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## China's National Security in the New Era

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FULL TEXT: ENGLISH VERSION (\*\*CAUTION: VERY ROUGH\*\*)

China's National Security in the New Era

(May 2025)

Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

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Preface

The most important thing for a country is security.

For five thousand years, the Chinese nation has been fighting for peace and tranquility.

Since the Opium War, the Chinese people have risen up to fight in order to save the nation from peril.

Once founded, the Communist Party of China shouldered the historical mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It united and led the Chinese

people, and after 28 years of bloody struggle, established the People's Republic of China and achieved national independence and people's liberation.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have relied on their own efforts and worked hard to successfully open up a national security path with Chinese characteristics. China has defeated the aggression, sabotage and armed provocations of imperialism and hegemonism, and defended national sovereignty and the people's democratic regime; it has unswervingly promoted the complete reunification of the country, promoted the cross-strait relations from isolation to exchanges, and achieved the smooth return of Hong Kong and Macao; it has correctly handled the relationship between reform, development and stability, and created the "two miracles" of rapid economic development and long-term social stability; it has adhered to the path of peaceful development and created a good and safe environment for reform, opening up and modernization.

Entering the new era, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core has creatively put forward the overall national security concept, established the Central National Security Commission, comprehensively deepened the reform of the national security system and mechanism, accelerated the modernization of the national security system and capabilities, and comprehensively strengthened national security. China has not given up an inch on issues of principle, carried out a great struggle with many new historical characteristics, and withstood the test of risks and challenges from politics, economy, ideology, nature, etc. Historic achievements and historic changes have been made in national security work, providing a strong security guarantee for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and embarking on a new journey of building a modern socialist country in all respects.

China's national security in the new era is a comprehensive, systematic and relative security. It is a security that takes people's security as its purpose, political security as its foundation and national interests as its criterion. It is a security that serves and promotes high-quality development, is a security that is adjusted according to the dynamics of economic and social development, is a security that supports further expansion of high-level opening up, and is a security that operates in a standardized manner on the track of the rule of law. China coordinates its own security and common security, opposes the generalization of security, does not implement security coercion, does not accept threats and pressure, adheres to independence, self-reliance, and self-confidence, and puts the solution of security problems on the basis of its own strength, and adheres to the national security path with Chinese characteristics.

National security is an important foundation for the steady and long-term development of China's modernization. The Chinese government has issued this white paper to

comprehensively explain the innovative concepts, vivid practices and achievements of China's national security work in the new era, share experiences and practices, and work with other countries to promote world peace and development and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

## I. China injects certainty and stability into a turbulent world

At present, China has entered a critical period of comprehensively promoting the construction of a strong country and the great cause of national rejuvenation through Chinese-style modernization. Faced with the complex situation of deepening adverse effects brought about by changes in the external environment and increasing internal risks and challenges, China has coordinated the overall strategic situation of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with the great changes in the world that have not been seen in a century. The national security situation has remained generally stable and has made steady progress. It has jointly maintained regional peace and development with Asia-Pacific countries, injecting reliable stability into the turbulent world.

### 1. The world stands at a historical crossroads amid new turbulent changes

In the 20th century, human society suffered the catastrophe of two world wars and was mired in the Cold War for nearly half a century. Prolonged panic and anxiety enveloped the globe. It was the common expectation of people at that time to prevent future generations from suffering from war again.

At present, the world, the times and history are changing in an unprecedented way. Multiple contradictions and risks are intertwined, and the **peace deficit, development deficit, security deficit and governance deficit are getting worse**. Human society is facing the critical choice of peace or war, prosperity or decline, unity or confrontation, and is once again at the crossroads of history.

Geopolitical conflicts intensified. **Hegemonism, power politics and Cold War mentality resurfaced. Hegemonic bullying and bullying behaviors such as bullying, plundering and zero-sum games are extremely harmful. Some major countries disregarded their international responsibilities, "broken contracts and withdrawn from groups," undermining global stability.** Local conflicts and turmoil occurred frequently. The international arms race continued to escalate. Populism and extreme political thoughts emerged. Policy adjustments in some countries produced serious negative spillover effects.

Economic globalization is facing headwinds. **Unilateralism and protectionism are intensifying, the multilateral trading system is being hindered, and "building walls and barriers" and "decoupling and breaking chains" are undermining the security of the**

global industrial chain and supply chain. Some countries are imposing tariffs on other countries for non-economic reasons, disrupting the global economic order. The world economic growth momentum is insufficient, the international economic cycle is hindered, and the global development gap is widening.

Non-traditional security challenges are increasing. Extreme climate disasters are frequent, and ecological, food, and energy security are facing challenges. Terrorism, separatism, religious extremism, and major transnational epidemics pose serious threats to security. Security issues in space, deep sea, polar regions, and cyberspace continue to emerge.

The “double-edged sword” effect of the new round of scientific and technological revolution is becoming more prominent. The accelerated development of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum technology, and biotechnology, while enabling humans to understand and transform the world, also brings a series of unpredictable risks and challenges, which have a profound impact on the national security and social stability of various countries, and will even reshape the global security landscape.

At the same time, the historical trend of peace, development, cooperation and win-win is unstoppable. The general direction of human development and progress and the general logic of the tortuous progress of world history have not changed. The international balance of power has undergone profound adjustments. The “Global South” has grown in strength and played a more important role in promoting world peace and cooperating to meet global challenges. It has increasingly become the backbone of stability, goodness and progress. Peace and harmony, prosperity and development are still the common wishes and pursuits of the people of the world. All countries have boarded a ship with a shared destiny. No country can retreat to a self-enclosed island. The only way out for mankind is to work together and live in harmony.

## 2. Asia-Pacific faces severe challenges in maintaining overall stability

The Asia-Pacific region plays an important strategic role in the world and is an important engine of global economic prosperity. The Asia-Pacific region has maintained overall peace for nearly half a century without any large-scale armed conflicts. However, as the world’s economic and strategic focus continues to shift to the Asia-Pacific region, the security of the Asia-Pacific region faces many severe challenges.

The Asia-Pacific region is a stable sector in the global landscape. Promoting peace, stability and development are the strategic orientations and common demands of most countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Dealing with differences and disputes through dialogue and consultation is the main policy orientation of regional countries. Most

countries adhere to true multilateralism and open regionalism, and the process of regional economic integration has enhanced political mutual trust among regional countries. The construction of regional security mechanisms has been continuously promoted, and regional and sub-regional security cooperation has been continuously deepened.

The Asia-Pacific region has become the focus of great power competition. Some countries have strengthened military alliances in the Asia-Pacific region, wooed regional partners, built exclusive “small groups,” and insisted on advancing military deployments including the intermediate-range missile system, seriously exacerbating regional tensions. Some Cold War legacy issues are in danger of heating up again, and the unresolved territorial and maritime rights disputes have become more difficult and complex to deal with after the intervention of extraterritorial forces.

Facing a world of turmoil and a turbulent Asia-Pacific, China has always stood on the right side of history and on the side of human progress, and has stabilized an uncertain world with China’s certainty. China has always been a firm force in defending national interests. No extreme pressure, threats or blackmail can shake the unity of more than 1.4 billion Chinese people. China has always been a just force in maintaining world peace and stability, and will continue to expand equal, open and cooperative global partnerships, actively practice the solution of hot issues with Chinese characteristics, and write a new chapter of unity and self-reliance with the “Global South,” making peaceful development a common choice for all countries in the world. China has always been a progressive force in maintaining international fairness and justice, adhering to true multilateralism, and promoting global governance of consultation, joint construction and sharing with the future of mankind and the well-being of the people in mind, abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and building a broader consensus for building an equal and orderly world multipolarization. China has always been a constructive force in promoting global common development, expanding high-level opening up, sharing the broad opportunities of Chinese-style modernization with other countries, maintaining the multilateral trading system, creating an open, inclusive and non-discriminatory international cooperation environment, and promoting inclusive and inclusive economic globalization.

### 3. China remains stable and resilient in mitigating risks

Entering the new era, China’s comprehensive national strength, international influence and risk resistance capabilities have been significantly enhanced. The country has continued to maintain political stability, national unity, social stability and economic development, and is one of the safest countries in the world.

At the same time, as the world undergoes great development, changes and adjustments, China is facing both new development opportunities and risks as it further comprehensively deepens reform. It is facing both common global and regional security risks and special security challenges at a critical stage of national rejuvenation.

External security pressure is increasing. Western anti-China forces are doing everything they can to contain, suppress and contain China, implement Westernization and differentiation strategies against China, and carry out infiltration and sabotage activities. Foreign forces are stepping up their efforts to interfere in China's neighboring affairs, posing a threat to the security of China's borders, borders and surrounding areas. Some countries have grossly interfered in China's internal affairs, causing trouble in the Taiwan Strait, the South China Sea and the East China Sea, and frequently causing trouble on issues related to Xinjiang, Tibet and Hong Kong. Some external forces are deliberately playing the "Taiwan card," and the "Taiwan independence" forces are stubbornly adhering to their separatist positions and taking risks and provocations. Overseas separatist forces such as "Tibetan independence" and "East Turkestan" are frequently active.

Risks in key areas are complex and diverse. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined. Some key core technologies are still controlled by others, the foundation for economic recovery is not yet solid, major natural disasters, production accidents, public health incidents, vicious crimes and other situations that affect social security and stability still occur from time to time, and the safety of overseas institutions, projects and personnel faces real risks.

In general, the connotation and extension of China's national security in the new era are richer than at any time in history, the time and space scope is wider than at any time in history, and the internal and external factors are more complex than at any time in history. China has placed national security in a more prominent position, resolutely withstood and fought back against external containment and suppression, integrated safe development into the entire process of national development, focused on improving the level of public security governance, effectively safeguarded national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and successfully continued to write a new chapter of the "two miracles" of rapid economic development and long-term social stability.

Looking to the future, China has an unprecedented ability to maintain and shape national security and is determined to do so. With the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China, the significant advantages of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, the solid foundation of sustained and rapid development, and the unity of more than 1.4 billion Chinese people, China's historical process of comprehensively advancing the great cause of national rejuvenation is unstoppable, and



it will surely make new and greater contributions to maintaining regional stability and prosperity and promoting world peace and development.

## II. The overall national security concept provides guidance for national security in the new era

The Chinese nation has created a profound and splendid culture in the course of its development over 5,000 years, which contains rich national security strategic ideas, such as paying attention to the awareness of potential dangers, “being safe but not forgetting danger, being alive but not forgetting death, being well governed but not forgetting chaos”; highlighting the people-oriented thought, “people are the foundation of the country, and the country will be stable if the foundation is solid”; advocating trustworthiness and friendship, “being friendly to the benevolent and good neighbors is the treasure of the country”; striving to take both internal and external factors into consideration, “being harmonious in domestic affairs and being military and righteous in foreign affairs”, etc. These traditional Chinese national security concepts have been time-honored and have played a positive role in stabilizing the country and eliminating internal and external disasters.

Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, Chinese leaders have attached great importance to national security. Mao Zedong proposed the strategy of dividing the world into three parts, Deng Xiaoping made the important judgment that peace and development are the themes of the current era, Jiang Zemin proposed to establish a new security concept of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and cooperation, and Hu Jintao emphasized the adherence to the path of peaceful development. These national security strategic ideas have played an important role in maintaining national security and promoting world peace.

Entering the new era, on April 15, 2014, at the first plenary meeting of the Central National Security Commission, General Secretary Xi Jinping creatively proposed the comprehensive national security concept. The comprehensive national security concept comprehensively absorbs the essence of China’s excellent traditional culture and systematically summarizes the theoretical achievements and practical experience of the Communist Party of China in maintaining national security. It is the first major strategic thought established as the guiding ideology of national security work since the founding of New China, an important part of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and an important ideological and theoretical contribution of contemporary China to the world.

The overall national security concept is rooted in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is necessary to solve the common security problems faced by all countries in the world and to deal with the unique security problems of a major Eastern



country. As a major socialist country, China must ensure that the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the socialist system with Chinese characteristics do not change color; as a super-large country with a population of more than 1.4 billion, a vast territory and numerous ethnic groups, it must safeguard national unity and ethnic unity and resolutely oppose any form of separatist activities; as one of the countries with many neighboring countries, long land and sea borders, and complex surrounding security situations, it must consolidate its strategic support in the surrounding areas; as a major country at a critical stage of national rejuvenation, the more it advances, the more difficult and dangerous it is, and it must promote the benign interaction of high-quality development and high-level security; as a major country that adheres to the path of peaceful development, it must promote the coordination of its own security and common security.

The overall national security concept was created in the profound thinking of the development trend of the times and developed in the unremitting exploration of the national security path with Chinese characteristics. It contains the value concept, working ideas and mechanism path of China's national security governance. The overall national security concept emphasizes that we should adhere to the purpose of people's security, political security as the foundation, economic security as the basis, military science and technology, culture and social security as the guarantee, and promote international security as the support, coordinate development and security, coordinate external security and internal security, national security and national security, traditional security and non-traditional security, self-security and common security, coordinate the maintenance and shaping of national security, and safeguard the new development pattern with a new security pattern.

#### 1. Grasping the overall situation is the key

The key to the overall national security concept lies in the "overall," which is the soul of China's national security in the new era. It highlights the concept of big security, covering politics, military, territory, economy, finance, culture, society, science and technology, network, food, ecology, resources, nuclear, overseas interests, space, deep sea, polar regions, biology, artificial intelligence, data and many other fields, and is constantly adjusted dynamically with the development of society. Big security is the maintenance of national survival and sustainable development under the new situation, but it is not a generalization of security, nor is it the pursuit of absolute security. Big security is to create conditions for the overall security of the country by ensuring the security of one place, one region and one industry, and to lay a solid foundation for the long-term stability of the country by promptly and effectively solving security problems one by one. We must adhere to systematic thinking, strengthen scientific coordination, comprehensively consider various security factors, handle major relationships such as development and security, external and internal, vitality and order, risks and

opportunities, and safeguarding rights and maintaining stability, enhance the systematic, holistic and coordinated nature of national security work, and fight a good overall battle for national security.

## 2. Implementing the purpose of people's safety

This is the fundamental position of China's national security in the new era. The nature and purpose of the Communist Party of China and China's state system and political system determine that the Party, the people and the country are a community. The country belongs to the people and the people belong to the country. **China's national security is for the people and relies on the people. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people share weal and woe and depend on each other for life and death.** Any attempt to separate the Communist Party of China from the people and to set them against each other will never succeed. The Communist Party of China always puts the safety of people's lives and health first, earnestly protects the safety of people's property and other legitimate rights and interests, strives to solve the security issues that the people strongly reflect, and constantly improves the people's sense of gain, happiness and security.

## 3. Persist in putting political security first

This is the lifeline of China's national security in the new era. The core of political security is regime security and system security. The most fundamental thing is to maintain the leadership and ruling status of the Communist Party of China and maintain the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. **If political security is not guaranteed, China will inevitably fall into a fragmented and scattered situation,** the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will be out of the question, and the fundamental and long-term interests of the people will not be guaranteed. It is necessary to enhance political sensitivity and political discernment, eliminate various political risks in a timely manner, and prevent non-political risks from spreading into political risks.

## 4. Adhere to the principle of safeguarding national interests

This is the basic requirement for China's national security in the new era. Every country must safeguard its own national interests. At the same time, it should consider its own interests at a broader level. It should not be at the expense of the interests of other countries. Countries should respect each other's core interests and major concerns. **China's maintenance of national security is mainly to safeguard national interests, especially core interests. China's core interests mainly include: state power, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, people's well-being, and sustainable economic and social development. China does not covet the rights and interests of other countries,** nor does

it envy the development of other countries, but it will never give up its legitimate rights and interests, and will never trade its core interests.

#### 5. Preventing and resolving national security risks

This is the central task of China's national security in the new era. The risks facing China are multifaceted. All kinds of risks must be prevented and controlled, but the focus is on preventing and controlling those global risks that may delay or interrupt the process of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. We must be highly vigilant against "black swan" events and guard against "gray rhinoceros" events; we must take the initiative to prevent risks and have high-level strategies to respond to and resolve risk challenges; we must fight a well-prepared battle to prevent and resist risks, and we must also fight a strategic proactive battle to turn danger into safety and turn crisis into opportunity. Carry forward the spirit of struggle, dare to fight and be good at fighting, seek unity, seek cooperation and promote win-win results in the struggle. Adhere to the bottom line thinking, focus on preventing all kinds of risks and challenges from being linked internally and externally, transmitted across domains, and accumulated and superimposed, and resolutely defend the bottom line of no systemic risks.

#### 6. Promoting Common International Security

This is China's responsibility as a major country in terms of national security in the new era. To achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, we need not only a stable and united domestic environment, but also a peaceful and stable international environment. China does not agree with the outdated logic that "a strong country must be hegemonic." The Chinese nation does not have the genes to invade others and dominate. Countries should take into account the security of other countries while seeking their own security, and strive to find a mutually beneficial and win-win security path. China advocates a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept, puts forward and promotes the implementation of global development initiatives, global security initiatives and global civilization initiatives, actively participates in global security governance, strengthens international security cooperation, and works with countries around the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

#### 7. Strengthen the Party's absolute leadership over national security work

This is the fundamental guarantee of China's national security in the new era. The socialist system with Chinese characteristics and the basic national conditions determine that in order to cope with various risks and challenges on the road ahead, we must adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China. The Party plays a leading role in taking overall charge and coordinating all parties. The Party's leadership

is comprehensive, systematic, and holistic, and runs through all aspects of national security work. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee decided to establish the Central National Security Commission, with the aim of better adapting to the new situation and new tasks of national security, establishing a centralized, unified, efficient and authoritative national security system, and strengthening the leadership of national security work.

The comprehensive national security concept has led China's national security work to continuously create new situations and established a cooperative and inclusive national security concept internationally. It will provide theoretical guidance for national security with Chinese characteristics in the new era and new journey, contribute Chinese wisdom to promoting and improving global security governance, and play an important role in maintaining world peace and stability.

### III. Providing solid support for the steady and long-term development of China's modernization

Entering the new era, China's national security will resolutely fulfill the important responsibilities entrusted by the Party and the people, focus on achieving national strategic goals and implement the overall national security concept, prevent and resolve various risks in the process of China's modernization, build a solid security barrier for the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and provide strategic support for promoting world peace and development.

#### 1. Maintaining the Party's ruling status and the socialist system

The key to China's national security lies in the Party. China places the maintenance of political security in the first place, and always plans and promotes security in other areas from the perspective of maintaining political security, improves the ability to prevent political risks, promptly blocks the transformation channels of risks in different fields, avoids cross-infection, and prevents non-political risks from spreading into political risks, so as to ensure the long-term rule of the Party and the long-term stability of the country.

Maintain the security of the regime, the system and ideology. Comprehensively deepen the reform of the party building system, deepen the comprehensive and strict governance of the party, and constantly transform the party's political advantages, organizational advantages and institutional advantages into the governance advantages of the party and the country. Unswervingly adhere to and improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, improve the people's congress system, the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the ethnic regional autonomy system and the grassroots mass autonomy

system. Adhere to the guiding role of Marxism in the field of ideology, build a socialist ideology with strong cohesion and leadership, firmly hold the ideological and public opinion position, and create a clean network environment. According to relevant polls in China and abroad, the trust of Chinese respondents in the government, satisfaction with the democratic situation, and recognition of clean government are all over 90%, which has always been among the best in the surveyed countries.

We must guard against infiltration, sabotage, subversion, and secessionist activities by hostile forces. We must resolutely prevent anti-China forces abroad from implementing a Westernization and differentiation strategy against China by promoting Western democracy, freedom, human rights, and so-called “universal values”; we must closely guard against and severely crack down on all kinds of infiltration and subversion activities such as “color revolutions” and “street politics” instigated by hostile forces against us. We must regularly carry out national security education for all people and build a strong people’s defense line. We must fully implement the Party’s strategies for governing Tibet and Xinjiang in the new era, crack down on secessionist and sabotage activities in accordance with the law, effectively curb infiltration, and significantly improve the public security situation.

Maintain long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao. Fully, accurately and unswervingly implement the “one country, two systems” policy, implement the central government’s overall jurisdiction, implement the principles of “patriots governing Hong Kong” and “patriots governing Macao”, implement the legal system and enforcement mechanism for the special administrative regions to safeguard national security, and adhere to the unity of the central government’s overall jurisdiction and the protection of the special administrative regions’ high degree of autonomy. Formulate and implement the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region National Security Law, improve the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region’s electoral system, punish elements that endanger national security in accordance with the law, and promote Hong Kong’s transition from chaos to governance to governance and prosperity.

## 2. Improving people’s sense of gain, happiness and security

Peace and prosperity for the country and the people are the most basic and universal aspirations of the people. At present, the main contradictions in Chinese society have undergone profound changes, and the people’s security needs have become stronger and more diverse. Starting from meeting the people’s growing needs in democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, security, and environment, China focuses on the most prominent issues and strives to maintain social stability, production safety, food and drug safety, and prevent major natural disasters, so as to ensure that the people live and work in peace and contentment and that society is stable and orderly.

Build a safe China. Continue to deepen the special crackdown on violent terrorism, maintain a high-pressure situation in accordance with the law against the “three forces” such as the “East Turkestan,” and achieve a fundamental improvement in the anti-terrorism situation. Crack down on all kinds of illegal and criminal activities of various evil forces in accordance with the law, and normalize and deepen the elimination of gangs and evil. Social security continues to be stable and improve. Severely punish the prominent illegal and criminal activities such as pornography, gambling, drugs, food, medicine and environment, theft, robbery and fraud, and targeting women, children and left-behind elderly people that the masses strongly reflect. Severely crack down on new crimes such as telecommunications network fraud, cross-border gambling, and infringement of citizens’ personal information, as well as transnational, cross-border and cross-regional crimes in accordance with the law, and protect people’s personal rights, property rights and personality rights. Establish and improve the responsibility system for maintaining social stability, and maintain social stability. Adhere to and develop the “Fengqiao Experience” in the new era, strengthen the standardized construction of comprehensive management centers, and promote the legalization of conflict resolution. Maintain social fairness and justice, and cultivate a social mentality of self-esteem, self-confidence, rationality, peace and positivity. China is one of the countries in the world with the lowest homicide rate, the lowest criminal crime rate, and the fewest gun and explosive cases. According to data from China’s Ministry of Public Security, the number of homicides per 100,000 people in China was 0.46 in 2023 and 0.44 in 2024.

Improve the level of emergency management capabilities. Establish an efficient and scientific natural disaster prevention and control system, strengthen regional emergency force construction, strengthen grassroots emergency foundations, and improve disaster prevention, mitigation and relief capabilities. In 2024, the number of people affected by natural disasters and the number of collapsed houses in the country will decrease by 20.4% and 50% respectively compared with the average of the previous five years. Improve and implement the production safety responsibility system, strengthen safety supervision in key industries and key areas, and improve the production safety risk investigation and rectification and responsibility tracing mechanism. In 2024, there were 21,800 production safety accidents of all kinds in the country, 389 major accidents, down 11% and 10.8% year-on-year respectively, and 9 major and serious accidents, which fell to single digits for the first time.

Protect the lives and health of the people. Improve the public health system, strengthen primary medical and health services, and do a good job in the prevention and control of major new and emerging infectious diseases. Strictly carry out supervision and inspection of food production and operation, continue to deepen the consolidation and improvement of drug safety, and strengthen food and drug safety supervision. Improve



the population service system covering the whole population and the whole life cycle, improve the policy system and incentive mechanism for supporting fertility, and promote the construction of a fertility-friendly society. In 2024, the average life expectancy of Chinese people will reach 79 years.

Protect ecological security. China insists on precise, scientific and legal pollution control, focusing on solving prominent problems such as air, water and soil that the people have strongly complained about, continuing to fight the battle to protect blue skies, clear waters and clean land, and solidly carrying out rural human settlement environment improvement actions. In 2024, the national average concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> will be 29.3 micrograms per cubic meter, a decrease of 36% compared with 2015, the number of days with heavy pollution will decrease by 68%, and the proportion of good days will reach more than 86% for five consecutive years. The people's satisfaction with the ecological environment exceeds 91%. Improve the quality and stability of the ecosystem, promote the integrated protection and systematic governance of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts, and the national forest coverage rate will exceed 25% in 2024. About 1/4 of the world's new green area since the beginning of this century comes from China.

### 3. Ensuring high-quality development

China's development history shows that there are problems with not developing, and there are problems with developing. The problems after development are no less than those before development. In response to the prominent contradictions and problems in development, China has firmly established the concept of safe development, accelerated the improvement of the system and mechanism for safe development, made up for related shortcomings, maintained the security of science and technology, finance, food, energy resources, industrial chain supply chain, overseas interests and other fields, timely resolved contradictions and risks in promoting development, and established national development on a safer and more reliable foundation.

Promote sustained and healthy economic development. Adhere to the priority of ensuring the security of the basic economic system. Improve the quality and efficiency of economic development, deepen supply-side structural reforms, focus on building a unified national market, expand domestic demand in all directions, and achieve dynamic balance of the economy at a higher level. Continue to improve the resilience and security level of the industrial chain and supply chain, accelerate the construction of a modern industrial system, and build an independent, controllable, safe and reliable domestic production and supply system.

We must firmly maintain the bottom line of preventing systemic financial risks. We must actively play the dual functions of monetary policy tools in terms of both volume



and structure, manage the overall monetary gate, and **maintain the basic stability of the RMB exchange rate at a reasonable and balanced level**. We must standardize the order of the capital market and maintain capital market stability. We must strive to stabilize the property market and focus on building a new model for real estate development. We must prudently handle local government debt risks and accurately resolve risks in local small and medium-sized financial institutions.

We will shoulder the heavy responsibility of ensuring food security. We will implement the national food security strategy, firmly maintain the 1.8 billion mu of cultivated land red line, accelerate the research of core seed technology, and continuously improve the food production, purchase, storage, processing and sales system. Food production will remain stable at more than 650 million tons for 10 consecutive years, and will exceed 700 million tons in 2024.

Ensure the security of energy and important resources. Establish a diversified supply system, curb unreasonable energy consumption, maintain the overall balance of energy supply and demand, promote energy system reform and technological innovation, strengthen international cooperation in all aspects, and achieve energy security under open conditions. Implement a new round of strategic actions for mineral exploration breakthroughs, enrich strategic mineral reserves, strengthen the recycling and utilization of renewable resources, and ensure sufficient, stable and sustainable supply of important resources.

Accelerate the realization of high-level scientific and technological self-reliance. Give full play to the advantages of the new national system, make all-out efforts in key core technologies such as basic raw materials, high-end chips, industrial software, and crop seeds, make forward-looking deployments in the fields of artificial intelligence and quantum information, accelerate the overcoming of “stuck neck” technologies in important fields and realize industrialization. The “Zu Chongzhi” series of superconducting quantum computing prototypes, the “Chang’e 6” probe, and the “Dream” ocean drilling ship have made breakthroughs. Accelerate the layout of national strategic scientific and technological forces, strengthen basic scientific research, promote the construction of the national laboratory system, coordinate the construction of international and regional science and technology innovation centers, strengthen the dominant position of enterprises in technological innovation, and improve the level of transformation and industrialization of scientific and technological achievements. China’s ranking in the Global Innovation Index has jumped from 34th in 2012 to 11th in 2024, entering the ranks of innovative countries. Build a science and technology security risk monitoring, early warning and response system, improve the regulatory system in the field of emerging technologies, shape the cultural concept of science and technology for good, and integrate science and technology ethics requirements throughout the entire process of science and technology activities.

Strengthen the protection of overseas interests. China safeguards its overseas interests through foreign-related rule of law, diplomatic and consular protection, evacuation escort operations, and international cooperation. Adhere to prevention first, strengthen the system and mechanism for early warning, prevention and control, and protection of overseas interests and investment risks, establish a global consular protection and service emergency call center, open the “12308” 24-hour emergency hotline, and give full play to the role of “going out” public service platforms to safeguard the safety and legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens, organizations and institutions overseas. In 2024, China has safely evacuated more than 10,000 compatriots from high-risk areas abroad and handled more than 50,000 cases of consular protection assistance.

#### 4. Maintaining national territorial integrity and maritime rights and interests

China has not yet achieved complete reunification, and the task of safeguarding territorial sovereignty, maritime rights and interests, and national unity is arduous and onerous. China will never allow any person, any organization, any political party, at any time, in any form, to separate any piece of Chinese territory from China. China insists on coordinating land and sea development and upholding the unity of national sovereignty, security, and development interests.

We will unswervingly promote the complete reunification of the country. We will adhere to the one-China principle and the “1992 Consensus,” implement the overall strategy of the Communist Party of China in the new era to solve the Taiwan issue and its major policies toward Taiwan, promote the peaceful and integrated development of cross-strait relations, tighten the emotional ties and interest links between the two sides of the strait, and lay a solid foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country. We will unite the vast number of Taiwan compatriots, firmly support the patriotic unification forces on the island, strengthen cross-strait dialogue, communication and democratic consultation, discuss the great cause of reunification, and jointly seek the great cause of reunification. We will firmly oppose the “undetermined status of Taiwan.” The legal effect of UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 is unquestionable. Taiwan is a province of China and has no basis, reason or right to participate in the United Nations and other international organizations that only sovereign states can participate in. We will firmly oppose “Taiwan independence” secession and external interference, crack down on “Taiwan independence” diehards in accordance with the law, and effectively deter “Taiwan independence” secessionist forces. China has always strived for peaceful reunification with the utmost sincerity and made its utmost efforts, but it will never promise to give up the use of force and reserve the option of taking all necessary measures.

Maintain border security and maritime rights and interests. China has negotiated with 12 of its 14 land neighbors to resolve land border issues, and border negotiations with India and Bhutan continue to advance. China has completed the demarcation of the Beibu Gulf waters between China and Vietnam, signed border defense cooperation agreements with 9 neighboring countries, established border defense talks and meetings mechanisms with 12 countries, and regularly carried out friendly visits, working talks, joint patrols, and joint cross-border crime drills. China has regularly patrolled and enforced the law in the waters of the Diaoyu Islands. China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their surrounding waters. It has carried out construction and facility maintenance on some of the garrisoned islands and reefs in the Nansha Islands, improved the working and living conditions of the islanders, and provided international public security products such as navigation, rescue, weather and marine environment forecasts.

#### 5. Ensuring safety and reliability in emerging areas

The development of emerging fields stems from the innovation and application of science and technology, and is a new frontier for national security. The imbalance between technological innovation and development in emerging fields and security governance has brought many new issues in terms of security, social governance, and moral ethics, and is a major long-term challenge facing all countries. China attaches great importance to the development of emerging technologies and risk prevention, pays attention to forward-looking prevention and restraint guidance, establishes and improves relevant laws and regulations, and gradually realizes agile governance, classified and graded management, and rapid and effective response.

Build a strong security barrier for the network, data, and artificial intelligence. Continue to strengthen the construction of network security coordination mechanisms, means, and platforms to ensure the security and reliability of key information infrastructure. Issue and implement the Data Security Law, and establish six data security management system mechanisms, including data classification and classification protection, monitoring and early warning, emergency response, security review, export control, and peer countermeasures. In accordance with the principle of giving equal importance to development and security, and promoting innovation and combining it with legal governance, build an artificial intelligence security supervision and evaluation system, and improve the security protection system that matches people, technology, materials, and management.

Improve biosafety governance capabilities. Strengthen the construction of biosafety risk prevention and control and governance systems, establish and improve emergency response plans for emergencies, improve the research and development capabilities of new biotechnologies and new drugs and vaccines, improve the level of biological

resource safety supervision, and strengthen the systematic governance and full-chain prevention and control of biosafety risks.

Enhance our own nuclear safety capabilities. We will take nuclear safety as an important national responsibility, implement full-chain supervision of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, nuclear activities and radioactive substances, continue to promote the modernization of the nuclear safety supervision system and supervision capabilities, and maintain a good nuclear safety record for a long time.

#### IV. Strengthening security in development and pursuing development in security

In today's era, development interests and security interests are intricately intertwined. Development problems may turn into security risks, and unguaranteed security will seriously restrict development. How to properly handle the relationship between development and security is a common problem faced by all countries in the world.

China attaches great importance to the overall planning of development and security, establishes the concept that development is a hard truth and security is also a hard truth, and strives to achieve a benign interaction between high-quality development and high-level security. Practice has proved that development is the foundation and security is the premise. Development and security are the two wings of one body and the two wheels of one drive. We must not only adhere to enhancing national security strength through development and promoting high-level security with high-quality development; we must also continuously improve security guarantee capabilities, clarify security boundaries, guard the bottom line of security, and ensure high-quality development with high-level security. China has always adhered to the basic national policy of opening up to the outside world, emphasizing that the more open we are, the more we must pay attention to security, and strive to promote the unity of improving the level of opening up to the outside world and enhancing open supervision capabilities and risk prevention and control capabilities.

Entering the new era, China has clearly identified the coordinated development of development and security as one of the major principles of governance, and incorporated it into the overall consideration of economic and social development. It has consistently focused on high-quality development, which is the “first priority,” and on ensuring national security, which is the “top priority,” unifying development and security, and jointly planning, deploying, and promoting each other.

1. Promoting a dynamic balance between development and security so that they can complement each other

—High-quality development is the top priority, and lack of development is the greatest insecurity. Take high-quality development as the hard truth of the new era, and seek

security on the basis of continuously expanding material technology. Practice has shown that stagnant development and reform and opening up will not only make it difficult to achieve security, but will also weaken the foundation of security. China insists on correctly handling the relationship between reform, development and stability, unifying the intensity of reform, the speed of development and the degree of social tolerance, and promoting social stability through reform and development.

——High-level security is the premise of development. Without high-level security, there will be no high-quality development. China has always grasped the historical mission of national security from the overall pattern of national development, and has created a good environment conducive to economic and social development and safeguarded the achievements of economic and social development by clarifying the bottom line and preventing risks.

Create a good external security environment. The current world situation is turbulent, geopolitical challenges are fierce, and there are more reefs and undercurrents, which puts forward higher requirements for maintaining national security. China adheres to the path of peaceful development, seeks its own development while firmly maintaining world peace and development, and better maintains world peace and development with its own development. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, it has never taken the initiative to provoke any war or conflict. China solemnly promises to the world that it will never seek hegemony, expansion, or sphere of influence. It is the only major country that has written peaceful development into the Constitution and the Constitution of the ruling party and has elevated it to the national will. In the face of unreasonable suppression by some countries, China will never give in on issues of principle, maintain dialogue on controversial issues, expand cooperation in mutually beneficial and win-win areas, and strive to maintain overall stability in bilateral relations. China is committed to building the "Belt and Road" into a road of peace and will not repeat the old routine of geopolitical games. On the issue of peace and security, China is a major country with the best record in the world. Chinese-style modernization is modernization that follows the path of peaceful development. It is pure nonsense to hype up China's "strong country must be hegemonic" and exaggerate the "China threat theory."

Resolutely safeguard the overall social stability. China's social structure is undergoing profound changes. The Internet has profoundly changed the way of social interaction. Social concepts, social psychology, and social behavior have undergone profound changes, which have brought great challenges to social stability. China is committed to building a modern society that is both full of vitality and well-ordered. Pay more attention to deepening institutional and mechanism reforms, improve the social governance system of co-construction, co-governance, and sharing, and realize the benign interaction between government governance, social regulation, and residents'

autonomy. Pay more attention to strengthening grassroots social governance, resolve conflicts and disputes at the grassroots level, and create harmony and stability at the grassroots level. Pay more attention to maintaining social fairness and justice, and protect citizens' personal rights, property rights, personality rights, and basic political rights from infringement. Pay more attention to maintaining social stability in accordance with the law, adhere to the integrated construction of a country ruled by law, a government ruled by law, and a society ruled by law, implement the responsibility system for maintaining social stability, and actively prevent and resolve social conflicts from the perspective of institutional mechanisms; protect the safety and legitimate rights and interests of foreigners in China in accordance with the law. China has carried out anti-terrorism and combating vicious crimes in accordance with the law, meeting the people's ardent expectations for social security and stability, and truly respecting and protecting human rights.

Resolve various risks and challenges in high-quality development. At present, China is in a critical period of transforming its development model, optimizing its economic structure, and transforming its growth momentum. Structural, institutional, and cyclical problems are intertwined, and high-quality development faces many uncertainties and risks and challenges. China insists on steadily resolving risks in development and accelerating high-quality development in resolving risks. **Grasp the initiative in food security, ensure the security of energy and important resources, ensure the security of the industrial chain and supply chain, and effectively resolve risks in key areas.**

Accelerate the construction of a new model for real estate development and actively and steadily resolve risks in the real estate sector. Deepen the reform of the fiscal and taxation system, improve the government debt management system, implement the most stringent debt support policy in recent years, and promote the restructuring, extension, replacement of local government debt and the reform and transformation of local financing platforms. Issue special treasury bonds to support large state-owned commercial banks to supplement core tier-one capital. Coordinate the promotion of risk prevention, strong supervision, and high-quality development of local small and medium-sized financial institutions, strictly enforce entry standards and supervision, promote mergers and reorganizations, and achieve reduction in quantity and improvement in quality.

Promote the safe development of new technologies, new business forms and new models. Scientific and technological innovation can give birth to new industries, new models and new momentum. It is the core element of developing new quality productivity and a strong driving force and support for high-quality development. However, many technologies are "double-edged swords." New technologies, new business forms and new models have become the frontier and key areas for coordinating development and security. China insists on the unity of promoting innovation and



preventing risks, combining institutional norms with self-discipline, and actively and prudently promotes the development, application and governance of new technologies. China pays attention to improving the legal system of science and technology security, and accelerates the relevant legislative work around the fields of artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and autonomous driving. Focus on optimizing the regulatory services for emerging technologies, promote the establishment of a safety regulatory system for new technologies and new business forms, and maintain a balance between industrial development and social stability. Focus on enhancing the inclusiveness of emerging technologies, handle the relationship between fairness and efficiency, capital and labor, technology and employment, improve the interest coordination mechanism, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of all parties, and allow more people to share the fruits of scientific and technological innovation.

China has grown through hardships and has grown stronger through overcoming difficulties. China's economy has a stable foundation, many advantages, strong resilience and great potential. The long-term supporting conditions and basic trends have not changed. The development prospects are bright. China is capable of better coordinating development and security, resolutely preventing and defusing risks in key areas, effectively responding to external shocks, stabilizing expectations, stimulating vitality, promoting a sustained economic recovery and maintaining social harmony and stability.

## 2. Promoting mutual promotion and coordinated improvement of openness and security

——Continue to grow and develop in the overall coordination of opening up and security. We should properly handle the relationship between self-reliance and opening up and cooperation, and the relationship between actively participating in the international division of labor and ensuring national security, and continuously enhance our ability to dynamically safeguard national security in an open environment. Since the reform and opening up, China has continuously woven a dense open safety net, successfully responded to major risks such as the Asian financial crisis and the international financial crisis, and achieved rapid development in the process of opening up. China has gradually become the world's second largest economy, the world's largest country in goods trade, and a major trading partner of more than 150 countries and regions. Its contribution to global economic growth has remained at around 30% for many years.

——China's door of opening up will only open wider and wider. Economic globalization is an objective requirement for the development of social productivity and an inevitable result of scientific and technological progress. It provides a strong driving force for world economic growth and is an irreversible historical trend. In recent years, trade



protectionism has risen, and some countries have attempted to promote the return of manufacturing, which runs counter to the laws of economic development and the general trend of economic globalization. China has always stood on the right side of history, opposed anti-globalization, pan-securitization, opposed unilateralism and protectionism, built an open world economy, and promoted inclusive economic globalization.

We will unswervingly promote high-level opening-up. China will implement more active independent and unilateral opening-up, and steadily expand institutional opening-up. From December 1, 2024, a preferential tariff of zero will be applied to 100% of tariff items originating from the least developed countries that have established diplomatic relations with China. Unilateral entry visa exemption policy is implemented for people from 38 countries, and 240-hour transit visa exemption policy is implemented for people from 54 countries. China will actively connect with and actively absorb high-standard international economic and trade rules, orderly expand the opening-up of markets such as goods, services, capital, and labor, and expand the global network of high-standard free trade zones. China is building a free trade pilot zone and Hainan Free Trade Port, orderly carrying out pressure tests for opening up, and exploring effective paths for institutional opening-up. China's proposal to build a new development pattern with the domestic big cycle as the main body and the domestic and international dual cycles promoting each other is by no means a move towards a closed domestic single cycle, but an open and mutually reinforcing domestic and international dual cycle.

—Improving security while expanding opening up. China attaches importance to using internationally accepted rules to maintain openness and security, draws on international experience and practices, accelerates the construction of a modern risk prevention and control system and mechanism, improves the institutional system for defending against external risks under open conditions, and promotes the coordinated advancement of openness and security.

Resolutely safeguard the right to open development. Safeguarding the right to development is one of the red lines of China's national security. China will resolutely and forcefully fight back against any attempt to undermine China's right to development. China firmly opposes the abuse of export controls, unilateral sanctions and "long-arm jurisdiction." Some countries have launched tariff wars, trade wars, technology wars and public opinion wars against China in the name of security, which seriously threatens China's security and development. Recently, the United States has announced the abuse of tariffs on all trading partners including China under various pretexts, which has seriously infringed on the legitimate rights and interests of all countries, seriously violated the rules of the World Trade Organization, seriously damaged the rules-based multilateral trading system, and seriously impacted the

stability of the global economic order. The Chinese government strongly condemns and firmly opposes this. China has taken necessary and reasonable countermeasures, which are completely legitimate defense in accordance with international law and international practices. China is determined to safeguard the right to open development and will continue to improve the anti-sanction, anti-interference and anti-“long-arm jurisdiction” mechanisms, enrich the counter-policy toolbox, and firmly defend the country’s right to development.

Efforts should be made to promote the orderly flow of production factors. Economic globalization depends on the safe and orderly flow of production factors around the world. Following international practices, China has improved its export control system, comprehensively strengthened intellectual property protection, established a legal, safe and orderly entry and exit management order, optimized policies and measures to facilitate foreigners to come to China, promoted the orderly cross-border flow of capital, talents and technology in accordance with the law, and promoted the efficient allocation of global production factors. Data has become a new important production factor in the world. Drawing on existing international practices, China aims to promote the coordination and consistency of global data security protection standards, formulate and implement laws and regulations such as the Cybersecurity Law, the Data Security Law, and the Personal Information Protection Law, and enhance the network security protection capabilities and data security supervision capabilities. China itself has been a victim of international cyberattacks and has consistently opposed and fought against any form of cyberattack. There is neither evidence nor reason to claim that China has carried out so-called cyberattacks. China insists on the unity of promoting development and managing in accordance with the law. On the premise of ensuring national data security, it encourages the reasonable and effective use of data in accordance with the law and ensures the free and orderly flow of data in accordance with the law. China’s data security review targets activities that affect or may affect national security and does not affect the normal cross-border flow of corporate and personal data.

Firmly defend our legitimate security interests in accordance with the law. China attaches importance to using the rule of law thinking and rule of law methods to safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests in an open environment. Strengthen the construction of foreign-related rule of law, promptly introduce laws and regulations such as the Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law, the Foreign Relations Law, and the Export Control Law, continuously strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, steadily improve the level of foreign-related legal services, and protect the safety of overseas personnel, institutions and assets in accordance with the law. Issue the Foreign Investment Law, establish a foreign investment security review system, and conduct security reviews on foreign investments that affect or may affect national security. Revise and improve the Anti-Espionage Law,

use legal means to prevent espionage activities, and clearly define the boundaries between illegal and legal activities. These measures are only aimed at acts that endanger China's legitimate national interests, aiming to provide security guarantees for a higher level of opening up, and will not affect normal commercial exchanges, scientific research cooperation, academic exchanges, and people-to-people exchanges.

Openness is a distinctive feature of Chinese modernization. Over the past 40 years, China's economic development and social stability have been achieved under the conditions of openness. In the future, China must also achieve high-quality development and high-level security under the conditions of openness. **No matter how the international situation changes, China will expand independent and proactive opening-up on the basis of ensuring security, and open the door to the outside world wider and wider.**

## V. Implementing global security initiatives and promoting international common security

**Humanity is a whole, the Earth is a home, and global challenges require global responses. Old thinking such as spheres of influence, hegemonic stability, and alliance systems cannot cope with new security challenges. Achieving international common security requires new concepts and new approaches.**

### 1. Global security initiatives contribute Chinese wisdom

China's global security initiative responds to the urgent need of the international community to maintain world peace and prevent conflicts and wars, echoes the **universal desire of the vast majority of countries to seek win-win cooperation and oppose hegemony, bullying and bullying**, conforms to the common pursuit of people of all countries to build a world of lasting peace and universal security, and provides a new solution for eliminating the root causes of international conflicts, responding to global security challenges and improving global security governance. **By the end of 2024, it has been supported and appreciated by 119 countries and international organizations and written into 123 bilateral and multilateral political documents.**

**The Global Security Initiative** is not only the "security chapter" of the community with a shared future for mankind, but also the "world chapter" of the overall national security concept; it is not only China's answer to global security governance, but also a dialectical understanding of its own security and international common security. It is rooted in China's independent and peaceful foreign policy and practice, and comes from the Chinese culture and wisdom of trustworthiness, friendship, harmony and coexistence.

The core concepts and principles of the Global Security Initiative are to uphold a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept; to respect the

sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; to abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; to attach importance to the legitimate security concerns of all countries; to resolve differences and disputes between countries in a peaceful manner through dialogue and consultation; and to coordinate the maintenance of security in traditional and non-traditional fields. Common means respecting and safeguarding the security of every country; comprehensive means coordinating the maintenance of security in traditional and non-traditional fields and promoting security governance in a coordinated manner; cooperative means promoting the security of all countries and the region through dialogue and cooperation; sustainable means giving equal weight to development and security to achieve lasting security.

In the face of global challenges such as climate change and cyber security, no country can be immune, and no country should be isolated. China advocates common security, and the security interests of all countries are equal. The legitimate and reasonable security concerns of any country should be taken seriously and properly addressed. No country can put its own security above the security of other countries, let alone at the expense of the security of other countries. Building a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture is an effective way to achieve common security.

Pursuing the supremacy of strength and absolute security will only lead to a security dilemma. Drawing lines based on ideology and creating camps and exclusive “small circles” targeting specific countries will only create divisions and confrontations. Sanctions and interference will only make things more chaotic. There are no winners in conflicts and wars. Putting one’s own country first and the winner takes all will only lead to a total loss. China advocates cooperative security, adheres to dialogue, cooperation, and win-win situations, and resolves differences and disputes in a peaceful manner.

China advocates strengthening global security governance, practicing the global governance concept of consultation, joint construction and sharing, upholding true multilateralism, advocating strict enforcement of international rule of law, and promoting changes in the global security governance system in a more just and reasonable direction, reflecting the wishes and interests of the majority of countries in a more balanced manner, and better meeting the actual needs of responding to global challenges.

## 2. Promoting the implementation of the initiative and enhancing common security

——Support the United Nations to become the core platform for all countries to jointly maintain universal security

All countries in the world should uphold the international system with the United Nations at its core, the international order based on international law, and the basic

norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China has always regarded defending the authority of the United Nations and maintaining the post-World War II international order as its own responsibility. China actively supports the United Nations in conducting mediation in accordance with its mandate, supports the Security Council in playing a primary role in peace and security issues, strives to maintain the authority and unity of the Security Council, and constructively participates in discussions on international security affairs. The reform of the Security Council should adhere to democratic consultation, increase the representation and voice of developing countries, especially African countries, and effectively correct historical injustices.

We firmly support the United Nations in improving its peacekeeping operations' ability to fulfill their mandates. China is the second largest contributor to the United Nations budget and peacekeeping operations, and the largest contributor of troops and police to peacekeeping operations among the permanent members of the Security Council. We support the United Nations in playing a central coordinating role in the international fight against terrorism, in playing a leading role in global digital governance and rule-making, in playing a leading and coordinating role in global health affairs, and in promoting the development of global education, science and technology, and culture, and in promoting exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, as well as inclusive cooperation.

——Promoting the building of a world of universal security

The comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination between China and Russia in the new era has been continuously deepened, setting an example for friendly exchanges between major neighboring countries. China-Russia relations have strong endogenous driving force and unique strategic value. They are based on non-alignment, non-confrontation and non-targeting third parties, and are not affected by any third party, nor are they interfered with or coerced by external factors.

China has always handled Sino-U.S. relations in accordance with the principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, and is committed to the stable, healthy and sustainable development of Sino-U.S. relations and the continuation of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and American people. In the exchanges between the two major countries of China and the United States, neither side can suppress the other from the so-called “position of strength” or deprive the other side of its legitimate right to development in order to maintain its leading position. The four red lines of the Taiwan issue, democracy and human rights, the road system and the right to development cannot be challenged. The one-China principle and the three Sino-U.S. joint communiqués are the political foundation of bilateral relations and must be adhered to. The “Thucydides Trap” is not a historical destiny, and the “new Cold

War” cannot be fought and cannot be won. Containment of China is unwise, undesirable, and will not succeed. China is willing to work with the United States to explore the correct way for the two major countries to get along on this planet, for the benefit of both countries and the world.

China has always regarded Europe as a partner, believes that Europe is an important pole in a multipolar world, and **supports Europe in strengthening its strategic autonomy**. China is committed to developing a comprehensive strategic partnership with Europe and is willing to work with Europe to safeguard free trade, defend multilateralism, and work together to actively respond to global challenges such as climate change.

Adhere to developing good-neighborly and friendly relations with neighboring countries. **As of March 2025, China has reached a consensus on building a community with a shared future with 17 neighboring countries including Pakistan and Indonesia.** China supports and improves regional security cooperation centered on ASEAN, opposes the division of the region under the “Indo-Pacific Strategy,” opposes the patchwork of an “Asia-Pacific version of NATO,” opposes NATO’s cross-border expansion of power, and opposes some countries’ nuclear sharing, extended deterrence and deployment of land-based intermediate-range missiles in the Asia-Pacific region. China is committed to jointly maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea with ASEAN countries, actively promoting the consultation process on the “Code of Conduct in the South China Sea,” insisting on resolving disputes through dialogue and consultation, insisting on achieving win-win results through mutually beneficial cooperation, and building the South China Sea into a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation. China advocates that countries outside the region respect the efforts of regional countries and opposes individual countries stirring up disputes for their own selfish interests.

As a developing country and a member of the “Global South,” China is committed to jointly promoting the cause of the “Global South,” supporting the countries of the “Global South” in strengthening global security governance, exploring solutions to hot issues that address both the symptoms and root causes, and jointly becoming a stabilizing force for maintaining peace, a backbone force for open development, a constructive force for global governance, and a force for promoting mutual learning among civilizations.

Always be a peace builder in the Middle East. Support the Middle Eastern countries to unite and cooperate to solve regional security issues, put forward a five-point initiative to achieve security and stability in the Middle East, put forward four suggestions for building a new security architecture in the Middle East, **promote reconciliation between**



Saudi Arabia and Iran, and strive to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue as soon as possible.

Support African countries in enhancing their ability to maintain peace independently, support Latin American and Caribbean countries in opposing external interference and maintaining their own peace and stability, and assist Pacific island countries in coping with global challenges such as marine disasters and rising sea levels.

——Constructively participate in the political settlement of international and regional hot issues

On the Ukrainian issue, China has adhered to objectivity and fairness, actively promoted peace talks, put forward the “four shoulds,” “four commons,” and “three points of thinking,” issued the “China’s Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukrainian Crisis,” jointly issued the “Six-Point Consensus” with Brazil, and launched the “Friends of Peace” group with the “Global South” countries, firmly safeguarding the consensus that “nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought,” and actively promoted the implementation of the “Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Race,” playing an important role in preventing the Ukrainian crisis from escalating into a nuclear conflict. China supports all efforts dedicated to peace, and believes that all parties and stakeholders should participate in the peace talks process in a timely manner.

We have called for a ceasefire in the new round of Israeli-Palestinian conflict, worked to protect civilians, contributed to humanitarian aid, pushed the Security Council to adopt the first Gaza ceasefire resolution, facilitated reconciliation dialogue among Palestinian factions and the signing of the “Beijing Declaration on Ending the Division and Strengthening Palestinian National Unity,” provided multiple batches of humanitarian assistance to Gaza, and are committed to pushing the Palestinian issue back on the right track of the “two-state solution.”

We will continue to work towards a political solution to the Korean Peninsula issue, promote the establishment of a peace mechanism and the denuclearization process on the peninsula, and address the reasonable concerns of all parties in a balanced manner. We will actively mediate peace in northern Myanmar and support Myanmar’s political reconciliation and transition process. We will support Afghanistan’s peaceful reconstruction, actively carry out international coordination, and provide humanitarian assistance.

——Actively participate in global security governance

China is the only country among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council that has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and has pledged



unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states and nuclear-weapon-free zones, and has always maintained its nuclear forces at the minimum level required for national security. China has actively participated in the international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation process, and has promoted the resumption of negotiations on the implementation of the Iran nuclear deal.

We have always participated in the global climate negotiation agenda and international rule-making with an active attitude, and have been unremittingly providing financial and technical support to the best of our ability to developing countries to improve environmental governance.

China supports resolutely combating all forms of terrorism and actively advocates regional anti-terrorism cooperation. China firmly supports combating transnational crime, initiates the Greater Mekong Subregion Anti-Drug Cooperation Mechanism, conducts anti-drug law enforcement cooperation with Australia, Cambodia, Vietnam and other countries, and carries out special joint operations by the police of China, Thailand, Myanmar and Laos to combat gambling fraud groups. China is the first country in the world to formally list fentanyl-related substances as a whole category.

China has fulfilled its responsibilities for global public health security. By the end of 2024, China has sent more than 30,000 medical teams to 77 countries and regions, benefiting 300 million patients. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, China has shared its anti-epidemic experience without reservation and made every effort to help the international community fight the epidemic.

Actively promote the improvement of the global food and energy security governance system, put forward international food security cooperation initiatives under the G20 framework, and promote the adoption of the “BRICS Food Security Cooperation Strategy” and the “Statement of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Maintaining International Energy Security.”

——Promoting security cooperation in emerging areas

Advocate building a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative and orderly cyberspace, and actively expand cyber security cooperation with BRICS countries, the SCO, the five Central Asian countries and African countries.

We advocate the achievement of global digital governance rules that reflect the wishes of all parties and respect the interests of all parties, actively participate in the United Nations Global Digital Compact, and put forward the Global Data Security Initiative and the Global Data Cross-Border Flow Cooperation Initiative.

Adhere to openness without building walls, interconnection without decoupling, equality without discrimination, create an open, inclusive, universal and non-discriminatory environment for the development of artificial intelligence, and issue the “Global AI Governance Initiative.” Put forward governance concepts such as people-oriented, intelligence for good, universal and inclusive, promote the unanimous adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on strengthening international cooperation in artificial intelligence capacity building, and establish the Friends of International Cooperation in Artificial Intelligence Capacity Building. As a responsible major country, China has taken the initiative to optimize and adjust its drone export control policy and prohibit the export of all civilian drones for military purposes.

China is committed to the peaceful use of outer space, firmly opposes the weaponization of space and the arms race in outer space, and actively participates in the UN outer space security governance. The 77th and 78th UN General Assembly Disarmament and International Security Committee passed the resolutions jointly proposed by China, Russia and other countries, “No First Deployment of Weapons in Outer Space” and “Further Practical Measures to Prevent an Arms Race in Outer Space,” with a high vote.

On the basis of safeguarding its own legitimate rights and interests, we constructively participate in the formulation of the “Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea” and the “Regulations on the Exploitation of Mineral Resources in the International Seabed Area”; and carry out international cooperation in scientific expeditions, environmental protection and other areas in the Antarctic and Arctic.

## VI. Advancing the Modernization of National Security System and Capabilities in the Process of Deepening Reform

Promoting the modernization of the national security system and capabilities is an important part of promoting the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities. It is an inherent requirement for actively responding to risks and challenges, serving and safeguarding the great cause of building a strong country and national rejuvenation. It is also an objective need to actively adapt to changes in the world and improve global security governance.

Entering the new era, China has comprehensively deepened reform and started the process of modernizing the national security system and capabilities with great political courage. By establishing the Central National Security Commission, a centralized, unified, efficient and authoritative national security leadership system and working mechanism have been established; a series of national security laws and regulations led

by the National Security Law have been promulgated, and a preliminary national security legal system has been formed; the “National Security Strategy Outline” and “National Security Strategy (2021-2025)” have been formulated, and a series of national security strategies and policies in key areas have been promulgated, and a preliminary national security strategy system and policy system have been formed; risk prevention and emergency response have been strengthened, and a risk monitoring and early warning system covering all fields and operating at multiple levels and a large security and emergency framework have taken shape; the layout of national security forces has been adjusted, security capacity building in key areas has been strengthened, national security education has been strengthened, and the four pillars of the modernization of the national security system and capabilities have been established, laying a good foundation for overcoming difficulties and continuous improvement in the next step.

In the new era and new journey, China has further comprehensively deepened reform, paid more attention to coordinating development and security, placed safeguarding national security in a more prominent position, and accelerated the modernization of the national security system and capabilities.

——Clear goals. Focus on building a safer China at a higher level, improve the national security system, strengthen the integrated national strategic system, enhance the ability to maintain national security, innovate the social governance system, mechanism and means, and effectively build a new security pattern. By 2035, comprehensively strengthen the national security system and capabilities, and build a solid security barrier for the basic realization of socialist modernization.

——Improve the layout. Make unified layout from four aspects: national security system, public security governance mechanism, social governance system, and foreign-related national security mechanism, connect national security and social stability, domestic and international, top and grassroots, traditional security and non-traditional security, and achieve full coverage of national security.

——Highlight the main line. With reform and innovation as the driving force, and systematization and mechanism as the main line, we will improve the system and mechanism for maintaining national security, pay more attention to coordination and efficiency, rule of law thinking, scientific and technological empowerment, and grassroots foundation, and achieve a benign interaction between high-quality development and high-level security.

1. Improve a coordinated and efficient national security system

The national security system is a concentrated reflection of the national security system and its execution capabilities. We will strive to promote the organic connection, system

integration, and efficient linkage of all aspects of the national security system to form a systematic synergy and combat effectiveness.

Improve the national security work system and mechanism. Adhere to the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee over national security work, improve the efficient and authoritative national security leadership system, improve the security guarantee system in key areas and the coordination and command system for important projects, and improve the national security crisis management mechanism, supervision and inspection, and accountability mechanism.

Improve the legal system for national security. Actively promote national security legislation in key areas, emerging areas, and foreign-related areas, improve the foreign-related legal system and legal implementation system, improve the party's internal regulations on national security, and clear the pain points and bottlenecks in legislation, law enforcement, justice, and popularization of law.

Improve the national security strategy and policy system. Dynamically improve and adjust the national security strategy to better play the role of strategic macro-leading and overall coordination. Continuously improve national security policies in key areas, strengthen consistency assessment with macro-policy orientations, and increase policy implementation efforts.

Improve the national security risk monitoring and early warning system. Increase basic investment in the construction, operation and maintenance of monitoring and early warning infrastructure, the construction of indicators and standards systems, risk investigation, investigation and statistics, strengthen talent team building and policy support guarantees, promote the effective connection of risk monitoring, assessment, early warning and disposal, and improve the scientific, standardized and refined level of monitoring and early warning.

Improve the national emergency management system. Improve the system for handling major public emergencies, improve the emergency command mechanism under the framework of major security and emergency response, strengthen the construction of national and regional emergency forces, and improve the comprehensive disaster prevention, mitigation and relief system.

## 2. Build practical and useful national security capabilities

National security capability is the ability of a country to reasonably allocate strategic resources to ensure a relatively continuous state of security. Focusing on achieving national security strategic goals, based on the implementation of major national strategies and the construction of security capabilities in key areas, we will solidly promote the modernization of national security capabilities.

Strengthen social governance. Adhere to and develop the “Fengqiao Experience” in the new era, and enhance the ability to prevent and resolve social conflicts and disputes. Strengthen the overall prevention and control of social security. Improve the social work system and mechanism, improve the social psychological service system and crisis intervention mechanism, and push the focus of social governance and services to the grassroots level.

Strengthen basic guarantees. Implement the energy supply diversification strategy and improve the overall coordination and connection system of strategic mineral resource exploration, production, supply, storage and marketing. Continue to improve the comprehensive grain production and supply guarantee capabilities. Deepen the reform of the talent development system and mechanism, and strengthen the training and selection of professional and compound talents for national security.

Build a strong military defense barrier. Deeply implement the system of responsibility of the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and improve the leadership and management system and mechanism of the people’s army. Continue to deepen the reform of the joint combat system, coordinate the construction of military forces and military struggle preparations in traditional security areas and new security areas. Deepen cross-military and local reforms, optimize the layout of the national defense science and technology industry, build an advanced national defense science and technology industry system, and consolidate and improve the integrated national strategic system and capabilities.

Promote scientific and technological empowerment. In response to major needs in the field of national security, carry out key core technology research with a new national system. Strengthen the construction of national strategic scientific and technological forces, strengthen the transformation and application of new technologies in the field of national security, and promote the construction of new domains and new qualities of national security capabilities.

Strengthen international operations. Improve foreign-related national security mechanisms, promote overall stability and balanced development of relations between major countries, deepen friendship, mutual trust and integration of interests with neighboring countries, strengthen solidarity and cooperation among countries in the “Global South,” and guide the international community to jointly maintain international security.

Improve the quality and effectiveness of publicity and education. Strengthen national security publicity and education, and enhance the national security awareness of the whole people. Strengthen the construction of national security disciplines, improve the level of national security research, and strengthen the training of national security

talents. Build a new era of national security discourse system and narrative system, and do a good job in the external publicity of the overall national security concept.

## Conclusion

China's national security in the new era has developed in the comprehensive deepening of reform, grown in the great struggle, and grown stronger in China-style modernization. It will fulfill its mission in the process of building a strong country and achieving national rejuvenation.

Along the way, China's national security relied on the people to overcome difficulties and obstacles; on the new journey, we must still rely on the people to create history. With one heart and one mind, **we can build a new indestructible Great Wall of national security, overcome all risks and challenges on the road ahead, and win opportunities for peaceful development.**

China cherishes its hard-earned security and always takes it as its own responsibility to protect the security of its people and safeguard world peace. China insists on leading peaceful development and promoting world stability and prosperity. While pursuing its own security, China will work with other countries to jointly discuss, build and share international common security and strive for lasting peace and universal security in the world.