

## The internal motivation and external challenges of China's global security initiative

Zuo Xiyong

**Abstract:** In recent years, unilateralism, protectionism, hegemonism and power politics have gradually emerged in the international community. The global peace deficit, development deficit, security deficit and governance deficit have become increasingly aggravated. In the face of major changes in the world that have not been seen in a century, China We are firmly committed to the path of peaceful development, and at the same time, we are more proactive in strategic planning and have carried out a series of diplomatic arrangements to safeguard international peace and security, and promote global development and prosperity. In order to promote international security cooperation, eliminate the root causes of international conflicts, and improve global governance, To achieve lasting peace and development in the world, China has timely proposed a global security initiative, injecting more stability and certainty into the era of turbulent change. This article believes that China can propose a global security initiative because China has long played three important roles in the international community. It is an important role in maintaining world peace, a rational force in human progress, and a constructive force in solving global problems. However, as the power transfer between China and the United States enters a critical stage, the risk tests faced by China will only become more and more complex. y Containment, containment, and suppression from the United States and other Western countries will only become more and more severe. Global security initiatives will continue to encounter new practical challenges. To a certain extent, China and the United States are moving toward strategic confrontation. The key to whether the global security initiative can be implemented will bring huge uncertainty to world peace and development.

**Keywords:** peaceful development road safety deficit global security initiative Sino-US strategic competition

About the author: Zuo Xiyong, professor at the School of International Relations,  
Renmin University of China CLC number: D820 Document  
identification code: A Article number: 1002 - 6649 (2023) 05 - 0002 - 25

Since China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, it has gradually integrated deeply into the world market, and its economy has begun to take off rapidly, surpassing many Western developed countries. Since the global financial crisis in 2008, China's economy has bucked the trend, surpassing Japan and becoming the world's largest economy. The second largest economy has rapidly narrowed the gap with the United States. Although China insists on pursuing the path of peaceful development, as the transfer of power between China and the United States accelerates, China's diplomatic environment has quietly changed: the Obama administration launched the Asia-Pacific rebalancing strategy, and the United States gradually shifting its strategic focus to the Asia-Pacific region, the Trump administration successively launched a trade war and a technology war against China, and began to contain, contain, and suppress China. Sino-US relations began to undergo fundamental changes. The Biden administration's China policy and characteristics The Trump administration is in the same vein, and its containment, containment, and

suppression of China are even worse than those of its predecessors. At the global level, unilateralism, protectionism, hegemonism, and power politics are gradually on the rise. Peace deficit, development deficit, security deficit, and governance deficit are getting worse day by day. China has a clear understanding of the changes in the external environment, and takes coordinating the overall strategic situation of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the world's major changes unseen in a century as the basic starting point for planning work. September 2021 On the 21st, President Xi Jinping attended the general debate of the 76th United Nations General Assembly via video and delivered an important speech, clearly stating that "the world has entered a new period of turbulence and change." The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China also pointed out: "Currently, the world changes, changes in the times, and changes in history are unfolding in an unprecedented way." These strategic judgments not only accurately assess China's external environment, but also reflect that China's space for pursuing the path of peaceful development is being squeezed. Standing at the crossroads of history President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Security Initiative for the first time at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia 2022 Annual Conference, proposing China's plan to respond to international security challenges. On February 21, 2023, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs released the "Global Security Initiative Concept Paper". It further explains the basic concept of eliminating the root causes of international conflicts and achieving lasting peace and development in the world. However, the ongoing Ukraine crisis has warned China that there are still many difficulties and obstacles in adhering to the path of peaceful development, and promoting global security initiatives faces severe challenges. In view of this, this article will review the policy basis for China's global security initiative, and conduct an in-depth analysis of the internal motivations for China's global security initiative and the external challenges it faces, so as to help us deeply understand the political logic of global security initiatives.

---

Xi Jinping: "Strong confidence, overcome difficulties together, and build a better world", published in "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China" (No. 4 Volume), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2022, page 467.

Xi Jinping: «Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and work together in unity to comprehensively build a modern socialist country——Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2022, p. 60.

Xi Jinping: «Jointly safeguard world peace and tranquility», in "Xi Jinping on The Governance of China" (Volume 4), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing Society, 2022, pp. 451-452.

"Global Security Initiative Concept Paper", website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, February 21, 2023, [http://fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjbxw\\_new/202302/t20230221\\_11028322.shtml](http://fmprc.gov.cn/web/wjbxw_new/202302/t20230221_11028322.shtml) [2023-08-01]

## 1. The policy basis for China's global security initiative

Since entering the new era, the external situation facing China has also quietly undergone major changes: on the one hand, China's economy has developed rapidly, the economic gap with the United States has narrowed, and its international status has risen rapidly; on the other hand, the United States has gradually emerged from the 2008 global financial crisis shadow, and adjusted the global anti-terrorism strategy, gradually focusing its attention on responding to the rise of China. China is facing an increasingly severe external environment. Facing the new situation, China is unwaveringly pursuing the path of peaceful development and actively promoting the international community to join hands to fight against turmoil. Injecting more stability and certainty into the era of It is a strategic choice made in line with the development trend and China's fundamental interests." On September 28, 2015, President Xi Jinping promised in his speech at the general debate of the 70th United Nations General Assembly: "China will always be a builder of world peace and will firmly Following the path of peaceful development, no matter how the international situation changes, no matter how it develops, China will never seek hegemony, expansion, or sphere of influence." To this end, China proactively carries out strategic planning and diplomatic layout. These concepts and policies Aiming to achieve lasting peace and development in the world, it has become the policy basis for China's global security initiatives.

First of all, it scientifically summarized the concept of a new type of major power relations and put forward the concept of a new type of international relations. In February 2012, then Vice President Xi Jinping visited the United States and proposed efforts to shape the cooperative partnership between China and the United States into a new type of major power relations in the 21st century. In May 2012, at the fourth round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue, Hu Jintao proposed that China and the United States should "strive to develop a new type of major-country relationship that reassures the people of both countries and reassures the people of all countries." On June 7, 2013, President Xi Jinping When meeting with U.S. President Obama, he scientifically summarized the connotation of the new type of major power relations and put forward the principles of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect, and win-win cooperation, aiming to find a new path that is different from the confrontation and conflict between major powers in history . However, due to changes in the international environment, the United States gradually adjusted its China policy and did not accept this strategic framework. In addition, during this period, China also systematically proposed a new concept of international relations, aiming to promote world peace. March 2013 On March 23, President Xi Jinping visited Russia at the Moscow Institute of International Relations

Xi Jinping: «Better coordinate the domestic and international situations and consolidate the foundation for pursuing the path of peaceful development», contained in «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China Politics» (Volume 1), Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2014, page 247.

Xi Jinping: «Join hands to build new partners for win-win cooperation, and work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind», published in «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China» (Volume 2), Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2017, pp. 525-526.

Xi Jinping: "Building a new type of major-country relationship between China and the United States", in "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China", Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2014, p. 279.

Delivered a speech, stating that "all countries should jointly promote the establishment of a new type of international relations with win-win cooperation as the core, and people of all countries should work together to maintain world peace and promote common development". On September 28, 2015, President Xi Jinping spoke at the 70th Session of the United Nations. The speech at the conference further explained the concept of a new type of international relations with win-win cooperation as the core. In this historical period, the proposal of a new type of major power relations and the concept of a new type of international relations will help China cope with the increasingly fierce great power game and promote the democratization of international relations. Played an important role

Secondly, we must do a good job in neighboring diplomacy. We have proposed the "Belt and Road" initiative, led the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (referred to as the "AIIB"), and proposed a strategic vision for global governance. After entering the new era, China's diplomacy has made major progress. In terms of functional strategic design, China timely proposed two major strategic visions. First, it proposed the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, which established an international cooperation platform for China's diplomacy in the new era. On September 7, 2013, Xi Jinping When the Chairman visited Kazakhstan, he suggested innovative cooperation models, "Jointly build the 'Silk Road Economic Belt', from points to areas, from lines to areas, and gradually form regional cooperation." On October 3 of the same year, President Xi Jinping also proposed a joint cooperation model when he visited Indonesia. Building the 21st century "Maritime Silk Road". The "One Belt, One Road" initiative not only makes overall plans for China's open space layout in the new era, but also provides top-level design for the path of openness and win-win between China and the world, and has become a major issue in China's diplomacy. The second is to establish the AIIB to provide public goods to the world. On October 24, 2014, the AIIB initiated by China was officially established and became a new model of international multilateral cooperation. In terms of structural strategic adjustments, it has enhanced the role of neighboring diplomacy. Importance. At the turn of the century, China established a diplomatic pattern in which "big powers are the key, neighboring countries are the priority, developing countries are the foundation, and multilateralism is the important stage." After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China regarded maintaining peace and stability in its peripheral areas as a priority. The important goal of peripheral diplomacy is to highlight the important role of neighboring countries in China's overall development and diplomatic overall situation. This adjustment is conducive to shaping a good peripheral environment, conducive to maintaining a period of strategic opportunities for China's development, and more conducive to China's adherence to the path of peaceful development.

Xi Jinping: «Follow the trend of the times and promote world peace and development», "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China", Beijing: Foreign Languages

Publisher, 2014, page 273

Xi Jinping: «Join hands to build new partners for win-win cooperation, and work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind», published in «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China»

(Volume 2), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2017, Page 522

Xi Jinping: «Jointly build the "Silk Road Economic Belt"», contained in «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China», Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2014, page 288,

Propaganda Department of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China: «Xi Jinping Diplomatic Thought Study Outline»

Beijing: People's Publishing House & Learning Press, 2021,

Page 81 : Published in foreign languages

Publishing House, 2014, page 296.

Third, actively participate in the reform and construction of the global governance system. Since the reform and opening up, China has actively integrated into the international economic system and deeply participated in global governance affairs. However, as international forces have waxed and waned, the existing global governance system has struggled to cope with global challenges. It is difficult to play its due role when problems arise. On October 12, 2015, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee conducted a collective study on the global governance pattern and global governance system. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out when presiding over the study: "We must promote the transformation of the global governance system. To eliminate unfair and unreasonable arrangements, we must promote the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international economic and financial organizations to effectively reflect the changes in the international landscape. In particular, we must increase the representation and voice of emerging market countries and developing countries, and promote the participation of various countries in the international economy. Equality of rights, equal opportunities, and equality of rules in cooperation, promoting the democratization and rule of law of global governance rules, and striving to make the global governance system more balancedly reflect the will and interests of the majority of countries." After gradually entering the center of the world stage, China becoming an important participant, promoter, and leader in the process of global governance change. It was precisely during this period that economic globalization encountered unprecedented challenges. In 2016, with the UK's "Brexit" and Trump's election as President of the United States, populism and trade protectionism shows that globalization has encountered major setbacks. Against this background, China has taken the initiative to play a constructive role in global governance. On January 17, 2017, President Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the 2017 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting. He pointed out in his keynote speech: "Faced with the opportunities and challenges brought about by economic globalization, the right choice is to make full use of all opportunities, cooperate to meet all challenges, and guide the direction of economic globalization." In the face of the United States and a few other countries launching trade wars and technological wars, China has always opposed trade protectionism, always adhered to multilateralism, and has always been a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, a defender of the international order, and a provider of public goods. Currently, the United States is uniting its allies. It and its partners are "decoupling and disconnecting" China, trying to hinder China's economic development and lock China's industrial chain at the mid- to low-end. Faced with the suppression and containment of the United States, China's best choice is to continue to promote a more reasonable global governance system. To develop in the direction of development, break the US blockade through technological innovation and multilateral cooperation.

Finally, build a community with a shared future for mankind. The report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed the concept of "win-win cooperation" and advocated the awareness of a "community with a shared future for mankind". March 23, 2013, President Xi Jinping visited Russia and delivered a speech at the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He pointed out that the world "has become more and more a place where you have

---

① «Xi Jinping: Promote a fairer and more reasonable global governance system», Xinhuanet, October 13, 2015, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2015-10/13/c\\_1116812159.html](http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2015-10/13/c_1116812159.html) [2022-09-01]

② Xi Jinping: "Share the responsibilities of the times and jointly promote global development", "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China" (Volume 2), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publisher, 2017, page 478.

③ Xi Jinping: "Strong confidence, overcome difficulties together, and build a better world", published in "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China" (No. 4 Volume), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2022, page 470.

"You have a community with a shared future". On March 28, 2015, in the keynote speech at the 2015 Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference, President Xi Jinping proposed that to move towards a community with a shared future, we must adhere to mutual respect and equal treatment, and adhere to win-win cooperation and common development. In order to achieve common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, we must insist on compatibility, exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations. However, the world is facing major changes unseen in a century, various risks and challenges are emerging, the global climate governance deficit is intensifying, and populism As doctrine and trade protectionism are on the rise, regional conflicts and geopolitical confrontations have become more prominent, and mankind has reached a critical crossroads, which further highlights the necessity and urgency of building a community with a shared future for mankind. To build a community with a shared future for mankind, China has two aspects of work What we need to do: On the one hand, we must do our own things well, and on the other hand, we must create more opportunities for the world. General Secretary Xi Jinping once pointed out: "We must do our own things well, which in itself is a contribution to building a community with a shared future for mankind. "We must also create more opportunities for the world by promoting China's development, explore the laws of development of human society by deepening our own practices, and share them with other countries around the world." This means that China must come up with Chinese propositions, Chinese wisdom, and Chinese solutions, and cooperate with Work together with other countries in the world to solve world problems.

Based on the above, the People's Republic of China has put forward the concept of a peaceful foreign policy since its founding, and formed an independent foreign policy of peace after the reform and opening up, and embarked on the path of peaceful development. It is precisely because China has always adhered to the path of peaceful development and actively integrated into The international community has created a peaceful and stable environment for reform and opening up, ensuring the steady development of China's modernization cause. At present, China is facing increasing obstacles in pursuing the path of peaceful development, and uncertainties are also getting higher and higher. There is no doubt that It has put forward higher strategic requirements for us. It is against this background that China timely proposed a global security initiative to crack the peace deficit and security deficit and respond to the urgent needs of the international community to maintain world peace and prevent conflicts and wars.

## 2. The intrinsic motivation behind China's global security initiative

The global security initiative is an important public good provided by China to the international community. It helps maintain international peace and security and promotes global development and prosperity. Looking back on the history of the past 40 years, the depth of China's rise can be seen

---

Xi Jinping: «Follow the trend of the times and promote world peace and development», "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China", Beijing: Foreign Languages Publisher, 2014, page 272

Xi Jinping: «Towards a community with a shared future, creating a new future for Asia», in Collected Diplomatic Speeches of Xi Jinping (Volume 1), Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House, 2022, pp. 231-235. Xi Jinping:

«Bringing the people of all countries together The yearning for a better life has become a reality», "Xi Jinping talks about the governance of the country" (No. 3 Volume), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2020, p. 436.

It has shaped the world we live in and promoted world peace. China can propose global security initiatives because China has long played three important roles in the international community, namely, an important force in maintaining world peace, a rational force for human progress, and a force for solving global problems. The constructive force of the issue has become the intrinsic motivation for China to propose global security initiatives.

(1) China is a peaceful force in the international community.

China can propose global security initiatives in the final analysis because China has always been a peaceful force in the international community. China's diplomacy It not only always adheres to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and always safeguards international fairness and justice, but also firmly defends the international order based on international law and the basic norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. In history and reality, China is an international The most restrained countries in society advocate the use of peaceful means rather than war to resolve international disputes.

From a historical point of view, China has long been opposed to militarism and has advocated harmony without difference. In the more than two thousand years since the Qin Dynasty, although China has dominated the international order in East Asia, this regional order is inconsistent with the Western order. There are three essential differences in the regional order: First, China is unwilling to regard external expansion and war as its primary policy options, so the frequency of wars in East Asia remains at a low level; second, China's values are essentially secular and do not promote All mankind follows the example of Chinese civilization. Therefore, Chinese civilization lacks a sense of universalist mission. Third, the regional order constructed by China is defensive in nature and has maintained a relatively peaceful and orderly regional order in East Asia. Kissinger pointed out : "Compared with other regional countries that came later, China is a self-sufficient empire and is not keen on territorial expansion." ̈ Since the founding of the People's Republic of China,

although it has sent troops to North Korea, it has been forced to launch a self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Indian border and China-Vietnam border self-defense counterattack, but this is China's defensive response in an extremely dangerous external environment. It is a decision based on considerations of its own strategic interests, that is, China will never allow the military forces of hostile countries to get too close to China's border areas, and will suppress The strong supports the weak and actively shapes the balance of power within the region. In fact, after the founding of New China, China has always defended peace, whether it is sending troops to North Korea, proposing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or participating in the Geneva Conference to promote the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and the restoration of peace in Indochina. , all embody this strategic logic. For a long time, China has unwaveringly pursued a defensive national defense policy. After the reform and opening up, China has not participated in any major war for more than 40 years. It has concentrated on construction and development, and has been dedicated to development.

It has made irreplaceable historical contributions to maintaining long-term peace in East Asia. As Kishore Mahbubani said, China's "not resorting to force not only reflects a

̈ [US] Henry Kissinger, translated by Hu Liping: "On China", Beijing: CITIC Publishing House, 2012, page 17, Niu Jun: « "Alliances and

̈ Wars": China's Strategic Decision-making and Its Strategy in the Cold War Era Consequences», published in "World Economy and Politics", 2014 Issue 6, 2016, pages 69-92.

It is a driving force for civilization and reflects a highly pragmatic view of power.”<sup>1</sup> In recent years, the

trend of anti-globalization has gradually become more prominent, strategic competition among major powers has become increasingly intensified, and disputes and conflicts have gradually increased in the international community. Against this background, China insists on It promotes peace and talks, advocates the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and opposes the use

of force. It is becoming an important force in maintaining world peace. First, China's strategic response to the United States' suppression and containment has been very restrained, which to a certain extent has reduced the process of global power transfer. The risk of conflict. On the one hand, in the face of the adjustment of the US policy towards Taiwan, China has always adhered to the one-China principle on the Taiwan issue. Regarding the US hollowing out of the one-China policy and provoking China with its actions, China has always adhered to the principle of being reasonable, well-founded, restrained and firm. Defend its core interests and respond to the deteriorating situation in accordance with its established strategic plan. On the other hand, in the face of the trade war and technology war launched by the United States against China, China has always adhered to the policy of opening up to the outside world, continued to carry out scientific

and technological innovation, and maximized the Second, China insists on resolving disputes through peaceful means and is committed to mediating and promoting reconciliation in the international community. In recent years, China has actively promoted national cooperation and reconciliation in the international community. <sup>2</sup> After the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis, China has repeatedly stated its basic position on the Ukrainian issue. China advocates respecting and protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, earnestly abides by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and advocates common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. View, calling on all parties to exercise restraint, support and encourage diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve the Ukraine crisis. On February 24, 2023, on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis, China issued "China's Position on the Political Resolution of the Ukraine Crisis", calling for All parties should maintain rationality and restraint, resume direct dialogue as soon as possible, and finally reach a comprehensive ceasefire. In addition, under the mediation of China, Saudi Arabia and Iran held talks in Beijing from March 6 to 10, 2023, and the two countries reached an agreement and agreed to Restore diplomatic relations between the two sides and arrange for the exchange of ambassadors. <sup>3</sup> China is committed to promoting peace and negotiation in international disputes, and has demonstrated its new responsibilities on the international stage. This undoubtedly provides major good news for a turbulent world.

Third, China actively participates in the governance of global non-traditional security issues and has made great contributions to world peace and stability. In April 1990, China began the process of participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations. According to the 30th anniversary of the Chinese military's participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations, Year » Statistics from the white paper, 30 years of Chinese military

<sup>1</sup> [Singapore] Written by Mahbubani Mahbubani, translated by Globalization Think Tank: «China's Choice: Sino-US Game and Strategic Choice», Beijing: CITIC Publishing Group, 2021, pp. 83-109, «China's

<sup>2</sup> Position on the Political Solution to the Ukraine Crisis» <sup>3</sup> Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, February 24, 2023 [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202302/t20230224\\_11030707.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202302/t20230224_11030707.shtml) [2023-08-01]

<sup>3</sup> «Joint Statement of the People's Republic of China, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran» Ministry of Communications website, March 10, 2023, [http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202303/t20230310\\_11039137.shtml](http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202303/t20230310_11039137.shtml) [2023-08-01]



It has participated in 25 United Nations peacekeeping operations, and has dispatched a total of more than 40,000 peacekeeping officers and soldiers, helping countries and regions such as Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, Sudan and South Sudan to peacefully resolve disputes, maintain regional security and stability, and promote the economy of the host country. It has made important contributions to social development and other aspects. On December 26, 2008, the first batch of escort fleets of the Chinese Navy went to the Gulf of Aden to perform escort missions. As of January 2023, the Chinese Navy has safely escorted more than 1,500 batches of more than 7,100 ships. China's naval escort in the Gulf of Aden protected the safety of international waterways and demonstrated China's responsibility

as a great power. (2) China is a rational force for the progress of human

civilization. The reason why China can propose global security initiatives is that China is a rational force for the progress of human civilization.

Since modern times, Due to the aggression of Western colonialism and imperialism, China fell into a situation of poverty, weakness, and at the mercy of others. After more than a hundred years of struggle, the Chinese people finally established the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. From the beginning to independence Judging from the process of self-improvement, China relies on the latest scientific and technological and ideological achievements of human civilization to arm itself, and is determined to be a rational force that promotes world peace and development and the progress of human civilization.

China is a staunch defender of sovereignty, independence and national equality. Since modern times, China has fallen into the lowest ebb in its five thousand years of history. It regrettably missed the Great Navigation and the Industrial Revolution, and eventually fell behind in the international community, suffering the consequences of imperialist powers. After more than a hundred years of struggle, China finally achieved complete national independence. This period of history gave China a personal experience of imperialist oppression and became a staunch defender of sovereignty, independence and national equality. Despite the international changes after World War II, The order established the concepts of sovereign independence and national equality. However, more than 70 years have passed. Looking around the world, sovereign independence and national equality still exist more in the concept. For most small and medium-sized countries, this is still a luxury. Ideal. There are two reasons for this situation: First, the post-World War II international order itself is a system of contradictory concepts. Countries have very different narratives and understandings of core principles, which can be interpreted from different angles and obtained accordingly. Rationality. Secondly, after the end of the Cold War, the United States became the only superpower in the international system. It gradually "privatized" international rules, constructed the international order as "private property" in the narrative, and tried to shape China as a "corrector" of the international order. The United States and other Western countries emphasize the so-called human rights, international law and international rules, and the principle of sovereignty is gradually eroded. Therefore, China has long been more inclined to the Westphalian concept of order, emphasizing the principle of national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference. The United States pays more attention to individual rights and freedom values. In other words, China is the current international community.

---

“Chinese military has participated in United Nations peacekeeping operations for 30 years”, Website of the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, September 18, 2020, <http://www.scio.gov.cn/ztk/d/tzt/42313/43715/43723/Document/16877799/16877799.htm> [2023 - 08

- 01] Huang Peizhao, Ma Yubin: "Gulf of Aden Escort Shows China's Responsibility", published in "People's Daily", Page 3, January 28, 2023.

It is one of the few major countries in the conference that truly supports sovereignty, independence and national equality, and is also one of the few countries that can truly maintain sovereignty and independence. Without China, the United States can more easily bully the world. It is in this sense that Above, China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative, China-led establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and China's concept of a community with a shared future for mankind have gained worldwide significance.

China is a key force in the international community against imperialism. Since modern times, one of the tasks of the Chinese revolution has been to oppose imperialism. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, imperialism surrounded the country and was hostile to the new regime. For this reason, New China will oppose the empire. In the face of imperialist countries such as the United States dictating Asian affairs, Zhou Enlai refuted it in the name of Foreign Minister, pointed out the fact that the United States interfered in Asian affairs and undermined Asian national independence movements, and solemnly declared: "Asian people's own affairs should be handled by the Asian people themselves." In the current practice of China's diplomacy, opposition to imperialism is mainly manifested in two aspects. First, China has always insisted that "Asian affairs should be handled by the Asian people themselves." On May 21, 2014, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed the concept of Asian security at the CICA Summit: "In the final analysis, Asia's affairs must be handled by the Asian people, and Asia's problems must ultimately be handled by the Asian people. In the final analysis, security must be maintained by the people of Asia." The West hypes this concept as the "Asian version of the Monroe Doctrine" and advocates the "China Threat Theory." However, there are essential differences between the Asian security concept and the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is The product of the power struggle between the United States and European powers, it is the guiding philosophy of the United States in seeking regional hegemony and sphere of influence. On the contrary, the Asian security concept is a natural extension of the anti-imperialist concept in China's diplomacy, and is essentially different from the Monroe Doctrine. Second, In its foreign policy, China insists on not seeking hegemony and opposes seeking spheres of influence. The 2019 white paper "China's National Defense in the New Era" declares: "Insisting on never seeking hegemony, never expanding, and never seeking spheres of influence. This is the principle of China's national defense in the new era. Distinctive characteristics." Although Western countries advocate the "China threat theory" and criticize China for pursuing spheres of influence, China does not pursue spheres of influence in its foreign policy. China insists on opposing imperialism in its foreign policy, which undoubtedly represents progress in the international community. ideas, and occupy the moral high ground, which is of great significance to world peace and stability.

China is also the backbone of the international community against hegemonism. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China,

---

Zhou Enlai: «Asian affairs should be handled by the Asian people themselves», in «Selected Diplomatic Works of Zhou Enlai», Beijing: Central Literature Publisher, 1990, page

10. Xi Jinping: «Actively establish an Asian security concept and jointly create a new situation in security cooperation», "Xi Jinping on the Governance of China", Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2014,

page 356, «China's National Defense in the New Era», People's Republic of China Website of the State Council Information Office, July 24, 2019, [http://www.gov.cn / zhengce / 2019 - 07 / 24 / content\\_5414325 ht m \[2023-08-01\]](http://www.gov.cn / zhengce / 2019 - 07 / 24 / content_5414325 ht m [2023-08-01])

DaWei "Security Concerns Are Reasonable Spheres of Information Are Not" in The Washington Quarterly Vol 45 No 2 2022 pp 93-104

Since then, opposing hegemonism has been the banner that China has always held high in its diplomacy. After the end of the Cold War, Western countries led by the United States have used the guise of humanitarianism to promote democracy through forceful regime change and wantonly provoked wars and conflicts, especially in recent years. The United States has brazenly launched a trade war and a technology war against China, united its allies to contain, contain, and suppress China, and tried to hinder China's economic development. In response to the United States' unilateralism and bullying behavior, China mainly exerts its hegemony against the United States in three aspects. First, China always adheres to multilateralism and checks and balances the unilateralism of the United States. On issues such as Syria, China has repeatedly used its veto power in the United Nations Security Council to counter the US position. Secondly, China opposes the so-called rules-based policy of the United States. We must firmly uphold the international system with the United Nations at its core, the international order based on international law, and the basic norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. As General Secretary Xi Jinping said: "International rules can only be jointly formulated by the 193 member states of the United Nations and cannot be decided by individual countries or groups of countries. International rules should be observed by the 193 member states of the United Nations. There are no and should not be exceptions." Finally, China counterattacks the United States against China in reality to suppress and balance U.S. hegemony: Faced with the industrial decoupling and "stuck" problems promoted by the United States, China has built a new development pattern, continuously improved the new national system under the conditions of the socialist market economy, and fought a tough battle on key core technologies in order to achieve a high level of self-reliance and self-reliance, promote military modernization, improve the ability to deter the United States militarily, carry out ideological struggles, and launch tit-for-tat struggles against the public opinion war launched by the United States. These measures have effectively countered the hegemonic behavior of the United States.

(3) China is a constructive force in solving global problems. The reason

why China can propose global security initiatives is that China is a constructive force in solving global problems. Since the reform and opening up, China has continuously integrated into the global multilateral international system. According to statistics from Jiang Yien In 1977, the number of various types of intergovernmental international organizations that China participated in was 25% of the United States and about 70% of the world average. However, by 1996, this proportion increased to 70% of the United States and 180% of the world average. Today, China has become one of the countries in the international community that has joined the most international systems. As it gradually and deeply integrates into the international system, China has become a participant, reformer and creator of the international system, and has become a constructive force in solving global problems.

First, China is committed to promoting the development of global governance in a more fair and reasonable direction. Specifically, this is mainly reflected in the following three aspects. First, China adheres to true multilateralism in global governance and opposes the formation of camps by some countries. ization and exclusive small circles. Currently, the United States itself has become a multi-national

---

Xi Jinping: «Speech at the meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations», contained in «Xi Jinping Talking about State Administration» (Volume 4), Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2022, pp. 476-477.

[US] Jiang Yien: "Some Thoughts on China's Participation in the International System", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 7, 1997, pp. 4-10.

They are destroyers of the multilateral institutional system, thus causing the global multilateral institutional system to fall into crisis. Especially during the Trump administration, he adhered to the "America First" principle, withdrew from multilateral international systems many times, blatantly used economic coercion in bilateral trade, and threatened China continues to launch trade wars and technology wars, and continues to bully other countries. Although the Biden administration is trying to repair the systemic damage caused by the Trump administration, the plan it proposes is multilateralism based on its own interests. The essential characteristic of selective multilateralism is still the establishment of small circles. China is opposed to this and has always adhered to true multilateralism and defended the existing international order. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out: "China actively participates in global governance. System reform and construction, practice the global governance concept of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, adhere to true multilateralism, promote the democratization of international relations, and promote the development of global governance in a more fair and reasonable direction."<sup>17</sup> Second, China actively promotes Comprehensive reform of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization, increase the representation and voice of developing countries in global affairs, fully reflect the demands and voices of developing countries, and respond to global challenges through promoting cooperation. Third <sup>18</sup> China promotes the BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the G20 to play a greater role in global governance and strengthens cooperation among countries in regional economic and security affairs. China also actively promotes sub-regional economic cooperation and strengthens cooperation in sub-regions. Connectivity and complementary cooperation at all levels. China's work on multilateralism platforms has played a constructive role in maintaining world peace and

regional stability. Second, China has proposed and created a series of multilateral initiatives and multilateral systems to solve global problems. Enter After the new era, China has successively launched the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, led the creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, proposed global security initiatives, global development initiatives and global civilization initiatives, and proposed Chinese solutions to global problems. Among them, the "One Belt, One Road" initiative The Initiative and the AIIB focus on regional economic cooperation and infrastructure construction, which is conducive to making up for the global development deficit and governance deficit. The AIIB upholds multilateralism, adheres to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and adheres to international, normative and high-standard operations. The inclusive institutional design has enabled it to achieve great success. Specifically, the AIIB has not subverted the current order. Instead, it has followed the model and principles of multilateral development banks, followed existing international norms and rules, and maintained a high degree of compliance with Western countries. openness, thus building an inclusive multilateral international system. On this basis, China provides a large number of public goods to the international community and is committed to strengthening the infrastructure construction of various countries. As some scholars have pointed out, "China's role in global governance The institutional rise will be more peaceful than generally predicted"<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> Xi Jinping: «Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and work together in unity to comprehensively build a modern socialist country—— Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China», Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2022, page 62.

<sup>18</sup> He Kai, Feng Huiyun: "Leadership transfer and global governance: role positioning, institutional checks and balances and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank", published in "International Political Science", Issue 3, 2019, pp. 31-59.

Third, China has insisted on assisting developing countries while developing itself, which has promoted world peace and development. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, it has continuously injected positive energy into world peace and development while maintaining its own development. According to the State Council News According to the white paper "China and the World in the New Era" issued by the office in 2019, China has provided nearly 400 billion yuan in aid to 166 countries and international organizations and dispatched more than 600,000 aid workers in the past 60 years since it launched foreign aid. China's These foreign aids have undoubtedly played a positive role in the economic development of these countries and the peace and stability of the international community. In fact, as the modernization process continues to advance and the level of science and technology continues to improve, China's role in the global supply chain industry chain The gradual improvement in status has enabled China to share more and more scientific and technological achievements with developing countries. For a long time, China has actively carried out training projects with themes such as aerospace and satellite applications, 3D printing technology, metrology technology, and marine biotechnology. Through intergovernmental science and technology exchange projects, scholars from many developing countries are invited to China for training and scientific research. At the same time, it also transfers technology to many Asian, African and Latin American countries to improve the technological level of these countries. In China's foreign aid, it has Africa's aid is the most representative. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Africa has been the main destination for China's foreign aid. China's aid projects in Africa have improved the economic and social development levels of relevant African countries. According to "China-Africa Cooperation in the New Era" According to statistics in the white paper, China has carried out large-scale foreign aid in Aid from African countries accounts for 44.65% of Africa. From 2013 to 2018, China's foreign aid amounted to 270.2 billion yuan, which included free aid, interest-free loans and preferential loans. From 2000 to 2020, China's foreign aid in Africa More than 13,000 kilometers of roads and railways have been built, more than 80 large-scale power facilities have been constructed, more than 130 medical facilities, 45 gymnasiums, and more than 170

schools have been built, and a total of more than 160,000 talents in various fields have been trained for Africa. Analysis shows that the intrinsic motivation behind China's global security initiative is that China is an important force in maintaining world peace, a rational force in the progress of human civilization, and a constructive force in solving global problems. In other words, China's rising trend is conducive to world peace and development. In terms of development, China's rise is a positive force rather than a destructive force. China's strategic choices in foreign policy are historical progressivism, showing a new picture that is different from the path of the rise of previous great powers.

---

① "China and the World in the New Era", website of the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, September 27, 2019 [http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2019-09/27/content\\_5433889.html](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2019-09/27/content_5433889.html) [2023-08-01]

② "China's International Development Cooperation in the New Era", website of the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, January 10, 2021. <http://www.scio.gov.cn/ztk/dtzt/44689/44717/in dex.htm> [2023-08-01] «China-Africa Cooperation in the

③ New Era», Website of the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China, November 26, 2021 <http://www.scio.gov.cn/ztk/dtzt/44689/47462/in dex.htm> [2023-08-01]

### Three Western countries' doubts about global security initiatives

Faced with major changes unseen in a century, China continues to solve its own problems as it moves to the center of the world stage. problems it faces, and constantly proposes solutions to global problems based on China's national conditions and stance, the Global Security Initiative is one of them. However, as China's modernization process advances, the risk tests China faces will only become more and more complex. We may even encounter unimaginable storms, and the containment, containment, and suppression from the United States and other Western countries will only become more and more serious. We should have a clear understanding of this. Regarding the global security initiatives and other concepts proposed by China, based on the United States The leading Western countries tend to adopt a skeptical attitude. Specifically, this is mainly reflected in the following three aspects.

(1) Whether China continues to adhere to the path of peaceful development.

Since the reform and opening up, China's economy has maintained rapid growth for more than 40 years, and has adhered to the path of peaceful development in its foreign policy. During its rise, it has always been peaceful and refused to use force. However, at present, Western countries still have many doubts about China, and even deliberately smear it, claiming that China will not continue to follow the path of peaceful development. Specifically, in recent years, there are mainly the following representative voices.

One voice believes that China's economy is heading towards recession. For a long time, there have been a group of groups in the international community that have been badmouthing China, advocating "China's collapse" and "China's recession." Recently, as China's economic development has gradually slowed down, this argument has On March 6, 2015, Shen Dawei, a scholar at George Washington University in the United States, wrote an article in the Wall Street Journal advocating that China's economy is about to collapse. He believes that the main reasons for China's economic recession are the loss of elite confidence, corruption and economic stagnation. In terms of aspects: In recent years, the COVID-19 epidemic has had an impact on China's economy. China's economic development has been greatly affected. There are more and more observers who are bearish on China's economy. China's population will experience negative growth in 2022. Many overseas analysts even believe that China's rapid economic growth is inevitable. The era has ended. So, is it possible for China's economy to replace the United States and become the world's largest? Regarding this issue, an article in the "Financial Times" believes that China's economy will not surpass the United States before 2060 "The Economist" magazine The answer is probably not. The reason is that China's population peak came earlier than people expected. Some analysts in the United States believe that what has happened in the past few years

---

David Shambaugh "The Coming Chinese Crackup" in The Wall Street etJournal March 6, 2015  
<https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-coming-chinese-crack-up-1425659198> [2023-08-01]

Ruchir Sharma "China's Economy Will Not Overake the US until 2060 If Ever" in Financial Times October 24, 2022  
[https://www.ft.com/content/t\[2023-08-01\]](https://www.ft.com/content/t[2023-08-01])

Simon Cox "Will China's Economy Ever Overtake America's in Size?" in The Economist November 18, 2022  
<https://www.economist.com/the-world-ahead/2022/11/18> [2023-08-01]

All the events conveyed the same signal: "China is far from the 'rising behemoth' often portrayed by the American media and American leaders, but is teetering on the edge of a cliff." This is not accidental. On the one hand, there has always been a market for badmouthing China at the social level in the United States and other Western countries. This is not only part of the propaganda war and cognitive war, but also an external manifestation of the complex mentality of China's rapid development. Presentation. On the other hand, the negative tone of China and China's development trend are also in a relationship of ebb and flow. The negative tone of the negative talkers also reflects the

China's economy is facing a series of problems, which objectively warns China to attach great importance to these problems.

The reason is that this public opinion believes that China is facing serious internal problems. In the past few years, the speed of China's economic development has gradually shown a downward trend. In particular, the three-year COVID-19 epidemic has added a lot of uncertainty to the Chinese economy. The Chinese economy Development is indeed facing many internal and external challenges, which has given Western countries led by the United States some new understandings when looking at China's future development prospects. Among these doubts and criticisms, there is a rather harsh view that "the current China's policies are driven by ideology, which has had a profound impact on politics, economics and foreign policy." Western observers' discussion of these issues is roughly synchronized with China's domestic discussion of "the state advances and the private sector retreats". Especially China's 2021 In 2016, some regulatory and restrictive measures were introduced for private enterprises. Foreign observers believe that China is forming a new economic system that is conducive to state-owned enterprises. These observers also believe that as China's population ages rapidly, productivity growth slows down, As debt gradually increases and its attractiveness to foreign investment decreases, China's economic growth will gradually slow down, and it will eventually risk falling into the "middle-income trap." In other words, they believe that China's domestic political and social problems are increasing, making it impossible for China to escape development. The "curse" that China faced when its national economy rose, and eventually became an ordinary developing country. Although the current debate on China's long-term growth prospects is inconclusive, there is increasing attention to China's internal problems. This phenomenon deserves attention.

Be vigilant. In recent years, more and more people in the U.S. strategic and public opinion circles hold this view. They believe that China's slowing economic growth and prominent internal problems have made it easier for China to choose diplomatic risks. Dan Blumenthal believes that, "As China's economy is heading towards stagnation or even decline, China will become a nightmare for the United States, and the free world must be prepared accordingly." Halbrands also believes, "At present,

---

Jonathan Tepperman "ne" [www.foreignaffairs.com/china/chinas-dangerous-decline](http://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/chinas-dangerous-decline) [2023-08-01]

Kevin Rudd "The World According to Xi Jinping" in [foreignaffairs.com/china/world-according-xi-jinping-china-ideologue-kevin-rudd](http://foreignaffairs.com/china/world-according-xi-jinping-china-ideologue-kevin-rudd) [2023-08-01]

Dan Blumenthal *The China Nightmare: The Grand Ambitions of a Decaying State* The Washington D C : AEI Press 2020

Many internal problems show that China is declining. From a historical perspective, just like Germany and Japan before World War II, countries in decline will risk launching wars. If China loses confidence in its economic development and its prospects, then Chinese leaders may be inclined to take diplomatic risks." ỹ Brands and Beckley jointly wrote an article stating, "Countries that have reached a peak of rapid economic rise in the past 150 years and then experienced internal problems and long-term slowdown tend to be more aggressive in diplomacy, and even it is possible to launch a catastrophic war." ỹ The two subsequently further elaborated on this concept in a book they co-wrote. They believe that historically, rapidly rising powers tend to become less powerful when faced with slower growth and an increase in rivals. It will become more aggressive and even make desperate attempts to break the unfavorable situation. Current signs show that China has reached its peak and the most dangerous and critical stage of the cycle of great power rise. Slowing economic growth and prominent internal problems prevent China from continuing to rise. ỹ They believe that China now not only has the ability to undermine the world order, but is also losing confidence that time is on its side. It has become aggressive in foreign policy, not only worsening relations with potential rivals in Asia and Europe, but also moving towards conflict with the United States. Confrontation. If the United States cannot stop China's "expansion and aggression," then the world will fall into large-scale conflict, and the second

decade of the 21st century will be a dangerous period. ỹ In summary, the core point of this argument is that a weak, a stagnant or collapsed China is more dangerous to the world than a prosperous China. ỹ Although this argument has also faced a lot of criticism, it reflects the understanding of some people in Western society and is also in line with the traditional thinking of Western international relations theory, that is, crisis transfer. The theory means that if a country has serious internal problems or a crisis, national leaders may adopt strong or aggressive policies in diplomacy in order to deflect domestic crises, divert domestic attention, or enhance the legitimacy of the regime. According to its basic theory. Logically, national leaders will mobilize nationalism to serve foreign policy. The reason is that nationalism has the function of diverting domestic attention, enhancing the legitimacy of the regime, supporting a specific political goal, and exaggerating external threats to absorb strategic resources. 5 In theory, external conflicts can increase a country's internal cohesion. This phenomenon is generally called the "gathering of flags effect."

---

ỹ Hal Brands ỹ "The Dangers of China's Decline" ỹ in Foreign Policy ỹ April 14 ỹ 2022 <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/04/14/china-decline-dangers/> [2023-08-01]

ỹ Hal Brands and Michael Beckley ỹ "China's Declining Power - and That's the Problem" in Foreign Policy ỹ com/2021/09/24/china-great-power-united-states/ [2023-08-01] ỹ W Norton & Company 2022

Michael Beckley and Hal Brands ỹ *Danger Zone: The Coming Conflict With China* ỹ New York: W

ỹ Jonathan Tepperman "China's Danger Zone" [www.foreignaffairs.com/china/chinas-dangers-decline](http://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/chinas-dangers-decline) [2023-08-01] [US] Jack Schneider: «The New Nationalism: The Interpretation of

ỹ Realism and Its Beyond » ỹ [USA] Richard Ross

Edited by Clance and Athelstan, translated by Liu Dongguo: "The Domestic Foundation of Grand Strategy", Beijing: Peking University Press, 2005.



By shaping and utilizing external threats, relevant domestic departments and the public can put aside disputes and unify consensus on foreign policy.

(2) Whether China and the United States can coexist

peacefully. The international community is also concerned about the major strategic issue of whether China and the United States can coexist peacefully. In fact, whether China and the United States can coexist peacefully is related to the core issue of China's peaceful development path, that is, China and the United States respectively serve as Can the transfer of power between a rising power and a hegemonic power be achieved through peaceful means? Graham Allison, a professor at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government in the United States, in his article "Destined for War: Can China and the United States Avoid Thucydides' Trap?" » The book reviewed the history of the past 500 years and found that 12 of the 16 cases of relations between rising powers and hegemonic powers ended in war, and only 4 cases were resolved through peaceful means.

In fact, whether power can be transferred peacefully is a classic international relations issue. Abram Olgansky proposed the power transfer theory. He believes that there are hegemons and rising powers in the international order. Rising powers are often dissatisfied with the existing order. It will lead to war in order to compete for the dominance of the international order and challenge the major powers maintaining the status quo. Under the logic of the power transfer theory, some countries in the international community have long wondered whether the power transfer process between China and the United States is peaceful. Since entering the 21st century, China's economy has maintained rapid development and its military modernization has achieved remarkable results, which has caused great concern to the United States and neighboring countries. The power of Transfer theory is widely used to explain and predict Sino-US relations. 4 Under this theory, China is often defined as a rising power that breaks the status quo, and is often regarded as a "revisionist" of the existing international order. Therefore, China is Conventional behavior in the existing international order is often limited to "rising powers and hegemonic powers",

Within the overly simplistic dichotomy framework of "status quo countries and revisionist countries", China has been labeled as a "destroyer and subversive of the international order". This is a deep concern that China will break the existing status ranking and interest pattern. The fear inevitably affects certain countries in the international community's understanding of China's foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific and the world. It eventually forms an oversimplified "black and white" way of thinking, and it is very easy to fall into a kind of self-rationality. Therefore, China is regarded as a dissident and rival. Since Nixon's visit to China and the restoration of normal relations between China and the United

States, especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the leaders of the two countries have

---

John E Mueller Science Review Vol 64 No 1 1970 pp 18 - 34 [US] Written by Graham Allison Chen Ding

Ding, translated by Fu Qiang: «Destined to Fight: Chinese Can the United States avoid Thucydides' Trap?» Shanghai: Shanghai People's

Publishing House, 2018, Abramo F K Organski, World Poli Tics men and Jacek

Kugler "Power Transition and China - US Conflicts" in The China Journal of International Politics Vol 1 No 1 2006 pp 35 - 55 [US] Jack Levy: «Power Transition Theory and the Rise of China», edited by Zhu Feng and Robert Ross: «The Rise of China: Theoretical and Policy Perspectives» Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2008

Leaders have a long-term vision and carefully protect the hard-won strategic mutual trust, thereby ensuring that China-US relations remain stable for more than 40 years. However, once the United States falls into the theoretical system and logical thinking of power transfer, the strategic mutual trust that China and the United States have built over a long period of time will be gradually disintegrated. The inevitable result is that the United States cannot continue to maintain a peaceful attitude, and then comprehensively negates its past policy towards China, and regards the "engagement" policy as a completely failed foreign policy. Subsequently, the United States will inevitably adjust its policy towards China. The United States' China policy will transform from a cooperative policy to a confrontational policy. The U.S.'s confrontational policy will also follow the track of easy and difficult steps, spreading from the fields of economics, trade and cultural exchanges to the fields of science and technology and alliance politics, and eventually evolving into military confrontation. and ideological confrontation, we do not even rule out the possibility of a "misfire" or the outbreak of a large-scale military conflict. In this process, the United States will contain, contain, and suppress China in many fields and in various ways until the United States Exhaust all policy options

### (3) Whether China can control nationalism and

whether it can control domestic nationalism will also affect China's development trend, and have an important impact on the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country. According to theoretical research, a nation-state is an imaginary community, and a nation. Since the emergence of socialism, it has been closely connected with politics and ideology and has become an important social and political force. Historically, nationalism has been one of the core driving forces of China's national construction in modern times. After the end of the Cold War, as Chinese society gradually grew, public opinion It has increasingly become an important factor affecting foreign policy. In China's foreign policy, especially the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia in 1999, the plane collision in the South China Sea in 2001, the Sino-Japanese historical issues in 2005, and the Sino-Japanese Diaoyu Islands dispute in 2012 The influence of Chinese nationalism has been demonstrated in emergencies such as disputes and the deployment of THAAD by South Korea in 2016.

In fact, the development of nationalism in China resonates with the rise of nationalism in other countries around the world. After the end of the Cold War, the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the outbreak of the information technology revolution solidified the foundation of the US-led liberal international order. China, India and other countries have become global services As part of the industry and manufacturing supply chain, the middle class in China and India, the two most populous countries in the world, have created explosive wealth. Globalization is considered a great success, and the world is moving towards "flattening". However, in 2008, global financial After the crisis, the polarization between rich and poor in various countries around the world has become more prominent. The Occupy Wall Street movement has emerged in the United States, and populist democracy has emerged in various countries.

---

“Vice President Mike Pence's Remarks on the Ad yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy Institute October 4y 2018  
<https://www.hudson.org/events> [2023-08-01] [US] Written by Benedict Anderson, Wu

Ruiren Translation: «Imagined Communities: The Origin and Spread of Nationalism»y Shanghai:  
 Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2005

Thomas L Friedmany The World Is Flat: A Brief H History of the Twenty-first Centuryy New York:  
 Farrary Straus and Giroux 2005

A new trend in socialism has emerged. Britain's "Brexit" and Trump's election as US president can be regarded as symbolic events of the rise of global nationalism and the reversal of globalization. During this period, populism and nationalism in Chinese society Sentiments are also increasing. However, if you place China's domestic nationalism in this historical context, you will find that although nationalist sentiments were demonstrated in the Sino-Japanese Diaoyu Islands dispute in 2012 and the THAAD incident in 2016, China's diplomatic Policies are less affected by nationalism. The biggest concern of the international community is that the Chinese government either cannot control domestic nationalism or manipulates nationalism to harm the interests of neighboring countries. In fact, Western scholars often overestimate the impact of Chinese popular protests on China's Diaoyu Islands The influence of strategy. Looking back at the previous protests by the Chinese people on the Sino-Japanese historical issue, the Diaoyu Islands issue and the THAAD system issue, we can see that China's leaders did not take the initiative to organize and operate these protests. China's leaders more exercised control. The role of the government is to limit the negative impact of popular protests. When implementing this strategy, China's leaders generally follow two core principles: do not encourage popular protests, and control the scope and intensity of popular protests.

#### 4. Confrontation between China and the United States will be the biggest uncertainty facing global security initiatives

Sino-US relations are one of the most important bilateral relations in the world. Its development direction will profoundly affect the historical process of the Chinese nation's great rejuvenation, and will also shape the future world order to a certain extent. After the end of the Cold War, the United States will "engage" policy The framework of its China policy is that the United States hopes to engage with China, promote China's integration into the international community, and then guide China's transformation through international rules and systems, shaping China into a country that the United States can accept. After Trump took office The United States has given up its engagement policy and positioned China as a competitor. Currently, the United States is containing, encircling, and suppressing China as never before. China and the United States are moving toward strategic confrontation, and there is even a risk of falling into the "Thucydides Trap." This It has become the biggest uncertainty in global security initiatives.

##### (1) China and the United States are heading towards

strategic competition. Since the 21st century, China's economic and military power have developed rapidly, and the gap in strength between China and the United States has rapidly narrowed, making the two countries increasingly antagonistic in terms of national security strategies. The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China From now on, China's foreign policy will be more vigorous and promising, and it will enter a pioneering stage in both top-level design and specific policies.

---

Erica Strecker Downs and Phillip C Saunders " Legitimacy and Limits of Nationalism: China and the Diaoyu Islands" in International Secur 23 1998 / 114 - 146

Zuo Xiying: "China's Strategic Mobilization in the Diaoyu Islands Dispute", published in "Diplomatic Review", Issue 2,

2014, pp. 35-54, G John Ikenberry "The Rise of China and the Future of the West: Can the Liberal System Survive?" in Foreign Affairs Vol 87 No 1 2008 pp 23 - 37

The enterprising stage. On the one hand, China is trying to balance its relations with its neighbors and the United States in order to structurally straighten out the strategic focus of China's diplomacy. On June 7-8, 2013, at a meeting held at the Annenberg Estate in the United States, Xi Jinping proposed a new type of major-country relations, aiming to build a broad framework for relations between the two countries. On October 25 of the same year, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held a symposium on China's peripheral diplomacy, highlighting the important role of its neighbors in China's overall development and diplomatic overall situation. On the other hand, In order to solve the problem of regional governance and global governance deficit, China proposed the construction of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative and led the preparations for the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Especially after the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping's strategic positioning for China's new era ̄ The setting of future national strategic goals, as well as the comprehensive promotion of national defense and military modernization and the elaboration of China's new diplomatic

concepts mean that China is becoming a world power. ̄ The rapid changes in the balance of power between China and the United States and the rapid changes in China's diplomacy The vigorous policy efforts made the US strategic elite regard China as a "revisionist country", gradually formed a consensus on strategic competition with China, and promoted the change of the US foreign policy towards China. The Obama administration promulgated the "Defense Strategy" in 2012 Guide», proposed the "Asia-Pacific rebalancing" strategy, which gradually pushed the United States to gradually shift its strategic focus from the Middle East to the Asia-Pacific. Since then, the United States has regarded responding to the rise of China as its main goal. The Trump administration has even regarded China as a "hostile country". country" and "revisionist country", insisting on injecting a culture of competition into U.S. foreign policy to cope with the challenges of China's rise. To this end, the United States began to rethink its engagement policy over the past 20 years and replaced it with a competitive diplomacy. The United States will China is positioned as a "strategic competitor," which means that the era of strategic competition between China and the United States has arrived.

(2) The United States is containing, besieging, and suppressing China. On

March 6, 2023, President Xi Jinping pointed out when visiting members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: "The external environment for China's development has changed dramatically, and uncertain and unpredictable factors have increased significantly, especially those led by the United States. Western countries have implemented all-round containment, containment, and suppression against us, posing unprecedented severe challenges to our country's development." ̄ The strategic judgment of Chinese leaders accurately pointed out the strategic design of Western countries led by the United States towards China. Since Trump took office, the United States has made up its mind to carry out strategic containment of China and suppress China's economic development and technological innovation. On March 30, 2023, Kurt M. Campbell, Coordinator for Indo-Pacific Affairs of the White House National Security Council, When attending the "Fireside Chat" hosted by the Center for a New American Security, he talked about changes in the United States' strategic thinking toward China. He declared that the United States is no longer always thinking about how to influence China's power.

---

̄ Xi Jinping: "Decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and striving for the great success of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era - Report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China", Beijing: People's Publishing House,

̄ 2017. "Xi Jinping visited the CPPCC National Committee The members of the Joint Committee of Civil Construction, Industry and Commerce at the meeting emphasized the correct guidance of the healthy development of the private economy and high-quality development. Wang Huning, Cai Qiding, Xue Xiang participated in the visit and discussion». Xinhuanet, March 6, 2023. [http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/leaders/2023-03/06/c\\_1129417096.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/leaders/2023-03/06/c_1129417096.htm) [2023-08-01]

quantitative trajectory and policy choices, but more importantly, want to preserve and stabilize the operating system in which the United States plays a leading role.

In order to preserve the U.S.-led system, the Trump administration and the Biden administration have successively adopted a series of measures to contain, contain, and suppress China. On March 22, 2018, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative released the Section 301 investigation report, and subsequently launched In April of the same year, the United States announced sanctions on ZTE. On May 5 of the following year, the United States imposed sanctions on Huawei and included Huawei in the export control entity list. One year later, after the first anniversary, the United States imposed sanctions on Huawei. The United States has escalated its sanctions on Huawei, forcing Huawei to "de-Americanize" its supply chain. Regarding the reasons for the United States' sanctions on Huawei, then-U.S. Attorney General William Barr gave a naked answer in his speech on February 6, 2020. : "The reason why the United States is strangulating Huawei is that China's technological leadership has posed unprecedented challenges to the United States. It is also because China has nationalized semiconductors, optical fibers, rare earths, and materials that 5G relies on, which has greatly weakened U.S. sanctions. capabilities, so the United States must unite its allies to block China in the next five years."

The current high-tech strategy of the United States is usually summarized as the "small courtyard, high wall" strategy, which is to identify core technologies and fields directly related to the national security of the United States, and then delineate appropriate strategic boundaries.

For core technologies, the United States implements a strict blockade against China. and vigorously suppress it. For other fields of science and technology, the United States can open up. On November 30, 2022, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo delivered a speech on "U.S. Competitiveness and China's Challenges." She declared that "China has embarked on a path with the United States. Different paths. In order to cope with China's competition, the future development strategy of the United States needs to increase investment in innovation, strengthen national power to prevent China from undermining U.S. national security and democratic values, cooperate with allies in new ways, and promote

U.S. trade and investment and its benefits." The basic guiding ideology of the United States in containing China in science and technology is that it believes that it must stop the pace of China's technological innovation. On September 28, 2021, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Raimondo accepted Consumer News the day before the Transatlantic Trade and Technology Council meeting In an interview with the Business Channel (CNBC), he claimed: "If we really want to slow down China's innovation speed, we need to cooperate with Europe." To this end, the United States

---

"The Biden Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy with Kurt Campbell" Center for A New American Security Virtual Fireside March 30, 2023 <http://www.cnas.org/events/virtual-fireside-kurt-campbell> [2023-08-01]

"Attorney General William P. Barr Delivers the Keynote Address at the Department of Justice" Department of Justice February 6, 2020 <http://www.justice.gov/opa/speech> [2023-08-01] Lord Laskai and Samm

Sacks "The Right Way to Protect America's Innovation Advantage: Getting Smart about the Chinese Threat" in Foreign Affairs October 23, 2018 <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/technology/2018/10/23> [2023-08-01]

"Remarks by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo on the U.S. Competitiveness and the China Challenge" U.S. Department of Commerce November 30, 2022 <https://www.commerce.gov/news/speeches/2022/11>

[2023-08-01] Amanda Macias and Kayla Tausche "U.S. Needs to Work with Europe to Slow China's Innovation Race" <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/09/28> [2023-08-01]

We must gain the support of allies and partners and force them to be willing to bear the corresponding costs of blocking China. On November 30, 2022, Raimondo gave a speech at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and pointed out: "The allies and companies of the United States support the US government in preventing China's efforts to obtain advanced technologies required for military modernization are also willing to pay an economic price to prevent China from acquiring advanced technologies." In terms of specific means, the United States not only increases investment in research and development to ensure U.S. technological advantages, but also uses various methods to prevent China from acquiring advanced technologies. Obtain advanced technologies, emerging technologies and important basic technologies. The most critical of these is to unite US allies and partners to promote economic decoupling from China. First, we are committed to building a global industrial chain and supply chain alliance, and to this end we convene a global supply chain resilience summit. Established the "Transatlantic Trade and Technology Council" (TTC), promoted the formation of a chip alliance (Chip 4) with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, China. The United States also reached an agreement with the Netherlands and Japan to impose new equipment export controls on Chinese chip manufacturing, and restrictions. The second is to implement the "friendly shore outsourcing" strategy, looking for alternative countries in the supply chain, in an attempt to replace China's position in the global supply chain. To this end, the United States continues to strengthen strategic cooperation with India in the supply chain, and encourages American companies to Relevant investment has been transferred from China to ASEAN countries. The third is to seize key industries and key enterprises, especially key semiconductor companies such as TSMC, Samsung and ASML, and promote TSMC to set up factories in the United States to produce chips with the most advanced processes.

### (3) Loss of strategic mutual trust between China

and the United States In the process of China's rise, how to handle its relationship with the United States is crucial. China's primary goal is to build strategic mutual trust between the two countries. On February 15, 2012, the then Vice President of China In his main policy speech in Washington, Xi Jinping pointed out: "China and the United States have closely related interests, and strategic mutual trust is the basis for mutually beneficial cooperation." However, due to the huge differences in political traditions, value systems, and cultures between China and the United States, In addition, the two countries have insufficient understanding and identification of each other's decision-making process and the relationship between the government and other entities, as well as the narrowing of the power gap between China and the United States. The strategic mutual suspicion between China and the United States has increased sharply.

Subsequently, the U.S. government and strategic circles conducted a heated debate, which ultimately pushed the U.S. strategic framework toward China to change from a contact policy to a strategic competition. The U.S.'s distrust of China is mainly manifested in the following three points. First, the U.S. believes that China is seeking to replace the United States. China is engaged in a fierce strategic competition with the United States, trying to surpass the United States in strength and replace the United States in its world position. Second, the United States believes that it has suffered an economic loss, represented by the Section 301 investigation report. U.S. criticizes Chinese government for passing

---

Remarks by U S Secretary of Commerce Gina Rai mondo on the U S Competitiveness and the China Challenge U S Department of Commerce November 30, 2022 <https://www.commerce.gov/news/speeches/2022/11> [2023-08-01] Xi Jinping: "Working together to create a better tomorrow for Sino-US cooperative partnership - Speech at the welcome luncheon of US friendship groups", published

in "People's Daily", page 2, February 17, 2012. Written by Wang Jisi and Li Kanru: « Strategic Mutual Distrust between China and the United States: Analysis and Response » Beijing: Social Sciences Literature Press, 2013



According to the theory of international relations between China and the United States, the power transfer between China and the United States will most likely lead to military conflicts. China will compete for dominance in the international order and challenge the status quo major powers to trigger wars. Especially after the end of the Cold War, China's economy has developed rapidly and its military has modernized. The results are remarkable. The power transfer theory has been widely used to explain and predict Sino-US relations. Although Chinese policy circles have proposed the theory of China's peaceful rise, and the Chinese government has also proposed the concept of a peaceful development path, Western academic circles have always been skeptical about this. During the same period, some analysts believed that "in some respects, China's actions are consistent with the predictions of the theory that explores challengers' dissatisfaction with hegemonic dominance." Subsequently, Western countries criticized China for becoming increasingly assertive in diplomacy and tried to change the current situation of the international order. Pessimists have warned early on that they must prepare for the worst for China's rise and promptly check, balance and contain China. American scholar Mearsheimer believes that China cannot achieve a peaceful rise: "Despite the Chinese government's external claims Peaceful rise, but at both the theoretical and practical levels, China cannot rise peacefully. China will inevitably pursue regional hegemony as its strategic goal in the future. Neighboring countries will inevitably fear that China will become a regional hegemon, so they will use all their strength to check and balance China. In order to check and balance China's rise "China's neighboring countries will join the U.S.-led balancing alliance." Today, analysts with optimistic views are rare.

Currently, the United States is uniting its allies and partners to contain China. The risk of military conflict and ideological confrontation between the two countries has increased sharply. China and the United States face the risk of falling into the "Thucydides Trap." Generally speaking, the U.S. government has not followed through on its commitments. The "Five Nos and Its foreign policies are contrary to these commitments. Four Unintentional" promises have increased the risk of confrontation between the two countries. Therefore, avoiding falling into the "Thucydides Trap" has become a historical responsibility that Chinese and American leaders must face. September 10, 2021 When President Xi Jinping had a phone call with U.S. President Joe Biden at request, he pointed out: "China and the United States are the largest developing country and the largest developed country respectively. Whether China and the United States can handle their relations well is related to the future and destiny of the world, and is something the two countries must answer. A good question of the century." On November 16 of the same year, President Xi Jinping pointed out during a video meeting with Biden: "In the next 50 years, the most important thing in international relations is that China and the United States must find the

right way to get along." Currently, the United States has regarded China as an unprecedented rival, and the two countries are moving towards strategic confrontation.

Avery Goldstein, *Rising to the Challenge: China's Grand Strategy and International Security* Stanford Press, 2005, p. 85

John J. Mearsheimer, "The Gathering Storm: China's Challenge to US Hegemony in the Pacific" in *Journal of International Politics* Vol. 37 No. 4, 2010, pp. 381 - 396

«Xi Jinping spoke on the phone with U.S. President Joe Biden», website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, September 10, 2021, [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202109/10/t20210910\\_9604451.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202109/10/t20210910_9604451.shtml) [2023-08-01] «Xi

Jinping U.S. President Biden holds video meeting » Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, November 16, 2021 [https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202111/16/t20211116\\_10448827.shtml](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zyxw/202111/16/t20211116_10448827.shtml) [2023-08-01]



Campbell and Sullivan pointed out: "Compared with the Soviet Union, China today is a competitor of equal size that is economically stronger, more diplomatically mature, and more ideologically flexible." ¶ May 26, 2022 ¶ US Secretary of State Blinken pointed out in his speech: "China is the only country that not only has the intention to reshape the international order, but also has the ability to do so with its growing economic, diplomatic, military and technological power." ¶ When the United States implements a whole-of-government and whole-of-society China policy and mobilizes allies and partners to engage in strategic competition with China, China is bound to and has already been under strategic pressure from the United States. That is, the United States has made unprecedented inroads into China's economy and technology. Containment, encirclement, and suppression will undoubtedly add many obstacles and uncertainties to China's ability to fully build a modern socialist power. More importantly, if China and the United States fall into the "Thucydides Trap" and a large-scale military eruption conflict, then world peace and development will inevitably suffer an unprecedented impact.

Five summary

China has reached a critical stage in promoting the comprehensive construction of a modern socialist country. Various domestic and international risks and challenges are coming one after another. It can be said that "the boat wanders more quickly when it reaches the middle, and the road becomes steeper when the person reaches the middle of the mountain." At this stage, the risks China faces The tests will only become more and more complex, and even if many major domestic and international problems are superimposed, unimaginable storms may arise. The current efforts of Western countries led by the United States to contain, contain, and suppress China are a true portrayal of history. From a perspective perspective, China has won the aggressive trade war with the United States, and has become more stable in the technology war. The situation is developing in a favorable direction. However, it must be noted that the United States' containment, containment, and suppression of China have indeed brought about consequences. In the face of huge external pressure, the relationship between the two countries has also undergone essential changes and is moving towards strategic confrontation. The Taiwan issue continues to ferment and will become a storm point in the future. China and the United States have tit-for-tat policies on this issue. In theory, The probability of regional crises or even military conflicts may gradually increase. These two factors have brought uncertainty to world peace and development, and are also key to whether global security initiatives can be implemented.

(Editor Huang Nian)

---

¶ Kurt M Campbell and Jake Sullivan ¶ "Competiti on without ¶¶¶¶¶¶: ¶¶¶ ¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶:  
 challenge and Coexist with China" ¶ in Foreign Af fairs ¶ Vol 98 ¶ No 5 ¶ 2019 ¶  
 ¶ p 98 Antony J Blinken ¶ " The Administration's Application to the People's Republic of China" ¶  
 ¶ ¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶¶ 2022 <https://www.state.gov/the-administrations-ap> Proach - to - the  
 - people - republic - of - china / [202 ¶¶0¶¶01]