

The Global Security Initiative Concept Paper

全球安全倡议概念文件

I. Background

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

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

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

II. Core concepts and principles

1. Stay committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. In 2014, President Xi Jinping initiated a new vision for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, which has been widely recognized and supported by the international community. The essence of this new vision of security is to advocate a concept of common security, respecting and safeguarding the security of every country; a holistic approach, maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains and enhancing security governance in a coordinated way; a commitment to cooperation, bringing about security through political dialogue and peaceful negotiation; and pursuit of sustainable security, resolving conflicts through development and eliminating the breeding ground for insecurity. We believe security will only be firmly established and sustainable when it is underpinned by morality, justice and the right ideas.

一、背景

安全问题事关各国人民的福祉，事关世界和平与发展的崇高事业，事关人类的前途命运。

当前，世界之变、时代之变、历史之变正以前所未有的方式展开，国际社会正经历罕见的多重风险挑战。地区安全热点问题此起彼伏，局部冲突和动荡频发，新冠疫情延宕蔓延，单边主义、保护主义明显上升，各种传统和非传统安全威胁交织叠加。和平赤字、发展赤字、安全赤字、治理赤字加重，世界又一次站在历史的十字路口。

我们所处的是一个充满挑战的时代，也是一个充满希望的时代。我们深信，和平、发展、合作、共赢的历史潮流不可阻挡。维护国际和平安全、促进全球发展繁荣，应该成为世界各国的共同追求。中国国家主席习近平提出全球安全倡议，倡导以团结精神适应深刻调整的国际格局，以共赢思维应对复杂交织的安全挑战，旨在消弭国际冲突根源、完善全球安全治理，推动国际社会携手为动荡变化的时代注入更多稳定性和确定性，实现世界持久和平与发展。

二、核心理念与原则

(一) 坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观。习近平主席2014年首次提出共同、综合、合作、可持续的新安全观，赢得国际社会普遍响应和广泛认同。这一安全观的核心内涵，就是主张秉持共同安全理念，尊重和保障每一个国家的安全；主张重视综合施策，统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全，协调推进安全治理；主张坚持合作之道，通过政治对话、和平谈判来实现安全；主张寻求可持续安全，通过发展化解矛盾，消除不安全的土壤。我们认为，只有基于道义和正确

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

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

4. Stay committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously. Humanity is an indivisible security community. Security of one country should not come at the expense of that of others. We believe all countries are equal in terms of security interests. The legitimate and reasonable security concerns of all countries should be taken seriously and addressed properly, not persistently ignored or systemically challenged. Any country, while pursuing its own security, should take into account the reasonable security concerns of others. We uphold the principle of indivisible security, advocating the indivisibility between individual security and common security, between traditional security and non-traditional security, between security rights and security obligations, and between security and development. There should be a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, so as to realize universal security and common security.

5. Stay committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation. War and sanctions are no fundamental solution to disputes; only dialogue and consultation are effective in resolving differences. We call on countries to strengthen strategic communication, enhance mutual security confidence, diffuse tensions, manage differences and eliminate the root causes of crises. Major countries must uphold justice, fulfill their due responsibilities, support consultation on an equal footing, and facilitate talks for peace, play good

理念的安全，才是基础牢固、真正持久的安全。

(二) 坚持尊重各国主权、领土完整。主权平等和不干涉内政是国际法基本原则和现代国际关系最根本准则。我们主张国家不分大小、强弱、贫富，都是国际社会的平等一员，各国内政不容干涉，主权和尊严必须得到尊重，自主选择发展道路和社会制度的权利必须得到维护。应坚持主权独立平等，推动各国权利平等、规则平等、机会平等。

(三) 坚持遵守联合国宪章宗旨和原则。联合国宪章宗旨和原则承载着世界人民对两次世界大战惨痛教训的深刻反思，凝结了人类实现集体安全、永久和平的制度设计。当今世界发生的各种对抗和不公，不是因为联合国宪章宗旨和原则过时了，而是由于其未能得到有效维护和履行。我们呼吁共同践行真正的多边主义，坚定维护以联合国为核心的国际体系、以国际法为基础的国际秩序、以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为基础的国际关系基本准则，维护联合国权威及其在全球安全治理中的主要平台地位。冷战思维、单边主义、阵营对抗、霸权主义与联合国宪章精神相违背，应当受到抵制和反对。

(四) 坚持重视各国合理安全关切。人类是不可分割的安全共同体，一国安全不应以损害他国安全为代价。我们认为，各国安全利益都是彼此平等的。任何国家的正当合理安全关切都应得到重视和妥善解决，不应被长期忽视和系统性侵犯。任何国家在谋求自身安全时都应兼顾其他国家合理安全关切。我们主张秉持安全不可分割原则，倡导自身安全与共同安全不可分割，传统安全与非传统安全不可分割，安全权利与安全义务不可分割，安全与发展不可分割，构建均衡、有效、可持续的安全架构，从而实现普遍安全、共同安全。

(五) 坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端。战争和制裁不是解决争端的根本之道，对话协商才是化解分歧的有效途径。

offices and mediate in light of the needs and will of the countries concerned. The international community should support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, and encourage conflicting parties to build trust, settle disputes and promote security through dialogue. Abusing unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction does not solve a problem, but only creates more difficulties and complications.

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

These six commitments are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and are an organic whole of dialectical unity. Among them, the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security provides conceptual guidance; respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries is the basic premise; abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter is a primary benchmark; taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously is an important principle, peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation is a must choice; and maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains is an inherent requirement.

III. Priorities of cooperation

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

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

1. Actively participate in formulating a New Agenda for Peace and other proposals put forth in Our Common Agenda by the UN Secretary-General. Support UN efforts to enhance conflict preven-

我们呼吁加强国家间战略沟通，增进安全互信，化解矛盾，管控分歧，消除危机产生的根源。大国应坚持公道正义，承担应尽责任，支持平等协商，根据当事国需要和愿望劝和促谈，斡旋调停。国际社会应支持一切有利于和平解决危机的努力，鼓励冲突各方以对话建互信、解纷争、促安全。滥用单边制裁和“长臂管辖”不但解决不了问题，反而会制造更多困难和复杂因素。

(六) 坚持统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全。当前，安全的内涵和外延更加丰富，呈现更加突出的联动性、跨国性、多样性，传统安全威胁和非传统安全威胁相互交织。我们倡导各国践行共商共建共享的全球治理观，共同应对地区争端和恐怖主义、气候变化、网络安全、生物安全等全球性问题，多管齐下、综合施策，完善规则，携手寻求长远解决之道，推进全球安全治理，防范化解安全困境。

上述“六个坚持”彼此联系、相互呼应，是辩证统一的有机整体。其中，坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观是理念指引，坚持尊重各国主权、领土完整是基本前提，坚持遵守联合国宪章宗旨和原则是根本遵循，坚持重视各国合理安全关切是重要原则，坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端是必由之路，坚持统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全是应有之义。

三、重点合作方向

实现世界持久和平，让每一个国家享有和平稳定的外部环境，让每一个国家的人民都能安居乐业，人民权利得到充分保障，是我们的共同愿望。各国需要同舟共济、团结协作，构建人类安全共同体，携手建设一个远离恐惧、普遍安全的世界。

为实现上述愿景，中方将在全球安全倡议框架下开展与世界各国和国际、地区组织的双多边安全合作，积极推进安全理念对接和利益共融。我们倡导各方在包括但不限于以下方面积极开展单