

## Global Security Initiative Topics

## The nature of global security initiatives and their practical prospects in Latin America\*

Leng Xuehao and Feng Weijiang

**Summary:** The global security initiative first proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference in April 2022 aims to eliminate the root causes of international conflicts, improve global security governance, and coordinate the international community to jointly respond to the accelerated evolution of major changes unseen in a century. New challenges facing the world. After the global security initiative was proposed, it has received great attention and positive evaluation from the mainstream of the international community, including academia. This article explores the nature and role of the global security initiative from the perspective of organic power theory and new era national security science. The mechanism of global security initiatives is analyzed, and how global security initiatives affect the power structure and security strategies of countries. Taking Latin America as a case, it assesses the national security situation and needs in the region, and explores the possible paths and prospects for implementing global security initiatives in Latin America. On this basis, we analyze the potential for cooperation between Latin American countries under the framework of the Global Security Initiative, and the focus of using this framework to strengthen regional security. Although the Global Security Initiative can provide solutions for national security issues in Latin America at the levels of concepts, institutions, and artifacts, etc. However, the fundamental solution to these problems requires coordinated investment of resources by all countries. Only through joint efforts can the Latin American region achieve lasting peace, universal security and common prosperity.

**Keywords:** global security initiative, public goods, power structure, security strategy, regional security. About the author:

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Phased results of "perspective"

The world today is undergoing major changes unseen in a century. The world is undergoing unprecedented and profound changes. The world is facing a variety of risks, including but not limited to frequent geopolitical hot spots, constant local tensions and conflicts, and unilateralism and protectionism that have seriously impacted the international community, economic order, the overlapping of various traditional and non-traditional security risks, etc. These issues have posed new, more urgent and severe challenges to global security governance. In order to systematically respond to various challenges, Chinese President Xi Jinping made a speech in Boao in April 2022. The Global Security Initiative was proposed for the first time at the annual meeting of the Asia Forum, emphasizing the "six persistences", advocating a spirit of unity to adapt to the profoundly adjusted international landscape, and a win-win mindset to respond to complex and intertwined security challenges, aiming to eliminate the root causes of international conflicts and improve global security governance, and promote the international community to work together to inject more stability and certainty into the era of turbulent change and achieve lasting peace and development in the world. In October 2022, the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China included the global security initiative, expressing its willingness to work with the international community Work together to implement it. In February 2023, the Chinese government released the "Global Security Initiative Concept Paper", which further explained the core concepts and principles, key cooperation directions, and cooperation platforms and mechanisms of the Global Security Initiative. In February 2023, the International Security Initiative launched by China The Preparatory Office of the Mediation Court was established in Hong Kong to promote the settlement of international disputes through harmonious and friendly mediation. In the same month, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs released the document "China's Position on the Political Resolution of the Ukraine Crisis", which was called an important contribution by the spokesperson of the United Nations Secretary-General. In April 2023, under China's active mediation, Saudi Arabia and Iran announced the restoration of diplomatic relations in Beijing. This was a successful practice of the global security initiative. It set an example for resolving conflicts and differences through dialogue and consultation and achieving good-neighborliness and friendship, marking Beijing's It has become a new important hub on the road to reconciliation and peace for conflicting countries. In September 2023, the Chinese government released the white paper "Joining Hands to Build a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind: China's Initiatives and Actions", emphasizing that the global security initiative and other "taken root" What the world brings is huge dividends of prosperity and stability, and what it creates is solid people's livelihood and well-being. "The global security initiative is an international public good. It serves the interests of people all over the world and safeguards the tranquility of people all over the world."

After the global security initiative was proposed, it has received great attention and positive evaluation from the international community, including academia. As of September 2023, more than 100 countries in the world have explicitly supported the global security initiative and global development initiatives. The Asia-Pacific "One Belt, One Road" initiative Chairman of the Global Security Initiative Ong Shijie said that the Global Security Initiative

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That means adhering to a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept, adhering to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, adhering to abiding by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, adhering to paying attention to the legitimate security concerns of all countries, and adhering to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation. Disputes, insist on overall planning to safeguard security in traditional and non-traditional fields.

«Global Security Initiative Concept Paper (Full Text)», China Government Network, February 21, 2023, [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/21/content\\_5742481.html](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/21/content_5742481.html) [2023-08-26]

State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China: «Working together to build a community with a shared future for mankind: China's initiatives and actions», September 2023 26th, [http://www.sci.gov.cn/zfbps/zfbps\\_2279/202309/t20230926\\_771203.html](http://www.sci.gov.cn/zfbps/zfbps_2279/202309/t20230926_771203.html) [2023-09-26]

Liu Zan: «International Observation» Overseas experts discuss the global significance of the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind», Xinhuanet, September 28, 2023 Japan [http://www.news.cn/world/2023-09/28/c\\_1129891341.htm](http://www.news.cn/world/2023-09/28/c_1129891341.htm) [2023-09-28]

The proposal fills the gap in the global security architecture. ỹ Keith Bennett, vice chairman of the British 48 Group Club, believes that under the global security initiative, China is committed to resolving conflicts through political dialogue and peaceful negotiation, and advocates promoting peace through development. These suggestions are undoubtedly It helps to prevent the outbreak or further spread of conflicts. ỹ Kenyan international studies scholar Cavins Adhil believes that the global security initiative has greatly enriched the concept of global security, breaking through the limitations of only focusing on one's own security. ỹ Tikrit , Iraq University political geography professor Mouthanna Mazrui believes that history has proven that Western countries, guided by their security concepts, cannot bring peace and stability to all countries. Global security initiatives provide all countries, especially developing countries, with "This concept is in line with the current practical needs of the international community." ỹ Pascal Abb, a scholar at the Frankfurt Institute for Peace in Germany, said that the "Global Security Initiative Concept Document" is worthy of comprehensive study ỹ believes that this document reflects the four characteristics of China's current security policy: first, it has unprecedentedly expanded its security agenda from regional to global; second, it reflects the security field in the sense of "overall national security" The third is to establish a strong connection between peace and development, reflecting the broad understanding of Chinese policymakers and experts that "political conflicts are ultimately rooted in economic inequality and can only be resolved through a development agenda that eliminates these differences." Consensus. Fourth, the security norms and practical methods are clearly different from the interventionism and unilateralism of the United States and the West. ỹ

However, there are also some views that misunderstand or distort the global security initiative. For example, some analysts believe that the Chinese government intends to promote a series of diplomatic initiatives involving various multilateral or plurilateral alliances under the global security initiative, with the ultimate goal of establishing a A global security architecture that can compete with the system of treaties, alliances and institutions led by the United States. ỹ Different from the above-mentioned view of Ong Shijie that the Global Security Initiative is a global security architecture that fills the gaps, this analysis combines the Global Security Initiative with It is regarded as a global security architecture that has a confrontational relationship with the existing system. Some analysts regard the global security initiative as an effort by China to promote comprehensive reform of global governance, but believe that the ultimate goal is to weaken the "global leadership" of the United States.

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ỹ Mao Pengfei: «The Global Security Initiative has filled the gap in the global security architecture—Interview with Weng, Chairman of the Asia-Pacific "One Belt and One Road" Co-strategy Committee Poetry » c [2023-09-28] ỹLiu Zan, Zhang Yuan: «The Bell of Peace The voice resounds \_ 1129722358.html throughout the

world - China implements global security initiatives to protect world peace and tranquility» ỹ Xinhuanet, April 22, 2023, [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2023-04/22/c\\_1129549126.html](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2023-04/22/c_1129549126.html) [2023-09-28]

ỹ Pascal Abb ỹ "China's New Global Security Initiative: A Rising Power Spreads its Wings" Marc h 2 ỹ 2023 <https://blog.prif.org/2023/03/02> [2023-09-28]

ỹ Gabriel Wildau ỹ "China: What Is the Global Security Initiative?" ỹ teneo.com/china-what-is-the-global-security-initiative / [2023-09-28]

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Taken together, most studies recognize the public good attributes of global security initiatives and some of the characteristics that are different from traditional security governance arrangements, but fail to provide a complete, clear and comprehensive definition of the mechanism by which they function. There are also a few studies on global security The purpose or goal of the initiative has been misunderstood. The vague or misunderstanding caused by these issues requires a comprehensive and accurate determination of the nature of the global security initiative with the help of a theoretical framework in order to fundamentally clarify it. This article starts from the organic power theory and the perspective of national security in the new era, analyze the nature and mechanism of global security initiatives, take Latin America as a case study to analyze the national security situation and needs in the region, and analyze the paths and prospects of implementing global security initiatives in Latin America. Finally, a brief summary

### The nature and mechanism of action of a global security initiative

In the context of globalization, the security interests of various countries are increasingly interrelated. No country can properly respond to various transnational security threats alone. The Global Security Initiative is an international cooperation mechanism with multi-party participation, aiming to strengthen security through the joint efforts of all countries. Global security governance responds to various transnational security threats. The initiative emphasizes that countries should actively participate in global security governance based on their own national conditions and capabilities and jointly safeguard international peace and security. Its effectiveness can be learned from organic power theory and new era national security theory. It is presented in the analysis of the nature and impact mechanism of global security initiatives from other theoretical perspectives.

#### (1) Global security initiatives from the perspective of organic power

theory. With the help of existing literature, we first summarize the main concepts and propositions closely related to organic power theory and global security initiatives as follows. A country only uses hard power, or only soft power, or A power structure that allows other countries to "do things they did not intend to do" through a certain proportional combination of two powers is called a "mechanical power structure." If a country's influence on other countries is through hard power and soft power

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Carla Freeman and Lyndi Tsering“As China Loo” proach the U N ?” September 28, 2023 <https://www.usip.org/Publications/2023/09> [2023-09-28]

Feng Weijiang and Yu Jieya: "On the Source of Power of Hegemony", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 12, 2012, pp.

4-25. Joseph Nye's first clear and complete idea of soft power, he will be based on The assimilation-type power recognized by the author is called soft power, and he uses this to distinguish hard power based on coercion or command. However, in the process of analysis, his division and definition of soft power are not clear, and even inconsistent, and he cannot adhere to power logically and consistently. and strength as a power resource. For example, he overemphasized the closeness of the connection between soft power and intangible resources such as culture, ideology, and institutions, which deviated from the key feature that soft power is based on identity. In fact, His core idea about soft power is the power of a country to make other countries actively act in accordance with the country's wishes. Obviously, this power may be caused by the country's tangible resources or the country's intangible resources. See Joseph S Nye“The Changing Nature of World Power” in Political Science Quarterly Vol 105 No 2, 1990 pp 177 - 192  
Feng Weijiang, Yu Jieya: "On the Source of Power of Hegemony", published in "World Economy and Politics", No. 12, 2012 Issue, pages 4-25.

It is realized through a mutually reinforcing power structure or method. Such a power structure can be called an "organic power structure." According to the organic power theory, a country's hard power comes from the public goods it provides to other countries. Public goods can be divided There are two categories: one is public goods (public goods) that provide economic and other benefits for "temptation"; the other is public goods (public goods) that are "coerced" through force and other means.

A country's soft power comes from other countries' recognition or active loyalty to the country. The intensity of power is measured by the scale of other countries' relationship-specific investment in the country's dominant power framework. The so-called relationship-specific investment means that: Once an investment is made, it is more valuable inside the relationship than outside it. In other words, the follower has invested a lot of relationship-specific investment. These assets are only valuable within the relationship. If they are transferred outside the relationship, the value will be lost. A huge depreciation occurs.

According to the theory of incomplete contracts, due to the existence of incomplete contracts, it is impossible to sign a contract in advance that can be verified by a third party on matters related to special investment. Then, if there is no transaction or transfer of residual control rights, Under these conditions, generally speaking, investment entities do not dare to make specialized investments, because once they invest, they may be limited to a "locked" disadvantageous negotiating position and incur "blackmail" from the other party. If you know this situation and still choose to carry out If there is a considerable scale of relationship-specific investment, then this move demonstrates what Charles Tilly calls "putting what is at stake at the risk of another's breach of trust, mistake, or failure" 4 type of trust or Loyalty

Existing research has shown that there may be various relationships between a country's hard power and soft power over other countries. The organic power theory requires that there should be mutual promotion or positive correlation between hard power and soft power. The hard power generated by other countries providing public welfare products rises and falls in the same direction as the soft power represented by the recognition or relationship-specific investment of other countries. This is relatively easy to understand. The power generated by a country by providing public welfare products to other countries Hard power rises and falls in the same direction as soft power represented by the recognition or relationship-specific investment of other countries, which means that other countries have become attached to or identified with the "enforcer" or "perpetrator". The probability of this phenomenon occurring Smaller, its mechanism is similar to the "Stockholm effect" in psychology.

[US] Eric Frubotton, [Germany] Written by Rudolf Richert, translated by Jiang Jianqiang and others: "New Institutional Economics: A Transaction Cost Analysis Paradigm", Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2006, No. 295 Page; [France] Author of Bernard Salanier, translated by Fei Fanyu and

others: «Contract Economics»: Shanghai: Shanghai University of Finance and Economics Press; 2008: Page 115; Zhang Yuyan and Feng Weijiang: «International Institutions Not in China Analysis on catch-up

strategies of emerging economies and emerging economies», Published in "Research on Emerging Economies", 1st Issue 1, May 2014 (6th issue in total), Page 16, [US] Written by Charles Tilly, Translated by Hu Weijun: «Trust and Governance», Shanghai:

Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2010, page 15. Feng Weijiang: «The power game between China and the United States and the evolution of new major power relations

—from the perspective of public goods and relationship-specific investment», contained in «World Economy and Politics», Issue 11, 2016, pp. 106-128. Feng Weijiang, Yu Jieya:

"On the Source of Power of Hegemony", published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 12, 2012, pp. 4-25 Page

Based on the above analytical framework, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (referred to as "NATO") and other U.S. and Western-led Taking the security architecture as the comparison object, the following characteristics of the role of global security initiatives can be derived.

First, as an international public good, the Global Security Initiative mainly functions as a public welfare product rather than a public hazard product. As some observers have said, the idea of the Global Security Initiative goes beyond the traditional use of militarized means to protect national security. Practice. The "NATO" led by the United States and the West is a military organization. The "Five Eyes Alliance" formed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the United States is an intelligence agency. The United States has also established bilateral military alliances with South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, etc. In Ukraine During the crisis, the United States united with its allies to impose economic sanctions on Russia. These measures used coercive means or threats to provide public harmful products to protect its so-called "national security." Different from this, the global security initiative advocated by China rejects the frequent policies of the United States and the West. The coercive means used, believe that economic sanctions are similar in nature to war or military threats, and are essentially non-peaceful measures that are best abandoned, emphasizing that "war and sanctions are not the fundamental way to resolve disputes, dialogue and consultation are the solution. "An effective way to resolve differences" "Abuse of unilateral sanctions and 'long-arm jurisdiction' will not only fail to solve the problem, but will create more difficulties and complex factors", "Avoid politicizing and weaponizing food security issues", "Resolutely oppose foreign "Weaponization of space and arms race". The global security initiative focuses more on providing public welfare products at the conceptual or ideological level and related institutional levels. It ensures the peace and prosperity of mankind by implementing relevant concepts and implementing relevant systems. Its essence is Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, abide by the purposes and principles of the "United Nations Charter", respect the legitimate and reasonable security concerns of all countries, and jointly respond to global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, network security, and biosecurity. It is mainly not the traditional security architecture of the United States and the West. The kind of physical structure that emphasizes material support, especially military power, but it is not "empty talk" that is divorced from reality. For example, the "Global Security Initiative Concept Paper" proposed that China is willing to provide 5,000 training places to developing countries around the world in the next five years. It is used to cultivate professional talents to jointly respond to global security issues. This is the practice of maintaining security by providing benefits rather than imposing coercion.

Second, the global security initiative attaches great importance to the approach of joint construction, consultation and sharing to encourage all parties to carry out relationship-specific investments in the initiative and accumulate mutual trust in the process. Within traditional security architectures such as "NATO", it is more the dominant countries that use coercion to institutions or actions to require participants to share the costs of providing public goods. For example

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Stephen Ndegway "Why the World Needs a 'Global Security Initiative'" April 23, 2022 <https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/world> [2023 - 09 - 29]

Pascal Abbé "China's New Global Security Initiative: A Rising Power Spreads its Wings" Marc h 2, 2023 <https://blog.prif.org/2023/03/02> [2023 - 09 - 29]

Stephen Ndegway "Why the World Needs a 'Global Security Initiative'" April 23, 2022 <https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/world> [2023 - 09 - 29]

For example, the United States has long put pressure on its military allies such as Germany, Japan, and South Korea, requiring them to bear more of the military expenditures of NATO or the U.S. garrison. Even at the request of the United States, these allies "generously contribute" to supplement the military security led by the United States. The strength of hard power supported by public goods may not encourage relevant allies to have greater recognition of the United States and proactively carry out large-scale relationship-specific investments. On the contrary, allies may be resentful, and the soft power of the United States may not be effective in the long term. Decline, erode or offset the expansion of hard power brought about by the expansion of its public goods. The global security initiative does not emphasize the display of military power to intimidate its real and imagined enemies, nor does it force participating countries to bear the cost of this. Global Security Initiative The security initiative "actively promotes the docking of security concepts and the convergence of interests", encourages "extensive discussion and communication around peace and security issues, puts forward joint initiatives and propositions, and gathers consensus from the international community to respond to security challenges" "strengthens policy communication in the security field and promotes intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation" "Further unite the international community's joint efforts to respond to security challenges" and strive to carry out international security cooperation in the form of joint construction, consultation and sharing. Ultimately, "even if it does not produce many specific policy results, it will help cultivate a friendly international relations network", and this friendly network As an important relationship-specific investment, it is itself a key foundation

for achieving lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. Third, what supports global security initiatives is the organic power structure, which generates hard power and soft power that can achieve mutually reinforcing positive outcomes. Feedback. Judging from the text of the Global Security Initiative Concept Paper, China does not arbitrarily occupy the so-called leadership position and use inducement or coercion to induce other countries to obey. Instead, it takes care of the legitimate concerns and legitimate concerns of other countries or international institutions. Comparative advantages, support them to play a more active and leading role in specific fields, and thus win their understanding, recognition and respect as a whole, and realize the simultaneous improvement of hard power and soft power. This is a good explanation of China's The Taoist view in the excellent traditional culture is that "men only do not fight, so no one in the world can fight with them." For example, in terms of cooperation with the United Nations, it emphasizes supporting the United Nations in playing a greater role in global security affairs. In terms of major country relations, it advocates that major countries take the lead. Emphasis on equality, integrity, cooperation, and the rule of law, and take the lead in abiding by the "United Nations Charter" and international law. In terms of arms control, we support the cooperation between China, Africa, and Europe in the control of small arms and light weapons on the premise of respecting the will of African countries, and for the sake of landmine disasters. Countries should provide more help within their capabilities. In terms of regional security, support and improve regional security cooperation mechanisms and structures centered on ASEAN. In terms of achieving security and stability in the Middle East, support regional organizations such as the League of Arab States to play a constructive role in this regard. In In terms of maintaining peace in Africa, we support the efforts of African countries, the African Union, and sub-regional organizations to resolve regional conflicts, combat terrorism, and maintain maritime security. We call on the international community to provide funds and technology for African-led anti-terrorism operations, and support African countries in strengthening their independent maintenance. Peaceful ability, support

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ğ Gabriel Wildauğ "China: What Is Global Security Initiative?"ğ May 1ğ 2023 <https://www.teneo.com/china-what-is-the-global-security-initiative/> [2023-09-29]

Solve African problems in an African way. In terms of counter-terrorism, we advocate strengthening the central coordinating role of the United Nations in the international fight against terrorism. In terms of information security, we hope to promote the establishment of global digital governance rules that reflect the will of all parties and respect the interests of all parties. In terms of public health On the other hand, we insist on letting the World Health Organization play a leading role in global public health governance.

## (2) Global security initiatives from the perspective of national security in the new era

National security studies in the new era are new disciplines and theories about national security that have emerged in China as socialism with Chinese characteristics enters a new era. The major strategic thought of the overall national security concept proposed by Xi Jinping is the core of national security studies in the new era. Ideological foundation and main content. With the help of existing literature, the basic concepts and theoretical propositions of national security in the new era that are closely related to the interpretation of global security initiatives can be summarized as follows.

First, national security in the new era emphasizes "state continuity", that is, national security goals not only emphasize that national interests are in a safe state, but also emphasize that the country has the ability to sustainably maintain a safe state. From the latter, it can also be derived from the "coordinated development and "Security" is an important proposition. Some studies emphasize security in a state where there is no danger or threat. For example, "If a country does not have to sacrifice its core values when it does not want to go to war, but can win wars and maintain its values when challenged, this country is safe." There are also some studies that equate security with the ability to ensure security. For example, "National security is the ability of a nation-state to use economic, military, political, diplomatic and judicial measures to overcome domestic and international threats." In today's era, only emphasizing status or only capabilities is an incomplete understanding of national security. Security status is an overall static assessment of security capabilities that are sufficient to overcome security threats, while security capabilities reflect the diachronic guarantee of security sustainability. Only by combining the two can national security be grasped in a dynamic balance. This is the proper meaning of the global security initiative's conceptual emphasis on "security sustainability".

“Global Security Initiative Concept Paper (Full Text)”, China Government Network, February 21, 2023, [http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/21/content\\_5742481.html](http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/21/content_5742481.html) [2023-08-29]

Feng Weijiang, Zhang Yuyan: «National Security Science in the New Era—Ideological Origin, Practical Foundation and Theoretical Logic», published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 4, 2019, pp. 4-27. Zhang

Yuyan, Feng Weijiang: «New Era Outline of National Security Studies», Published in "Chinese Social Sciences", Issue 7, 2021, Pages 140-162. Feng Weijiang: "Theoretical Basis of Global Security Initiatives - The Perspective of Overall National Security Concept", Published in "Chinese Social Sciences" Online Journal», Issue 10, 2022, Pages 65-72, [English]

Editor-in-Chief Alan Collins, Translated by Gao Wanglai and others: «Contemporary Security Studies» (Third Edition), Beijing: World Knowledge Publishing Society, 2016, Pages 2-3

Travis Morris: "Achieving National Security: Comparing four State Security Models" in *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal* Vol 13 No 2 2012 pp 121-137 The material basis of security capabilities is development. Failure to develop

is the greatest insecurity. Only emphasize Development and neglect of security capacity building, the development results produced may also be seriously damaged or depleted due to security issues. A country's resource investment in security outputs and technology and development outputs and technologies should be coordinated and progressed in parallel. Excessive Emphasizing any one aspect cannot achieve the effect of "high-quality development and high-level security achieving dynamic balance in benign interaction".



Second, national security in the new era emphasizes "consistency of real perceptions", that is, the national security state not only includes ensuring that national interests are in an objective security state, but also includes ensuring that there is an accurate perception of this or a subjective security state with a sense of security. The 20th Anniversary of the Party The report clearly states that "the people's sense of gain, happiness, and security will be more substantial, more secure, and more sustainable." If a country has no dangers and threats objectively, but lacks a sense of security subjectively, such a country will have greater With great security sensitivity, it is easy for small disturbances to cause serious security risks. If a country has many difficulties objectively, but subjectively ignores risks and turns a blind eye to threats, it is also prone to subversive national security crises. Only subjective feelings National security is only solid if the perception of national security is consistent with the actual objective situation. This means that "respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries" and "paying attention to the legitimate security concerns of all countries" adhered to by the Global Security Initiative are very important. Security status Highly related to cognition, the principle of indivisibility of security must be upheld, so that all parties concerned with security can be unified in objective security and subjective security, and oppose basing one's own security on the basis of the insecurity of other countries. Ultimately, due to lack of security, they try to use Top-down "color revolutions" or "pre-emptive" armed invasions from the outside in have plunged the region and even the world into a security dilemma.

Third, national security in the new era emphasizes the "duality of interests", that is, the national security objects or national interests that are directed and maintained not only include a wide variety of material interests, but also include rich non-material interests such as systems, reputations, and values. Interests. The essence of national security is that national interests are maintained or guaranteed. In different time and space contexts, countries rank the types, scope and importance of their own interests differently, and the content and priority of national security they are concerned about are also different. In today's era, national security has gone far beyond the traditional scope of homeland and military security. It is trying to protect many aspects of material and non-material national interests. Countries decide the priorities and ranking of national security according to their own national interest preferences. The more important it is, the more In this way, when dealing with international security relations, it is more important to take the greatest common denominator of the global security initiative "compliance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter" as the criterion, rather than trying to paranoily implement "family laws and regulations" mixed with "selfish interests". Violating other countries' systems, reputations, values and interests.

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Some studies believe that people in developed countries usually worry that the government is not strong enough and lacks sufficient military power to resist external threats. However, some people in developing countries worry that the government is too strong and poses a threat to security because of rampant corruption, oppression and other forms of corruption. Misadministration is regarded by them as a source of national insecurity. In other words, the security concepts of some third world countries need to prioritize not only military security, but also include strengthening internal security through government capacity building, such as ensuring food security, safety, better health systems and economic security, etc. See Muhammad Azfar Anwar et al's "Mapping the Knowledge of National Security in 21st Century" Vol 47 No 17 2018 In addition to safeguarding material interests Great powers usually also care about non-material interests such as institutions, reputation, and values. For example, the national security strategy of the Obama administration of the United

States lists values as one of the four national interests. The national security strategy of the Trump administration lists values among the four national interests. In order to "enhance U.S. influence" as a major pillar of national interests, after taking office as President of the United States, Biden emphasized the important position of "democratic values" in national security and sought to "weaponize" them, threatening the national security of "strategic rivals" The European Security Union Strategy (2020-2025) issued by the EU also emphasizes "ensuring that security policies are always based on our common European values."

Fourth, national security in the new era emphasizes the "dual nature of threats", that is, the sources of security threats can be divided into intentional security threats and unintentional safety threats. Care should be taken to distinguish and implement appropriate measures. Intentional security refers to dealing with subjective threats. The security state and the ability to achieve this security state are achieved by dealing with threat sources with coercive intent. Unintentional security refers to the security state and the ability to achieve this security that are achieved by dealing with risk sources without subjective intention but due to objective omissions, defects, etc. The ability of the state. The former generally deals with man-made or intentional damage or security incidents (the threats posed by such events are usually threats posed by one or a certain type of player to other players only for their own interests), and the latter Generally deal with accidents or safety risks that are not caused by humans or unintentionally (threats posed by such events or risks are often something that all parties want to avoid but are difficult to completely avoid). The Global Safety Initiative focuses on dealing with unintentional safety issues, while emphasizing that Convert intentional security issues into unintentional security issues, and transform potential threat forces into cooperative forces to jointly deal with unintentional security issues. For example, the «Global Security Initiative Concept Paper» states, "The initiative adheres to the principle of openness and inclusiveness, and welcomes and expects the participation of all parties. Jointly enrich the connotation of the initiative and actively explore new forms and new areas of cooperation. China is willing to work hand in hand with all peace-loving and happiness-seeking countries and people in the world to jointly respond to various traditional and non-traditional security challenges and safeguard peace in our home planet. "Tranquility". This is completely different from the traditional security architecture dominated by the United States and the West that emphasizes "targeting third parties" and deliberately finding or establishing "common enemies" as intentional security issues to deal with.

Fifth, national security in the new era emphasizes "relevance between the group and the self." That is to say, in today's era, the scope of realizing national security not only includes the country's own security, but also emphasizes the common security of all countries. In the context of economic globalization, the national interests of each country and other National interests are intertwined, and national security must be fully realized on the basis of international security or common security. Some countries have narrowly defined the scope of common security. For example, the national security strategy of the United States limits the scope of common security to the so-called "like-minded people". " among allies. This practice of dividing allies and opponents and only pursuing the security of oneself and its allies often results in "partisanship against dissension" on a regional and even global scale. It tends to use force or violence to resolve differences and disputes between countries based on a position of strength. This is contrary to the Global Security Initiative's emphasis on "dialogue, consultation and peaceful resolution". Only by adhering to the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind that "all countries should treat each other with empathy" can we create an inherent incentive for dialogue and consultation to peacefully resolve disputes between countries. ỹ

Sixth, national security in the new era emphasizes the "relativity of goals", that is, it is recognized that there is no absolute security, and it must be based on basic national conditions to achieve a state where the country is relatively free from danger and free from internal and external threats, and avoid pursuing absolute security regardless of cost. In particular, we must not only focus on A country's security ignores the security of other countries and sacrifices the security of other countries to seek its own so-called absolute security. This will only lead to insecurity for all countries. As Kissinger said, "A big country's desire for absolute security means that Absolutely unsafe for all other countries." Xi Jinping pointed out, "This Ukrainian crisis has once again sounded the alarm to the world: superstition

Strength and status, expansion of military alliances, and pursuit of one's own security at the expense of the security of other countries will inevitably lead to a security dilemma." The Global Security Initiative emphasizes that "it insists on paying attention to the legitimate security concerns of all countries. Humanity is an indivisible security community, and a country's security should not be compromised at the expense of other countries' security." "At the expense of the security of other countries" is a response to the pursuit of relative security goals and to avoid falling into the security dilemma of increasing security investment while reducing security levels.

Seventh, national security in the new era emphasizes "domain multi-dimensionality", that is, the extension of national security in today's era should be able to cover the main traditional security fields and non-traditional security fields, and be able to dynamically adjust with changes in the country's core and major interest areas. <sup>γ</sup> It can be defined as "a national security system that integrates the security of core and extended key areas"<sup>γ</sup>. Ancient China regarded "land, people, and political affairs" as the three treasures of the country. The reference to the country in modern Western political theory also covers territory, The triple meaning of nationals and governments. The traditional and non-traditional security threats faced by these three major objects at all times and at home and abroad are all core security concerns of all countries. In this regard, the Global Security Initiative "persists in coordinating the maintenance of security in traditional and non-traditional fields." There is no doubt that Special attention should also be paid to the overall response to risks and challenges that may endanger homeland security, people's security, and political security. In other words, military, economic, cultural, social, technology, ecology, resources, nuclear, overseas interests, biology, space, deep sea, polar regions, Security issues in areas such as artificial intelligence often influence each other and are intertwined. They should be resolved in an overall manner to avoid their scale, scope or degree exceeding a certain limit and having an overall impact, endangering the security of the three core areas mentioned above.

In short, in terms of its connotation, national security in the new era should be more comprehensive in terms of status, taking into account both subjective and objective security, and more sustainable in terms of capabilities, which should be sufficient to respond to internal and external security threats. It can be defined as "a country's own and its The ability to safeguard material and non-material national interests (duality of interests) through international security cooperation (self-relatedness) (state continuity) exceeds the intentional and unintentional threats to its national interests from within and outside the country. (Threat duality), so that its core and major national interests (domain multidimensionality) are generally relatively free from danger and free from internal and external threats (target relativity), and the country's citizens have accurate perceptions of this (real perception consistency) ). The above-mentioned definition of the connotation and extension of national security in the new era provides theoretical guidance for the specific implementation of global security initiatives. It is necessary to fully consider and weigh the security of material interests and security of non-material interests, objective security and subjective security. , intentional security and unintentional security, absolute security and relative security, security status and security capabilities, own security and common security, guide countries to transcend security dilemmas and achieve common, comprehensive, and

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<sup>γ</sup> This is just an extension of the standard definition of security in key areas based on the overall national security concept based on the "multidimensionality of the field". This does not exclude the extension of defining national security based on other standards based on other connotative attributes. For example, starting from "group security" Based on the concept of "self-relevance", the extension of national security can be divided into the security of one's own country and the security of other countries (such as the national security of the United States, the national security of Japan, the national security of Germany, etc.). Just like the extension of the concept of "person", it can be expressed according to gender as Men and women, expressed as minors and adults according to age, expressed as Chinese, Americans, Japanese, etc. according to nationality.

Cooperation, balance, effectiveness, sustainability, lasting peace and universal security.

## 2. National security issues and governance needs in Latin America

Latin American countries face relatively severe challenges in terms of security. From these challenges, the need for national security governance at the regional and global levels is derived. Looking at specific areas, relevant challenges include not only traditional security issues, such as border disputes and military confrontations, but also including non-traditional security issues, such as transnational crime, drug smuggling and terrorism. There are both intentional and unintentional security threats. These problems and threats are intertwined, making security governance more complex. At the same time, the governance of many Latin American countries Capabilities, especially security governance capabilities, are insufficient. The role of regional cooperation mechanisms in security governance is limited. The supply of security public goods is in short

supply, making it difficult to effectively respond to various challenges. First, intentional and unintentional security threats are intertwined. For example, Venezuela's shipping and On the one hand, economic security is affected by the intentional security factor of US sanctions. On the other hand, the United States and Guyana have also launched joint maritime patrols on the Venezuelan border on the pretext of intercepting drugs. This measure to deal with unintentional security threats has also disrupted Venezuelan shipping routes. ̄ Affecting its normal maritime trade and transportation. For another example, US sanctions have exacerbated Venezuela's economic difficulties, causing a flow of immigrants or refugees. The departure of capital and labor has further distressed the Venezuelan economy and spawned criminal activities, which in turn has caused The business and living environment has further deteriorated, bringing a larger flow of refugees and immigrants. Specifically, the Venezuelan refugee crisis is considered the largest refugee crisis on record in the Americas. As of August 2023, there are an estimated 7.1 million Venezuelans. Become immigrants or refugees, more than 20% of the country's population. ̄ From the crime rate, Venezuela's homicide rate in 2022 was 404 cases per 100,000 residents, although it was 90 cases per 100,000 residents in 2015. The number of cases has improved significantly, but it is still at a high level among Latin American countries, second only to Jamaica with 529 cases per 100,000 residents. ̄ The economic difficulties have also provided "fuel" for intentional security issues such as political instability, which once faced the Maduro government.

Challenges from "Interim President" Guaido. Second, there is tension between one's own security and common security. For example, Asia, known as the "lung

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̄ "Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela "̄ R4V̄ August 5̄ 2023 <https://www.r4v.info/en/refugeeandmigrants> [2023-09-15]

̄ "Venezuela: Homicide Rate 2014 - 2022", Publicized by Statista Research Department̄ July 21̄ 2023 <https://www.statista.com/statistics/984669/homicide-rate-venezuela/> [2023-10-05]̄ "Latin America & Caribbean: Homicide Rate 2022̄ by Country "̄ Publication by Statista Research Department̄ September 12̄ 2023 <https://www.statista.com/statistics/947781/homicide-rates-latin-america-caribbean-country/> [2023 - 10 - 05]

The Amazon rainforest is an important part of the global ecosystem. In recent years, due to illegal logging, agricultural expansion and other human activities, the rainforest area has faced unprecedented shrinkage. This not only threatens the biodiversity of the region, but also contributes to global climate change. has had a far-reaching impact. The issue of shrinking Amazon rainforest has transcended the scope of a single country and has become a global governance issue. Countries and international organizations around the world have expressed concern about this and called for action to protect this precious rainforest. However, As the main guardian of the Amazon rainforest, Brazil faces huge challenges. On the one hand, Brazil needs to balance the relationship between economic development and environmental protection to ensure the livelihood of its citizens and its own economic security. On the other hand, Brazil also faces There is pressure from the international community, which requires it to take more active measures to protect the Amazon rainforest to ensure common ecological security. At the same time, the global market's demand for Brazilian agricultural products and minerals is still increasing, which to some extent intensifies the demand for Brazilian agricultural products and minerals. The development of the rainforest puts rainforest protection at greater risk. Part of the challenges Brazil faces in dealing with the shrinking of the Amazon rainforest stem from domestic and foreign interest groups. These groups have important economic, political and social influence. This puts the Brazilian government under tremendous pressure when taking effective measures to protect the rainforest. There is a serious tension between its own economic security and common ecological security.

Third, the impact of local and foreign military conflicts exists for a long time. Armed conflicts in Latin America have a long history. There have been many military conflicts and even wars over territorial disputes between Peru and Ecuador, between Chile and Bolivia, and between Argentina and the United Kingdom. Although the conflict has ended, most of the effects of inter-state conflicts are persistent, complex and difficult to cure. The relevant disputes have not been completely resolved and are still highly sensitive, complex and difficult to resolve between the conflicting countries. For example, Argentina and the United Kingdom have always had a dispute over the sovereignty of the Falklands, which triggered the Falklands War between the two countries in 1982. Although Argentina was defeated, it never gave up its claim to the Falklands. 2023 Starting from late July 2016, the United Kingdom began to hold multi-service military exercises involving its local garrison in the Falklands and its adjacent waters. On August 2, the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement, strongly opposing the British military exercises in the waters of the Falklands. Claiming that this move violates the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the sovereignty of the Falklands, it is an illegal act, and will pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of the South Atlantic region. The Albanian side strongly opposes this and urges the British side to negotiate and dialogue peacefully resolve the Falklands sovereignty dispute and avoid taking unilateral actions to change the situation in the region. In fact, the UK has held such military exercises many times in

the past 40 years. Fourth, economic inequality weakens the sustainability of public security. Sex. For a long time, Latin America and the Caribbean

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<sup>5</sup> «Argentina's Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly opposes Britain's military exercises in the Malvinas Islands region», Global Network, August 2, 2023.  
<https://worldhuanqiu.com/article/4Dxw1nCKL7y> [2023-08-28]

The murder rate in Latin America continues to be the highest in the world, far exceeding that of other regions in the world. Economic inequality in Latin America has always been a prominent issue. This is largely related to the history, economy and social structure of the region. According to the world According to bank data, the Gini coefficient of relevant countries in Latin America and the Caribbean is at a relatively high level. In 2021, Argentina was 420% and Brazil was 420%. Bolivia is 40 9% Chile is 449% and Colombia is 515%. These data show that the gap between rich and poor in Latin America is still very large, which may have led to an increase in crime rates and a decrease in public safety levels. When economic inequality intensifies, some people will Feeling marginalized and ignored, the loss of security may further lead them to choose criminal activities as a means of livelihood. Due to the geographical endowment of being adjacent to the United States, a major drug consumer country, drug trafficking has become a common feature of criminal activities in relevant countries in Latin America. Characteristics, especially Colombia, Mexico and some countries in Central America have become the main source of the global drug trade. Colombia, as one of the world's largest cocaine producers, has long been fighting against various drug trafficking groups. Mexico, which borders the United States, has As the main channel for drug smuggling, drug trafficking groups in Mexico have become a serious international problem in the past few decades. Some countries in Central America, such as Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, have also been affected by the drug trade problem. Although governments of various countries have taken measures to A series of measures have been taken to combat drug trafficking and related criminal activities. However, due to the high profits of the drug trade and its connection with other illegal activities, it is extremely difficult to combat drug traffickers. Coupled with the complexity and transnational nature of the drug trade, relying only on a single country Even our efforts are not enough to solve this problem.

Fifth, there are differences or conflicts in the subjective security perceptions of different countries. For example, Mexico and Colombia are more concerned about drug trafficking and transnational crime, while Venezuela and Cuba are more concerned about political stability and interference from external forces. Brazil and Argentina, as Latin American countries, The two major economies pay more attention to economic security and geopolitical competition. In addition, Brazil is also concerned about ecological security. Countries in the region also have their own preferences in the means of achieving security. Some countries prefer to solve security problems through international cooperation. For example, Chile is one of the four founding members of the Pacific Alliance and an active member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Chile has also signed a number of border and security cooperation agreements with neighboring countries, including the signing of the "Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship" with Argentina to resolve the Beagle Channel national boundary. Controversy. Uruguay is both a founding member of Mercosur and a member of the Rio Group. It also cooperates with neighboring countries in the field of security and defense under the framework of the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance. In contrast, others Latin American countries rely more on unilateralism and military

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See the United Nations Drug Enforcement Program (UNODC) database. <https://dataunodc.org/dp-intentional-homicide-victims> [2023-08-30]

See the World Bank Development Indicators Database. [http://databank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SI.POV.GINI&country=\[2023-08-30\]](http://databank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SI.POV.GINI&country=[2023-08-30])

means to achieve national security, especially in countries where relations between the domestic government and the opposition are tense.

Sixth, there are flaws in the regional security governance mechanism. First, the legitimacy of extraterritorial security governance forces is insufficient. The United States is the largest extraterritorial security governance force in Latin America. Its military presence in Latin America has a long history and has a huge influence. As a major theater command of the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Southern Command is responsible for military operations in Central and South America and the Caribbean. The mission is mainly to manipulate relevant regions and countries to achieve the geopolitical and security strategic goals of the United States. Even if it performs several functions to deal with challenges such as drug trafficking, terrorism, and human trafficking, it often uses this as a means to intervene in local areas. The United States has long been involved in There are many military bases in the region, such as the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba and the Sotocaño Air Force Base in Honduras. The traditional security architecture strongly implanted by the United States conflicts with the culture and values of Latin American countries. The United States relies on its strong economic and Military hard power promotes the security agenda in the region, which damages the self-esteem and sovereignty of regional countries and makes it difficult to obtain the recognition and relationship-specific investment of relevant countries. Second, the security governance of regional organizations is dysfunctional. The Organization of American States (OAS) is a joint venture between the United States and It is a regional international organization formed by Latin American countries. Its purpose is to strengthen the security of the continent and ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes among member states. However, due to ideological differences among its members, the United States uses it as a tool to intervene in regional countries, making it difficult for the Organization of American States to fully Playing the role of regional security governance. In addition to cooperating with the United States to intervene in the Venezuelan political crisis, the OAS also declared Nicaragua's 2021 election illegal. In response, Nicaragua withdrew from the organization in April 2022. In addition, the OAS also faces problems that seriously affect its performance. Responsible financial crisis

Looking at the national security issues in Latin America, some are transforming, transmitting, and converging among multi-dimensional fields; some are spreading between different countries and regions; some are mixed with geopolitical competition and differences in national security preferences; and some reflect Deficiencies in national governance capabilities and incompetence of regional governance mechanisms. These intertwined problems are not formed in the short term. Their solutions also require systematic international cooperation and coordination programs, and they should be dealt with in a long-term way. In this regard, the Global Security Initiative can Provide some inspiration and help.

### The practical prospects of three global security initiatives in Latin America

As a global public good in the security field, the Global Security Initiative can help solve national security problems in Latin America at the levels of concepts, systems, and objects. However, the fundamentals of these problems are

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“Severe Financial Crisis of the IACHR Leads to Suspense of Hearings and Imminent Layoff of Nearly Half its Staff”  
 OAS May 23 2016 <https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/media9.asp> [2023 - 08 - 30] \_ center/PRelases/2016/06

The solution also relies on regional countries to invest sufficient resources in relevant aspects in a coordinated manner.

First, unlike the force-repressive security of the traditional security architecture dominated by the United States and the West, the Global Security Initiative provides a new security concept, that is, developmental security achieved by coordinating development and security. The Global Security Initiative advocates "the pursuit of sustainable security" "Resolve conflicts and eliminate the soil of insecurity through development", believing that insufficient and unequal economic development are the biggest root causes of security problems. Among the four major deficits: peace deficit, development deficit, security deficit and governance deficit, the development deficit is the "outline" to solve the "four major deficits". The intuitive manifestation of the development deficit is that global economic growth is slowing down in the long term, and development momentum is insufficient. Due to the existence of the development deficit, the game between countries is increasingly shifting from "incremental game" to "Stock game", competition and even confrontation are gradually increasing, and world peace has become more fragile. Due to the existence of development deficit, countries' investment in enhancing security resilience and security capabilities has become increasingly constrained, and various security problems have emerged one after another. Due to the existence of development deficit, However, the efforts of various countries to promote global governance are often hampered by domestic financial resources and public opinion constraints, leaving many global problems unresolved. Development is the "master key" to solve all problems. Whether it is to quell conflicts and turmoil, to resolve humanitarian issues, Whether it is to protect the ecological environment and respond to the challenge of climate change, or to prevent the rise of populism and xenophobia, or to eliminate the increasingly severe threats of unilateralism, protectionism, and hegemonism to world peace and development, we fundamentally need to Relying on development. In this regard, the joint construction of the "Belt and Road Initiative" advocated by China is an important working platform. Some scholars use the "night light brightness" data as an indicator to measure economic development, inequality and income differences, and found that China and The in-depth cooperation and mutual exchanges between countries co-building the "Belt and Road" have brought significant economic benefits. In recent years, China has also strengthened its ties with Latin America through economic cooperation and investment. As of June 2023, it has established partnerships with 22 Latin American countries. Signed the "Belt and Road" cooperation document. Achieving rapid economic development while focusing on the fair sharing of development results will lay a solid foundation for solving other dimensions of security issues in Latin America.

Second, focus on unintentional security issues and focus on transforming intentional security threats into supportive forces for joint governance of unintentional security issues. The Global Security Initiative does not point the finger at any "third party" and does not engage in ideological demarcation or "clique formation". "Parties are united and oppose differences", not between countries, let alone within countries.

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¶ The global per capita GDP growth rate averaged 2.3% from 1961 to 1982. The average rate from 1982 to 2006 was 18%. From the subprime mortgage crisis in 2007, the average rate further dropped to 12% in 2021. See Feng Weijiang: «The economic logic of security globalization: Global Security Dilemma as an Example», Published in "International Security Studies", Issue 1, 2023, Pages 50-74.

¶ Feng Weijiang: «Providing new opportunities for the world with China's new development», published in Guangming Daily, page 12, December 19, 2022. Huang

¶ Liangxiong, Han Yonghui, Wang Jialin, etc.: «China's economic development illuminates the construction of the "Belt and Road"—— Based on night light brightness Empirical Analysis of Data», Published in "The Economist", Issue 9, 2016, Pages 96-104.

¶ «List of countries that have signed cooperation documents on the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" with China», China's "Belt and Road" website, June 2023 On the 26th of the month, <http://www.yidaiyilugov.cn/p/77298.html> [2023-08-23]



Instead of supporting "agents" among interest groups, other countries are regarded as assistance rather than resistance to cooperation in solving security problems. The kind of treaty, alliance and institutional system that regards global security initiatives as China-led and to be led by the United States. The view of a competing or countervailing global security architecture only uses the old thinking used by the United States and the West to speculate on the attributes of global security initiatives, which runs counter to the theoretical foundation and value orientation of global security initiatives such as the overall national security concept and new era national security science. ¶ The United States has long regarded Latin America as a The country's "backyard" fears that China will become the "liberator" to resist U.S. hegemony in this region. However, China has long declared in an institutionalized way that "let every country enjoy a peaceful and stable external environment, and let the people of every country It is our common aspiration that people can live and work in peace and contentment and that people's rights are fully protected." "The initiative adheres to the principle of openness and inclusiveness and welcomes and looks forward to the participation of all parties." "We are willing to work hand in hand with all peace-loving and happiness-seeking countries and people in the world. Respond to various traditional and non-traditional security challenges". This means that whether it is the United States or other Western countries, as long as they love peace and pursue happiness, they will respond to regional disputes and global issues such as terrorism, climate change, network security, and biosecurity. potential partners on issues, rather than being regarded as "strategic challengers" or "strategic competitors." For global security initiatives, competition is only used to competitively solve global problems, not to solve other "imaginary enemies." "Country" is the right path towards competitive common prosperity and universal security.

Third, support regional organizations or mechanisms to play a leading role and provide international security public welfare products, thereby encouraging their trust and relationship-specific investment in platforms, mechanisms and actions related to the Global Security Initiative. In this regard, «Global Security Initiative Concept Paper » It is clearly stated that we support Latin American and Caribbean countries in actively fulfilling their commitment to "Declaring Latin America and the Caribbean a Zone of Peace" and support regional and sub-regional organizations, including CELAC, in their efforts to maintain regional peace and security and properly handle regional hotspot issues. A positive role. Different from the traditional security architecture dominated by the United States and the West, which emphasizes that control cannot be left aside, the global security initiative encourages regional organizations to play a leading role, and other public goods providers such as China provide a supportive role because the latter believes that Latin America is Latin America for the Latin American people. Local people and regional organizations are the biggest stakeholders and therefore have the greatest say in how to develop and maintain security. This respect for local knowledge and regional countries and international organizations is reflected in If we work hard and work hard over time, we will create sustainable common interests and eventually gain the understanding and recognition of Latin American countries. They will also devote greater enthusiasm and resources to building cooperation platforms such as the Belt and Road Initiative and the Global Security Initiative. ¶

Fourth, in certain professional fields, focus on the role of functional multilateral institutions. Terrorism and transnational crime are both stubborn diseases in Latin America. In terms of counter-terrorism, the "Global Security Initiative Concept Paper" points out that strengthening the role of the United Nations in the international fight against terrorism play a central coordinating role, support the international community in fully implementing the anti-terrorism resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, jointly combat all terrorist organizations and personnel listed by the Security Council, promote global anti-terrorism resources to further tilt toward developing countries, and increase development

Building counter-terrorism capabilities in developing countries. In terms of combating transnational crimes, especially drug crimes, the "Global Security Initiative Concept Paper" points out that the "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" should be fully and effectively implemented, and encourages countries to conclude or Participate in relevant international treaties, conventions or agreements, or make institutional arrangements, support the three United Nations anti-drug conventions, maintain the international anti-drug system, advocate coordination, shared responsibility and sincere cooperation in the international community, and jointly respond to the challenges posed by the drug problem, and build A community with a shared future for mankind that is not harmed by drugs, actively carry out law enforcement cooperation on the basis of respecting the sovereignty of all countries, and jointly improve law enforcement capabilities and security governance levels. Not only that, China is also willing to make more independent and pragmatic contributions in this regard. For example, support Establish a global training system to train more law enforcement personnel in developing countries who are adapted to the needs of maintaining their own security. Since the security needs or preferences of Latin American countries are not exactly the same, this kind of training also needs to be more targeted and combined with the actual security needs of each country. ¶ Ultimately, the overall regional security situation will continue to improve.

Fifth, in terms of military security, we insist on fairness and justice, actively play a mediating role, and emphasize the peaceful resolution of differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation. The "Global Security Initiative Concept Paper" believes that major powers should shoulder their due responsibilities and supports equal consultation. ¶ Promote peace talks, use good offices and mediate in accordance with the needs and wishes of the countries concerned. The international community should support all efforts conducive to the peaceful resolution of crises, encourage all parties to the conflict to build mutual trust, resolve disputes, and promote security through dialogue. Abuse of unilateral sanctions and "Long-arm jurisdiction" will not only fail to solve the problem, but will create more difficulties and complex factors. For example, on the Falklands issue, China believes that the Falklands issue is essentially a historical legacy of colonialism, and colonialism has brought many problems to the world. A profound disaster, leaving a very disgraceful page in human history. China firmly supports Argentina's legitimate request to exercise sovereignty over the Falklands and has always advocated the resolution of disputes between countries through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. territorial dispute

Sixth, explore a new model of trilateral security cooperation. In Latin America, China and the United States both have important interests and influence. In some important areas, China and the United States share common security goals in Latin America. China can take the initiative to strengthen its efforts in counter-terrorism and combat operations. China and the United States can coordinate their policies with the United States in areas such as transnational crime and drug smuggling, and urge it to work with Latin American countries to jointly maintain regional peace and stability. For example, China and the United States can strengthen law enforcement cooperation with Latin American countries in combating transnational crime, and can also strengthen law enforcement cooperation with Latin American countries in combating transnational crime. exchange and cooperate on transnational crime technologies and methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of combating these criminal activities. It needs to be emphasized that the Global Security Initiative advocates mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. Its core concepts are consistent with the independence and independence pursued by Latin American countries. The foreign policy of equality is highly consistent. Under the framework of the Global Security Initiative, Latin American countries are not only the objects of cooperation, but also partners and participants of cooperation. China, the United States and Latin America can cooperate in areas such as infrastructure construction, energy cooperation, and technological innovation. Carry out in-depth cooperation to jointly respond to global challenges.

In short, the Global Security Initiative embodies China's forward-looking thinking on solutions to global security issues that are related to the well-being of people of all countries, the noble cause of world peace and development, and the future and destiny of mankind. Its content fully meets and reflects the Principles with fair and reasonable connotations such as equality, fairness, consent, efficiency, and compensation can help build consensus among all parties to improve regional and global security governance and improve the international security order. <sup>γ</sup> With the joint efforts of all parties, it is expected to forge lasting peace in Latin America , universal security and common prosperity.

#### Four Conclusions

China is a peace-loving major developing country that has long adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Entering a new era, it faces a new situation in which the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and the world's major changes unseen in a century are mutually reinforcing each other. China's economic and social development and policy environment have undergone profound changes. In this context, General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the major strategic thought of the overall national security concept, and creatively proposed global security initiatives in response to the new trends and new characteristics of the current world security landscape, providing "what kind of security concepts the world needs and how countries can achieve common security" It has given a high-level answer to the contemporary issue of "security". The vitality of theory lies in guiding practice. The Global Security Initiative has received widespread recognition and praise after it was proposed. With the promotion of China, it has made great achievements in promoting reconciliation between nation-states and solving global hot issues. It has achieved brilliant achievements that have attracted worldwide attention. Latin America is a region with a relatively complex global national security situation, and it is also a new territory where global security initiatives are expected to play a positive role. In view of the fact that global security initiatives focus on providing public welfare products rather than force coercion, it emphasizes coordinating development and security. development-oriented security, committed to transforming intentional security threats into cooperative forces to deal with unintentional security issues, focusing on planting national security on the basis of common security, and insisting on dialogue instead of confrontation. The correct implementation of this initiative is expected to be favored by Latin America understanding and recognition by regional countries, and make greater contributions to regional peace and global security.

(Editor Huang Nian)

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<sup>γ</sup> Zhang Yuyan, Feng Weijiang: «On the political philosophical foundation of global security governance order: fairness and reasonableness», published in «National Security Research», Issue 4, 2023, pp. 5-33.