that is guided by China's Export Control Law, supported by supplementary regulations and institutions, and under robust oversight. In 2023, China introduced export controls on certain drone parts, civilian-purpose counter-drone systems and certain consumer drones, and enforced a ban on all exports of civilian drones for military use. Such actions demonstrate China's sense of responsibility as a major country and represent a significant step in implementing the GSI and sustaining world peace.

China maintains that no country or region should abuse export control measures,



impose unwarranted and discriminatory restrictions, or push for higher discrimination and exclusivity in relevant multilateral mechanisms of export control. No country or region should harm the legitimate rights and interests of other countries in the peaceful use of items subject to export controls, or create obstacles to the peaceful use of scientific and technological advancements for development, normal international scientific and technological exchange, normal economic and trade cooperation, and the secure and smooth functioning of global industrial and supply chains. China attaches great importance to maintaining communication and consultation on global issues and emergencies through the U.N. and multilateral export control mechanisms. As a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, China rigorously fulfills its obligations and actively participates in policy discussions, list formulation, information exchange, and other activities within the Group, enhancing export control cooperation with other members.

China will continue to work with all parties to advance the dialogue process under the framework of the U.N. General Assembly, to better serve universal security and common development. At the same time, on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, China actively conducts bilateral exchanges and cooperation on export control in order to yield mutually beneficial outcomes in bilateral cooperation.

### **III. Enriching and improving the platforms and mechanisms for implementing the GSI**

In order to achieve lasting world peace and build a community of security for all, China has engaged in bilateral and multilateral security cooperation with various parties under the framework of the GSI, achieved a series of important outcomes in improving the five categories of cooperation platforms and mechanisms, and pushed for efforts to strengthen the governance system and capacity building for global security and foster a paradigm where governments, international organizations, think tanks, social organizations, and other parties participate in security governance together.

#### **(1) Giving full play to the role of the United Nations in building consensus on security and promoting world peace**

## Report on the Implementation Progress of the Global Security Initiative (2024)

The U.N. is the most representative and authoritative international organization in today's world. Platforms such as the U.N. General Assembly and its related committees, the Security Council, relevant U.N. agencies, and other relevant international and regional organizations are key multilateral institutions for extensive discussion and communication on peace and security issues, for practicing true multilateralism, and for building international consensus and synergy.

Together with most countries in the world, China practices true multilateralism, firmly safeguards the international system centered on the U.N., the international order based on international law, and the basic norms of international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, upholds the authority of the U.N. and its role as the main platform of global security governance, and opposes the Cold War mentality, unilateralism, bloc confrontation, hegemonism, and power politics. Over the past two years, Chinese leaders expounded the core concepts of the GSI and highlighted China's firm support for the U.N.'s central role in international affairs and firm support for the U.N. to play a greater role in addressing peace and security challenges, when meeting with U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres on multiple occasions or attending general debate of the U.N. General Assembly and related high-level events.

In the U.N. Security Council, China engages constructively in discussions on hotspot issues such as Palestine, Ukraine, the Korean Peninsula, Afghanistan, Myanmar and situations in Africa, as well as on peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, food security and other topics. In concert with other parties, China has incorporated the GSI and its core concepts into the resolution of hotspot issues. In November 2023, during its presidency of the Security Council, China proposed an open debate on the theme of "Promote Sustaining Peace through Common Development" at the Security Council. At the open debate, the Chinese representative reiterated the significance of the Global Development Initiative and the GSI for advancing global development and bolstering common security, and reaffirmed China's support for the U.N. and its Security Council to play a leading and coordinating role in the cause for global peace and development. Representatives of over 70 countries and the European Union attended the conference and delivered remarks, engaging in in-depth discussion on the challenges facing international peace and development, and putting forward solutions and proposals to promote sustaining peace through common development. The initiative by China to host this open debate was widely praised as timely and important. In February 2024,



Wang Yi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Director of Office of the Central Foreign Affairs Commission, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, noted at the 60th Munich Security Conference that China supports the Security Council in playing a primary role on peace and security and supports the U.N. in holding the Summit of the Future to explore more feasible solutions to challenges.<sup>①</sup>



In November 2023, during its presidency of the Security Council, China proposed an open debate on the theme of “Promote Sustaining Peace through Common Development” at the Security Council

(Source: CNS Photo)

At the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, China participates in discussions and consultations on disarmament and arms control, peaceful use of outer space, peaceful uses and non-proliferation, information security and other issues, elaborates on its policies and positions, and contributes to the formulation of important resolutions that are conducive to maintaining world peace and stability. In December 2022, the resolution entitled “Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Uses in the Context of International Security” was adopted for the second year in a row at the 77th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The resolution highlights the importance of

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<sup>①</sup> “Wang Yi: China Will be a Force for Stability in Enhancing Global Governance,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China website, February 18, 2024, [https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjdt\\_674879/wjbxw\\_674885/202402/t20240218\\_11246138.shtml](https://www.mfa.gov.cn/web/wjdt_674879/wjbxw_674885/202402/t20240218_11246138.shtml).

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peaceful uses of technology and international cooperation in facilitating economic and social development, and urges all Member States to, while fulfilling their international obligations on non-proliferation, remove undue restrictions on peaceful uses of technology by developing countries. In October 2023, the Chinese delegation made a joint statement on behalf of the co-sponsors of the resolution at the First Committee of the 78th session of the U.N. General Assembly, calling on the international community to take measures to ensure effective implementation of the resolution.

China actively supports the discussion of establishing an international governance institution for artificial intelligence within the framework of the U.N. to coordinate major issues related to international development, security, and governance of artificial intelligence. China is committed to implementing the Global Compact on Refugees, and has been working with the U.N. Refugee Agency and the international community to contribute its share to addressing the global refugee issue. China has actively participated in the discussions on various topics at the World Health Organization, and supported the organization in leveraging its own strengths to promote the development of global health and health security. In September 2023, the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations, which is initiated and established by U.N. members, issued a political declaration. Core principles of the GSI, including the principle of indivisible security, were written into the declaration, highlighting the importance of the security policy advocated by China.

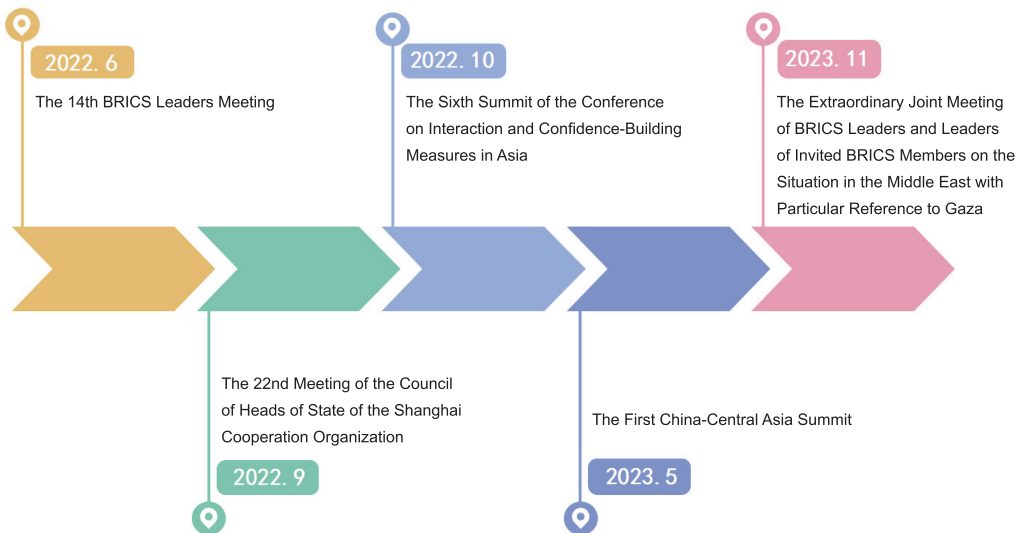
### **(2) Building up the momentum of security cooperation under other multilateral frameworks**

International and regional multilateral mechanisms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), BRICS, Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), China-Central Asia mechanism and East Asian cooperation mechanism are of great significance in promoting security cooperation among all parties, especially the Global South, in pursuing common or similar goals and in advancing regional and global peace and stability.

Over the past two years, China has stayed committed to integrating the implementation of the GSI with the promotion of the Shanghai Spirit. It has worked actively to build an SCO community with a shared future, coordinated with all parties to respond to various security challenges, and safeguarded regional stability and security with other SCO members. The level of security cooperation within the SCO continues to improve.



All parties are highly vigilant and take precautions against attempts by external forces to instigate color revolutions and incite a new Cold War in the region. Joint operations have been carried out to crack down hard on the forces of terrorism, separatism and extremism such as the “East Turkistan” elements, drug trafficking, and cyber and transnational organized crimes. Intensified efforts have been made to strengthen the organization’s mechanisms for addressing security threats and challenges, and cooperation in the areas of strategy, defense, law enforcement, data security, food security, biosecurity and outer space security has been enhanced. The goal is to promote the building of a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture.



During the 22nd meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization held in September 2022, President Xi Jinping called on all countries to stay true to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security and build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture. The Chinese government expressed its readiness to train 2,000 law enforcement personnel for SCO member states in the next five years, and establish a China-SCO base for training counter-terrorism personnel, so as to enhance capacity-building for law enforcement of SCO member states. With China’s efforts, the heads of state of SCO member states issued, for the first time, four statements on safeguarding international energy security,

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safeguarding international food security, addressing climate change, and maintaining a secure, stable and diversified supply chain. A strong SCO voice in response to the most urgent global challenges was formed and a united SCO position was presented.

With China's efforts, greater BRICS cooperation continues to yield fruitful results in the field of security, highlighting the role of BRICS countries as an important force in shaping the international landscape. All parties are committed to the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation and the direction of peaceful development, oppose hegemony, uphold fairness, and continue to deepen the BRICS strategic partnership. Through mechanisms such as the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting and the Meeting of High Representatives on National Security, all parties render each other mutual support in safeguarding their core interests and actively mediate international hotspot issues. In June 2022, during the 14th BRICS Summit, President Xi Jinping called on all countries to jointly uphold the core principles of the GSI, and stressed that as important emerging markets and major developing countries, BRICS countries should live up to their responsibilities, be proactive, and inject positive, stable and constructive forces into the world. The Beijing Declaration issued at the Summit expressed a common position on supporting multilateralism and improving the global governance system, put forth BRICS proposals for maintaining world peace, and sent out a strong BRICS voice for upholding international fairness and justice. In November 2023, with international fairness and justice in mind, leaders of BRICS countries held the Extraordinary Joint Meeting on the Situation in the Middle East with Particular Reference to Gaza, and spoke up for justice and peace on this major international and regional issue. BRICS countries have also agreed to launch an AI study group as soon as possible, and to continue to expand cooperation on artificial intelligence and risk prevention.

China is always committed to developing good-neighborliness and friendship with other Asian countries. It has taken part in the creation of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, helped advance CICA cooperation, and actively contributed to prosperity and stability in Asia. In October 2022, the sixth CICA Summit was held in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan. Chinese leader attended the Summit and delivered remarks. China stressed the need to uphold mutual respect





and mutual trust, implement the GSI, pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security, and maintain peace and stability in Asia. China has all along viewed CICA's development from a strategic and holistic perspective. China expressed its readiness to fully leverage its role as the coordinating country in related field, host exchanges in agriculture, green development, finance and among think tanks, and work with all parties to bring CICA cooperation to a new height.

China is committed to working with Central Asian countries to build a Central Asia with enduring peace. In May 2023, President Xi Jinping presided over the first China-Central Asia Summit and called on countries to jointly implement the GSI, strive to resolve security conundrums in the region, and build a China-Central Asia community with a shared future that features no-conflict and enduring peace. The heads of state of the six countries jointly issued the Xi'an Declaration and agreed to reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, firmly defend multilateralism, reject unilateralism, hegemonism and power politics, promote greater democracy in international relations, make the international order and global governance system more just and reasonable, and make China-Central Asian contributions to the protection of world peace and security and to the advancement of human civilizations.

### **(3) Continuously making good use of dialogue platforms for exchanges on international security**

Over the past two years, China has increased exchanges of ideas and policy communication with all parties on global security issues through various fora and dialogue platforms. This has not only enhanced mutual understanding and trust, but also pooled wisdom and strength to address global security challenges.

# Report on the Implementation Progress of the Global Security Initiative (2024)

2024.3

## Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference

The Boao Forum for Asia is initiated by 29 member countries and holds annual conferences in Boao, Hainan. The Forum's mission is to generate positive energy for the development of Asia and the world. The picture shows the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2024 on March 26, 2024.



Source: CNS



Source: PLA Daily, Photo by Luan Cheng

2023.10

## The 10th Beijing Xiangshan Forum

The Beijing Xiangshan Forum, formerly known as the Xiangshan Forum, was launched in 2006 as a track two dialogue platform for security in the Asia Pacific region. It has been upgraded to one and a half track since the fifth session in 2014. Guided by the principle of equality, openness, inclusiveness, and mutual learning, the Forum has grown into an important platform for dialogue on international security and defense, with significant international influence. The picture shows the opening ceremony of the 10th Beijing Xiangshan Forum on October 30, 2023.



Source: China Association for Friendship

2023.9

## Conference of the Global Public Security Cooperation Forum (Lianyungang)

In 2022, in order to better adapt to developments and changes of the international situation, the Lianyungang Forum was upgraded to an unofficial, non-profit and regular Forum with Lianyungang as the permanent venue. The Forum is attended by people from all sectors in the field of public security and promotes broader security cooperation. The picture shows the opening ceremony of the September 2023 Conference of the Global Public Security Cooperation Forum (Lianyungang).



Source: China Association for Friendship

2023.8

## The Second Middle East Security Forum

In September 2018, President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of the China-Africa Peace and Security Forum at the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). The inaugural Forum was held in China in July 2019. The China-Africa Peace and Security Forum has become an important platform for collective dialogue, exchanges and cooperation in the field of peace and security between China and Africa. It has injected new vitality into the long-term development of China-Africa military relations.

2022.9

## The Second Middle East Security Forum

In July 2018, in his speech at the opening ceremony of the 8th Ministerial Meeting of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, President Xi Jinping proposed to increase China-Arab security dialogue and consultation. At the ministerial meeting, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi announced that China would consider establishing a Middle East security forum. Since the Forum was first held in 2019, it has become an important platform for all parties to explore new ideas and pathways concerning security governance in the Middle East. The picture shows the Second Middle East Security Forum in September 2022.



Source: China Institute of International studies



The Boao Forum for Asia is an important platform that generates momentum for the development of Asia and the world. After President Xi Jinping proposed the GSI at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022, China and the Secretariat held activities for two consecutive years to present the initiative during the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference in 2023 and 2024. They reviewed and summarized the positive progress and important achievements made since the proposal of the GSI, exchanged views with participants from all sides on issues such as the Ukraine crisis, China-U.S. relations, security in the Asia-Pacific, and ways to resolve security challenges facing mankind. China's propositions and ideas for addressing international and regional security challenges and accelerating the implementation of the GSI were presented with a view to safeguarding peace and tranquility in the Asia-Pacific and maintaining world peace and stability.

In 2022, China has upgraded the International Law Enforcement Cooperation Forum on the New Eurasian Continental Bridge Safety Corridor (Lianyungang) into the Global Public Security Cooperation Forum (Lianyungang), and held the forum conference for two consecutive years in 2022 and 2023. During the conferences, China gave a systematic elaboration on its vision and proposition of improving global governance on public security, proposed practical measures to implement the GSI in the field of public security, and increased exchanges and cooperation on relevant ideas and policies with all parties, with a view to building a global public security cooperation framework based on the principle of planning together, building together, and benefiting together. The 2023 conference adopted a concept paper on public security, an initiative on deepening cooperation for shared global public security, and a consensus on conducting research into creating a global public security index. The conference was concluded with a series of outcome documents including Consensus on Data Security, Initiative on Future Excellent Talent Training Program in the Field of Global Public Security, and Governance of New Types of Crimes in the Field of Artificial Intelligence, providing the international community with public security products that meet the needs of the times and making positive contributions to the development of a global public security governance system that is fairer, more reasonable and more efficient.

## Report on the Implementation Progress of the Global Security Initiative (2024)

In October 2023, the 10th Beijing Xiangshan Forum, themed “Common Security, Lasting Peace,” drew an unprecedented gathering of over 1,800 participants, including 99 official delegations, 19 defense ministers, 14 army chiefs of staff (commanders of the defence forces), and 6 representatives from international organizations, alongside a diverse array of experts, scholars and observers from around the world.<sup>①</sup> The forum marked a historic high in both the number and level of attendants. The participants focused on the current realities of global security and the key cooperation priorities of the GSI, and jointly explored ways to inject more certainty, stability and positive energy into the world. A special event themed Jointly Implementing the Global Security Initiative for Lasting Peace and Security of the World was held during the forum. Officials of China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs elaborated on the distinctive features of the GSI, such as the initiative’s emphasis on common security, openness and inclusiveness, and practical cooperation. Four key areas have also been identified for the GSI to achieve solid, steady and sustained progress. They include expanding international consensus on safeguarding common security, developing an effective model of international security cooperation, exploring peaceful resolutions to hotspot issues, and facilitating the reform of the global security governance system.

In light of the prominent security challenges in Africa, the Middle East, and other regions, China has held forum activities with a focus on the security situation and issues in the aforementioned areas. The third China-Africa Peace and Security Forum took place in Beijing, China, from late August to early September 2023. More than 100 ministerial-level officials and senior representatives from the African Union and around 50 African countries attended the forum. The participants focused their discussions on Implementing the Global Security Initiative and Strengthening China-Africa Unity and Cooperation. There were three distinctive features about the forum. First, an increasing

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<sup>①</sup> “The 10th Beijing Xiangshan Forum opens, Zhang Youxia delivers keynote speech,” Ministry of National Defense of the People’s Republic of China website, October 30, 2023, [www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/qwfb/16263174.html](http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/qwfb/16263174.html).



call for peace from all parties; second, a stronger momentum for development; and third, more concrete measures to promote cooperation. African representatives expressed their thanks to China, in particular for China's strong support for Africa's endeavors toward peace and security, and looked forward to further strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation with China.<sup>①</sup> In July and November 2022, the China-Africa Peace and Security Forum convened its second ministerial meeting and senior officials meeting via video link.

In September 2022, the second Middle East Security Forum was held in Beijing, China. Over 70 delegates from the Middle East and other countries attended the forum and explored new ideas and pathways concerning security governance in the Middle East, with a keen focus on matters including the Palestinian issue and security in the Gulf region. During the forum, China has put forth four proposals for the establishment of a new security architecture framework in the Middle East, including a commitment to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security; a commitment to the primary position of countries in the Middle East; a commitment to the purposes and principles outlined in the U.N. Charter; and a commitment to strengthening dialogue on regional security. These steps aim to offer insight and wisdom in addressing the security challenges facing the Middle East. The forum was a complete success and broad consensus was reached. The delegates spoke highly of the Global Development Initiative and the GSI, and welcomed China's vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. They agreed on the need to clarify the primary role of Middle Eastern countries in achieving security in the region and called on all countries to adhere to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on regional security.

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<sup>①</sup> "The China-Africa Peace and Security Forum Injects New Vitality into the Long-term Development of China-Africa Military Relations," Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China website, August 31, 2023, [www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/xwfy/rdjj/16249818.html](http://www.mod.gov.cn/gfbw/xwfy/rdjj/16249818.html); "The Third China-Africa Peace and Security Forum was Held in Beijing," Ministry of Veterans Affairs of the People's Republic of China website, August 29, 2023, [www.mva.gov.cn/sy/xx/gfxx/202308/t20230830\\_87518.html](http://www.mva.gov.cn/sy/xx/gfxx/202308/t20230830_87518.html).

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In addition, China also held activities in commemoration of the U.N. International Day of Peace, with the theme of Implementing the GSI and Safeguarding World Peace and Stability. Representatives from over 120 political parties, political groups, peace organizations and think tanks from over 90 countries gathered together to discuss global peace and contribute ideas for building a peaceful, secure and prosperous world.

### **(4) Actively building cooperation platforms and mechanisms to enhance security governance**

China is committed to fulfilling its commitments laid out in the Global Security Initiative Concept Paper. It has actively built international exchange and cooperation platforms and mechanisms in areas such as counter-terrorism, law enforcement, cybersecurity, biotechnology, emerging technologies and climate change, and worked with other parties to enhance governance in the field of non-traditional security. Over the past two years, China has carried out various non-traditional security related bilateral and multilateral foreign aid training projects through the foreign aid human resources development cooperation platform, helped train more than 2,000 professional talents in various fields for other developing countries around the world, and made China's contributions to the joint response against global security issues. China has initiated the establishment of an international cooperation mechanism for disaster prevention, mitigation and emergency management under the framework of the Belt and Road, promoted cooperation in emergency management under mechanisms such as China-Pacific Island Countries, China-ASEAN, Lancang-Mekong, China-CELAC, China-Central Asia, BRICS, and the SCO, which enhanced the capacities of disaster prevention, reduction, safety production, and emergency rescue in other developing countries, protecting people's life and property. China held the first China-Arab states seminar on military higher learning institutions, the first China-Arab states special operations and counter-terrorism seminar, the fifth China-CELAC defense forum, and the first China-CELAC forum for the heads of national defense academies, which deepened military exchanges and cooperation with countries in the region and promoted the modernization of their respective national defense and military forces. China held



fora such as the Cybersecurity Forum for Technology Development and International Cooperation, the China-ASEAN Data Security Forum, and the BRICS Excellence Training Workshop on New Industrial Revolution Technology and Governance, which facilitated in-depth exchanges on the global cyber and data security and relevant policies, and contributed to international cooperation on cyber and data security featuring mutual respect, openness, inclusiveness and mutual benefit. China held the 2023 Digital Technology Cooperation Forum between China and Latin America and Caribbean countries (LAC), which deepened China-LAC digital technology cooperation and helped to build a Digital Silk Road. China cooperated with multiple countries on projects such as criminal investigation laboratories, digital data forensics laboratories and fingerprint identification laboratories, which helped improve relevant countries' criminal investigation capabilities and maintenance of public security. China signed 50 South-South cooperation documents on climate change with 41 developing countries, carried out more than 70 projects on climate mitigation and adaptation, and held 58 South-South cooperation training courses on climate change in China. Through these courses, over 2,400 officials and technical personnel in the field of climate change from more than 120 developing countries have been trained.





# 03

## Conclusion

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the Global Security Initiative (2024)**

## 03 Conclusion

“On promoting peaceful development, it is imperative to shoulder China’s responsibility as a major country.” This is an important and valuable lesson gained from China’s diplomatic practices in the new era.<sup>①</sup> The proposal and rapid implementation of the GSI over the past two years have showcased China’s commitment, as the world’s largest developing nation and a major country, to championing justice, embracing responsibility, and steadfastly building and maintaining world peace. This also reflects the international community’s pressing aspiration for enduring peace and stability and its widespread recognition of the GSI.

Looking ahead, we will see accelerated deepening of the profound changes unseen in a century. Moreover, the international security landscape is set to become increasingly unpredictable. A great era calls for great vision, which in turn requires a great mind. Amid the unprecedented transformation and turmoil, the international community must commit to the right path of common security, consistently put the GSI into practice, and work relentlessly for world peace and security. Parties need to engage in various forms of dialogue and exchanges on global security issues, continuously enrich and enhance the concept and content of the GSI, further consolidate the consensus of international cooperation in addressing challenges and maintaining common security; actively explore and promote bilateral and multilateral security cooperation, expand the scope of cooperation under the initiative, innovate on cooperation concepts and methods, join hands in addressing both traditional and non-traditional security challenges, and expand the pie of mutual benefit and win-win; adhere to the general direction of promoting peace and dialogue on hotspot issues that affect regional and global peace and stability, encourage parties concerned to engage in candid dialogue and enhance mutual trust to resolve conflicts and manage differences; actively promote the transformation of the global security governance system, accelerate the development of a security governance approach involving coordination among governments and international organizations and participation of non-governmental organizations, and jointly move toward a better future of lasting peace and universal security.

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<sup>①</sup> “The Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs held in Beijing,” People’s Daily, December 29, 2023, p. 1; Wang Yi, “Implementing the Guiding Principles of the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs and Breaking New Ground in Major-Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics,” Qiushi, No. 2, 2024.

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# 04

## Appendix

- **Appendix 1 Rising to Challenges and Building a Bright Future Through Cooperation**
- **Appendix 2 Acting on the Global Security Initiative to Safeguard World Peace and Tranquility**
- **Appendix 3 The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper**

## Appendix 1

# Rising to Challenges and Building a Bright Future Through Cooperation

Keynote Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping  
President of the People's Republic of China  
At the Opening Ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia  
Annual Conference 2022  
Beijing, 21 April 2022

Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government,

Your Excellencies Heads of International Organizations,

Your Excellencies Members of the Board of Directors of the Boao Forum for Asia,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to once again join friends old and new online for the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022. I want to begin by extending, on behalf of the Chinese government and people and also in my own name, hearty welcome to all participating guests and warm congratulations on the convening of the Annual Conference.

Right now, changes of the world, of our times and of history are unfolding in ways like never before. These changes are posing challenges that must be taken seriously by humanity. We have yet to walk from the shadow of a once-in-a-century pandemic, but new traditional security risks are already emerging. The weak and faltering global economic recovery is compounded by a widening development gap. While governance deficit in areas like climate change has hardly been addressed, new issues such as digital governance are also vying for attention. Viewed in such a context, the theme of



this year's Annual Conference "The World in COVID-19 & Beyond: Working Together for Global Development and Shared Future" cannot be more relevant.

As an ancient Chinese adage goes, "One must not change his commitment or give up his pursuit even in the face of danger and risk." A review of human history teaches us that the more difficult things get, the greater the need grows to stay confident. Problems are not to be afraid of, as it is one problem after another that have driven the progress of human society. No difficulties could ever stop the wheel of history. Faced with the many challenges, we must not lose confidence, hesitate or flinch. Instead, we must firm up confidence and press ahead against all odds.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

For us to break through the mist and embrace a bright future, the biggest strength comes from cooperation and the most effective way is through solidarity. Over the past two years and more, the international community has been working extremely hard to respond to the COVID-19 challenge and boost global recovery and development. The hardships and challenges are yet another reminder that humanity is a community with a shared future where all people rise and fall together, and that all countries need to follow the trend of the times featuring peace, development and win-win cooperation, move in the direction of building a community with a shared future for mankind, and rise to challenges and build a bright future through cooperation.

— **We need to work together to defend people's lives and health.** Safety and health are the prerequisite for human development and progress. For humanity to clinch a final victory against the COVID-19 pandemic, more hard efforts are needed. It is essential that countries support each other, better coordinate response measures and improve global public health governance, so as to form strong international synergy against the pandemic. We must keep COVID vaccines a global public good and ensure their accessibility and affordability in developing countries. China has provided over 2.1 billion doses of vaccines to more than 120 countries and international organizations. Be it in delivering vaccines abroad or producing them overseas, China has honored its commitments with concrete actions. China will follow through the pledged donation of 600 million and 150 million doses of vaccines to Africa and ASEAN countries respectively, as part of our effort to close the immunization gap.

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— **We need to work together to promote economic recovery.** The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously eroded the gains the world has made in poverty reduction over the past decade. Uneven recovery is aggravating inequality across the world, further widening the North-South divide. We should stay committed to building an open world economy, stay on top of the dominant trend of economic globalization, increase macro policy coordination, turn to science and technology for more growth drivers, keep global industrial and supply chains stable, and prevent serious negative spillovers from policy adjustments in some countries, all in an effort to promote balanced, coordinated and inclusive global development. We should follow a people-centered approach, place development and people's well-being high on the agenda and, when policies are implemented, measures adopted and actions taken, always give top priority to bettering people's lives. We should pay due attention to the pressing needs of developing countries and advance practical cooperation in such key areas as poverty reduction, food security, development financing and industrialization, in a bid to address uneven and inadequate development. The Global Development Initiative (GDI) I proposed last year has been echoed and supported by the United Nations and other international organizations and nearly 100 countries. China is working with the international community on the solid implementation of the GDI.

— **We need to work together to maintain peace and stability in the world.** An ancient Chinese philosopher observed, "Stability brings a country prosperity while instability leads a country to poverty." Security is the precondition for development. We humanity are living in an indivisible security community. It has been proven time and again that the Cold War mentality would only wreck the global peace framework, that hegemonism and power politics would only endanger world peace, and that bloc confrontation would only exacerbate security challenges in the 21st century. To promote security for all in the world, China would like to propose a Global Security Initiative as follows:

It is important that we stay committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and work together to maintain world peace and security; stay committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, uphold non-interference in internal affairs, and respect the independent choices of development paths and social systems made by people in different countries; stay committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, reject the Cold War mentality, oppose unilateralism, and say no to group politics and bloc confrontation; stay committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries





seriously, uphold the principle of indivisible security, build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, and oppose the pursuit of one's own security at the cost of others' security; stay committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation, support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, reject double standards, and oppose the wanton use of unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction; stay committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains, and work together on regional disputes and global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity.

— **We need to work together to tackle global governance challenges.** Countries around the world are like passengers aboard the same ship who share the same destiny. For the ship to navigate the storm and sail toward a bright future, all passengers must pull together. The thought of throwing anyone overboard is simply not acceptable. In this day and age, the international community has evolved so much that it has become a sophisticated and integrated apparatus. Acts to remove any single part will cause serious problems to its operation. When that happens, both the victims and the initiators of such acts will stand to lose. In today's world, unilateralism and excessive pursuit of self-interest are doomed to fail; so are the practices of decoupling, supply disruption and maximum pressure; so are the attempts to forge "small circles" or to stoke conflict and confrontation along ideological lines. Instead, we need to embrace a global governance philosophy that emphasizes extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, promote the common values of humanity, and advocate exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations. We need to uphold true multilateralism, and firmly safeguard the international system with the UN at its core and the international order underpinned by international law. It is particularly important for major countries to lead by example in honoring equality, cooperation, good faith and the rule of law, and act in a way befitting their status.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

Having been through hot and cold wars, hardships and tribulations, people in Asia deeply cherish the value of peace and understand that development gains do not come easily. Over the past decades, Asia has enjoyed overall stability and sustained rapid growth, making possible the Asian Miracle. When Asia fares well, the whole world benefits. Therefore, we need to continue developing and strengthening Asia,

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demonstrate Asia's resilience, wisdom and strength, and make Asia an anchor for world peace, a powerhouse for global growth and a new pacesetter for international cooperation.

**First, we should resolutely safeguard peace in Asia. Peace and stability in our region does not fall into our lap automatically or come as charity from any country.** Rather, it is the result of the joint efforts of countries in the region. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung Spirit, first advocated by Asia, are all the more relevant today. We should honor such principles as mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, follow a policy of good-neighborliness and friendship, and make sure that we always keep our future in our own hands.

**Second, we should vigorously advance Asian cooperation.** Many Asian proverbs describe the value of solidarity and cooperation, such as “climb the hill together and go down the ravine together” and “sugarcane and lemongrass grow in dense clumps.” Win-win cooperation is a sure path to Asian development. The entry into force of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the opening to traffic of the China-Laos railway have effectively boosted institutional and physical connectivity in our region. We should seize these opportunities to foster a more open Asia-wide market and make new strides in mutually beneficial cooperation.

**Third, we should jointly promote Asian unity.** Choosing dialogue and cooperation over zero-sum games, openness and inclusiveness over a closed-door and exclusive approach, and exchanges and mutual learning over a sense of superiority: this is the only choice worthy of the broad-mindedness of Asians. We should cement ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture, and uphold a regional order that balances the aspirations and accommodates the interests of all parties. Countries, no matter their size and strength, and both in and outside the region, should all add splendor rather than trouble to Asia. All should follow the path of peace and development, seek win-win cooperation, and contribute to an Asian family of unity and progress together.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

Two months ago, China presented to the world a streamlined, safe and splendid Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, bringing warmth and hope to people across



the globe. In the second half of this year, we will convene the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which will draw the blueprint for China's future development.

The fundamentals of the Chinese economy — its strong resilience, enormous potential, vast room for maneuver and long-term sustainability — remain unchanged. They will provide great dynamism for the stability and recovery of the world economy and broader market opportunities for all countries. China will fully apply its new development philosophy, accelerate the establishment of a new development paradigm, and redouble efforts for high-quality development. No matter how the world will change, China's faith in and its commitment to reform and opening-up will not waver. China will expand high-standard opening-up, fully implement the negative list for foreign investment, expand the encouraged catalogue for FDI, improve services for investment promotion, and add more cities to the comprehensive pilot program for service sector opening. China will take solid steps to develop its pilot free trade zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port, align with high-standard international economic and trade rules, and move ahead with institutional opening-up. China will implement the RCEP in full, seek the conclusion of high-standard FTAs with more countries and regions, and actively work for joining the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA). China will press ahead with high-quality Belt and Road cooperation to make it high-standard, sustainable and people-centered. China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development, and always be a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and a defender of the international order.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Friends,

Let me conclude with an old Chinese saying, “Keep walking and one will not be daunted by a thousand miles; make constant efforts and one will not be intimidated by a thousand tasks.” As long as we join hands and never slacken in efforts, we will build great synergy through win-win cooperation, overcome the various challenges along the way, and usher in a brighter and better future for humanity.

Thank you.

## Appendix 2

# Acting on the Global Security Initiative to Safeguard World Peace and Tranquility

Wang Yi

State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Changes of the world, of our times and of history are unfolding today in ways like never before, posing challenges that must be taken seriously by humanity. At this moment critical to world peace and development, President Xi Jinping made a keynote speech entitled “Rising to Challenges and Building a Bright Future Through Cooperation” at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022, and proposed for the first time the Global Security Initiative (GSI). This important Initiative gives explicit answers to questions of our times such as what security concept the world needs and how countries can achieve common security. It fully demonstrates President Xi Jinping’s concerns for world peace and development, his internationalist vision, and his leadership as head of a major country. It contributes China’s wisdom to the efforts of mankind in tackling peace deficit, and offers China’s solution to addressing international security challenges.

## I. Understanding deeply GSI’s practical significance and its values to our times

This major Initiative was proposed **to meet the pressing need of the international community to maintain world peace and prevent conflicts and wars.** Humanity has yet to emerge from the shadow of the pandemic, and the Ukraine crisis is already wreaking havoc. Various traditional and non-traditional security threats keep flaring up. Peace and development, the theme of our times, is faced with severe challenges. President Xi Jinping noted that peace is the ever-lasting wish of our people. Human history has proven time and again that without peace, development will be like water without source; without security, prosperity will be like trees without roots. The GSI is an effort to stand up to the changes of the world and answer the questions of the



times. Building on the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, the GSI seeks to promote the establishment of a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture. It thus offers a new approach to eliminating the root causes of international conflicts and achieving durable stability and security in the world.

This major Initiative was proposed **to meet the common aspirations of all countries to uphold multilateralism and international solidarity**. The world today is facing unprecedented risks of division. Some countries, stubbornly clinging to the outdated mindset of Cold War confrontation, are obsessed with building exclusive, small circles and blocs. They pursue unilateralism in the name of multilateralism, use double standards while touting their own rules, and practice hegemony under the guise of democracy. These acts have seriously undermined the international security order and aggravated the deficit in global security governance. President Xi Jinping pointed out unequivocally that the Cold War mentality would only wreck the global peace framework, hegemonism and power politics would only endanger world peace, and that bloc confrontation would only exacerbate security challenges in the 21st century. The GSI is rooted in true multilateralism. It calls upon all countries to abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and reject the obsolete mentality of zero-sum game and bloc confrontation. It advocates the win-win mindset to address the complex and intertwined security challenges, and champions the spirit of solidarity to adapt to the profoundly changing international landscape. It has provided a new approach for improving global security governance.

This major Initiative was proposed **to meet the shared desire of all peoples for working together to overcome difficulties and build a better world beyond the pandemic**. At present, global economic recovery remains sluggish, compounded by rising inflationary pressure and multiple crises on the financial, trade, energy, food and industrial- and supply-chain fronts. However, certain countries wantonly impose unilateral sanctions, exercise long-arm jurisdiction, insist on building “small yard, high fence” or “parallel systems.” They overstretch the concept of national security to hold back economic and technological advances of other countries. This has worsened the livelihoods of people all over the world, particularly those in developing countries. President Xi Jinping observed that countries around the world are like passengers aboard the same ship who share the same destiny. For the ship to navigate the storm and sail toward a bright future, all passengers must pull together. The thought of throwing anyone overboard is simply not acceptable. The GSI echoes and reinforces the Global

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Development Initiative (GDI) proposed by President Xi Jinping last year. It accords with the trend of the times featuring peace, development and win-win cooperation, and represents a coordinated approach to safeguarding traditional and non-traditional security. It aims to seek the biggest common denominator and the widest converging interests in the international community, and to provide new support for countries in boosting livelihoods and development.

## II. Getting a good grasp of the logical system and theoretical innovation of the GSI

The GSI is a complete system with rich meaning. It is the important fruit of applying Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy to the field of international security. It also improves and goes beyond the Western theory of geopolitical security. The GSI is underpinned by “six commitments,” namely, staying committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security; staying committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; staying committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; staying committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously; staying committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation; and staying committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains. These six commitments are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, including macro thinking of top-level design as well as methods and pathways for addressing practical issues. They form an organic whole of dialectical unity.

**The vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security serves as a guiding principle for maintaining world peace and tranquility.** Since President Xi Jinping outlined this new vision on security at the Shanghai Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) in 2014, it has been widely recognized and supported by the international community and has become a “golden key” for the world to reduce security deficit and tackle security challenges. Today, in a world faced with combined impacts of the pandemic and major changes both unseen in a century and the shadow of war and conflict, the significance of this new security vision is all the more evident. It will drive deep into people’s heart the idea of peace and cooperation, one about beating swords into plowshares and pursuing security for all. It will demonstrate the great potential of the new type



of security that features dialogue, partnership and win-win instead of confrontation, alliance and a zero-sum approach.

**Respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries is the basic prerequisite for maintaining world peace and tranquility.** The principle of sovereignty is the cornerstone for norms governing international relations in contemporary times. All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. Their internal affairs brook no external interference, their sovereignty and dignity must be respected, and their rights to independently choose their social systems and development paths must be upheld. History has warned us repeatedly that claiming supremacy over others and the strong bullying the weak would cause instability, and that the law of the jungle and power politics would lead to conflict and chaos. In this fast-changing world, we must oppose hegemonic infringement on sovereignty and uphold sovereign independence and equality, so as to ensure that all countries enjoy equal rights and opportunities and follow the same rules.

**Abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter is the fundamental requirement for maintaining world peace and tranquility.** The purposes and principles of the UN Charter are the result of deep soul-searching by people around the world on the bitter lessons of the two world wars. They embody humanity's institutional design for achieving collective security and lasting peace. As President Xi Jinping noted, the various confrontation and injustice in the world today do not occur because the purposes and principles of the UN Charter are outdated, but because they are not effectively implemented. Going through major changes and the pandemic unseen in a century, we must act on true multilateralism, firmly reject unilateralism and all forms of fake multilateralism, firmly uphold the basic norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and oppose all “gang rules” set by a few without UN authorization and at odds with the spirit of the UN Charter.

**Taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously is an important principle for maintaining world peace and tranquility.** Humanity is an indivisible security community. Security of one country should not come at the expense of that of others, and security of a region cannot be ensured by strengthening or even expanding military blocs. All countries are equal and interdependent in terms of security interests. The legitimate and reasonable security concerns of any country should all be taken seriously and addressed properly, rather than being ignored all along or systemically

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challenged. An enduring solution to global security challenges lies in upholding the principle of indivisible security, taking each other's legitimate security concerns seriously, and building a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture with a view to universal and common security.

### **Resolving differences and disputes between countries peacefully through dialogue and consultation is the only path for maintaining world peace and tranquility.**

International practices have demonstrated fully that neither war nor sanction is a fundamental solution to disputes, and that dialogue and consultation are the most effective ways to resolve differences. The international community should unequivocally support all efforts conducive to peaceful settlement of crises, oppose attempts by any force to fan the flames or to obstruct and scupper peace talks. All parties should work in concert to defuse tensions, restore stability, promote peace, and encourage conflicting parties to engage in dialogue and keep the dialogue going so as to build trust, settle disputes and promote security through dialogue.

### **Upholding both traditional and non-traditional security is an integral part of the cause of maintaining world peace and tranquility.**

With the deepening of economic globalization, the intension and extension of security are broadening to cover a much larger framework of time, space and areas. Security is becoming more interconnected, transnational and diverse. It thus necessitates continued creative thinking as well as keeping security cooperation in pace with the times. Facing complex international security threats such as regional disputes, terrorism, climate change and those related to cyber-security and bio-security, no country can stay unaffected or become a lone island. Only through working together to tide over the difficulties can countries turn pressure into driving forces and crises into opportunities.

## **III. Inheriting and promoting the successful practices and valuable experience underpinning the GSI**

The GSI takes root in New China's independent foreign policy of peace and the practices of this policy. It is inspired by the diplomatic tradition and wisdom with unique Chinese characteristics. Over the years, as a responsible major country, China has held high the banner of peace, development and cooperation for win-win results, and made active contributions to upholding global peace and security, setting a prime





example as a major country.

**China keeps to its conviction about peaceful development and remains a committed builder of world peace.** Since the founding of New China, the country has pursued an independent foreign policy of peace and adhered to the path of peaceful development. It never started a war, never occupied one inch of foreign land, never engaged in proxy wars, and never participated in or organized any military bloc. Among the major countries, China has the best peace and security record. At present, China remains the only country in the world that undertakes to follow a path of peaceful development in its constitution, and the only one among the five nuclear-weapon states that has pledged no-first-use of nuclear weapons. No matter how developed China becomes, it will never seek hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence, nor will it engage in arms race. China will always be a strong pillar for peace and tranquility of humanity.

**China is committed to its international responsibilities and remains a firm defender of the international order.** China is the first founding member of the United Nations to sign on the UN Charter. It firmly upholds the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and advocates respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. China has dispatched the most peacekeepers among the permanent members of the UN Security Council. It is the second largest contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget. China has taken an active part in international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation processes. It has signed or acceded to more than 20 multilateral arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). China opposes arms race, and upholds global strategic stability. China has pursued cooperation to address all forms of non-traditional security challenges, and provided more than 2.1 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines to the international community in an active effort to bridge the “immunization gap.” China has announced its carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals and played its part in tackling climate change. It has launched the Global Initiative on Data Security as its proposed solution to global digital governance.

**China stays committed to dialogue and consultation, and remains a steadfast mediator of hot-spot issues.** China firmly stands on the side of peaceful dialogue, equity and justice, and actively explores solutions with Chinese characteristics to hot-spot issues. On Ukraine, China takes an objective and fair stance on the basis of the

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merits and demerits of the issue, and vigorously advise peace and encourage talks. This has been highly recognized by the international community, particularly the vast number of developing countries. On the Middle East, China has put forward a four-point proposal on resolving the Palestinian question and a five-point initiative on promoting peace and stability in the Middle East. It supports the countries and peoples in the Middle East in addressing regional security issues through solidarity and coordination, and supports their independent exploration for development paths of their own. On the Iranian nuclear issue, China actively promotes the negotiations to resume compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and upholds the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. On the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, China remains committed to making synchronized progress in the establishment of a permanent peace mechanism and the denuclearization of the Peninsula. And it believes that the legitimate concerns of all parties should be addressed in a balanced manner. On Afghanistan, China has taken the initiative to carry out international coordination and provide humanitarian assistance, playing a constructive role for the smooth transition of the situation in Afghanistan.

### **IV. Implementing fully the major propositions and policy goals of the GSI**

Visions set the course, and actions shape the future. More than proposing the GSI, China acts on this major Initiative. We stand ready to work with the international community to ensure that the GSI, put forward by President Xi Jinping, will take root and come into fruition, so that the world will enjoy greater peace, security and prosperity.

**We need to firmly uphold the authority and stature of the UN and jointly practice true multilateralism.** Multilateral institutions provide the main platforms for practicing multilateralism and the basic framework for defending it. We need to unswervingly uphold the UN-centered international system, the international order underpinned by international law, and humanity's common values of peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom. We must reject attempts to stoke confrontation and division along ideological lines, forge "small circles," undermine the international order in the name of preserving so-called "rules," and put the world under the shadow



of a “new Cold War.”

**We need to stick to the overall direction of promoting talks for peace and jointly explore political solutions to hot-spot issues.** It is important to strengthen strategic communication among countries to enhance mutual security confidence, diffuse tensions, manage differences and eliminate root causes of crises. We need to actively explore possibilities for cooperation between states, expand the convergence of security interests, and nurture international and regional security dynamics that balance the aspirations and accommodate the interests of all parties. Major countries shoulder a special and important responsibility in resolving international and regional hot-spot issues. They must uphold justice, encourage dialogue, facilitate talks for peace, play good offices and mediate in light of the needs and will of the countries concerned, and act as anchors of peace instead of fire bellows in the likelihood of conflicts.

**We need to take a holistic approach to traditional and non-traditional security threats, and jointly improve the global security governance system.** Facing various types of security threats, countries must unite and cooperate rather than act on one’s own. We need to further strengthen international solidarity against COVID-19, improve global governance in public health, and ensure the accessibility and affordability of vaccines in developing countries, so as to foster a strong synergy of COVID response. We need to work together to counter terrorism, the common enemy of humanity, build a global nuclear security architecture featuring fairness and win-win cooperation, improve rules of governance on new frontiers such as the deep sea, polar regions, outer space and the Internet, and follow the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits in global governance, so as to prevent and resolve security dilemmas.

**We need to strike a balance between development and security, and jointly contribute to a robust recovery of the world economy.** More emphasis should be put on development to actively improve people’s living standards, narrow the wealth gap, bridge the development divide, and promote balanced, coordinated and inclusive global development. We need to stay committed to building an open world economy, strengthen policy coordination, keep global industrial and supply chains stable and smooth, resolutely oppose decoupling and supply disruption, and make globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all. We need to actively implement the GDI, place development high on the global macro policy agenda, better synergize

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development strategies, and accelerate the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to enhance sustainable security through sustainable development.

**We need to seek to build a new regional security architecture and jointly protect peace and stability in Asia.** Asia is an anchor for world peace, a powerhouse for global growth and a new pacesetter for international cooperation, and it needs a new security architecture compatible with its economic foundation. We should build a model of security for Asia featuring mutual respect, openness and integration that takes into account the diversity of Asian countries in terms of development stages, social systems and cultural values and accommodate the aspirations and interests of all parties. We must firmly oppose any attempt to divide the region and wage a “new Cold War” through the so-called Indo-Pacific strategy, and reject the attempt to piece together an Asia-Pacific version of NATO through military alliances. We must firmly uphold ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture, advocate the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung Spirit, deepen regional and sub-regional security cooperation, and find a path for Asia that ensures security for all, by all, and of all.

By following the trend of history and taking the right path, one can reach high and go far. China stands ready to work with all peace-loving countries and peoples committed to development to carry out the GSI put forward by President Xi Jinping, open up a broad path toward lasting peace and universal security, and forge a strong synergy to build a community with a shared future for mankind. Let the torch of peace be passed on from generation to generation and the sound of peace echo throughout the world.



## Appendix 3

# The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper

## I. Background

The issue of security bears on the well-being of people of all countries, the lofty cause of world peace and development, and the future of humanity.

Today, our world, our times and history are changing in ways like never before, and the international community is confronted with multiple risks and challenges rarely seen before. Regional security hotspots keep flaring up, local conflicts and turbulence occur frequently, the COVID-19 pandemic persists, unilateralism and protectionism have risen significantly, and traditional and non-traditional security threats are entwined. The deficits in peace, development, security and governance are growing, and the world is once again at a crossroads in history.

This is an era rife with challenges. It is also one brimming with hope. We are convinced that the historical trends of peace, development and win-win cooperation are unstoppable. Upholding world peace and security and promoting global development and prosperity should be the common pursuit of all countries. Chinese President Xi Jinping has proposed the Global Security Initiative (GSI), calling on countries to adapt to the profoundly changing international landscape in the spirit of solidarity, and address the complex and intertwined security challenges with a win-win mindset. The GSI aims to eliminate the root causes of international conflicts, improve global security governance, encourage joint international efforts to bring more stability and certainty to a volatile and changing era, and promote durable peace and development in the world.

## II. Core concepts and principles

**1. Stay committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security.** In 2014, President Xi Jinping initiated a new vision for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, which has been widely recognized and supported by the international community. The essence of this new vision of

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security is to advocate a concept of common security, respecting and safeguarding the security of every country; a holistic approach, maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains and enhancing security governance in a coordinated way; a commitment to cooperation, bringing about security through political dialogue and peaceful negotiation; and pursuit of sustainable security, resolving conflicts through development and eliminating the breeding ground for insecurity. We believe security will only be firmly established and sustainable when it is underpinned by morality, justice and the right ideas.

**2. Stay committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries.** Sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs are basic principles of international law and the most fundamental norms governing contemporary international relations. We believe all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community. Their internal affairs brook no external interference, their sovereignty and dignity must be respected, and their right to independently choose social systems and development paths must be upheld. Sovereign independence and equality must be upheld, and efforts should be made for all countries to enjoy equality in terms of rights, rules and opportunities.

**3. Stay committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.** The purposes and principles of the UN Charter embody the deep reflection by people around the world on the bitter lessons of the two world wars. They are humanity's institutional design for collective security and lasting peace. The various confrontations and injustices in the world today did not occur because the purposes and principles of the UN Charter are outdated, but because they are not effectively maintained and implemented. We call on all countries to practice true multilateralism; firmly uphold the international system with the UN at its core, the international order underpinned by international law and the basic norms of international relations underpinned by the UN Charter; and uphold the authority of the UN and its status as the main platform for global security governance. The Cold War mentality, unilateralism, bloc confrontation and hegemonism contradict the spirit of the UN Charter and must be resisted and rejected.

**4. Stay committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously.** Humanity is an indivisible security community. Security of one country should not come at the expense of that of others. We believe all countries are equal in terms of security interests. The legitimate and reasonable security concerns of all



countries should be taken seriously and addressed properly, not persistently ignored or systemically challenged. Any country, while pursuing its own security, should take into account the reasonable security concerns of others. We uphold the principle of indivisible security, advocating the indivisibility between individual security and common security, between traditional security and non-traditional security, between security rights and security obligations, and between security and development. There should be a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, so as to realize universal security and common security.

**5. Stay committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation.** War and sanctions are no fundamental solution to disputes; only dialogue and consultation are effective in resolving differences. We call on countries to strengthen strategic communication, enhance mutual security confidence, diffuse tensions, manage differences and eliminate the root causes of crises. Major countries must uphold justice, fulfill their due responsibilities, support consultation on an equal footing, and facilitate talks for peace, play good offices and mediate in light of the needs and will of the countries concerned. The international community should support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, and encourage conflicting parties to build trust, settle disputes and promote security through dialogue. Abusing unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction does not solve a problem, but only creates more difficulties and complications.

**6. Stay committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains.** In today's world, both the intension and extension of security are broadening. Security is more interconnected, transnational and diverse. Traditional and non-traditional security threats have become intertwined. We encourage all countries to practice the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits in global governance, and work together to address regional disputes and global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity. There should be concerted efforts to explore multiple channels, develop a holistic solution, and improve relevant rules, so as to find sustainable solutions, promote global security governance and prevent and resolve security challenges.

These six commitments are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and are an organic whole of dialectical unity. Among them, the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security provides conceptual guidance; respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries is the basic premise; abiding

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by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter is a primary benchmark; taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously is an important principle, peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation is a must choice; and maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains is an inherent requirement.

### III. Priorities of cooperation

It is our common aspiration to achieve lasting world peace, so that all countries can enjoy a peaceful and stable external environment and their people can live a happy life with their rights fully guaranteed. Like passengers aboard the same ship, countries need to work in solidarity to foster a community of shared security for mankind and build a world that is free from fear and enjoys universal security.

To realize these visions, China is ready to conduct bilateral and multilateral security cooperation with all countries and international and regional organizations under the framework of the Global Security Initiative, and actively promote coordination of security concepts and convergence of interests. China calls on all parties to carry out single or multiple cooperation in aspects including but not limited to the following ones, so as to pursue mutual learning and complementarity and to jointly promote world peace and tranquility:

1. Actively participate in formulating a New Agenda for Peace and other proposals put forth in Our Common Agenda by the UN Secretary-General. Support UN efforts to enhance conflict prevention and fully harness the peace-building architecture to assist post-conflict states in peace-building. Further leverage the Secretary-General's Peace and Security Sub-Fund of the China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund and support a bigger UN role in global security affairs.

Support the UN in enhancing capacity for implementing its peacekeeping mandate, uphold the three principles of “consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate” for peacekeeping operations, prioritize political solutions, and take a holistic approach to address both symptoms and root causes. Provide peacekeeping operations with adequate resources. Support the provision of sufficient, predictable and sustainable financial assistance to the African





Union (AU) for it to carry out autonomous peacekeeping operations.

2. Promote coordination and sound interaction among major countries and build a major country relationship featuring peaceful coexistence, overall stability and balanced development. Major countries shoulder particularly important responsibilities of maintaining international peace and security. Call on major countries to lead by example in honoring equality, good faith, cooperation and the rule of law, and in complying with the UN Charter and international law. Adhere to mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, stick to the bottom line of no conflict and no confrontation, seek common ground while reserving differences, and manage differences.

3. Firmly uphold the consensus that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.” Comply with the joint statement on preventing nuclear war and avoiding arms races issued by leaders of the five nuclear-weapon states in January 2022. Strengthen dialogue and cooperation among nuclear-weapon states to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Safeguard the international nuclear non-proliferation regime based on the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and actively support the efforts of countries in relevant regions to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones. Promote international cooperation on nuclear security, so as to build a fair, collaborative and mutually beneficial international nuclear security system.

4. Fully implement the resolution of Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Uses in the Context of International Security adopted by the 76th session of the UN General Assembly.

Carry out cooperation under such frameworks as the UN Security Council’s 1540 Committee, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), promote complete prohibition and thorough destruction of weapons of mass destruction, and build up the capacity of all countries in areas including non-proliferation export control, biosecurity and protection against chemical weapons.

Support the process of global conventional arms control. Support cooperation among China, Africa and Europe on small arms and light weapons control under the premise of respecting the will of Africa. Support the implementation of the initiative of Silencing the Guns in Africa. Actively carry out international cooperation and assistance on

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humanitarian demining and provide help to affected countries as much as one's ability permits.

5. Promote political settlement of international and regional hotspot issues. Encourage the countries concerned to overcome differences and resolve hotspots through candid dialogue and communication. Support the international community in constructively participating in the political settlement of hotspots, under the premise of non-interference in internal affairs, mainly through the means of facilitating peace talks, with fairness and practicality as the main attitude, and mainly following the approach of addressing both symptoms and root causes. Support political settlement of hotspot issues such as the Ukraine crisis through dialogue and negotiation.

6. Support and improve the ASEAN-centered regional security cooperation mechanism and architecture, and adhere to the ASEAN way of consensus-building and accommodating each other's comfort level to further strengthen security dialogue and cooperation among regional countries. Support efforts to promote cooperation in non-traditional security areas under the framework of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC), implement relevant cooperation projects under the LMC Special Fund, and strive to foster a pilot zone for GSI to jointly safeguard regional peace and stability.

7. Implement the five-point proposal on realizing peace and stability in the Middle East, including advocating mutual respect, upholding equity and justice, realizing non-proliferation, jointly fostering collective security, and accelerating development cooperation, so as to jointly establish a new security framework in the Middle East. Support the positive momentum and the efforts of Middle East countries to strengthen dialogue and improve their relations, accommodate the reasonable security concerns of all parties, strengthen the internal forces of safeguarding regional security, and support the League of Arab States (LAS) and other regional organizations in playing a constructive role in this regard. The international community should take practical steps to advance the two-state solution to the Palestinian question, and convene a larger, more authoritative and more influential international peace conference, so as to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question at an early date.

8. Support the efforts of African countries, the AU and sub-regional organizations to resolve regional conflicts, fight terrorism and safeguard maritime security, call on the international community to provide financial and technical support to Africa-led counter-terrorism operations, and support African countries in strengthening their



ability to safeguard peace independently. Support addressing African problems in the African way, and promote peaceful settlement of hotspots in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, the Great Lakes region and other areas. Actively implement the Outlook on Peace and Development in the Horn of Africa, promote the institutionalization of the China-Horn of Africa Peace, Governance and Development Conference, and work actively to launch pilot projects of cooperation.

9. Support Latin American and Caribbean countries in actively fulfilling commitments stated in the Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace, and support the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and other regional and sub-regional organizations in playing an active role in upholding regional peace and security and properly handling regional hotspots.

10. Pay high attention to the special situation and legitimate concerns of Pacific island countries in regard to climate change, natural disasters and public health, support the efforts of Pacific island countries to address global challenges, and support island countries in implementing the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. Increase the provision of materials, funds and talents to help island countries improve their ability to deal with non-traditional security threats.

11. Strengthen maritime dialogue and exchange and practical cooperation, properly handle maritime differences, and work together to tackle transnational crimes at sea including piracy and armed robbery, so as to jointly safeguard maritime peace and tranquility and sea lane security. Call on upstream and downstream countries along trans-boundary rivers to actively engage in international cooperation, resolve relevant disputes through dialogue and consultation, ensure the safety of shipping on trans-boundary rivers, rationally utilize and protect water resources, and protect the ecological environment of trans-boundary rivers.

12. Strengthen the UN's role as the central coordinator in the global fight against terrorism, support the international community in fully implementing the UN General Assembly and Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and jointly crack down on all terrorist organizations and individuals designated by the Security Council. Channel more global counter-terrorism resources to developing countries to enhance their counter-terrorism capacity building. Oppose linking terrorism with any particular country, ethnic group or religion. Enhance studies on and responses to the impact of emerging technologies on global counter-

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terrorism efforts.

13. Deepen international cooperation in the field of information security. China has put forward the Global Initiative on Data Security and calls for joint efforts to formulate global rules on digital governance that reflect the will and respect the interests of all parties. Follow through on the China-LAS Cooperation Initiative on Data Security and the Data Security Cooperation Initiative of China+Central Asia, jointly address various cyber threats, and work to establish a global governance system on cyberspace featuring openness and inclusion, justice and fairness, security and stability, vigor and vitality.

14. Strengthen biosecurity risk management. Jointly advocate responsible bioscience research and encourage all stakeholders to refer to the Tianjin Biosecurity Guidelines for Codes of Conduct for Scientists on a voluntary basis. Jointly strengthen the building of biosecurity capability of laboratories, reduce biosecurity risks and promote the healthy development of biotechnology.

15. Strengthen international security governance on artificial intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies, and prevent and manage potential security risks. China has issued position papers on regulating military applications and strengthening ethical governance of AI, and stands ready to strengthen communication and exchange with the international community on AI security governance, promote the establishment of an international mechanism with broad participation, and develop governance frameworks, standards and norms based on extensive consensus.

16. Strengthen international cooperation on outer space and safeguard the international order in outer space underpinned by international law. Carry out activities in outer space in accordance with international law, safeguard the safety of in-orbit astronauts and the long-term and sustainable operation of space facilities. Respect and ensure the equal right of all countries to use outer space peacefully. Resolutely reject the weaponization of and arms race in outer space, and support the negotiation and conclusion of an international legal instrument on arms control in outer space.

17. Support the World Health Organization in playing a leading role in global governance in public health, and effectively coordinate and mobilize global resources to jointly respond to COVID-19 and other major global infectious diseases.



18. Safeguard global food and energy security. Strengthen action coordination to maintain the smooth operation of international agricultural trade, ensure stable grain production and smooth supply chains, and avoid politicizing and weaponizing food security issues. Strengthen international energy policy coordination, create a safe and stable environment for ensuring energy transportation, and jointly maintain the stability of the global energy market and energy prices.

19. Fully and effectively implement the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Encourage all countries to conclude or join international treaties, conventions or agreements or make institutional arrangements to fight transnational crimes. Support the three international drug control conventions of the UN, safeguard the international drug control system, and advocate coordination, shared responsibility and sincere cooperation in the international community to jointly address challenges posed by the drug problem and build a community with a shared future for mankind that is free from the harm of drugs. Actively conduct law enforcement cooperation on the basis of respecting each country's sovereignty, so as to jointly improve law enforcement capacity and security governance. Support the establishment of a global training system to train for developing countries more law enforcement officers who are responsive to their countries' security needs.

20. Support the cooperation among countries in addressing climate change and maintaining stable and smooth supply and industrial chains, and speed up the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to promote sustainable security through sustainable development.

#### **IV. Platforms and mechanisms of cooperation**

1. Engage in wide-ranging discussions and communication on peace and security at the General Assembly, relevant UN Committees, the Security Council, relevant institutions, and other international and regional organizations based on their respective mandates, and put forward common initiatives and propositions to forge consensus in the international community to address security challenges.

2. Leverage the roles of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS cooperation, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the

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“China+Central Asia” mechanism, and relevant mechanisms of East Asia cooperation, and carry out security cooperation incrementally to achieve similar or same goals. Promote the establishment of a multilateral dialogue platform in the Gulf region and give play to the role of coordinating and cooperative mechanisms such as the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Neighboring Countries of Afghanistan and the China-Horn of Africa Peace, Governance and Development Conference to promote regional and global peace and stability.

3. Hold high-level conferences on the GSI in due course to strengthen policy communication in the field of security, promote intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation, and further foster synergy in the international community to address security challenges.

4. Support the China-Africa Peace and Security Forum, the Middle East Security Forum, the Beijing Xiangshan Forum, the Global Public Security Cooperation Forum (Lianyungang) and other international dialogue platforms in contributing to deepening exchange and cooperation on security. Promote the establishment of more global security forums to provide new platforms for governments, international organizations, think tanks and social organizations to leverage their advantages and participate in global security governance.

5. Build more international platforms and mechanisms for exchange and cooperation on addressing security challenges in such areas as counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, biosecurity and emerging technologies, with a view to improving the governance capacity in the domain of non-traditional security. Encourage more exchanges and cooperation among university-level military and police academies. China is willing to provide other developing countries with 5,000 training opportunities in the next five years to train professionals for addressing global security issues.

The GSI, following the principle of openness and inclusiveness, welcomes and looks forward to the participation of all parties to jointly enrich its substance and actively explore new forms and areas of cooperation. China stands ready to work with all countries and peoples who love peace and aspire to happiness to address all kinds of traditional and non-traditional security challenges, protect the peace and tranquility of the earth, and jointly create a better future for mankind, so that the torch of peace will be passed on from generation to generation and shine across the world.











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