



**In Their Own Words:**  
**2025 China's National Security in the New Era**



**Translations from Chinese source documents**

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## **In Their Own Words**

The “In Their Own Words” series is dedicated to translations of Chinese documents in order to help non-Mandarin speaking audiences access and understand Chinese thinking. CASI would like to thank all of those involved in this effort, especially the teams from our "big brother"/ 大哥 at the China Maritime Studies Institute (CMSI), Project Everest, and the CASI team at BluePath Labs.

In the “In Their Own Words” series, CASI and its collaborators aim to provide Chinese texts that illustrate thoughtful, clearly articulated, authoritative foreign perspectives on approaches to warfare at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.

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## **Translators’ Notes**

This translation of the original text aims to accurately capture the technical meanings, in both English and Chinese. This will ensure that the reader will not inadvertently draw the wrong substantive understanding based on inaccurate translations.

China's National Security in the New Era\_  
Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

## **China's National Security in the New Era**

The State Council Information Office released the white paper "China's National Security in the New Era" on May 12. The full text is as follows:

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

National Security is a paramount priority to the Nation.

For five thousand years, the Chinese nation has ceaselessly strived for peace and stability.

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

Since its founding, the Communist Party of China (Chinese Communist Party, CCP) has shouldered the historical mission of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It united and led the Chinese people through 28 years of arduous struggle to establish the People's Republic of China (PRC), achieving national independence and people's liberation.

Since the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the CCP, the Chinese people have relied on their own efforts and worked hard to successfully forge a national security path with Chinese characteristics. China has defeated the invasions, subversion, and military provocations of imperialism and hegemonism, safeguarding its national sovereignty and people's democratic regime. It has unswervingly advanced the complete reunification of the country, promoted the transition of Cross-Strait relations from isolation to interaction, and successfully achieved the return of Hong Kong and Macao. China has properly managed the relationship between reform, development, and stability and created the "two miracles" of rapid economic development and long-term social stability. China has adhered to the path of peaceful development and created a favorable security 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 Outlook,<sup>i</sup> established the Central National Security Commission, comprehensively deepened the reform of the national security framework, and accelerated the modernization of the national security system and capabilities, thus comprehensively strengthening national security. China has stood firm on matters of principle, engaged in a great struggle with new historical characteristics, and withstood political, economic, ideological, and natural risks and challenges. China's national security work has achieved historic accomplishments and undergone historic transformations, providing a strong security guarantee for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and embarking on a new journey to build a modern socialist country.

China's national security in the new era is comprehensive, systematic, and relative. 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 and dynamically adjusted according to economic and social development. It is also a security that supports further expansion of high-level opening up and operates in a standardized manner on the track of the rule of law. China coordinates its own security with common security,

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<sup>i</sup> The official translation is "A Holistic Approach to National Security" from the website of the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China. Other common translations include the "Comprehensive National Security Outlook" or "Total National Security Outlook." However, "Overall National Security Outlook" better emphasizes the high-level view, considering all aspects and components.

opposes the overextension of security concepts, rejects coercive security practices and threats, and adheres to independence, self-reliance, and self-confidence. China bases its approach to solving security issues on its own strength and remains committed 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. To comprehensively explain the innovative concepts, vivid practices, and notable achievements of China's national security work in the new era, share its experiences and practices, promote peace and development together with other countries, and contribute to building a community with a shared future for mankind, the Chinese government hereby issues this white paper.

## **I. China Injects Certainty and Stability into a World of Change and Disorder**

Currently, China has entered a critical phase of building itself into a strong country and rejuvenating the Chinese nation on all fronts by pursuing Chinese modernization. Facing an increasingly complex environment with deepening adverse effects from external changes and increasing domestic risks and challenges, China is coordinating the overall strategic goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with the profound global changes that have not been seen in a century. China has maintained a general stable and steadily improving national security posture, and it has worked with Asia-Pacific countries to uphold regional peace and development, thereby injecting reliable stability into the increasingly volatile 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 the Cold War hostility of nearly half a century. The world was shrouded in prolonged fear and instability. It was a shared hope of that era to prevent future generations from suffering from war again.

At present, the world, the times, and history are changing in an unprecedented way. A web of intertwined risks and contradictions has emerged, exacerbating deficits in peace, development, security, and governance. Human society is once again at the crossroads of history and faces the critical choice of peace or war, prosperity or decline, unity or confrontation.

Geopolitical conflicts are intensifying. Hegemonism, power politics, and Cold War mentality are resurging. Hegemonic and domineering behaviors such as bullying, plundering, and zero-sum games pose serious threats. Certain major powers disregard their international responsibilities and “withdraw from treaties and groups,” undermining global stability. Regional conflicts and unrest occur frequently. The international arms race continues to escalate. Populism and extreme political thoughts emerge. Policy shifts in some countries are generating serious negative spillover effects.

Economic globalization faces headwinds. Unilateralism and protectionism are on the rise, hindering the multilateral trading system. Measures such as “building walls and barriers” and “decoupling” undermine the security of the global industrial and supply chain. Some countries impose tariffs on other countries for non-economic reasons, disrupting global economic order. Worldwide economic growth momentum is weakening, international economic cycle is hindered, and the development divide between nations continues to widen.

Non-traditional security challenges are also intensifying. Extreme climate disasters are occurring more frequently, and ecological, food, and energy security are facing challenges. Terrorism, separatism, religious extremism, and major transnational epidemics continue to jeopardize global security. Security issues in space, deep sea, polar regions, and cyberspace are rapidly emerging.

The “double-edged” nature of the new round of scientific and technological revolution is becoming increasingly apparent. The accelerated advancement of cutting-edge technologies such



as AI, quantum technology, and biotechnology, while enabling humans to understand and transform the world, also generates a series of unpredictable risks and challenges. These developments have a profound impact on the national security and social stability of various countries and may even reshape the global security landscape.

At the same time, the historical trend of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit remain unstoppable. The fundamental direction of human progress and the overarching logic of history, which is full of twists and turns, have not changed. The global balance of power has undergone profound adjustments. The “Global South” has grown in strength and is playing an increasingly vital role in promoting global peace and jointly addressing global challenges. It has become the backbone of stability, goodness, and progress. Peace, harmony, prosperity, and development are still the common aspirations and pursuits of the people around the world. All countries are now aboard the same ship with a shared destiny. No country can retreat to self-isolation. Solidarity, coexistence, and mutual flourishing are the only viable path for humanity.

## *(2) Asia-Pacific faces severe challenges in maintaining overall stability*

The Asia-Pacific region plays an important strategic role in the global landscape and serves as a key engine of the world’s economic prosperity. The Asia-Pacific region has maintained general 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 region now faces many severe security challenges.

The Asia-Pacific region has long been a stabilizing force in global order. Promoting peace, stability, and development are the strategic priorities and shared aspirations of most countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Dialogue and consultation remain the preferred approaches to resolving differences and disputes. Most countries adhere to true multilateralism and open regionalism, and advancing regional economic integration has enhanced mutual political trust among regional countries. The development of regional security mechanisms continues to make progress, and both regional and sub-regional security cooperation are expanding.

The Asia-Pacific region has increasingly become a focal point of great power competition. Certain countries are strengthening military alliances in the Asia-Pacific region, wooing regional partners, building exclusive “small blocs,” and insisting on advancing military deployments, including the intermediate-range missile system, all of which are significantly heightening regional tensions. Some unsolved Cold War legacy issues are in danger of heating up again, and the territorial and maritime rights disputes are becoming more difficult and complex to manage due to the intervention of extraterritorial forces.

In this turbulent global environment and the shifting landscape of the Asia-Pacific, China has always stood on the right side of history and on the side of human progress, and it has brought certainty to an uncertain world. China has always been a resolute force in defending its national interests. No extreme pressure, threats, or blackmail can shake the unity of its 1.4 billion Chinese people. China has always been a just force in safeguarding global peace and stability, and is committed to expand equal, open, and cooperative global partnerships. It has actively practiced a uniquely Chinese approach to address international hotspots, forged a new chapter of

unity and self-reliance with the “Global South,” and worked to make peaceful development a shared choice for all nations. China has always been a progressive force in defending international fairness and justice. It adheres to true multilateralism, kept humanity’s future and the well-being of all people in mind, and promoted a model of global governance based on extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits. China strictly upholds the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and works to build broad consensus around the creation of a more just, balanced, and orderly multipolar world. China has always been a constructive force in promoting global common development. It is expanding high-level opening up and sharing the broad opportunities of Chinese-style modernization with other countries. China is committed to safeguarding the multilateral trading system and creating an open, inclusive, and non-discriminatory international cooperation environment, thereby promoting universally beneficial, 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 growth, making it one of the safest countries in the world.

At the same time, as the world undergoes great development, reforms, and adjustments, China is facing both new development opportunities and risks as it further deepens its reform. China faces both common global and regional security risks, as well as 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. They implemented strategies to westernize and divide China and carried 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. They created incidents in the Taiwan Strait, the South China Sea, and the East China Sea, caused trouble on issues related to Xinjiang, Tibet and Hong Kong, and deliberately played the “Taiwan card,” while separatist forces advocating for “Taiwan independence” continue to provoke with reckless adventurism. Overseas separatist forces such as “Tibetan independence” and “East Turkestan” are engaging in frequent subversive activities.

Risks in key sectors are complex and diverse. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined. Some key core technologies remain subject to foreign control. The foundation for economic recovery and growth is not yet solid. Major natural disasters, safety accidents in production, public health incidents, vicious crimes, and other situations that affect social security and stability still occur from time to time. In addition, Chinese overseas institutions, projects, and personnel face real and growing security risks.

In general, the scope and extension of China’s national security in the new era are greater than at any time in history. Its dimensions extend further across time and space, and the internal and external factors are more complex than ever before. China has elevated national security to a

position of heightened strategic importance. It has resolutely resisted and countered external containment and suppression, integrated safe development into the entire process of national development, and significantly enhanced public security governance. China has effectively safeguarded national sovereignty, security, and development interests and successfully created the “two miracles” of rapid economic growth and long-term social stability.

Looking to the future, China’s ability and determination to safeguard and shape its national security are stronger than ever before. With the strong leadership of the CCP, the institutional strengths 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 mission of building a strong country and rejuvenating the Chinese nation on all fronts is unstoppable. China will undoubtedly make new and greater contributions to regional stability and prosperity, global peace, and common development.

## **II. The Overall National Security Outlook Guides National Security in the New Era**

Over the course of more than 5,000 years, the Chinese nation has created a profound and extensive civilization, rich in strategic thoughts on national security. The heritage includes an acute awareness of potential threats: “Be mindful of danger in times of peace; be mindful of extinction in times of survival; and be mindful of chaos in times of governance.” It emphasizes a people-oriented philosophy: “The people are the foundation of the country, and the country will be stable if the foundation is solid.” It upholds the principles of trust and friendship: “Cherishing benevolence and being a good neighbor is a nation’s treasure.” It also advocates a balanced approach to internal and external affairs: “Be civilized and harmonious to govern domestic affairs and use strength and justice to handle foreign affairs.” These traditional Chinese national security outlooks have proven enduring and effective, playing a positive role in stabilizing the country and eliminating internal and external threats.

Since the founding of the PRC, Chinese leaders have attached great importance to national security. Mao Zedong proposed the strategic framework of the “Three Worlds.” Deng Xiaoping made the landmark 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. Hu Jintao emphasized the importance of adhering to the path of peaceful development. These strategic insights on national security made significant contributions to ensuring China’s national security and promoting global 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 put forward the Overall National Security Outlook. The Overall National Security Outlook absorbs extensively from the essence of China’s excellent traditional culture and systematically summarizes the theoretical achievements and practical experience of the CCP in maintaining national security. It is the first major strategic thought established as the guiding principle for national security work since the founding of the PRC. It is a vital component 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 Outlook is rooted in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It seeks to address the global common security challenges faced by all countries and to deal with the unique security issues faced by a major Eastern country. As a major socialist country, China must ensure that the leadership of the CCP and the socialist system with Chinese characteristics do not change. As a large country with a population exceeding 1.4 billion, a vast territory, and numerous ethnic groups, China must safeguard national unity and ethnic unity while resolutely opposing any form of separatist activities. As one of the countries with numerous neighboring countries, extensive land and maritime borders, and a complex peripheral security environment, China must ensure its foothold in the surrounding regions. As a major country undergoing a critical phase of national rejuvenation, China faces increasingly complex and perilous conditions and must promote a virtuous cycle between high-quality development and high-level security. As a major country committed to peaceful development, China must coordinate its own security with common security.

The Overall National Security Outlook was created in the profound thinking on the evolving global trend of the times and developed through continuous exploration of a unique national security path with Chinese characteristics. It embodies China's values, thinking, and institutional mechanism for national security. The Overall National Security Outlook emphasizes putting the safety of the people at the core, taking political security as the foundation, regarding economic security as the cornerstone, ensuring security in the military, science and technology, culture, and society as essential safeguards, and relying on the promotion of international security. It calls for the coordinated development of security and growth, and a balance between internal and external security, between territorial security and the safety of the people, between traditional and non-traditional security, and between national and shared global security. Furthermore, it aims to shape and safeguard national security in a coordinated way, using a new security architecture to safeguard a new development pattern.

*(1) Taking the overall aspects as the foundational principle*

The essence to the Overall National Security Outlook lies in the concept of “overall,” which is the soul of China's national security in the new era. It highlights the concept of overall security, covering a wide array of domains including politics, military, territory, economy, finance, culture, society, science and technology, network, food, ecology, resources, nuclear, overseas interests, space, deep sea, polar regions, biology, AI, and data. As society evolves, the aspects of security are constantly adjusted to reflect emerging needs. Overall security refers to the safeguarding of national survival and sustainable development under the new situation, but it does not imply overextension of security, nor does it pursue absolute security. Instead, overall security involves ensuring the security of one place, one region, and one industry to create favorable conditions for the overall national security and resolving specific security issues promptly and effectively to lay a solid foundation for the long-term national stability. China must adhere to systematic thinking, strengthening scientific coordination, and comprehensively considering all security elements. China must also insist on managing major relationships, such as development and security, external and internal affairs, vitality and order, risks and opportunities, and safeguarding rights and maintaining stability, thereby enhancing the systematic, integrated, and coordinated nature of national security work and mounting a comprehensive defense of national security.

*(2) Upholding the primacy of people's safety*

This principle is the fundamental stance of China's national security in the new era. The nature and mission of the CCP and China's state structure and political system determine that the Party, the people, and the country are a unified community. The country belongs to the people, and the people are the foundation of the country. China's national security is for the people and relies on the people. The CCP and the Chinese people share the same destiny and depend on each other for life and death. Any attempt to separate or antagonize the CCP and the people will never succeed. The CCP always puts the safety and health of the people as its highest priority, earnestly protects the people's property and lawful rights and interests, strives to resolve the prominent security issues, and continually improves the people's sense of gain, happiness and security.

### *(3) Prioritizing political security above all*

This is the lifeline of China's national security in the new era. The core of political security lies in safeguarding the security of governing authority and political system, fundamentally, the leadership and ruling status of the CCP and the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. Without political security, China would inevitably fall into fragmentation and chaos, making it unattainable to achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and leaving the fundamental and long-term interests of the people unprotected. It is necessary to enhance political sensitivity and political discernment, promptly eliminate political risks, and prevent non-political risks from escalating into political risks.

### *(4) Striving to safeguard 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 also consider these interests within a broader international context. No country should pursue its interests at the expense of others. All countries should respect each other's core interests and major concerns. China's efforts to safeguard national security is primarily to protect national interests, especially its core interests. China's core interests mainly include state sovereignty, political authority, national unity, and territorial integrity, the people's well-being, and the 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. However, it will never renounce its legitimate rights and interests, nor will it trade away its core interests in any circumstances.

### *(5) Preventing and mitigating national security risks*

This is the central task of China's national security in the new era. China faces a multitude of risks, and it must prevent and control all kinds of risks. However, it must give special attention to systemic risks that could delay or disrupt the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. China must be highly vigilant against "black swan" events and remain alert to "gray rhinoceros" events. China must take the proactive steps to prevent risks but also be adept at responding to and mitigating risks and challenges. China must fight both a well-prepared battle to prevent and resist risks and a proactive strategic battle to transform danger into safety and crisis into opportunity. China must maintain a resilient spirit, dare to confront challenges, be skilled in resolving conflicts, seek unity through adversity, foster cooperation, and achieve mutual benefit. China must adhere to the bottom-line thinking, focus on preventing compounding, cross-domain transmission, and internal-external linkage of all kinds of risks and challenges, and resolutely defend the bottom line to prevent systemic crisis.

### *(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, China needs not only a stable and united domestic environment, but also a peaceful and stable international setting. China rejects the outdated logic that "a strong country must seek hegemony." The Chinese nation does not have the genes for aggression or domination. All countries should take the security of other

countries into account while seeking their own security and strive to find a path of mutual benefit and shared security. China advocates an outlook of security that is common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable, and it has put forward and actively promoted the implementation of the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and the Global Civilization Initiative. China has actively participated in global security governance, strengthened international security cooperation, and worked with countries around the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

*(7) Strengthening 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 realities require that China must uphold the leadership of the CCP to cope with all risks and challenges on the road ahead. The Party plays a central role in coordinating all parties and overseeing the national security agenda. The Party's leadership is comprehensive, systematic, and holistic, running through all aspects of national security work. The decision made at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee to establish the Central National Security Commission was aimed at better adapting to the new circumstances and new tasks in national security and at building a centralized, unified, efficient, and authoritative system to safeguard national security.

China's national security work, guided by the Overall National Security Outlook, has entered a new phase. It promotes a cooperative and inclusive national security outlook at the international scope. It will provide theoretical guidance for safeguarding national security with Chinese characteristics in the new era, contribute Chinese wisdom to the advancement and reform of global security governance, and play an increasingly important role in maintaining world peace and stability.

### **III. Providing Solid Support for the Steady and Enduring Progress of Chinese-Style Modernization**

In the new era, China's national security efforts, guided by the Overall National Security Outlook, is focused on achieving national strategic objectives. China's national security efforts resolutely fulfill the important responsibilities entrusted by the Party and the people, preventing and neutralizing various risks in the process of China's modernization. These efforts build a solid security barrier for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and provide strategic support for promoting world peace and development.

#### *(1) Upholding the Party's governing position and the socialist system*

The key to China's national security lies with the Party. China prioritizes the safeguarding of its political security above all else. China always plans and promotes security in other domains from the perspective of safeguarding political security. It enhances its ability to preempt political risks and promptly blocks the channels through which risks in different domains can transform, thereby avoiding cross-contamination and preventing non-political risks from escalating into political risks. This ensures the long-term governance of the Party and the enduring stability of the country.

Safeguard the security of the regime, the system, and ideology. China has comprehensively deepened the institutional reform of the Party building, advanced the comprehensive and strict governance over the Party, and constantly transformed the Party's political advantages, organizational advantages and institutional advantages into the governance advantages of the Party and the country. China has unswervingly upheld and improved the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and improved the people's congress system, the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the CCP, the regional ethnic autonomy system, and the grassroots mass autonomy system. China has upheld the guiding role of Marxism in the ideology domain, fostered a socialist ideology with strong cohesion and leading influence, secured the ground in ideology and public opinion, and cultivated a positive and healthy online environment. According to relevant polls in China and abroad, Chinese respondents' trust in the government, satisfaction with the democracy status, and recognition of a corruption-free government all exceed 90 percent, consistently ranking among the highest of all countries surveyed.

Prevent and resist infiltration, sabotage, subversion, and secessionist activities by hostile forces. China has resolutely prevented anti-China forces abroad from westernizing and dividing China by promoting Western democracy, freedom, human rights, and so-called "universal values." China has closely prevented and severely cracked down on all kinds of infiltration and subversion activities such as "color revolutions" and "street politics" instigated by hostile forces. China has regularly carried out national security education to fortify a strong people's defense line. China has fully implemented the Party's strategies for governing Tibet and Xinjiang in the new era and crack down on secessionist and sabotage activities in accordance with the law. As a result, China has effectively curbed infiltration and significantly improved the public security status.



Maintain long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao. China has fully, accurately, and unswervingly implemented the “one country, two systems” policy. China has firmly upheld the central government’s overall jurisdiction, the principles of “patriots governing Hong Kong” and “patriots governing Macao”, and the legal system and enforcement mechanism of safeguarding national security in the special administrative, ensuring the integrity of the central government’s overall jurisdiction with the high degree of autonomy for special administrative regions. China has formulated and enacted the Hong Kong National Security Law and improved the electoral system in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and those who endangered national security have been punished in accordance with the law. China has propelled Hong Kong through a transition from chaos to order and onto a path for greater prosperity.

## *(2) Improving people’s sense of gain, happiness and security*

Peace and prosperity for the country and the people are the most fundamental and universal aspirations of the people. At present, the principal contradictions in Chinese society have undergone profound changes, and the people’s security needs have become stronger and more diverse. To meet these growing needs in democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, security, and environment, China focuses on the most prominent issues. China prioritizes efforts to maintain social stability, ensure workplace safety, secure the supply of food and medicine, and prevent and mitigate major natural disasters, so as to ensure that the people can live and work in peace and contentment and within a stable and orderly society.

Build a safe China. China has continuously executed the “strike-hard” special campaign against violent terrorism and maintained a high-pressure, law-based suppression on the “three forces” of terrorism, separatism, and extremism, including groups such as the “East Turkestan Islamic Movement,” to achieve a fundamental improvement in the counter-terrorism situation. China has lawfully combated illegal and criminal activities by all forms of gang-related and organized crimes, ensuring that these crackdown efforts are carried out on a regular and more profound basis. Public security has shown sustained improvement. China has lawfully imposed harsh penalties for prominent illegal activities that sparked strong public indignation, including prostitution, gambling, drug offense, and threats to food, medicine, and environmental safety. It has also cracked down on theft, robbery, fraud, and crimes targeting women, children, and elderly individuals living in rural areas. China has severely cracked down on new forms of crime, including telecom and online fraud, cross-border gambling, and the infringement of citizens' personal information, as well as transnational and cross-regional criminal activities, thereby protecting the people's personal rights, property rights, and personality rights. China has established and improved the accountability system for maintaining social stability, and the overall social situation has remained stable. China has upheld and advanced the “Fengqiao Experience” in the new era, standardizing the development of comprehensive governance centers and promoting the legalization of conflict resolution. China has maintained social fairness and justice, and cultivated a social mentality of self-esteem, self-confidence, rationality, peace, and positivity. China is one of the countries with the lowest homicide rate, lowest criminal crime rate, and fewest gun and explosive cases in the world. According to data from China’s Ministry of Public Security, China’s homicide rate was 0.46 per 100,000 people in 2023 and fell to 0.44 in 2024.

Improve emergency management capabilities. China has established an efficient and scientific system for natural disaster prevention and control. China has strengthened regional emergency response forces, reinforced emergency preparedness at the grassroots level, and improved the overall capabilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief. In 2024, the number of people affected by natural disasters and the number of collapsed houses in China decreased by 20.4 percent and 50 percent, respectively, compared to the average of the previous five years. China has improved and implemented the production safety accountability system and enhanced safety supervision in key industries and sectors. China has also improved the mechanisms for investigating and addressing safety risks and for retroactive accountability. In 2024, a total of 21,800 production-related accidents of all types occurred nationwide, with 389 major incidents, representing year-on-year decreases of 11 percent and 10.8 percent. The number of catastrophic accidents dropped to 9, falling to a single-digit figure for the first time.

Protect the lives and health of the people. China has enhanced the public health system, strengthened primary medical and health services, and done a good job in the prevention and control of major new and acute infectious diseases. China has carried out operations to strictly supervise and inspect food production and business operation and continued to deepen the campaign to consolidate and improve of drug safety, strengthening food and drug safety regulation. China has improved the population service system that covers the whole population throughout their life cycle and improved the pro-fertility support policies and incentive mechanisms to foster a fertility-friendly society. In 2024, the average life expectancy in China reached 79 years.

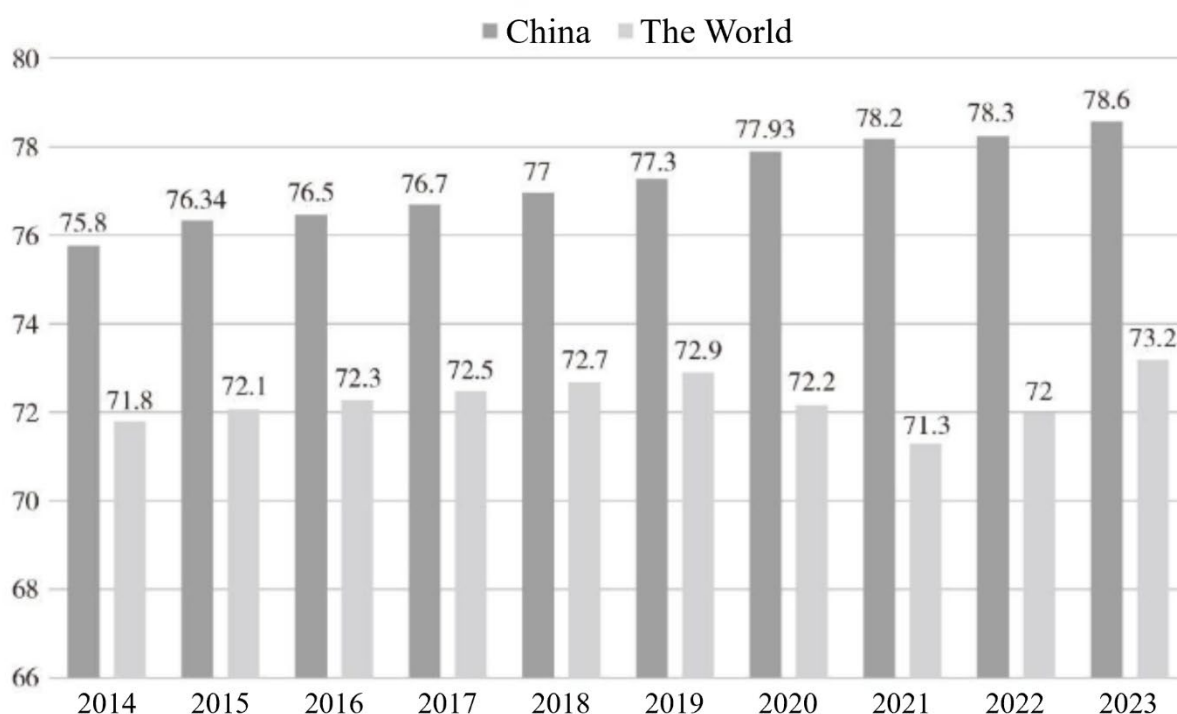


Figure 1: Comparison of Average Life Expectancy Between China and the World, 2014 – 2023

Protect ecological security. China has insisted on a precise, scientific, and law-based pollution control strategy. China has focused on solving prominent issues of strong public concern, such as air, water, and soil pollution, waged continuous battles to protect blue skies, clear waters, and clean land, and carried out dedicated campaign to improve rural living environment. In 2024, the national average concentration of PM2.5 was 29.3 micrograms per cubic meter, a decrease of 36 percent compared to 2015. The number of days with heavy pollution decreased by 68 percent, while the proportion of days with good or excellent air quality has reached more than 86 percent for five consecutive years. The public satisfaction with the ecological environment exceeded 91 percent. China has improved the quality and stability of the ecosystem and promoted the integrated protection and systematic governance of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts. In 2024, the national forest coverage rate exceeded 25 percent. Notably, approximately one quarter of the world's new green areas since the beginning of this century have been contributed by China.

### *(3) Ensuring High-Quality Development*

China's development history has shown that while stagnation creates challenges, development introduces new ones. The problems arising from development are no less significant than those that came before. To address the prominent contradictions and issues in its development, China has firmly established the concept of safe development, accelerated the improvement of the systems and mechanisms for safe development, addressed critical vulnerabilities, and safeguarded key areas such as science and technology, finance, food, energy resources, industrial and supply chain, and overseas interests. China has proactively managed and resolved conflicts and risks while promoting development and thus established national development on a more secure and reliable foundation.

Promote sustained and healthy economic development. China has prioritized the security of its basic economic system. China has improved the quality and efficiency of economic development and deepened supply-side structural reforms. China focused on building a unified national market and comprehensively expanded domestic demand, aiming to achieve a dynamic equilibrium at a higher level. China has continued to improve the resilience and security of the industrial chain and supply chain, accelerated the development of a modern industrial system, and built a self-reliant, controllable, safe and reliable domestic production and supply system.

Resolutely prevent systematic financial risks. China has actively utilized the dual functions, both aggregate and structural, of monetary policy tools, managed the overall monetary supply effectively, and maintained the fundamental stability of the RMB exchange rate at a reasonable and balanced level. China has standardized the capital markets to maintain their stability. China has made efforts to stabilize the property market and forged a new model for real estate development. Furthermore, China has prudently handled the risks associated with local government debt and precisely resolved the risks within small and medium-sized local financial institutions.

Shoulder the crucial responsibility of food security. China has implemented the national food security strategy and steadfastly kept the cultivated land above the 1.8 billion mu limit (120 million hectares). China has accelerated the efforts to tackle core technological challenges in

seed sources and continuously improved the systems for grain production, procurement, storage, processing, and sales. China's grain output has remained stable at more than 650 million metric tons for ten consecutive years, exceeding 700 million metric tons in 2024.

Ensure the security of energy and important resources. China has established a diversified supply system, curbed unreasonable energy consumption, and maintained a general balance between energy supply and demand. China has promoted energy system reforms and technological innovation, strengthened international cooperation in all aspects, and achieved energy security while maintaining openness. China has launched a new round of strategic initiatives for breakthroughs in mineral exploration, enriched strategic mineral reserves, and strengthened the recycling and utilization of renewable resources, ensuring an adequate, stable, and sustainable supply of critical resources.

Accelerate high-level scientific and technological self-reliance. Leveraging the advantages of its new whole-of-nation system, China has made concerted efforts to overcome challenges in key core technologies such as basic raw materials, high-end chips, industrial software, and crop seeds. China has also made forward-looking deployments in the fields like artificial intelligence (AI) and quantum information and made significant progress in surmounting “choke point” technologies in critical sectors and their industrial application. The “Zuchongzhi” series of superconducting quantum computing prototypes, the “Chang'e-6” lunar probe, and the “Mengxiang” deep-sea drilling vessel have made breakthroughs. China has accelerated the development of its national strategic scientific and technological capabilities, strengthened basic scientific research, and advanced the construction of the national laboratory system. China has coordinated the development of international and regional science and technology innovation centers, reinforced the principal role of enterprises in technological innovation, and improved the conversion and industrialization of scientific and technological achievements. China's ranking in the Global Innovation Index surged from 34th in 2012 to 11th in 2024, placing it among the world's innovative countries. China has built a risk monitoring, early-warning, and response system for science and technology security, improved the regulatory frameworks for emerging technologies, and fostered a culture of “technology for good,” integrating ethical requirement throughout all scientific and technological activities.

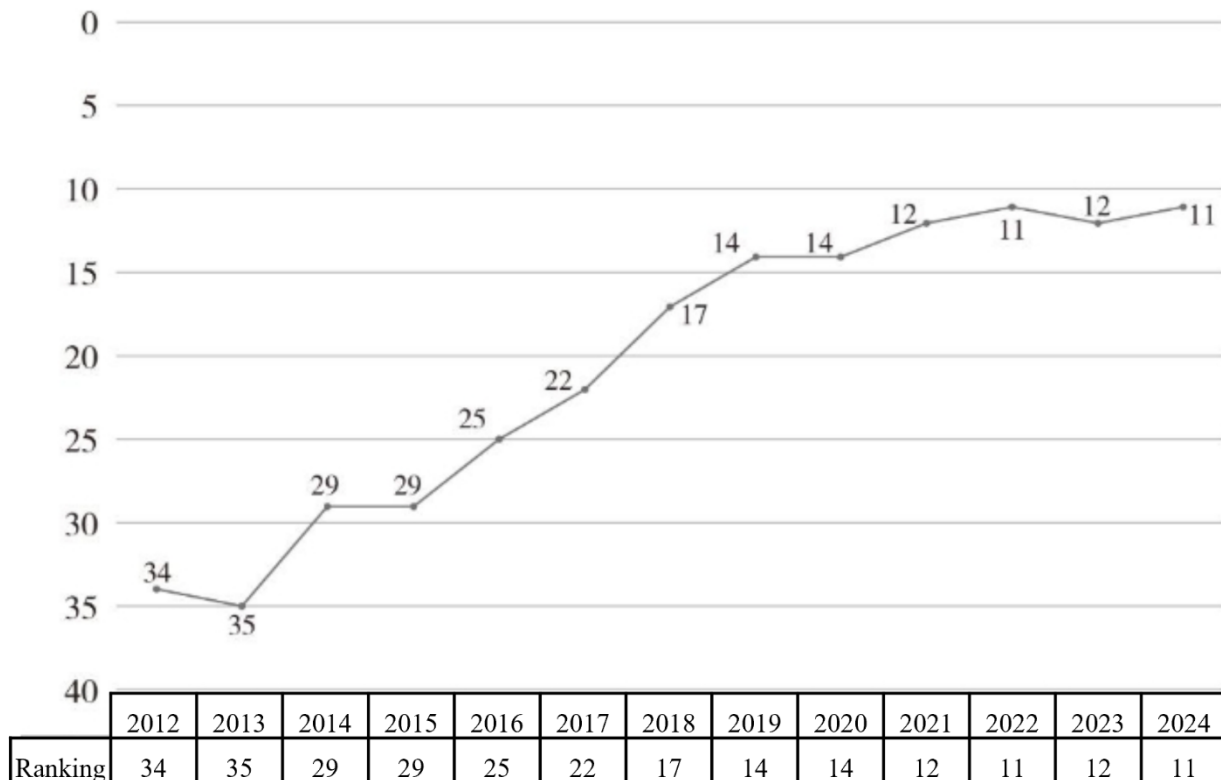


Figure 2: China's Global Innovation Index Ranking from 2012 to 2024

Strengthen the protection of overseas interests. China has safeguarded its overseas interests through foreign-related rule of law, diplomatic and consular protection, evacuation escort operations, and international cooperation. China has prioritized prevention and enhanced systems for early warning, risk control, and protection of overseas interests and investments. China has established a global emergency call center for consular protection and service, set up the “12308” 24-hour emergency hotline, and utilized platforms like the “Going Global” public service portal to protect the safety and legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens, organizations, and institutions overseas. In 2024, China safely evacuated more than 10,000 compatriots from high-risk areas abroad and handled more than 50,000 cases of consular protection assistance.

#### *(4) Safeguarding 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 remains arduous. China will never allow any person, any organization, or any political party, at any time or 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.

Unswervingly advance the complete reunification of China. China has adhered to the one-China principle and the “1992 Consensus” and implemented the CCP’s overall strategy for resolving the Taiwan issue in the new era, along with its major principles and policies toward Taiwan. China has promoted the peaceful and integrated development of cross-strait relations and strengthened the emotional bonds and ties of interest across the Strait, laying a solid foundation for the peaceful reunification. China has stood in solidarity with compatriots in Taiwan, firmly supported the patriotic unification forces on Taiwan island, and strengthened cross-strait dialogue, communication, and democratic consultation to jointly plan for and advance the great cause of reunification. China has resolutely opposed the theory of “Taiwan’s undetermined status.” The legal validity of United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolution 2758 is indisputable. It affirms that Taiwan is a province of China and has no basis, reason, or right to join the UN and other international organizations that only sovereign states can join. China has stood firm against “Taiwan independence” separatism and interference by external forces and cracked down on “Taiwan independence” separatists in accordance with the law, creating a powerful deterrent against “Taiwan independence” secessionist forces. China has always strived for peaceful reunification with the utmost sincerity and effort, but it will never promise to renounce the use of force and reserve the option of taking all necessary measures.

Secure borders and safeguard maritime rights and interests. China has successfully resolved its land borders through negotiations with 12 of its 14 land neighbors, and border negotiations with India and Bhutan are steadily advancing. China has completed maritime demarcation with Vietnam in the Beibu Gulf, signed border defense cooperation agreements with nine neighboring countries, and established border talk and meeting mechanisms with 12 countries. China has regularly carried out friendly visits, work talks, joint patrols, and joint exercises to combat cross-border crime. China has regularly conducted patrols and law enforcement activities in the waters of the Diaoyu Islands. China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their adjacent waters. It has undertaken construction and facility maintenance on some of the garrisoned islands and reefs in the Nansha Islands, improved the working and living conditions of personnel stationed there, and provided international public security products such as navigation assistance, search and rescue, and weather and marine environment forecasting.

#### *(5) Ensuring the security and reliability of emerging fields*

The development of emerging fields, driven by technological innovation and application, constitutes a new frontier for national security. The imbalance between technological advancement and security governance presents numerous novel challenges related to security, social administration, and ethics, which is a significant, long-term issue for all nations. China has attached great importance on both technological development and risk prevention in these emerging fields. China has emphasized forward-looking prevention, constraint, and guidance and established and refined relevant laws, regulations, and systems, progressively implementing agile governance, classified and tiered management, and rapid and effective response protocols.

Build robust security barriers for the network, data, and AI sectors. China has continued to strengthen the development of coordinated cybersecurity mechanisms, means, and platforms to ensure the security and reliability of key information infrastructure. China has enacted and

implemented the Data Security Law, and established six data security management systems and mechanisms, including data classification and tiered protection, monitoring and early warning, emergency response, security reviews, export controls, and reciprocal countermeasures. In the realm of AI, China has insisted on the principle of placing equal importance on both development and security, while promoting innovation with law-based governance. China has established a comprehensive regulatory and assessment framework for AI security and improved the supporting security protection system that integrates personnel, technology, physical materials, and management.

Enhance biosafety governance capabilities. China has strengthened the construction of biosafety risk prevention, control, and governance systems, established and improved emergency response plans for emergencies, and improved the research and development capabilities of new biotechnologies and new drugs and vaccines. China has elevated the level of safety supervision over biological resources and reinforced the systematic governance and full-chain prevention and control of biosafety risks.

Strengthen national nuclear safety capabilities. China has taken nuclear safety as an important national responsibility and implemented full-chain regulation over nuclear facilities, materials, activities, and radioactive substances. China has continuously modernized the nuclear safety regulatory system and capabilities and maintained a strong nuclear safety record for a long time.

Spotlight 1: “Clean Internet 2024” Campaign Achieves Notable Success in Law-Based Crackdown on Cybercrimes
In 2024, public security authorities across China conducted the ongoing "Clean Internet 2024" special operation, severely cracking down on and rectifying all types of online illegal and activities in accordance with the law. In total, authorities investigated and processed over 119,000 cybercrime cases throughout 2024. This effort effectively safeguarded online political security, cyberspace security, and public safety, while continuously enhancing the public's sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security in the cyberspace. Authorities investigated and processed over 42,000 cases involving online rumors, shut down over 330,000 illegal and non-compliant accounts, and removed over 2.52 million pieces of false information. Authorities also targeted the illicit online industries that support cybercrime, intensified efforts to identify, block, and remove illegal content, and investigated and processed over 25,000 related cases. Authorities focused on the critical links of data security, such as the leakage, resale, and illegal use of citizens’ personal information, making every effort to investigate these cases and processed over 7,000 cases of infringement on citizens' personal information.

## IV. Reinforcing Security in Development and Pursuing Development in Security

In the contemporary era, development and security interests are intricately intertwined. Development issues can transform into security risks, and a lack of security can, in turn, severely constrain development. How to properly manage the relationship between development and security is a shared dilemma faced by all nations.

China has attached great importance on coordinating development and security and established the conviction that just as development is an absolute principle, so too is security. China has strived to create a virtuous cycle between high-quality development and high-level security. Practice has proven that development is the foundation and security is the prerequisite. Development and security are the two wings of the same body and the two wheels of a single drive. It is essential to enhance national security capabilities through development, promoting high-level security with high-quality development. At the same time, China must also continuously strengthen security safeguard capabilities by clarifying security boundaries and defending security bottom lines, thereby ensuring high-quality development with high-level security. China has always adhered to its fundamental national policy of opening up, while emphasizing that the greater the openness, the greater the need for security. China has strived to promote the unity of elevating the level of opening up with enhancing regulatory capacity and risk control capabilities in an open environment.

Entering the new era, China has explicitly established the coordination of development and security as one of the major principles of national governance. This principle has been integrated into the overall framework of economic and social development. China has consistently pursued high-quality development as its top priority while also managing national security as its paramount task. China has unified development and security by coordinating their planning, implementing them as a single strategy, and promoting mutual reinforcement between the two.

*(1) Promoting a dynamic balance between development and security so that they can mutually reinforce each other*

---High-quality development is the top priority, and stagnation is the greatest insecurity. China has taken high-quality development as the absolute principle of the new era and sought security on the basis of continuously strengthening material and technological foundation. Practice has shown that stagnant development, reform, and opening up will not only make it difficult to achieve security but will also weaken the foundation of security. China has insisted on correctly managing the relationship between reform, development, and stability and unified the intensity of reform, the speed of development, and the degree of social endurance to foster social stability through reform and development.

---High-level security is the prerequisite of development. Without high-level security, there can be no high-quality development. China has always viewed its national security mission within the broader context of national development. China has cultivated a favorable



environment for economic and social development and safeguards the achievements of that development by clarifying the bottom lines and preventing risks.

Cultivate a favorable external security environment. The current global situation is turbulent, and geopolitical challenges are fierce, with an increase in hidden reefs and undercurrents, which puts forward higher demands for maintaining national security. China has adhered to the path of peaceful development, seeking its own development while firmly safeguarding world peace and development, and in turn, better protecting world peace and development through its own development. Since the founding of the PRC, it has never actively initiated any war or conflict. China has made a solemn commitment to the world that it will never seek hegemony, expansion, or sphere of influence. China is the only major country that has written peaceful development into its constitution and the party constitution of the ruling party, elevating it to an expression of national will. In the face of unreasonable suppression from certain countries, China never gives in on matters of principle. China remains open to dialogue on controversial issues, expands cooperation in mutually beneficial and win-win areas, and strives to maintain overall stability in bilateral relations. China is committed to making the “Belt and Road” initiative a path of peace and will not repeat the old routine of geopolitical games. China is a major country with the best record in the world on the issue of peace and security. Chinese-style modernization follows the path of peaceful development. It is pure nonsense to hype up the claim that “a strong China is bound to seek hegemony” and exaggerate the “China threat theory.”

Resolutely safeguard the overall social stability. China’s social structure is undergoing profound changes. The Internet has fundamentally changed social interaction, leading to profound changes to social concepts, psychology, and behaviors, which have brought significant challenges to social stability. China is committed to building a modern society that is both full of vitality and well-ordered. China has paid more attention to deepening institutional and systematic reforms and improved the social governance system based on co-construction, co-governance, and sharing, achieving a virtuous interaction between government administration, social self-regulation, and residents’ self-governance. China has paid more attention to strengthening grassroots-level social governance and resolved conflicts and disputes at the grassroots level, creating harmony and stability from the ground up. China has paid more attention to upholding social fairness and justice and protected citizens’ personal rights, property rights, personality rights, and basic political rights from infringement. China has paid more attention to maintaining social stability in accordance with the law, adhered to the integrated construction of a law based country, government, and society, and implemented an accountability system for social stability, proactively preventing and resolving social conflicts through institutional mechanisms. China has also lawfully protected the safety and legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals in China. China has combatted terrorism and cracked down on violent crimes in accordance with the law, meeting the public’s earnest expectations for social security and stability, which represents a genuine respect and protection of human rights.

Mitigating risks and challenges in high-quality development. China is currently in a critical period of transforming its development model, optimizing its economic structure, and transforming its growth drivers. During this time, structural, institutional, and cyclical problems are intertwined, and China’s high-quality development faces numerous uncertainties, risks, and

challenges. China has insisted on steadily mitigating risks in the course of development and accelerating high-quality development through the process of risk resolution. China has secured the initiative in food security, ensured the security of energy and important resources, and safeguarded the security of the industrial chain and supply chain, effectively mitigating risks in key areas. China has expedited the establishment of a new model for real estate development to actively and steadily resolve risks in the real estate sector. China has deepened the reform of the fiscal and taxation system and improved the government debt management system. China has also implemented the most robust debt-resolution support policy in recent years to facilitate the restructuring, extension, and replacement of local government debt, as well as the reform and transformation of local government financing platforms. China has issued special treasury bonds to support large state-owned commercial banks to replenish their core tier-one capital. China has taken a coordinated approach to manage prevent risks, strengthen supervision, and promote high-quality development of small and medium-sized local financial institutions. China has enforced stricter access standards and regulations and encouraged mergers and reorganizations to achieve reduction in quantity and improvement in quality.

Promote the safe development of new technologies, business formats, and models. Scientific and technological innovation can give rise to new industries, new models and new momentum. It is the core element of developing new-quality productivity and serves as a powerful engine and support for high-quality development. However, many technologies are a “double-edged sword.” The emergence of new technologies, business formats, and models has created a new frontier where coordinating development and security is critical. China has been committed to unifying the promotion of innovation with the prevention of risks, combining institutional regulation with self-discipline, and taking a proactive yet prudent approach to the development, application, and governance of new technologies. China has paid attention to improving the legal and regulatory framework for technology security, with accelerated legislative work in areas like AI, biotechnology, and autonomous driving. China has paid attention to the improvement of the regulatory services for emerging technologies and the establishment of security regulatory systems for new technologies and new business formats, maintaining a balance between industrial development and social stability. China has also paid attention to enhancing the inclusiveness of emerging technologies by properly managing the relationship between fairness and efficiency, capital and labor, and technology and employment. This involves improving the mechanism of coordinating interests and protecting legitimate rights for all parties, allowing more people to share the fruits of scientific and technological innovation.

China has grown through hardships and strengthened by overcoming formidable challenges. China’s economy possesses a stable foundation, numerous advantages, strong resilience, and great potential. The supporting conditions and fundamental trend of China’s long-term positive growth have not changed. With a promising development outlook, China has the capability to better coordinate development and security and resolutely prevent and mitigate risks in key areas. China has also effectively responded to external shocks, stabilized expectations, and stimulated vitality of economy, thereby promoting a sustained economic recovery and maintaining social harmony and stability.

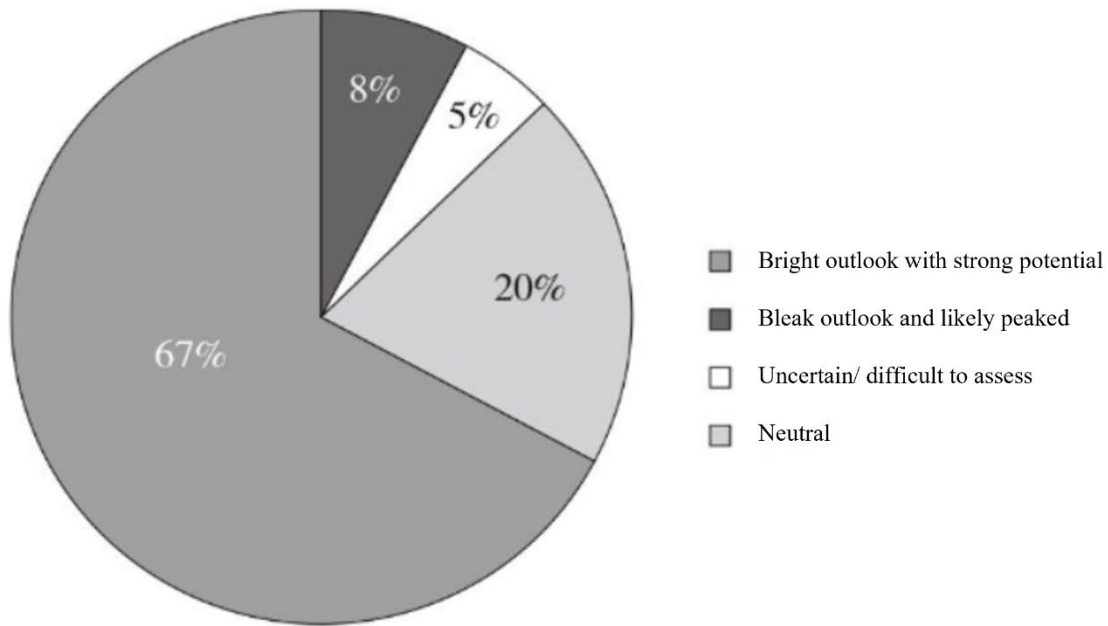


Figure 3: Global Public Opinion Survey on China's Economic Development Outlook

*(2) Promoting mutual reinforcement and coordinated enhancement of opening up and security*

---China continues to grow stronger through the overall coordination of opening up and security. China has effectively managed the relationship between self-reliance and opening up and cooperation, as well as the relationship between actively participating in the international division of labor and safeguarding national security, which has continuously enhanced China's ability to dynamically maintain national security in an environment of opening up. Since the reform and opening up, China has continuously woven a tight safety net for opening up and successfully responded to major risks such as the Asian financial crisis and the global financial crisis. China has achieved rapid development in the process of opening up and gradually grown into the world's second-largest economy, the largest trading nation in goods, and a primary trading partner for more than 150 countries and regions. China's contribution to global economic growth has consistently remained around 30 percent for many years.

---China's door of opening up will only open ever 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 powerful impetus for global economic growth and represents an irreversible historical trend. In recent years, as trade protectionism has risen, certain countries have attempted to promote the reshoring of manufacturing, which runs counter to the laws of economic development and the overarching trend of economic globalization. China has always stood on the right side of history. It has opposed counter-globalization and the over-stretching security outlooks, rejected unilateralism and protectionism, and built an open world economy, promoting inclusive economic globalization that benefits all.

Unswervingly advance the high-level opening up. China will implement a more proactive strategy of independent and unilateral opening up, while steadily expanding institutional opening

up. Since December 1, 2024, China has applied a preferential tariff of zero to 100 percent of tariff items originating from the least developed countries that have established diplomatic relations with China. China has unilaterally implemented a visa-free entry policy for citizens from 38 countries and a 240-hour transit visa-free policy for people from 54 countries. China will proactively align with and absorb high-standard international economic and trade rules, systematically 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 currently developing pilot free trade zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port, systematically carrying out pressure tests for opening up, and exploring effective paths for institutional opening up. China's proposal to build a new development pattern in which the domestic market cycle is the mainstay and the domestic and international markets reinforce each other is by no means a shift towards a closed domestic single cycle. Rather, it is an open dual circulation where both domestic and international markets mutually reinforce each other.

---Enhance security levels while expanding opening up. China has attached importance to using internationally accepted rules to maintain opening up and security. Drawing on international experience and practices, China has accelerated the construction of a modern risk prevention and control system and mechanism, improved the institutional system for defending against external risks under open conditions, and promoted the coordinated advancement of opening up and security.

Resolutely safeguard the right to opening up and 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 has firmly opposed the abuse of export controls, unilateral sanctions, and "long-arm jurisdiction." Certain countries, in the name of security, have launched tariff wars, trade wars, technology wars and public opinion wars against China, which seriously threatens China's security and development. Recently, the United States, under various pretexts, has announced the abusive imposition of tariffs on all its trading partners, including China. This action severely infringed on the legitimate rights and interests of all countries, severely violated the rules of the World Trade Organization, severely damaged the rules-based multilateral trading system, and severely 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 constitute a completely legitimate defense in accordance with international law and practices. China is determined to safeguard its right to opening up and development. It will continuously improve its mechanism to counter sanction, interference, and "long-arm jurisdiction," enrich its policy toolbox for countermeasures, and steadfastly defend its national right to development.

Strive to promote the orderly flow of production factors. Economic globalization depends on the secure and orderly flow of production factors around the world. Following international norms, China has improved its export control system, comprehensively strengthened intellectual property protection, and established a lawful, secure, orderly entry and exit management system, and optimized policies and measures to facilitate foreigners to come to China. These measures promoted the lawful and orderly cross-border flow of capital, talent, and technology, thereby fostering the efficient allocation of global production factors. Data has become a new and vital global factor of production. Drawing on existing international practices, China aims to promote

the coordination and consistency of global data security standards. China has enacted and implemented laws and regulations such as the Cybersecurity Law, the Data Security Law, and the Personal Information Protection Law to enhance its cybersecurity protection and data security supervision capabilities. China itself is a victim of international cyberattacks and has consistently opposed and combated all forms of cyberattack. The claim that China carries out cyberattacks is both baseless and irrational. China has adhered to the unity of promoting development and managing in accordance with the law. On the premise of ensuring national data security, China encourages the lawful, reasonable, and effective use of data and ensures its lawful, orderly, and free flow. 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.

Lawfully and steadfastly defend China's legitimate security interests. China has attached importance to the use of rule-of-law thinking and methods to safeguard its national sovereignty, security, and development interests within an environment of opening up. China has strengthened the construction of foreign-related legal framework by promptly enacting laws and regulations such as the Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law, the Foreign Relations Law, and the Export Control Law. China has been continuously enhancing international law enforcement and judicial cooperation, steadily improving the quality of foreign-related legal services, and lawfully protecting the security of overseas personnel, institutions, and assets. China has introduced the Foreign Investment Law and established a security review system for foreign investment to conduct security reviews of foreign investments that affect or may affect national security. China has revised and improved the Anti-Espionage Law and utilized legal means to prevent espionage activities and to clearly delineate the boundaries between illegal and legal activities. These measures are only aimed at acts that endanger China's legitimate national interests and are designed to provide security guarantees for a higher level of opening up. They will not affect normal commercial exchanges, scientific research cooperation, academic exchanges, and people-to-people interactions.

Opening up is a distinctive feature of Chinese-style modernization. Over the past 40 years, China's economic development and social stability have been achieved under the conditions of opening up. In the future, China must also achieve high-quality development and high-level security under the conditions of opening up. Regardless of how the international situation may change, China will expand independent and proactive opening up on the basis of ensuring security, opening its door to the outside world ever wider.

## **V. Implementing the Global Security Initiative and Promoting Common International Security**

Humanity is a whole, and the Earth is human's common home. Global challenges require global responses. Outdated concepts such as spheres of influence, hegemonic stability, and alliance systems are inadequate for new security challenges. Achieving common international security requires new concepts and new approaches.

### *(1) The Global Security Initiative: A contribution of Chinese wisdom*

China's GSI responds to the urgent need of the international community to safeguard world peace and prevent conflict and war. It echoes the widespread aspiration of the vast majority of countries for cooperation and mutual benefit and their opposition to hegemony and bullying. It also aligns with the common pursuit of people of all countries to build a world of lasting peace and universal security, offering 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, the GSI had received the support and appreciation of 119 countries and international organizations and has been incorporated into 123 bilateral and multilateral political documents.

The GSI 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 Outlook. It is not only China's solution for global security governance, but also a dialectical understanding of China's own security and common international security. It is rooted in China's practice an implementation of an independent and autonomous peaceful diplomacy, and it is originating from a Chinese culture and wisdom that fosters trustworthiness, friendship, harmony, and coexistence.

The core concepts and principles of the GSI are predicated on six fundamental commitments. These include upholding a vision of security that is common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable; respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; attaching great importance to the legitimate security concerns of all countries; resolving differences and disputes between countries in a peaceful manner through dialogue and consultation; and maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains in a coordinate manner. The security vision is multifaceted: common security entails respecting and safeguarding the security of every single country; comprehensive security requires managing both traditional and non-traditional threats in a holistic way while coordinating the advancement of security governance; cooperative security involves promoting national and regional security through dialogue and cooperation; and sustainable security necessitates placing equal emphasis on development and security to achieve lasting security.

In the face of global challenges such as climate change and cybersecurity, no country can be insulated, nor should any country be left isolated. China advocates for common security, where the security interests of all countries are equal and the legitimate and reasonable security concerns of any country are taken seriously and addressed properly. No country should place its

own security above that of others, let alone at the expense of the security of other countries. Building a balanced, effective, and sustainable security architecture is an effective path towards achieving common security.

Adhering to a “might is supreme” philosophy and pursuing absolute security inevitably leads to a security dilemma. The formation of exclusive, confrontational blocs based on ideological alignment serves only to generate division and antagonism. Sanctions and interference only breed greater turmoil. The zero-sum logic of conflict, war, and “winner-take-all” nationalism ultimately ensures a collective loss. In contrast, China advocates for cooperative security and adheres to dialogue, cooperation, and mutual benefit to resolve differences and disputes by peaceful means.

China calls for strengthening of global security governance by practicing the global governance vision of consultation, contribution, and shared benefits. It upholds true multilateralism, advocates for strict enforcement of international rule of law, and promotes the reform of the global security governance system. The goal is to steer the system in a more just and reasonable direction, so that it more equitably reflects the aspirations and interests of the majority of countries and is better equipped to meet the practical needs of addressing global challenges.

*(2) Promoting the implementation of the Initiative to enhance common security*

---Support the UN to become the core platform for all countries to jointly maintain universal security

All countries should uphold the international system with the UN at its core, the international order based on international law, and the basic norms governing international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China has always regarded it as its own duty to defend the authority of the UN and uphold the post-World War II international order. China actively supports the UN in conducting mediation in accordance with its mandate, supports the Security Council in playing a primary role in matters of peace and security, and strives to safeguard the Security Council’s authority and unity while engaging constructively in discussions on international security affairs. Any reform of the Security Council should adhere to democratic consultation, with the goal of increasing the representation and voice of developing countries, particularly those in Africa, to genuinely rectify historical injustices.

Firmly support the UN in enhancing its capacity to fulfill the mandates of its peacekeeping operations. China is the second largest contributor to the UN’s regular budget and its peacekeeping budget, and it is the largest contributor of troops and police to peacekeeping operations among the permanent members of the Security Council. China supports the UN in playing a central coordinating role in the international fight against terrorism and playing a leading role in global digital governance and rule-making. It also supports the World Health Organization (WHO) in its leadership and coordination role in global health affairs and supports UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in promoting global development in education, science, and culture, thereby fostering exchange, mutual learning, and inclusive cooperation among civilizations.

### Spotlight 2: China is a Key Force in UN Peacekeeping Operations

As of May 2024, China had cumulatively deployed over 50,000 peacekeepers to participate in nearly 30 UN peacekeeping operations across more than 20 countries and regions. China established the world's first permanent formed police unit for peacekeeping and dispatching peacekeeping officers on missions to locations such as Cyprus, Sudan, and the Central African Republic. Twenty-five Chinese peacekeepers have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. Furthermore, by fully leveraging the China-UN Peace and Development Fund, China has launched and implemented a series of projects, including peacekeeper training, the rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations, and counter-terrorism capacity-building in Africa.

#### ---Work to build a universally secure world

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 relationship possesses strong internal driving force and unique strategic value. It is built on the principles of non-alliance, non-confrontation, and non-targeting any third party, and it is not subjected to the influence, interference, or coercion of any third party or external factor.

China has always handled its relationship with the United States based on the principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and win-win cooperation, and is committed to the stable, healthy, and sustainable development of China-U.S. relations and the continuation of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. In their interactions, neither of these two major powers should attempt to suppress the other from a so-called “position of strength,” nor should one deprive the other of its legitimate right to development in order to maintain its own leading status. China listed four red lines that must not be challenged, and they are the Taiwan issue, democracy and human rights, China's chosen path and system, and China's right to development. The one-China principle and the three China-U.S. Joint Communiqués are the political foundation of the bilateral relationship and must be adhered to. The “Thucydides Trap” is not a historical inevitability, and the “new Cold War” is a fight that must not be waged and cannot be won. The containment of China is unwise, unworkable, and ultimately bound to fail. 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, considered it an important pole in a multipolar world, and supported 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 jointly safeguard free trade, defend multilateralism, and tackle global challenges such as climate change.

Adhere to developing good-neighborly and friendly relations with surrounding 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 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). China opposes the use of the “Indo-Pacific Strategy” to divide the region, the patchwork of an



“Asia-Pacific version of NATO,” the expansion of NATO’s cross-border expansion of power, and the attempts by some countries to engage in nuclear sharing, extended deterrence, and deployment of ground-based intermediate-range missiles in the Asia-Pacific region. China is dedicated to working with ASEAN countries to jointly maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea, actively advancing the consultation process for the “Code of Conduct in the South China Sea,” and insisting on resolving disputes through dialogue and consultation and achieving win-win outcomes through mutually beneficial cooperation. The goal is to build 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 certain 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.” It supports the countries of the “Global South” in strengthening global security governance, explores solutions to hotspot issues that address both the symptoms and root causes, and jointly serves as a stabilizing force for peace, a backbone force for opening up and 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. China supports the Middle Eastern countries in resolving regional security issues through unity and cooperation. China has put forward five initiatives to achieve security and stability in the region and proposed four recommendations for new security architecture in the Middle East. It also facilitated reconciliation between Saudi Arabia and Iran and strived to promote an early, comprehensive, just, and lasting resolution to the Palestinian issue.

China supports African countries in enhancing their ability to maintain peace independently and supports Latin American and Caribbean countries in opposing external interference and maintaining their own peace and stability. China also assists 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 hotspot issues

On the Ukrainian issue, China adheres to objectivity and fairness, actively promoting peace talks. China has put forward the “four principles,” the “four commons,” and “three points of reflection.” It also published the paper *China’s Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukrainian Crisis* and jointly issued the “Six-Point Consensus” with Brazil. In coordination with other countries of the Global South, China launched the “Friends of Peace.” Furthermore, China has resolutely upheld the consensus that “a 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, while also believing that all parties and stakeholders should participate in the peace talks process at an appropriate time.

### Spotlight 3: China's Policy Stance on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis: "Four Principles," "Four Commons," "Three Points of Reflection," and "Six-Point Consensus"

<b>Four Principles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries must be respected.</li> <li>• The purposes and principles of the UN Charter must be observed.</li> <li>• The legitimate security concerns of all countries must be taken seriously.</li> <li>• All efforts conducive to the peaceful resolution of the crisis must be supported.</li> </ul>
<b>Four Commons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The international community should jointly support all efforts dedicated to a peaceful resolution of the Ukraine crisis.</li> <li>• Jointly oppose the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.</li> <li>• Jointly work to ensure the stability of global industrial and supply chains.</li> <li>• Jointly assist civilians in conflict zones to get through the winter, improve humanitarian conditions, and prevent a larger-scale humanitarian crisis.</li> </ul>
<b>Three Points of Reflection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no winners in conflict and war.</li> <li>• There are no simple solutions to complex problems.</li> <li>• Major-power confrontation must be avoided.</li> </ul>
<b>Six-Point Consensus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calling on all relevant parties to abide "three principles" of de-escalation: the battlefield must not expand; the conflict does not escalate; and all sides must refrain from proactive actions.</li> <li>• Maintaining that dialogue and negotiation constitute the only feasible solution to the Ukraine crisis.</li> <li>• Increasing humanitarian assistance to the relevant regions to prevent a humanitarian crisis of greater magnitude.</li> <li>• Opposing the use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.</li> <li>• Opposing attacks on nuclear power plants and other peaceful nuclear facilities.</li> <li>• Opposing political or economic blocs that divide the world and foster isolationism.</li> </ul>

China has urgently called for a ceasefire to end the new round of Palestine-Israel conflict, worked tirelessly to protect civilians, and contributed to humanitarian relief efforts. China has facilitated the UN Security Council to adopt the first ceasefire resolution in Gaza and brokered reconciliation dialogue among Palestinian factions, which led to the signing of the *Beijing Declaration on Ending the Division and Strengthening Palestinian National Unity*. China has also provided multiple batches of humanitarian assistance to Gaza and is committed to guiding the Palestinian issue back on the right track of the "two-state solution."

China is persistently committed to the political settlement of the Korean Peninsula issue and advocates for the parallel advancement of establishing a peace mechanism and achieving the denuclearization of the peninsula, while addressing the legitimate concerns of all parties in a balanced manner. China has actively mediated peace in northern Myanmar and supported Myanmar's political reconciliation and transition process. Furthermore, China supports Afghanistan's peaceful reconstruction, actively engages in international coordination, and provides humanitarian assistance.

### ---Actively participating in global security governance

Among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, China is the only country that has pledged a policy of “no first use” of nuclear weapons. China has committed unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-weapon-free zones and 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 processes and promoted negotiations on resuming compliance with the Iran nuclear deal.<sup>ii</sup>

China has always engaged proactively in the global climate negotiation agenda and the formulation of international rules. China has been unremittingly providing financial and technical support within its capacity to help developing countries improve their environmental governance.

China supports resolutely combating terrorism in all forms and actively advocates regional anti-terrorism cooperation. China is committed to combating transnational crime. China has initiated the Mekong subregion counter-narcotics cooperation mechanism, conducted counter-narcotics law enforcement cooperation with Australia, Cambodia, Vietnam, and other countries, and carried out special joint operations with the police of China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos to crack down gambling and fraud syndicates. China is the first country in the world to formally implement class-wide control over fentanyl-related substances.

China has fulfilled its responsibilities for global public health security. By the end of 2024, China had cumulatively dispatched over 30,000 medical personnel to 77 countries and regions, benefiting more than 300 million patients. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, China has unreservedly shared its experience in combating the virus and dedicated its full efforts to assisting the international community in its pandemic response.

China has actively promoted the improvement of the global governance system for food and energy security. China put forward the International Food Security Cooperation Initiative under the G20 framework and promoted the adoption of the *BRICS Strategy on Food Security Cooperation* and the *Statement by the Council of the Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Safeguarding International Energy Security*.

### ---Promoting security cooperation in emerging domains

China has advocated building a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative, and orderly cyberspace, and it is actively expanding cybersecurity cooperation with BRICS countries, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the five Central Asian countries, and African countries.

China calls for the establishment of global digital governance rules that reflect the aspirations and respect the interests of all parties. China has actively participated in the UN’s *Global Digital Compact* and put forward the *Global Initiative on Data Security* and the *Global Cross-Border Data Flow Cooperation Initiative*.

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<sup>ii</sup> The Iran nuclear deal is also known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

China adheres to the principles of opening up rather than building barriers, interconnectivity rather than decoupling, and equality rather than discrimination. China has worked to foster an open, inclusive, beneficial to all, and non-discriminatory environment for AI development and published the *Global AI Governance Initiative*. China has proposed governance concepts such as people-oriented, AI for good, beneficial to all, and inclusive. China also promoted the UN General Assembly to adopt the resolution on strengthening international cooperation in AI capacity building and established the Groups of Friends on International Cooperation in AI Capacity Building. As a responsible major country, China has proactively optimized and adjusted its export control policies for drones and has prohibited 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 an arms race in outer space, and actively participates in the security governance for this domain at the UN. At the 77th and 78th sessions of the UN General Assembly, the Disarmament and International Security Committee adopted, with a high margin of votes, the resolutions on “No first placement of weapons in outer space” and “Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,” which were co-sponsored by China, Russia, and other countries.

On the basis of safeguarding its own legitimate rights and interests, China has constructively participated in the formulation of the *Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)* and the *Regulations on the Exploitation of Mineral Resources in the International Seabed Area*. China has also carried out international cooperation in scientific expeditions, environmental protection, and other areas in the Antarctic and Arctic regions.

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

Advancing the modernization of the national security system and capabilities is a critical component of modernizing the national governance system and governance capabilities. It is an intrinsic requirement for proactively responding to risks and challenges and for safeguarding the great cause of building a strong nation and achieving national rejuvenation. It is also an objective necessity for adapting to global transformations and improving global security governance.

Entering the new era, China has comprehensively deepened reform and, with immense political courage, initiated the process of modernizing the national security system and capabilities. China has established a centralized, unified, efficient, and authoritative national security leadership system and working mechanism by establishing the Central National Security Commission. China has formed a preliminary national security legal system by enacting a series of national security laws and regulations with the National Security Law as their centerpiece. China has developed the basic contours of a national security strategic framework and policy system by formulating *The Outline of the National Security Strategy* and *The National Security Strategy (2021-2025)* and issuing a range of national security strategies and policies for key sectors. China has strengthened risk prevention and emergency response, and a risk monitoring and early-warning system that covers all domains and operates on multiple levels has begun to take shape, as has a comprehensive security and emergency response framework. Furthermore, China has adjusted the posture of its national security forces, strengthened security capabilities in key sectors, and enhanced national security education. Through these efforts, China has established the foundational framework of a modern national security system and its capabilities, laying a solid foundation for tackling future challenges and pursuing continuous improvement.

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

---Clarify objectives. China will focus on building a safe China at a higher level. China will improve the national security system, strengthen the integrated national strategic system, enhance the ability for safeguarding national security, and innovate the social governance system, mechanisms, and methods in order to establish a new security pattern. By 2035, China will have comprehensively strengthened the national security system and capabilities, thereby forging a solid security barrier for the basic realization of socialist modernization.

---Refine the architecture. China will refine the unified national security architecture by systematically integrating four key aspects: the national security system, public security governance mechanism, social governance system, and foreign-related national security mechanism. This integration will bridge national security with social stability, domestic affairs with international affairs, top-level design with implementation at the grassroots level, and traditional security with non-traditional security, ensuring full coverage of national security.

---Emphasize core principles. China will improve the system and mechanism for safeguarding national security by using reform and innovation as the driving force with systematization and improved mechanism as the guiding principles. China will place greater emphasis on four pillars: synergy and efficiency, a rule-of-law mindset, empowerment through technology, and strong grassroots foundations. This approach aims to create a virtuous cycle between high-quality development and high-level security.

*(1) Developing a coordinated and highly effective national security system*

The national security system is the primary manifestation of the nation's security system and its execution capabilities. China has strived to promoting the organic connection, system integration, and efficient linkage of all aspects of the national security system to form a systematic synergy and combat effectiveness.

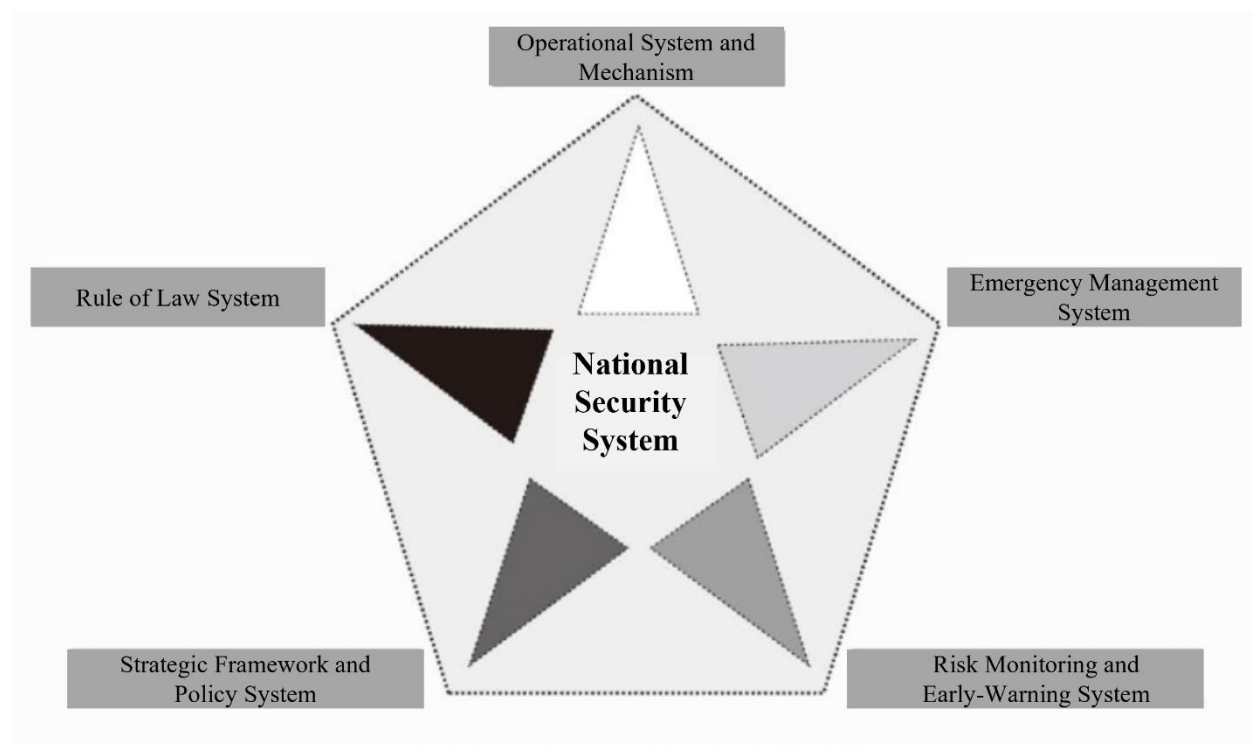


Figure 4: National Security System Architecture

Improve the operational system and mechanism for national security. China has adhered to the centralized and unified leadership of the CCP Central Committee over national security work. China has improved the efficient and authoritative national security leadership system, improved the security assurance system in key sectors and the coordination and command system for important projects, and improved mechanisms for national security crisis management, as well as for supervision, inspection, and accountability.

Improve the rule of law system for national security. China has actively promoted national security legislation in key areas, emerging areas, and foreign-related areas. China has improved the system of foreign-related laws and regulations and its implementation, improved the system of intra-Party regulations on national security, and resolving bottlenecks and pain points in legislation, law enforcement, judicial practice, and public legal education.

Improve the strategic framework and policy system for national security. China has dynamically improved and adjusted the national security strategy to better leverage its role in providing macro-level guidance and overall coordination. China has continuously improved national security policies in key sectors, strengthened consistency assessment with broader macroeconomic policy orientations, and increased efforts to implement and enforce policies.

Improve risk monitoring and early-warning system for national security. China has increased foundational investment in the construction, operation, and maintenance of monitoring and early-warning infrastructure, the development of indicator and standard systems, and the investigation and statistical analysis of risks. China has strengthened personnel development and policy support. The goal is to promote effective linkages between all stages, including risk monitoring, analysis, early warning, and response, to elevate the system's level of scientific rigor, standardization, and precision.

Improve the emergency management system for national security. China has improved the system to respond to major public emergencies. China has refined the emergency command mechanism within the framework of comprehensive security and emergency response, strengthened the construction of national and regional emergency forces, and improved the comprehensive system for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief.

## *(2) Forging practical and applicable national security capabilities*

National security capability is defined as the nation's ability to reasonably allocate strategic resources to maintain a relatively continuous state of security. Focused on achieving its national security strategic objectives, China has systematically advanced the modernization of its national security capabilities by anchoring in the implementation of major national strategies and the capacity-building in key sectors.

Strengthen social governance. China adheres to and develops the “Fengqiao Experience” in the new era and enhances the ability to prevent and resolve social conflicts and disputes. China has strengthened the overall prevention and control measures for public security. China has also improved the institutional framework for social work, refined the social psychological service system and crisis intervention mechanism, and shifted the focus of social governance and services to the grassroots level.

Bolster foundational security pillars. China has implemented a strategy to diversify the energy supply and refined an overall coordination and connection system covering the exploration, production, supply, storage, and sale of strategic mineral resource. China has continuously enhanced its comprehensive grain production and supply assurance capabilities.

Furthermore, China has deepened the reform of its talent development systems and strengthened the cultivation and selection of professional and compound national security talents.

Build a strong military defense barrier. China has thoroughly implemented the chairman responsibility system of the Central Military Commission and refined the leadership and management frameworks of the people's armed forces. China has continuously deepened the reform of its joint operations system and coordinated military force building and military struggle preparations in traditional and emerging security domains. China has advanced reforms that integrate military and civilian sectors, optimized the layout of its national defense science and technology industry, and built an advanced national defense science and technology industry system to consolidate and elevate its integrated national strategic system and capabilities.

Leverage scientific and technological as a force multiplier. In response to major needs in the national security field, China is leveraging its new whole-of-nation system to achieve breakthroughs in key core technologies. China has augmented its national strategic scientific and technological forces, strengthened the transformation and application of new technologies in the national security sphere, and promoted the development of national security capabilities in new domains and new qualities.

Enhance international engagement. China has improved its foreign-related national security mechanisms. China has promoted the overall stability and balanced development of major-power relations, deepened friendship, mutual trust, and the integration of interests with neighboring countries, and strengthened solidarity and cooperation among nations of the "Global South," guiding the international community toward jointly safeguarding international security.

Enhance the quality and effectiveness of publicity and education. China has strengthened the publicity and education on national security to enhance the entire populace's national security awareness. China has advanced the development of national security studies as a formal academic discipline to elevate the quality of national security research and enhance the training of national security talents. China has built a discourse and narrative system for national security in the new era and has refined and deepened the external communication and articulation of the Overall National Security Outlook.



## Conclusion



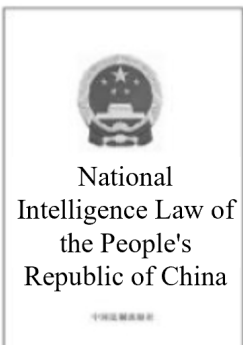
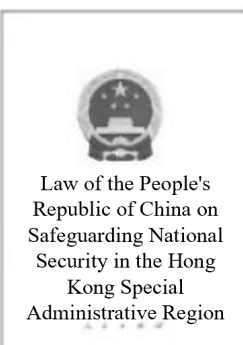
China's national security in the new era has developed through the comprehensive deepening of reform. It has matured in the great struggle and strengthened in the Chinese-style modernization process. It will fulfill its mission throughout the process of building a strong nation and achieving national rejuvenation.

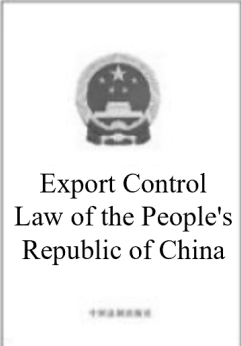
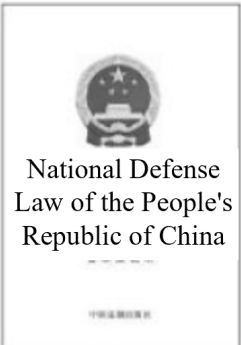
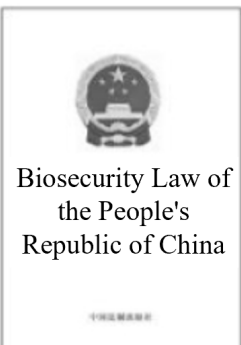
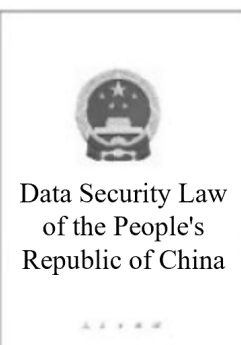
Throughout its journey, China's national security has relied on the people to overcome difficulties and obstacles. On the new journey, it will still rely on the people to make new history. With one heart and one mind, the Chinese people can build a new, indestructible Great Wall of national security and overcome all risks and challenges on the path forward to win opportunities for peaceful development.


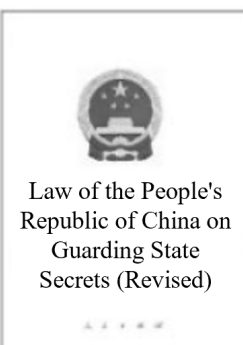
China cherishes its hard-earned security and always takes upon itself the duty of protecting its people and safeguarding world peace. China is committed to leading peaceful development and promoting global stability and prosperity. While pursuing its own security, China will work with all countries to jointly discuss, build, and share a future of common international security, striving for a world of lasting peace and universal security.

## Appendix: List of Key Laws in the Field of National Security in the New Era

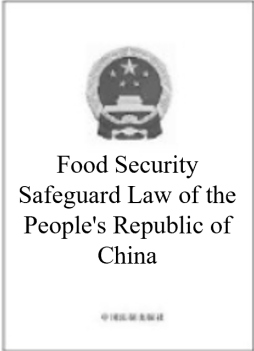
Name of Law	Enactment Date	
The National Security Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress on July 1, 2015, and took effect on July 1, 2015.	 <p>The National Security Law of the People's Republic of China</p>
Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress on December 27, 2015, and took effect on January 1, 2016.	 <p>Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China</p>
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Management of Activities of Overseas Non-Governmental Organizations within the Territory of China	It was adopted at the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress on April 28, 2016, and took effect on January 1, 2017.	 <p>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Management of Activities of Overseas Non-Governmental Organizations within the Territory of China</p>

Name of Law	Enactment Date	
Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress on November 7, 2016, and took effect on June 1, 2017.	
Nuclear Safety Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress on September 1, 2017, and took effect on January 1, 2018.	
National Intelligence Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 28th Session of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress on June 27, 2017, and took effect on June 28, 2017. Amended at the 2nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on April 27, 2018.	
Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	It was adopted at the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on June 30, 2020, and took effect on June 30, 2020	

Name of Law	Enactment Date	
Export Control Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on October 17, 2020, and took effect on December 1, 2020.	
National Defense Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised)	It was revised and adopted at the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on December 26, 2020, and took effect on January 1, 2021.	
Biosecurity Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on October 17, 2020, and took effect on April 15, 2021.	
Data Security Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on June 10, 2021, and took effect on September 1, 2021.	

Name of Law	Enactment Date	
Land Boundary Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 31st Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on October 23, 2021, and took effect on January 1, 2022.	
Counter-Espionage Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised)	It was revised and adopted at the 2nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress on April 26, 2023, and took effect on July 1, 2023.	
Foreign State Immunity Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 5th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress on September 1, 2023, and took effect on January 1, 2024.	
Law of the People's Republic of China on Guarding State Secrets (Revised)	It was revised and adopted at the 8th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress on February 27, 2024, and took effect on May 1, 2024.	

Continued

Name of Law	Enactment Date	
Food Security Safeguard Law of the People's Republic of China	It was adopted at the 7th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress on December 29, 2023, and took effect on June 1, 2024.	 <p>The image shows the front cover of the 'Food Security Safeguard Law of the People's Republic of China'. It features the national emblem of China at the top center. Below the emblem, the title 'Food Security Safeguard Law of the People's Republic of China' is printed in Chinese characters. At the bottom, there is a small line of text, likely the publisher or date of publication.</p>