

<b>新时代的中国国家安全</b>	<b>China's National Security in the New Era</b>
<b>前言</b>	<b>Preface</b>
国之大者，安全为要。	Security is of paramount importance to any country.
五千年来，为了和平与安宁，中华民族奋斗不息。	For 5,000 years, the Chinese nation has ceaselessly striven for peace and stability.
鸦片战争以来，为了拯救民族危亡，中国人民奋起抗争。	After the Opium War of 1840, the Chinese people engaged in a courageous battle to save their nation.
中国共产党一经成立，就肩负起实现中华民族伟大复兴的历史使命，团结带领中国人民，经过 28 年浴血奋战，建立了中华人民共和国，实现了民族独立、人民解放。	Since its inception, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has shouldered the historic mission of rejuvenating the Chinese nation. It united the Chinese people and led them through 28 years of painful struggle to found the People's Republic of China (PRC) and realize national independence and liberation.
中华人民共和国成立以来，在中国共产党领导下，中国人民自力更生、艰苦奋斗，成功开辟了中国特色国家安全道路。	After the founding of the PRC, under the leadership of the CPC, the self-reliant and hardworking Chinese people successfully charted a unique Chinese path to national security.
中国战胜了帝国主义、霸权主义的侵略、破坏和武装挑衅，捍卫了国家主权和人民民主政权；	By defeating imperialist and hegemonic aggression, sabotage, and armed provocation, China succeeded in safeguarding its state sovereignty and people's democracy.

坚定不移推进国家完全统一，推动海峡两岸关系从隔绝走向交往，实现香港、澳门顺利回归；	China steadfastly advanced towards complete national reunification, moving cross-Straits relations forward from estrangement to engagement, and realizing the return of Hong Kong and Macao.
正确处理改革发展稳定关系，书写了经济快速发展和社会长期稳定“两大奇迹”；	By properly balancing reform, development and stability, China has achieved two remarkable feats: rapid economic development and lasting social stability.
坚持走和平发展道路，为改革开放和现代化建设营造了良好安全环境。	China has firmly committed to peaceful development, and has fostered a sound security environment conducive to reform, opening up, and modernization.
进入新时代，以习近平同志为核心的党中央创造性提出总体国家安全观，成立中央国家安全委员会，全面深化国家安全体制机制改革，加快推进国家安全体系和能力现代化，国家安全得到全面加强。	In the new era, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has adopted a holistic approach to national security. With the Central Commission for National Security established and all-round institutional reforms implemented, China has accelerated the modernization of its national security system and capacity, leading to a significant overall improvement in security.
中国在原则问题上寸步不让，进行了具有许多新的历史特点的伟大斗争，经受住了来自政治、经济、意识形态、自然界等方面的风险挑战考验。	Unyielding in matters of principle, China has carried out many great new struggles, and withstood severe tests, threats and challenges in the political, economic, ideological and natural domains.
国家安全工作取得历史性成就，发生历史性变革，为全面建成小康社会、迈上全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程提供了有力安全保障。	Historic transformation and achievements have been made in national security work, providing strong safeguards for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and for starting a new journey towards a modern socialist country.
新时代的中国国家安全是总体的、系统的、相对的大安全，是以人民安全为宗旨、以政治安全为根本、以国家利益为准则的安全，是服务和促进高质量发展的安全，是根据经济社会发展动态调整的安全，是支撑进一步扩大高水平开放的安全，是在法治轨道上规范运行的安全。	In the new era, China's approach to national security is holistic, systematic and dynamic, and pursues comprehensive security. It is centered on the safety of the people, grounded in political security, and aimed at safeguarding national interests. It serves to support and promote high-quality development, responds to economic and social

	developments, underpins higher-standard opening up, and works under the rule of law.
中国统筹自身安全和共同安全，反对安全泛化，不实施安全胁迫，不接受威胁施压，坚持独立自主、自信自立，把解决安全难题放在自身力量的基点上，坚持中国特色国家安全道路。	China gives overall consideration to both its own security and that of the broader international community. It opposes overstretching the concept of national security, rejects coercion and pressure in the name of security, and upholds independence and self-reliance. China relies on its own strength to address security challenges, and remains committed to a national security approach suited to its own conditions.
国家安全是中国式现代化行稳致远的重要基础。	National security is the cornerstone of steady and sustained progress in Chinese modernization.
为全面阐释新时代中国国家安全工作的创新理念、生动实践和建设成果，分享经验做法，与其他国家一道推动世界和平和发展，推动构建人类命运共同体，中国政府特发布本白皮书。	The Chinese government is publishing this white paper in order to articulate its innovative thinking on national security in full, share its approach, experience and achievements in national security in the new era, and work with other countries to promote world peace and development and build a global community of shared future.
<b>一、中国为变乱交织的世界注入确定性和稳定性</b>	<b>I. China as a Source of Certainty and Stability in a Turbulent World</b>
当前，中国进入以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业的关键时期。	China has reached a critical juncture on its journey to build a great nation and advance national rejuvenation through Chinese modernization.

面对外部环境变化带来的不利影响加深、内部风险挑战增多的复杂形势，中国统筹中华民族伟大复兴战略全局与世界百年未有之大变局，国家安全形势保持总体稳定、稳中有进，与亚太国家共同维护地区和平和发展，为动荡不安的世界注入可靠的稳定性。	In a complex domestic and international landscape – with growing risks, challenges, and adverse impact – China is pursuing an overarching strategy of national rejuvenation amid profound global changes on a scale unseen in a century. Despite these challenges, China has not only made steady progress in national security. It has worked with other Asia-Pacific countries to safeguard regional peace and development, and it has served as a reliable source for stability against a backdrop of uncertainty and turbulence.
（一）世界在新的动荡变革中站在历史的十字路口	<b>1. The World at a Historic Crossroads amid Turbulence and Transformation</b>
20 世纪，人类社会遭受了两次世界大战的浩劫，又陷入冷战泥潭近半个世纪，旷日持久的恐慌和不安笼罩全球，欲免后世再遭战祸是当时人们的共同期盼。	The 20th century witnessed the devastation of two World Wars and five decades of Cold War, leaving a legacy of fear and instability. In the aftermath, the global community shared a common hope: to save succeeding generations from enduring similar catastrophes.
当前，世界之变、时代之变、历史之变正以前所未有的方式展开，多重矛盾风险盘根错节，和平赤字、发展赤字、安全赤字、治理赤字加重。	Today, our world, our times, and the course of history are experiencing unprecedented change. Interwoven risks and conflicts are intensifying, while deficits in peace, development, security and governance continue to grow.
人类社会面临和平还是战争、繁荣还是衰退、团结还是对抗的关键抉择，又一次站在历史的十字路口。	Humanity is once again confronted with a fundamental choice between peace and war, prosperity and recession, solidarity and confrontation. The world once again stands at the crossroads of history.
地缘冲突加剧。	Geopolitical conflicts are on the rise.
霸权主义、强权政治和冷战思维回潮，恃强凌弱、巧取豪夺、零和博弈等霸权霸道霸凌行径危害深重。	Hegemonism, power politics, and the Cold War mentality are resurgent, giving rise to deeply harmful bullying and coercion – where the strong prey on the weak, seek gains through exploitation, and resort to zero-sum games.

个别大国罔顾国际责任，“毁约退群”，破坏全球稳定。	A certain major power, disregarding its international responsibilities, has withdrawn from international treaties and organizations, undermining global stability.
局部冲突和动荡频发。	Regional conflicts and unrest are occurring at a greater frequency,
国际军备竞赛持续升级。	while the international arms race continues to escalate.
民粹主义和极端政治思潮泛起。	Populism and extremist ideologies are gaining ground. Policy changes in some countries have resulted in severe negative spillover effects.
经济全球化遭遇逆流。	Economic globalization has encountered headwinds.
单边主义、保护主义加剧，多边贸易体制受阻，“筑墙设垒”、“脱钩断链”等破坏全球产业链供应链安全。	Unilateralism and protectionism are intensifying, impeding the multilateral trade system. Trade barriers and decoupling have disrupted global industrial and supply chains.
个别国家以非经济理由对他国加征关税，扰乱全球经济秩序。	A certain country has imposed extra tariffs on others for noneconomic reasons, destabilizing the global economic order.
世界经济增长动能不足，国际经济循环遭遇阻碍，全球发展鸿沟拉大。	The global economy is losing momentum, international economic flows are encountering obstacles, and the global development gap is widening.
非传统安全挑战增多。	Non-traditional security challenges have increased.
极端气候灾害频发，生态、粮食、能源安全备受挑战。	Extreme weather events are more frequent, threatening eco-environmental, food, and energy security.
恐怖主义、分裂主义、宗教极端势力、重大跨国疫情等对安全构成严重威胁。	Terrorism, separatism, religious extremism, and major transnational epidemics, among others, have posed a severe challenge to security.
太空、深海、极地、网络等领域安全问题不断涌现。	Security issues have continued to emerge in new domains such as outer space, deep ocean, the polar regions, and cyberspace.
新一轮科技革命“双刃剑”效应突显。	The new technological revolution is double-edged.
人工智能、量子技术、生物技术等前沿技术加速发展，在为人类认识和改造世界赋能的同时，也	The accelerated advance of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum technology, and biotechnology has

带来一系列难以预知的风险挑战，对各国国家安全和社 会稳定产生深远影响，甚至将重塑全球安全格局。	equipped us with unprecedented capabilities to understand and transform the world. At the same time, these technologies have presented a host of unpredictable risks and challenges, exerting a far-reaching impact on national security and social stability across the globe, and even reshaping the international security landscape.
同时，和平、发展、合作、共赢的历史潮流不可阻挡，人类发展进步的大方向、世界历史曲折前进的大逻辑没有变。	Nevertheless, the global trends of peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit remain unstoppable. The ultimate direction of human progress and the fundamental logic of the world's uneven yet forward-moving development have not changed.
国际力量对比深刻调整，“全球南方”声势卓然壮大，在促进世界和平、合作应对全球性挑战方面发挥更加重要作用，日益成为稳定、向善、进步的中坚力量。	The international balance of power is undergoing a significant shift. The Global South is rising as a prominent force and playing a vital role in promoting world peace and tackling global challenges through cooperation. This group of nations is becoming a pillar of stability, goodwill and progress.
安宁和睦、繁荣发展仍是世界人民的共同心愿和追求，各国已乘坐在一条命运与共的大船上，没有哪个国家能够退回到自我封闭的孤岛，人类只有和衷共济、和合共生这一条出路。	Stability, peace, prosperity and development are the common aspirations of all peoples in the world. All countries are aboard the same ship heading for a shared future. No country can afford to retreat into a self-isolated island. The only path forward for humanity lies in solidarity, mutual assistance, and harmonious coexistence.
（二）亚太在总体稳定中面临严峻挑战	<b>2. The Asia-Pacific Region: Sustaining Stability amid Growing Challenges</b>
亚洲和太平洋地区在世界格局中具有重要战略地位，是全球经济繁荣的重要引擎。	As a key engine driving global economic prosperity, the Asia-Pacific region is of strategic importance to the world.
亚太地区已保持近半个世纪的总体和平，没有爆发大规模武装冲突。	The region has enjoyed peace on the whole for nearly half a century, with no large-scale armed conflicts.

但随着世界经济和战略重心持续向亚太地区转移，亚太地区安全面临诸多严峻挑战。	Yet, as the world economic and strategic center continues to shift towards the Asia-Pacific, the region is now confronted with mounting and complex security challenges.
亚太地区是全球格局中的稳定板块。	The Asia-Pacific remains an anchor of stability in the global landscape.
促和平、求稳定、谋发展是亚太多数国家的战略取向和共同诉求，通过对话协商处理分歧和争端是地区国家的主要政策取向。	Peace, stability and development are the strategic goals and aspirations shared by most countries in the region. To resolve differences and disputes through dialogue and consultation is the main policy option of countries in the region.
多数国家坚持真正的多边主义和开放的区域主义，区域经济一体化进程增进地区国家间政治互信。	Most countries uphold true multilateralism and open regionalism. Regional economic integration has helped enhance mutual political trust.
地区安全机制建设不断推进，区域和次区域安全合作不断深化。	Steady progress has been made in improving regional security mechanism and expanding regional and sub-regional security cooperation.
亚太地区成为大国博弈焦点。	However, the Asia-Pacific has become a focus of major power contention.
个别国家强化亚太军事同盟，拉拢地区盟伴，构建排他性“小集团”，执意推进包括中导系统在内的军事部署，严重加剧地区紧张局势。	Certain countries have reinforced military alliances in the region, rallying allies to form small exclusive blocs, and stubbornly pushed forward with military deployments, including the deployment of intermediate-range missile systems, all of which has significantly intensified regional tension.
一些冷战遗留问题有重新升温的危险，尚待解决的领土和海洋权益争端在域外势力介入后处置难度和复杂程度提升。	Some lingering carryover from the Cold War could reignite, and unresolved disputes over territorial and maritime rights and interests have become more complex and difficult to address with the interference of external forces.

面对变乱交织的世界、风起云涌的亚太，中国始终站在历史正确的一边，站在人类进步的一边，以中国的确定性稳住不确定的世界。	In a turbulent world and a volatile Asia-Pacific, China has always remained on the right side of history and the side of human progress. China has helped to stabilize the world with its firm commitment.
中国始终做捍卫国家利益的坚定力量，任何极限施压、威胁讹诈，都无法撼动 14 亿多中国人民的众志成城。	At the same time, China has always resolutely upheld its national interests. No external pressure, threat or coercion can shake the unity and determination of the 1.4 billion Chinese people.
中国始终做维护世界和平稳定的正义力量，继续拓展平等、开放、合作的全球伙伴关系，积极践行中国特色热点问题解决之道，与“全球南方”谱写团结自强的新篇章，让和平发展成为世界各国的共同选择。	China has always been a just force in maintaining world peace and stability. It will continue to build global partnerships for cooperation based on equality and openness, and follow a unique Chinese approach to addressing international flashpoints. China will work with the Global South to write a new chapter of solidarity and self-reliance, and to make peaceful development a shared choice for all countries.
中国始终做维护国际公平正义的进步力量，坚持真正的多边主义，以人类前途为怀、人民福祉为念，推动共商共建共享的全球治理，恪守联合国宪章宗旨和原则，为构建平等有序的世界多极化凝聚更广泛的共识。	China has always been a progressive force in upholding global equity and justice. It has firmly committed to true multilateralism. With a strong sense of responsibility for the future of humanity and the wellbeing of the people, China has advocated a vision of global governance characterized by extensive consultation and joint contribution for shared benefit. China has faithfully adhered to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and has worked to build broader consensus for an equal and orderly multipolar world.
中国始终做促进全球共同发展的建设力量，扩大高水平对外开放，同各国分享中国式现代化的广阔机遇，维护多边贸易体制，营造开放、包容、非歧视的国际合作环境，推动普惠包容的经济全球化。	China has always been a constructive force in promoting the common development of the world. By expanding its high-standard opening up, China has shared ample opportunities arising from its modernization process. It has upheld the multilateral trade system, and contributed to the creation of an open, inclusive and nondiscriminatory environment for international cooperation, and to the promotion of inclusive economic globalization.



(三) 中国在化解风险中保持稳固坚韧	<b>3. China: Maintaining Stability and Resilience Through Risk Mitigation</b>
进入新时代，中国综合国力、国际影响力、抵御风险能力显著增强，持续保持政治安定、民族团结、社会稳定、经济发展，是世界上最安全的国家之一。	Since entering the new era, China has seen a significant increase in its overall national strength, international influence, and capacity to offset and defuse risks. With political stability, ethnic unity, social harmony, and steady economic development, China has become one of the safest countries in the world.
同时，随着世界大发展大变革大调整，中国进一步全面深化改革，既面临新的发展机遇，也面临风险考验；既承受全球性、地区性的共同安全风险，也面临民族复兴关键阶段的特殊安全挑战。	Meanwhile, the world is undergoing profound transformation, and China is driving deeper comprehensive reform. While more development opportunities emerge, China also faces new risks. It must address regional and global security challenges, as well as unique critical challenges in advancing national rejuvenation.
外部安全压力加大。	External security threats are intensifying.
西方反华势力千方百计对中国围堵、打压、遏制，对中国实施西化、分化战略，进行渗透、破坏活动。	Anti-China forces in the West are making every effort to encircle, pressurize and undermine China. They have pushed such agendas as Westernization and division in China through infiltration and sabotage.
域外势力加大插手中国周边事务力度，给中国边疆、边境、周边安全造成威胁。	External forces have stepped up interference in China's neighborhood affairs, which has posed security threats to China's border regions and its surrounding areas.
个别国家粗暴干涉中国内政，在台海、南海、东海滋扰搅事，在涉疆、涉藏、涉港等问题上频频滋事。	Certain countries have blatantly interfered in China's internal affairs, stirring up troubles in the Taiwan Straits, the South China Sea, and the East China Sea, and frequently provoking tensions over matters related to Xinjiang, Xizang, and Hong Kong.

一些外部势力处心积虑打“台湾牌”，“台独”势力顽固坚持分裂立场，冒险挑衅。	Some external forces are using Taiwan as a pawn against China, while separatist elements have doubled down on their separatist stance and provocation.
境外“藏独”、“东突”等分裂势力活动频繁。	Overseas activities aimed at “Tibet Independence” or the creation of “East Turkistan” are on the rise.
重点领域风险复杂多元。	Key sectors are faced with complex and diverse threats.
传统和非传统安全威胁交织融合。	Traditional and non-traditional security threats are increasingly intertwined.
一些关键核心技术仍受制于人，经济回升向好基础尚不稳固，重大自然灾害、安全生产事故、公共卫生事件、恶性犯罪事件等影响社会安全稳定的情况仍时有发生，海外机构、项目、人员安全面临现实风险。	Major natural disasters, workplace accidents, public health emergencies, and severe crimes continue to occur, undermining public security and social stability. China’s entities, projects and nationals also face security risks overseas.
总的看，新时代中国国家安全的内涵和外延比历史上任何时候都要丰富，时空领域比历史上任何时候都要宽广，内外因素比历史上任何时候都要复杂。	In general, China’s national security in the new era encompasses more dimensions than ever before, expanding across time and space and involving an intricate interplay of domestic and international factors.
中国把国家安全摆在更加突出的位置来抓，坚决顶住和反击外部遏制打压，把安全发展贯穿国家发展各领域全过程，着力提高公共安全治理水平，有力维护国家主权、安全、发展利益，成功续写经济快速发展和社会长期稳定“两大奇迹”新篇章。	In response, China has given greater priority to national security, and put up a resolute fight against external coercion. It has embedded security considerations in all aspects and at all stages of national development. It has improved public security governance and effectively safeguarded its state sovereignty, national security, and development interests. It has thus succeeded in maintaining both rapid economic development and lasting social stability.
面向未来，中国维护和塑造国家安全的能力前所未有，决心矢志不渝。	Looking forward, with an unprecedented capacity for national security, China remains unwavering in its resolve to proactively safeguard and reinforce its security.

<p>有中国共产党的坚强领导，有中国特色社会主义制度的显著优势，有持续快速发展积累的坚实基础，有 14 亿多中国人民的团结一心，中国全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业的历史进程不可阻挡，必将为维护地区稳定繁荣、促进世界和平发展作出新的更大贡献。</p>	<p>With the strong leadership of the CPC, the unique strengths of the Chinese socialist system, the solid foundations built through sustained and rapid economic development, and the determination of the 1.4 billion Chinese people, China's endeavor to build a great country and advance national rejuvenation is unstoppable. China will continue to make new and greater contributions to regional stability and prosperity and to global peace and development.</p>
<h2>二、总体国家安全观为新时代国家安全指引方向</h2>	<h2>II. China's Holistic Approach to National Security in the New Era</h2>
<p>中华民族在 5000 多年发展进程中创造了博大精深的灿烂文化，蕴含着丰富的国家安全战略思想，如注重忧患意识，“安而不忘危，存而不忘亡，治而不忘乱”；突出民本思想，“民惟邦本，本固邦宁”；主张讲信修睦，“亲仁善邻，国之宝也”；力求内外兼顾，“内事文而和，外事武而义”等等。</p>	<p>Over five millennia, the Chinese nation has created a profound and brilliant civilization which contains enduring strategic wisdom on national security. Traditional Chinese thinking on security emphasizes vigilance and preparedness, holding that “one should be mindful of possible danger in times of peace, downfall in times of survival, and chaos in times of stability”. It highlights people-oriented governance, holding that “the people are the foundation of a state and the state is secure only when the foundation is solid”. It sets great store by good faith and neighborliness, holding that “a country's true wealth lies in amity and friendship with its neighbors”. It champions a balanced approach to internal and external affairs, holding that “handling domestic affairs calls for civility and harmony, while handling external affairs calls for strength and justice”.</p>

这些传统中国国家安全观念，历久弥新，为安定国家、消除内外祸乱发挥了积极作用。	These traditional Chinese concepts have remained relevant over time and played a positive role in maintaining social stability and eliminating internal and external threats.
新中国成立以来，中国领导人高度重视国家安全。	Since the founding of the PRC, Chinese leaders have attached great importance to national security.
毛泽东提出划分三个世界的战略，邓小平作出和平与发展是当今时代主题的重大判断，江泽民提出建立互信、互利、平等、协作的新安全观，胡锦涛强调坚持走和平发展道路。	Mao Zedong proposed the Three Worlds theory on international relations. Deng Xiaoping identified peace and development as the themes of the times. Jiang Zemin proposed a new outlook on security that features mutual trust and mutual benefit, based on equality and coordination. Hu Jintao emphasized the importance of pursuing the path of peaceful development.
这些国家安全战略思想，对维护国家安全、促进世界和平发挥了重要作用。	These strategic insights have played an important role in safeguarding national security and promoting world peace.
进入新时代，2014年4月15日，在中央国家安全委员会第一次全体会议上，习近平总书记创造性提出总体国家安全观。	After entering the new era, at the First Plenary Meeting of the Central Commission for National Security on April 15, 2014, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Commission, proposed a holistic approach to national security.
总体国家安全观全面汲取了中华优秀传统文化精髓，系统总结了中国共产党维护国家安全理论成果和实践经验，是新中国成立以来第一个被确立为国家安全工作指导思想的重大战略思想，是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的重要组成部分，是当代中国对世界的重要思想理论贡献。	Drawing deeply from the essence of traditional Chinese culture, this approach represents a systematic synthesis of the theoretical achievements and practical experience of the CPC in safeguarding national security. It is the first strategic theory established as the guiding principle for national security work in the history of the PRC. As a key component of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, it is a major theoretical contribution that modern China has made to the world.
总体国家安全观根植于中国特色社会主义新时代，既要解决好世界各国面临的共性安全问题，又要处理好东方大国独有的安全难题。	Rooted in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the holistic approach to national security addresses common security

	problems faced by all countries as well as unique security issues pertinent to China.
中国作为社会主义大国，必须确保中国共产党的领导和中国特色社会主义制度不变色；	As a large socialist country, China must ensure that CPC leadership and the Chinese socialist system remain intact.
作为具有 14 亿多人口的超大规模国家，幅员辽阔、民族众多，必须维护国家统一、民族团结，坚决反对任何形式的分裂活动；	As a supersized country of 1.4 billion people, with a vast territory and many ethnic groups, China must maintain national unity and ethnic solidarity, and resolutely oppose all separatist activities in whatever form.
作为毗邻国家众多、陆海边界漫长、周边安全形势复杂的国家之一，必须稳固周边战略依托；	As a country with many neighbors, extensive land and sea borders, and a complex security environment in neighboring regions, China must consolidate strategic support in surrounding areas.
作为正处于民族复兴关键阶段的大国，愈进愈难、愈进愈险，必须推动高质量发展和高水平安全良性互动；	To tackle growing challenges and difficulties at this critical stage of advancing national rejuvenation, it is essential to promote a virtuous interaction between high-quality development and high-standard security.
作为坚持走和平发展道路的大国，必须促进自身安全和共同安全相协调。	Committed to peaceful development, China must promote common security of the international community while boosting its own security.
总体国家安全观正是在对时代发展大势的深邃思考中创立，在对中国特色国家安全道路的不懈探索中发展的，蕴含着中国国家安全治理的价值理念、工作思路和机制路径。	China's holistic approach to national security was conceived through profound reflection on the prevailing trends of the times, and has evolved through persistent exploration for a Chinese path to national security. This approach embodies the values, guidelines, and institutional pathways of China's national security governance.
总体国家安全观强调，坚持以人民安全为宗旨、以政治安全为根本、以经济安全为基础、以军事科技文化社会安全为保障、以促进国际安全为依托，统筹发展和安全，统筹外部安全和内部安全、国土安全和国民安全、传统安全和非传统安	This approach is centered on the people's safety, grounded in political security, based on economic security, dependent on military, technological, cultural and public security, and supported by international security. This approach gives overall and balanced consideration to both development and security, both external and

全、自身安全和共同安全，统筹维护和塑造国家安全，以新安全格局保障新发展格局。	internal security, both territorial security and the people's safety, both traditional and non-traditional security, and both China's own security and the common security of the international community. Furthermore, this approach places equal emphasis on both maintaining and strengthening national security, so that the new security architecture serves the new development dynamic.
(一) 把握总体为要	<b>1. Emphasizing Comprehensive Security</b>
总体国家安全观的关键在于“总体”，“总体”是新时代中国国家安全的灵魂。	The key to China's holistic approach to national security lies in its comprehensive nature, which is the soul of China's national security work in the new era.
它突出大安全理念，涵盖政治、军事、国土、经济、金融、文化、社会、科技、网络、粮食、生态、资源、核、海外利益、太空、深海、极地、生物、人工智能、数据等诸多领域，并随着社会不断发展动态调整。	It highlights a broad sense of security and thus covers a wide range of domains, including politics, the military, territory, the economy, finance, culture, society, science and technology, cyberspace, food, ecosystems, resources, nuclear, overseas interests, space, deep sea, the polar regions, biology, artificial intelligence, and data. The scope adjusts dynamically as the country develops.
大安全，是新形势下对国家生存和可持续发展的维护，但不是安全泛化，更不是追求绝对安全。	Comprehensive security is aimed at safeguarding the survival and sustainable development of our country in response to new circumstances. It pursues neither over-securitization nor absolute security.
大安全是通过抓好一地一域一业的安全为国家总体安全创造条件，是通过及时有效解决一个个安全问题为国家长治久安筑牢根基。	Comprehensive security entails security in all regions, fields and industries, thereby creating conditions for safeguarding national security as a whole. It involves addressing individual security issues promptly and effectively to lay solid foundations for lasting national stability.
要坚持系统思维，加强科学统筹，通盘考虑各种安全要素，处理好发展和安全、外部和内部、活	It calls for systems thinking, sound coordination, and comprehensive consideration of all security factors, in order to ensure both

力和秩序、风险和机遇、维权和维稳等重大关系，增强国家安全工作系统性、整体性、协同性，打好国家安全总体战。	development and security, address both external and internal imperatives, maintain both vitality and order, respond to risks and opportunities, and safeguard the people's rights and social stability. To ensure comprehensive national security, it is crucial to adopt a systematic, holistic and coordinated approach to national security work.
（二）践行人民安全宗旨	<b>2. Upholding People-Centered Security</b>
这是新时代中国国家安全的根本立场。	This is the fundamental principle of China's national security work in the new era.
中国共产党的性质宗旨和中国的国体政体决定了党、人民和国家是一个共同体。	The nature and purpose of the CPC as well as China's forms of state and government determine that the Party, the people, and the country are an inseparable whole.
江山就是人民、人民就是江山。	The country is the people and the people are the country.
中国国家安全一切为了人民，一切依靠人民。	China's national security work serves the people and relies on the people.
中国共产党与中国人民休戚与共、生死相依，任何想把中国共产党同人民分割开来、对立起来的企图，都绝不会得逞。	The CPC and the people share a deep bond, standing together in weal and woe. No attempt to separate the Party from the people or set them against each other will succeed.
中国共产党始终把人民群众生命安全和身体健康放在第一位，切实保护人民群众的财产安全和其他合法权益，着力解决群众反映强烈的安全问题，不断提高人民群众的获得感、幸福感、安全感。	The CPC has always given top priority to the safety and health of the people, effectively protected their property and other legitimate rights and interests, and proactively addressed major public concerns related to security, so that the people have a greater sense of gain, fulfillment and security.
（三）坚持把政治安全摆在首位	<b>3. Taking Political Security as the Primary Goal</b>

这是新时代中国国家安全的生命线。	Political security is the lifeline of China's national security in the new era.
政治安全的核心是政权安全和制度安全，最根本的就是维护中国共产党的领导和执政地位、维护中国特色社会主义制度。	The key to political security is the security of state power and political systems. For China, it is vital to ensure the CPC's governing status and maintain the Chinese socialist system.
如果政治安全得不到保障，中国必然会陷入四分五裂、一盘散沙的局面，中华民族伟大复兴就无从谈起，人民群众的根本利益和长远利益就无法得到保障。	Without political security, China is bound to fall into fragmentation and disarray, rendering national rejuvenation unattainable and jeopardizing the fundamental and long-term interests of the people.
必须增强政治敏锐性和政治鉴别力，及时消除各种政治隐患，防止非政治性风险蔓延为政治风险。	It is imperative to enhance our political acumen and discernment, eliminate all political risks in a timely manner, and prevent nonpolitical risks from evolving into political threats.
（四）坚守维护国家利益准则	<b>4. Safeguarding National Interests</b>
这是新时代中国国家安全的基本要求。	This is the fundamental requirement for China's national security work in the new era.
每个国家都要维护自身的国家利益，同时都应该在更加广阔的层面考虑自身利益，不能以损害其他国家利益为代价，各国应该尊重彼此核心利益和重大关切。	Every country has the right and responsibility to protect its own national interests, but national interests must be considered in the international context. No country should pursue its own interests at the expense of others, and all nations should respect each other's core interests and major concerns.
中国维护国家安全，主要是维护国家利益尤其是核心利益。	China's approach to national security is rooted in the protection of its national interests, especially its core interests,
中国核心利益主要包括：国家政权、主权、统一和领土完整、人民福祉、经济社会可持续发展。	encompassing state power, state sovereignty, national unity, territorial integrity, the people's wellbeing, and sustainable economic and social development.



中国不觊觎他国权益，不嫉妒他国发展，但决不放弃自身的正当权益，决不拿自己的核心利益做交易。	While respecting other countries' rights and interests and appreciating their development achievements, China will never give up its own legitimate rights and interests, nor trade off its core interests.
（五）防范化解国家安全风险	<b>5. Preventing and Defusing National Security Risks</b>
这是新时代中国国家安全的中心任务。	This is the core task of China's national security work in the new era.
中国面临的风险是多方面的。	China faces a wide range of risks.
各种风险都要防控，但重点是防控那些可能迟滞或中断中华民族伟大复兴进程的全局性风险。	While all risks must be managed, priority must be given to addressing systemic risks that may delay or derail China's cause of national rejuvenation.
既要高度警惕“黑天鹅”事件，也要防范“灰犀牛”事件；既要有防范风险的先手，也要有应对和化解风险挑战的高招；既要打好防范和抵御风险的有准备之战，也要打好化险为夷、转危为机的战略主动战。	China should be vigilant against “black swan” and “gray rhino” events. It must take preemptive actions to prevent risks, and develop effective measures to dissolve risks. It must maintain readiness to withstand and overcome challenges, and take the strategic initiative to eliminate dangers and turn crises into opportunities.
发扬斗争精神，敢于斗争、善于斗争，在斗争中求团结、谋合作、促共赢。	All this calls for the courage and ability to meet challenges head-on, as well as a spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual benefit.
坚持底线思维，着力防范各类风险挑战内外联动、跨域传导、累积叠加，坚决守住不发生系统性风险的底线。	With plans in place for worst-case scenarios, China will focus on preventing risks from cascading across borders or domains and from accumulating or escalating, and it will do everything possible to avoid systemic risks.
（六）推进国际共同安全	<b>6. Promoting International Common Security</b>
这是新时代中国国家安全的大国担当。	This reflects China's sense of responsibility as a major country in the new era.
实现中华民族伟大复兴，不仅需要安定团结的国内环境，而且需要和平稳定的国际环境。	The rejuvenation of the Chinese nation calls for stability and unity at home and a peaceful and stable international environment.

中国不认同“国强必霸”的陈旧逻辑，中华民族的血液中没有侵略他人、称王称霸的基因。	China does not subscribe to the outdated logic that a strong country will inevitably seek hegemony. There is no gene of aggression or hegemony in the blood of the Chinese people.
各国应该在谋求自身安全时兼顾他国安全，努力走出一条互利共赢的安全之路。	Countries should pay attention to the security of others while protecting their own, and should work together to forge a path of security for all.
中国倡导共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，提出并推动落实全球发展倡议、全球安全倡议、全球文明倡议，积极参与全球安全治理，加强国际安全合作，与世界各国一起携手构建人类命运共同体。	China advocates a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. It has proposed and promoted the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative. China has actively participated in global security governance, promoted international security cooperation, and worked with other countries to build a global community of shared future.
（七）加强党对国家安全工作的绝对领导	<b>7. Strengthening the CPC's Absolute Leadership over National Security Work</b>
这是新时代中国国家安全的根本保证。	This is the fundamental guarantee for China's national security in the new era.
中国特色社会主义制度和基本国情，决定了应对前进道路上的各种风险挑战，必须坚持中国共产党的领导。	The Chinese socialist system and China's national conditions require CPC leadership in addressing risks and challenges along the path to development.
党发挥总揽全局、协调各方的领导核心作用，党的领导是全面的、系统的、整体的，贯穿到国家安全工作各方面全过程。	The Party plays its core role in exercising overall leadership and coordinating the efforts of all sides. It provides comprehensive, systematic and integrated leadership, covering all aspects and processes of the national security work.
中国共产党十八届三中全会决定成立中央国家安全委员会，目的就是更好适应国家安全的新形势	To better respond to new developments and new tasks in national security, the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee decided to set up the Central Commission for National

新任务，建立集中统一、高效权威的国家安全体制，加强对国家安全工作的领导。	Security. The creation of the Commission is designed to build a centralized, unified, effective and authoritative national security system, and strengthen the Party's leadership over national security work.
总体国家安全观引领中国国家安全工作不断开创新局面，在国际上树立起合作包容的国家安全理念，将为新时代新征程中国特色国家安全提供理论指引，为推动和完善全球安全治理贡献中国智慧，为维护世界和平稳定发挥重要作用。	Guided by a holistic approach to national security, China has continued to make new progress in safeguarding its security. This approach champions a vision of cooperative and inclusive security in the international arena. It serves as theoretical guidance for national security work with Chinese characteristics in the new era and on the new journey. It contributes China's wisdom to improving global security governance, and plays an important role in maintaining world peace and stability.
<b>三、为中国式现代化行稳致远提供坚实支撑</b>	<b>III. Solid Support for Steady and Sustained Progress in Chinese Modernization</b>
进入新时代，围绕实现国家战略目标，贯彻总体国家安全观，中国国家安全坚决履行党和人民赋予的重大责任，防范化解中国式现代化进程中的各种风险，为实现中华民族伟大复兴筑牢安全屏障，为促进世界和平与发展提供战略支撑。	Entering the new era, China has remained committed to achieving its national strategic goals and implementing the holistic approach to national security. China's national security agencies have resolutely fulfilled the weighty responsibilities entrusted by the Party and the people, and focused on preventing and defusing various risks that may arise in the course of Chinese modernization, with a view to providing robust security safeguards for national rejuvenation and strategic support for global peace and development.

（一）维护党的执政地位和社会主义制度	<b>1. Maintaining the CPC's Governing Status and China's Socialist System</b>
中国国家安全关键在党。	China's national security fundamentally depends on the leadership of the CPC.
中国把维护政治安全放在首要位置，始终从维护政治安全的高度谋划和推进其他领域安全，提高防范政治风险能力，及时阻断不同领域风险的转化通道，避免交叉感染，防止非政治性风险蔓延为政治风险，确保党的长期执政和国家长治久安。	China prioritizes political security, approaching and advancing security in all other domains from the perspective of safeguarding political stability. Efforts have been directed towards countering political risks, promptly blocking potential pathways for the transmission of risks across domains, and preventing nonpolitical risks from escalating into political threats. These efforts are critical for ensuring the Party's long-term governance and the country's enduring stability.
维护政权安全、制度安全和意识形态安全。	Safeguarding the security of China's state power, political systems, and ideology.
全面深化党的建设制度改革，深入推进全面从严治党，不断把党的政治优势、组织优势、制度优势转化为党和国家的治理优势。	Further progress has been made in driving deeper comprehensive reform of the systems for strengthening the Party, and advancing full and rigorous internal Party governance, continuously transforming the Party's political, organizational and institutional strengths into effective governance of the Party and the country.
毫不动摇坚持和完善中国特色社会主义制度，完善人民代表大会制度、中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度、民族区域自治制度以及基层群众自治制度。	The country has remained steadfast in upholding and improving the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and strengthening the system of people's congresses, the system of CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation, the system of regional ethnic autonomy, and the system of community-level self-governance.
坚持马克思主义在意识形态领域的指导地位，建设具有强大凝聚力和引领力的社会主义意识形态，牢牢守住思想舆论阵地，营造风清气正的网	China has firmly upheld the guiding position of Marxism in the ideological domain, and developed a socialist ideology that has the power to unite and inspire the people, strengthened the ideological

络环境。中外有关民调报告显示，中国受访者对政府的信任度、民主状况的满意度、廉洁政府认同度均超过九成，在受访国家中始终名列前茅。	foundations, and fostered a healthy and clean cyberspace. According to relevant domestic and international surveys, over 90 percent of Chinese respondents have expressed their trust in the government, satisfaction with democracy, and acknowledgment of a clean government – ranking China among the top performers in these metrics.
防范抵御敌对势力渗透、破坏、颠覆、分裂活动。	Guarding against infiltration, sabotage, subversion and separatist activities by hostile forces.
坚决防范境外反华势力通过宣扬西方民主自由人权和所谓“普世价值”，对中国实施西化、分化战略；严密防范、严厉打击敌对势力对我策动“颜色革命”、“街头政治”等各类渗透颠覆活动。	China has remained vigilant against external anti-China forces that pursue schemes to Westernize and divide the country under the guise of promoting Western notions of democracy, freedom, human rights, and what the West portrays as “universal values”. It has put in place strict measures to monitor and combat attempts by hostile forces to infiltrate and incite color revolutions, street politics, and other forms of subversive activity.
常态化开展全民国家安全教育，筑牢人民防线。	China has made consistent efforts to increase the people’s awareness of national security and reinforce their defenses against such threats.
全面贯彻新时代党的治藏方略、治疆方略，依法打击分裂破坏活动，渗透得到有效遏制，社会治安状况明显好转。	The CPC’s guidelines for governing Xizang and Xinjiang in the new era have been fully implemented and resolute actions have been taken to counter separatism and sabotage in accordance with the law, effectively curbing infiltration efforts and significantly improving public security.
保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定。	Ensuring sustained prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao.
全面准确、坚定不移贯彻“一国两制”方针，落实中央全面管治权，落实“爱国者治港”、“爱国者治澳”原则，落实特别行政区维护国家安全的法律制度和执行机制，坚持中央全面管治权和保障特别行政区高度自治权相统一。	China has fully, faithfully and resolutely applied the policy of One Country, Two Systems, ensured that the central government exercises overall jurisdiction over the two regions, and upheld the principle that Hong Kong and Macao should be administered by patriots. China has ensured the implementation of the laws and enforcement mechanisms

	for safeguarding national security and guaranteed both the central government's overall jurisdiction and a high degree of autonomy in the special administrative regions.
制定实施香港特别行政区维护国家安全法，完善香港特区选举制度，依法惩治危害国家安全分子，推动香港从由乱到治走向由治及兴。	The Law on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has been enacted and implemented, alongside modifications to Hong Kong's electoral system. Lawful actions have been taken against those who have endangered national security. These measures have helped restore order and prosperity to Hong Kong.
(二) 提高人民群众获得感、幸福感、安全感	<b>2. Increasing the People's Sense of Gain, Fulfillment and Security</b>
国泰民安是人民群众最基本、最普遍的愿望。	National prosperity and social stability represent the most fundamental and universal aspirations of the people.
当前，中国社会主要矛盾发生深刻变化，人民群众的安全需求更趋强烈、更加多元。	As the principal challenge facing Chinese society has changed, people have stronger and more diverse needs for security.
中国从满足人民群众在民主、法治、公平、正义、安全、环境等方面日益增长的需求出发，从最突出的问题着眼，着力抓好维护社会稳定、安全生产、食品药品安全、防范重特大自然灾害，确保人民安居乐业、社会安定有序。	In response, China has worked to meet the growing needs of the people in areas such as democracy, the rule of law, fairness, justice, safety, and environmental quality. Focusing on the most pressing concerns of the public, China has prioritized efforts to maintain social stability, ensure workplace safety, safeguard food and drug safety, and prevent major natural disasters. These efforts have reinforced people's prospects of living in peace and contentment and fostered a stable and orderly society.

建设平安中国。	Advancing the Peaceful China initiative.
持续深化严打暴恐专项行动，对“东突”等“三股势力”保持依法严打高压态势，实现反恐斗争形势根本好转。	By expanding the special campaign to combat terrorism and taking tough and law-based actions against the forces of terrorism, separatism and extremism such as proponents of the creation of “East Turkistan”, China has fundamentally strengthened its counter-terrorism posture.
依法打击各类黑恶势力违法犯罪，扫黑除恶常态化走深走实。	It has stricken hard at all forms of organized crime and has advanced the ongoing efforts to root out criminal gangs.
社会治安持续稳定向好，依法严惩群众反映强烈的黄赌毒、食药环、盗抢骗和针对妇女儿童、留守老人的突出违法犯罪，依法严厉打击电信网络诈骗、跨境赌博、侵犯公民个人信息等新型犯罪和跨国跨境跨区域犯罪，保护人民人身权、财产权、人格权。	Public security has steadily improved. In addition, we have intensified lawful actions against crimes of public concern, including pornography, gambling, drug abuse, food and drug safety violations, environmental crimes, theft, robbery, fraud, and offenses targeting women, children, and lonely seniors. Rigorous actions have been taken against new and transnational crimes, such as telecom and online fraud, cross-border gambling, and violations of personal data privacy, in order to protect citizens’ personal rights, property rights, and personality rights.
建立健全维护社会稳定责任制，社会大局保持稳定。	China has put in place and refined a responsibility system for social stability, thereby achieving sustained overall stability.
坚持和发展新时代“枫桥经验”，加强综治中心规范化建设，推进矛盾纠纷化解法治化。	It has continued to apply and further develop the Fengqiao model for community-level governance in the new era, standardized the development of comprehensive governance centers, and promoted the resolution of social disputes through legal mechanisms.
维护社会公平正义，培育自尊自信、理性平和、积极向上的社会心态。	Efforts have also been directed at upholding social fairness and justice while cultivating a healthy and positive public mindset characterized by self-esteem, self-confidence and reason.
中国是世界上命案发案率最低、刑事犯罪率最低、枪爆案件最少的国家之一。	China ranks among the lowest in terms of its homicide rate, overall criminal offense rate, and offenses involving firearms or explosives.

据中国公安部数据，2023 年中国每十万人命案发生数为 0.46 起，2024 年为 0.44 起。	According to data from the Ministry of Public Security, China recorded 0.46 homicides per 100,000 people in 2023 and 0.44 in 2024.
提升应急管理能力和水平。	Strengthening emergency management capacity.
建立高效科学的自然灾害防治体系，加强区域应急力量建设，强化基层应急基础，提高防灾减灾救灾能力。	China has established an efficient and sound system for preventing and controlling natural disasters. Efforts have been made to improve regional emergency response capacity, reinforce grassroots emergency infrastructure, and increase national capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief.
2024 年，全国自然灾害受灾人次、倒塌房屋数量，与前 5 年均值相比分别下降 20.4%、50%。	In 2024, the number of people affected by natural disasters decreased by 20.4 percent and the number of collapsed houses by 50 percent, compared with the averages of the previous five years.
完善和落实安全生产责任制，加强重点行业、重点领域安全监管，完善安全生产风险排查整治和责任倒查机制。	China has improved and implemented the system of accountability for workplace safety, strengthened security supervision in key industries and sectors, and optimized mechanisms for identifying and addressing workplace safety risks for tracing accountability.
2024 年，全国共发生各类生产安全事故 2.18 万起，较大事故 389 起，同比分别下降 11%、10.8%，重特大事故 9 起，首次降到个位数。	In 2024, the country recorded 21,800 workplace safety incidents, with 389 serious incidents, marking year-on-year decreases of 11 percent and 10.8 percent. The number of major accidents dropped to 9, down to single digits for the first time.
维护人民生命安全和身体健康。	Safeguarding the lives, safety and health of the people.
健全公共卫生体系，强化基层医疗卫生服务，抓好重大新发突发传染病防控。	China has improved its public health system, strengthened primary medical and healthcare services, and intensified efforts to prevent and control major emerging infectious diseases.
严格开展食品生产经营监督检查，持续深化药品安全巩固提升行动，强化食品药品安全监管。	Rigorous supervision and inspection of food production and operations continue to be reinforced, and the national campaign on consolidating drug safety has been intensified, in order to strengthen regulation of food and drug safety.



健全覆盖全人群、全生命周期的人口服务体系，完善生育支持政策体系和激励机制，推动建设生育友好型社会。	China also has put in place a robust system to provide lifecycle population services to all. It has refined the policy system and incentive mechanisms for boosting birth rates, and stepped up efforts to build a childbirth-friendly society.
2024 年，中国人均预期寿命达 79 岁。	China's average life expectancy reached 79 years in 2024.
保护生态安全。	Protecting eco-environmental security.
中国坚持精准治污、科学治污、依法治污，以解决群众反映强烈的大气、水、土壤等突出问题为重点，持续打好蓝天、碧水、净土保卫战，扎实开展农村人居环境整治行动。	China is committed to targeted, scientific and law-based pollution control, with a focus on addressing major public concerns such as air, water and soil pollution. The country has continued its efforts to improve the quality of air, water and soil, while making steady improvements to rural living environments.
2024 年，全国 PM2.5 平均浓度为 29.3 微克/立方米，相比 2015 年下降 36%，重污染天数下降 68%，优良天数比例连续 5 年达到 86%以上，人民群众对生态环境的满意度超过 91%。	In 2024, the national average concentration of PM2.5 dropped to 29.3 micrograms per cubic meter, a 36 percent decrease from the 2015 figure. The number of heavily polluted days dropped by 68 percent, and over 86 percent of days reached good or excellent air quality for the fifth consecutive year. Public satisfaction with the eco-environment surpassed 91 percent.
提升生态系统质量和稳定性，推进山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理，全国森林覆盖率 2024 年超 25%，本世纪以来全球新增绿化面积约 1/4 来自中国。	China has adopted a holistic and systematic approach to conserving and improving mountain, water, forest, farmland, grassland and desert ecosystems to raise their quality and stability. By 2024, national forest coverage exceeded 25 percent. Since the beginning of the 21st century, China has contributed approximately one quarter of the increase in global greening.
（三）保障高质量发展	<b>3. Supporting High-Quality Development</b>
中国的发展历程表明，不发展有不发展的问题，发展起来有发展起来的问题，发展起来后出现的问题并不比发展起来前少。	China's experience in development shows that a lack of development presents its own set of problems, while development brings a different array of challenges. The issues that arise in the course of

	development are no less challenging than those encountered beforehand.
针对发展中的突出矛盾和问题，中国牢固树立安全发展理念，加快完善安全发展体制机制，补齐相关短板，维护科技、金融、粮食、能源资源、产业链供应链、海外利益等领域安全，在推动发展中及时化解矛盾风险，把国家发展建立在更为安全、更为可靠的基础之上。	In response to prominent issues arising from the development process, China has embraced the concept of secure development and accelerated efforts to improve relevant systems and mechanisms. It has addressed existing shortcomings and safeguarded national security concerning science and technology, finance, food, energy and resources, industrial and supply chains, and overseas interests. The goal is to manage risks effectively and ensure that national development rests on more secure and reliable foundations.
推动经济持续健康发展。	Promoting sustained and healthy economic development.
坚持把保证基本经济制度安全放在首位。	China has prioritized the security of its basic economic system.
提高经济发展质量和效益，深化供给侧结构性改革，着力建设全国统一大市场，全方位扩大国内需求，实现经济在更高水平上的动态平衡。	To improve the quality and efficiency of its economic growth, the country has continued to advance supply-side structural reform, accelerated the development of a unified national market, and expanded domestic demand across the board, achieving a higher level of dynamic equilibrium in its economy.
持续提升产业链供应链韧性和安全水平，加快建设现代化产业体系，构建自主可控、安全可靠的国内生产供应体系。	Efforts have also been made to bolster the resilience and security of industrial and supply chains, accelerate the development of a modern industrial system, and establish a self-reliant, secure and dependable domestic production and supply system.
坚决守住不发生系统性金融风险的底线。	Preempting systemic financial risks.
积极发挥货币政策工具总量和结构双重功能，管好货币总闸门，保持人民币汇率在合理均衡水平上的基本稳定。	China leverages both the aggregate and structural functions of monetary policy tools, prudently manages the money supply, and keeps the Renminbi exchange rate generally stable at a reasonable and balanced level.
规范资本市场秩序，保持资本市场稳定。	Efforts have been made to regulate the capital market and ensure its stability.

努力稳定楼市，着力构建房地产发展新模式。	Measures have also been taken to stabilize the housing market by building new models for real estate development.
稳妥处置地方政府债务风险，精准化解地方中小金融机构风险。	Additionally, China has properly addressed local government debt risks, and taken targeted measures to resolve risks facing small and medium-sized financial institutions.
扛稳粮食安全重任。	Guaranteeing food security.
落实国家粮食安全战略，牢牢守住 18 亿亩耕地红线，加快种源核心技术攻关，粮食产购储加销体系不断健全。	China remains firmly committed to its national food security strategy, ensuring the total area of farmland above the minimum threshold of 1.8 billion <i>mu</i> (about 120 million hectares) and accelerating breakthroughs in core seed technologies. Consequently, China has improved the system for grain production, procurement, storage, processing and sales.
粮食产量连续 10 年稳定在 6.5 亿吨以上，2024 年突破 7 亿吨。	Annual grain output had remained stable at over 650 million tonnes for the last ten years, and surpassed 700 million tonnes in 2024.
确保能源和重要资源安全。	Ensuring energy and critical resource security.
建立多元供应体系，抑制不合理能源消费，保持能源供需总体平衡，推动能源体制改革和技术创新，全方位加强国际合作，实现开放条件下能源安全。	China has diversified its energy supply system, curbed inefficient energy consumption, and maintained an overall supply-demand balance. It has pressed forward with reform of the energy sector and promoted technological innovation. It is also expanding international cooperation to ensure energy security under open market conditions.
实施新一轮找矿突破战略行动，充实战略性矿产储备，加强可再生资源回收利用，保障重要资源充足、稳定、可持续供应。	A new round of strategic mineral exploration has been launched to find more reserves of strategic minerals. At the same time, efforts have also been stepped up to recycle renewable resources and ensure a sufficient, stable and sustainable supply of critical resources.
加快实现高水平科技自立自强。	Accelerating our drive to achieve greater strength and self-reliance in science and technology.
发挥新型举国体制优势，在基础原材料、高端芯片、工业软件、农作物种子等关键核心技术上全	China leverages the strengths of its new system for mobilizing resources nationwide and strives for breakthroughs in core

力攻坚，在人工智能、量子信息等领域前瞻部署，加快攻克重要领域“卡脖子”技术并实现产业化，“祖冲之”系列超导量子计算原型机、“嫦娥六号”探测器、“梦想”号大洋钻探船等纷纷取得突破。	technologies in key fields such as basic materials, high-end chips, industrial software, and crop seeds. Forward-looking initiatives have been deployed in fields such as artificial intelligence and quantum information, and steps have been taken to accelerate breakthroughs in critical technologies and their industrial application. Major achievements have been obtained, such as the “Zuchongzhi” superconducting quantum computing prototypes, the Chang’e-6 lunar probe, and the Mengxiang ocean drilling vessel.
加快布局国家战略科技力量，加强基础科学研究，推动国家实验室体系建设，统筹推进国际和区域科技创新中心建设，强化企业技术创新主体地位，提高科技成果转化和产业化水平。	China moves faster to build up its national strength in strategic science and technology, strengthen basic research, establish a national laboratory system, and coordinate the development of regional and international innovation hubs. The principal role of enterprises in innovation has been reinforced and greater efforts have been made to accelerate the industrial application of scientific and technological advances.
中国的全球创新指数排名从 2012 年的第 34 位跃升至 2024 年的第 11 位，进入创新型国家行列。	China’s ranking in the Global Innovation Index surged from 34th in 2012 to 11th in 2024, placing the country among the world’s leading innovators.
构建科技安全风险监测预警和应对体系，完善新兴技术领域监管制度，塑造科技向善的文化理念，把科技伦理要求贯穿科技活动全过程。	China has been building its monitoring, early warning, and response systems for technology security risks, improving the regulatory systems for emerging technologies, fostering a culture of technology for good, and embedding ethics throughout the entire scientific and technological lifecycle.
加强海外利益保护。	Strengthening the protection of overseas interests.
中国通过涉外法治、外交和领事保护、撤侨护航行动、国际合作等手段维护自身海外利益。	China safeguards its overseas interests through measures such as foreign-related legal frameworks, diplomatic and consular protection efforts, evacuation operations, and international cooperation.

坚持预防为主，强化海外利益和投资风险预警、防控、保护体制机制，建立全球领事保护与服务应急呼叫中心，开通“12308”24小时应急热线，发挥“走出去”公共服务平台作用，维护海外中国公民、组织和机构的安全和合法权益。	Emphasizing a prevention-first approach, China has strengthened its early warning, risk control, and protection mechanisms for overseas interests and investments. A Global Emergency Call Center for Consular Protection and Services has been established, along with the 24-hour emergency hotline 12308. Public services platforms supporting outbound investment and engagement play a vital role in protecting the safety and legitimate rights of Chinese citizens, organizations and institutions overseas.
2024 年，中国从国外高风险地区累计平安撤回 1 万多位同胞，处理领保求助案件 5 万多起。	In 2024, over 10,000 Chinese nationals were safely evacuated from high-risk regions abroad and more than 50,000 cases requiring consular protection and assistance were properly handled.
（四）维护国家领土完整和海洋权益	<b>4. Safeguarding Territorial Integrity and Maritime Rights</b>
中国尚未实现完全统一，维护领土主权、海洋权益和国家统一的任务艰巨繁重。	China has not yet achieved complete reunification, and the task of safeguarding its territorial sovereignty, protecting its maritime rights and interests, and achieving national reunification remains challenging and complex.
中国绝不允许任何人、任何组织、任何政党、在任何时候、以任何形式、把任何一块中国领土从中国分裂出去。	Under no circumstances will China allow any individual, organization, or political party – at any time or by any means – to separate any part of Chinese territory from the country.
中国坚持陆海统筹，坚持维护国家主权、安全、发展利益相统一。	China has adopted an integrated approach to land and maritime governance and stayed firmly committed to upholding the unity of state sovereignty, national security, and development interests.
坚定不移推进国家完全统一。	Making steadfast efforts to achieve complete national reunification.
坚持一个中国原则和“九二共识”，贯彻新时代中国共产党解决台湾问题的总体方略和对台大政方针，推动两岸关系和平发展、融合发展，拉紧两岸情感纽带和利益联结，厚植国家和平统一的基础。	Adhering to the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, the Chinese government has applied the CPC’s overall policy for resolving the Taiwan question in the new era and its principles and guidelines on work related to Taiwan. It has actively promoted peaceful cross-Straits relations and integrated development of the two

	sides, strengthened emotional bonds and common interests across the Straits, and laid solid foundations for peaceful reunification.
团结广大台湾同胞，坚定支持岛内爱国统一力量，加强两岸对话沟通和民主协商，共商统一大计，共谋统一大业。	We have stood closely with Taiwan compatriots, given firm support to patriots in Taiwan, and strengthened cross-Straits dialogue, communication, and democratic consultation, to jointly advance the cause of reunification.
坚决反对“台湾地位未定论”，联大第 2758 号决议的法律效力不容置疑，台湾是中国的一个省，没有任何根据、理由或权利参加联合国及其他只有主权国家才能参加的国际组织。	China resolutely opposes the erroneous suggestion that “Taiwan’s status remains undetermined”. The legal validity of UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 is beyond question. Taiwan is a province of China, and it has no basis, justification or right to join the United Nations or any other international organization that is exclusive to sovereign states.
坚决反对“台独”分裂和外部势力干涉，依法打击“台独”顽固分子，有力震慑“台独”分裂势力。	China firmly opposes separatism and external interference. It has taken lawful action against and effectively deterred separatist forces seeking “Taiwan independence”.
中国始终以最大诚意、尽最大努力争取和平统一，但决不承诺放弃使用武力，保留采取一切必要措施的选项。	China has worked with the utmost sincerity and exerted all efforts to achieve peaceful reunification, but it will not renounce the use of force and it reserves the option to take all necessary measures.
维护边境安全和海洋权益。	Safeguarding border security and maritime rights and interests.
先后同 14 个陆上邻国中的 12 个谈判协商解决陆地边界问题，与印度、不丹的边界谈判持续推进。	China has settled boundary issues with 12 of its 14 land neighbors through negotiation and consultation, and has continued boundary negotiations with India and Bhutan.
完成中越北部湾海域划界，同周边 9 个国家签订边防合作协议，同 12 个国家建立边防会谈会晤机制，常态化开展友好互访、工作会谈和联合巡逻执勤、联合打击跨境犯罪演练等活动。	The delimitation of the Beibu Gulf maritime boundary with Viet Nam has been completed. Agreements on border defense cooperation have been signed with 9 neighboring countries, and mechanisms for border defense consultations and meetings have been established with 12 countries. Friendly visits have been exchanged regularly, and

	working sessions, joint patrols, and joint drills to combat cross-border crime have been conducted.
在钓鱼岛海域常态化巡航执法。	China has carried out regular patrols and law enforcement activities in the waters around the Diaoyu Islands.
中国对南沙群岛及其附近海域拥有无可争辩的主权，对南沙部分驻守岛礁进行建设和设施维护，改善岛上人员工作生活条件，提供导航、救援、天气及海洋环境预报等国际公共安全产品。	China holds indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their surrounding waters, and it has undertaken construction and maintenance on some garrisoned islands and reefs, to improve the living and working conditions for people stationed there, and provide international public safety services, such as navigation assistance, maritime search and rescue, weather forecasting, and ocean environment monitoring.
（五）确保新兴领域安全可靠	<b>5. Ensuring Security and Reliability in Emerging Fields</b>
新兴领域发展源于科技的创新和应用，是国家安全的新疆域。	Emerging fields driven by technological innovation and subsequent application represent a new frontier for national security.
新兴领域技术创新发展与安全治理不平衡，在安全、社会治理、道德伦理等方面带来许多新课题，是各国面临的长期重大挑战。	However, the rapid advance of these technologies has outpaced the development of corresponding security governance mechanisms, posing new challenges in security, social governance, and ethical norms. This imbalance is a major and long-term issue confronting countries around the world.
中国高度重视新兴领域技术发展和风险防范，注重前瞻预防和约束引导，建立健全相关法律和规章制度，逐步实现敏捷治理、分类分级管理、快速有效响应。	China has paid close attention to the security risks posed by technological advances in emerging fields, emphasizing both proactive prevention and regulatory guidance. It has improved relevant laws and regulations to enable agile governance, tiered and categorized management, and prompt and effective responses.
筑牢网络、数据、人工智能安全屏障。	Fortifying cybersecurity, data security, and AI safety and security.
持续强化网络安全统筹机制、手段、平台建设，确保关键信息基础设施安全可靠。	China has continued to strengthen cybersecurity coordination mechanisms, tools and platforms to ensure the security and reliability of critical information infrastructure.

出台实施数据安全法，建立数据分类分级保护、监测预警、应急处置、安全审查、出口管制、对等反制等六大数据安全管理制度机制。	The Data Security Law has been enacted, establishing six major management frameworks for data classification and protection, monitoring and early warning, emergency response, security reviews, export controls, and reciprocal countermeasures.
按照发展与安全并重、促进创新与依法治理相结合的原则，构建人工智能安全监管和评估体系，完善人、技、物、管配套的安全防护体系。	Guided by the principles of ensuring both development and security and fostering innovation within the framework of law-based governance, China has established a regulatory and assessment system for AI safety and security, and improved its multidimensional security system encompassing personnel, technology, infrastructure and management.
提高生物安全治理能力。	Improving biosafety and biosecurity governance capabilities.
加强生物安全风险防控和治理体系建设，建立健全突发事件应急预案，提高新型生物技术和新型药物疫苗研发等能力，提升生物资源安全监管水平，强化对生物安全风险的系统治理和全链条防控。	China has strengthened its risk prevention and control systems by developing robust emergency response plans for contingencies, reinforcing its research and development capacity for new biotechnologies, drugs and vaccines, and improving biological resource security monitoring. The goal is to strengthen systematic governance and whole-process prevention and control of risks.
增强自身核安全能力。	Strengthening nuclear safety and security.
把保障核安全作为重要的国家责任，对核设施、核材料、核活动和放射性物质实施全链条监管，持续推进核安全监管体系和监管能力现代化，长期保持良好的核安全记录。	China regards nuclear safety and security as a critical responsibility of the state. It has exercised seamless monitoring of nuclear facilities, materials, activities, and radioactive substances. It has made consistent efforts to modernize its nuclear safety and security monitoring system and capacity, maintaining an excellent record over the time.
<b>四、在发展中固安全，在安全中谋发展</b>	<b>IV. Equal Emphasis on Development and Security</b>



当今时代，发展利益和安全利益复杂交织，发展问题可能转化为安全风险，安全得不到保障也会严重制约发展。	In today's world, development and security interests are intricately intertwined. Development challenges can evolve into security risks, while inadequate security can severely impede development.
如何处理好发展和安全的关系，是世界各国面临的共同难题。	To properly balance development and security is a common challenge faced by all countries in the world.
中国高度重视统筹发展和安全，树立发展是硬道理、安全也是硬道理的理念，努力实现高质量发展和高水平安全良性互动。	China adopts an integrated approach to development and security and attaches paramount importance to both. The country strives to promote the mutual reinforcement of high-quality development and high-standard security.
实践证明，发展是基础、安全是前提，发展和安全是一体之两翼、驱动之双轮。	Development and security are interdependent like the wings of a bird or the wheels of a cart.
既要坚持通过发展提升国家安全实力，以高质量发展促进高水平安全；又要不断提高安全保障能力，明确安全边界、守好安全底线，以高水平安全保障高质量发展。	China must strengthen national security through development, promoting high-standard security through high-quality development. At the same time, it must strengthen its security capacity, clearly define its security boundaries, and maintain firm security safeguards, in order to promote high-quality development through high-standard security.
中国始终坚持对外开放基本国策，强调越开放越要重视安全，着力推动提升对外开放水平与增强开放监管能力、风险防控能力相统一。	China remains committed to its basic state policy of opening up, emphasizing that the more open the country becomes, the greater the need for heightened security awareness. It works to ensure that greater openness progresses in tandem with better regulatory capacities and risk management capabilities.
进入新时代，中国明确把统筹发展和安全作为治国理政的重大原则之一，纳入经济社会发展全局考虑，既一以贯之抓好高质量发展这个“第一要务”，又办好保证国家安全这个“头等大事”，把发展和安全统一起来，共同谋划、一体部署、相互促进。	In the new era, China has clearly identified the coordination of development and security as a major principle of governance, integrating it into the overall framework of economic and social development. The country remains unwavering in advancing high-quality development as its primary task and strengthening national security as its top priority. Placing equal emphasis on development

	and security, China ensures integrated planning, deployment and progress for both.
(一) 推动发展和安全动态平衡、相得益彰	<b>1. Promoting a Dynamic Balance Between Development and Security</b>
——高质量发展是第一要务，不发展是最大的不安全。	– High-quality development is our primary task, and stagnation leads to insecurity.
把高质量发展作为新时代的硬道理，在不断壮大物质技术基础上谋求安全。	Focusing on high-quality development in the new era, China has pursued greater security through strengthening its material and technological foundations.
实践表明，发展和改革开放停滞不前，不仅难以实现安全，还会削弱安全的根基。	It is clear that stagnation in development, reform, and opening up undermines the very foundations of security and impedes its progress.
中国坚持正确处理改革发展稳定的关系，把改革的力度、发展的速度和社会可承受的程度统一起来，通过改革发展促进社会稳定。	China is committed to properly balancing reform, development and stability by aligning the intensity of reform, the pace of development, and the public's capacity for change. In this way, it fosters social stability through reform and development.
——高水平安全是发展的前提，没有高水平安全就没有高质量发展。	– High-standard security is the prerequisite for high-quality development, and development is impossible without security.
中国始终从国家发展的总体格局中把握国家安全的使命，通过明底线、防风险，营造有利于经济社会发展的良好环境，保障经济社会发展的成果。	China has always pursued national security in the overall interests of national development. By clearly defining security baselines and proactively managing risks, the country has created an enabling environment that secures the fruits of economic and social progress.
营造良好外部安全环境。	Fostering a favorable external security environment.
当今世界形势动荡不安，地缘政治挑战风高浪急，暗礁和潜流增多，对维护国家安全提出了更高要求。	The current global situation is increasingly turbulent, with heightened geopolitical challenges and emerging risks that demand greater vigilance in safeguarding national security.
中国坚持走和平发展道路，在坚定维护世界和平与发展中谋求自身发展，又以自身发展更好维护世界和平与发展。	China remains committed to the path of peaceful development, seeking its own progress while firmly protecting global peace and

	development, and making greater contributions to global peace and development through its own growth.
新中国成立以来，从来没有主动挑起过任何一场战争和冲突。	Since the PRC was founded, the country has never initiated any war or conflict.
中国向全世界庄严承诺，永不称霸，永不扩张，永不谋求势力范围，是唯一将和平发展写入宪法和执政党党章，上升为国家意志的大国。	China has made a solemn commitment to the world that it will never seek hegemony or territorial expansion, or attempt to create spheres of influence. It is the only major country that has enshrined peaceful development in both its Constitution and the Constitution of the ruling party, elevating it to the level of national will.
面对个别国家的无理打压，中国在原则问题上决不退让，在争议问题上保持对话，在互利共赢领域拓展合作，努力保持双边关系总体稳定。	In response to any attempt at suppression by other countries, China stands firm on matters of principle. It also tries to maintain dialogue on issues of dispute, expand cooperation where mutual benefit prevails, and ensure overall stability in bilateral relations.
中国致力于将“一带一路”建成和平之路，不会重复地缘博弈的老套路。	China is dedicated to making the Belt and Road Initiative a path to peace, rather than repeating the old patterns of geopolitical rivalry.
在和平和安全问题上，中国是世界上纪录最好的大国，中国式现代化是走和平发展道路的现代化，炒作中国“国强必霸”、渲染“中国威胁论”，纯属无稽之谈。	With regard to peace and security, China is a major country with the strongest track record globally. Chinese modernization follows the path of peaceful development. The suggestion that China is bound to seek hegemony with growing strength and the myth of the “China threat” are entirely groundless.
坚决维护社会大局稳定。	Safeguarding overall social stability.
中国社会结构正在发生深刻变化，互联网深刻改变社会交往方式，社会观念、社会心理、社会行为发生深刻变化，对社会稳定带来很大挑战。	China’s social structure is undergoing profound changes. The internet has profoundly altered modes of social interaction and caused significant changes in social norms, attitudes and behaviors, which poses significant challenges to social stability.
中国致力于建设一个现代化的社会，既充满活力，又拥有良好秩序。	China is committed to building a modern society that is both dynamic and orderly.

更加注重深化体制机制改革，完善共建共治共享的社会治理制度，实现政府治理同社会调节、居民自治良性互动。	It has placed greater emphasis on institutional and structural reform to strengthen a social governance system based on collaboration, participation, and shared benefits, through which the government administration, social self-regulation, and public participation have reinforced one another.
更加注重加强基层社会治理，将矛盾纠纷化解在基层，将和谐稳定创建在基层。	Greater emphasis has also been placed on strengthening grassroots governance, resolving problems and disputes when they first arise, and fostering harmony and stability at the community level.
更加注重维护社会公平正义，保障公民人身权、财产权、人格权和基本政治权利不受侵犯。	Social fairness and justice, and citizens' personal rights, property rights, personality rights, and basic political rights are fully protected.
更加注重依法维护社会稳定，坚持法治国家、法治政府、法治社会一体建设，落实维护社会稳定责任制，从制度机制上积极预防化解社会矛盾；依法保障在华外国人的安全和合法权益。	Greater emphasis has been placed on safeguarding social stability in accordance with the law, while integrated steps have been taken to build a country, government and society based on the rule of law. China has implemented a responsibility system for maintaining social stability, with institutional and systemic measures in place to proactively prevent and resolve social problems. Legal protection has also been extended to ensure the safety and legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals in China.
中国依法开展反恐怖斗争、打击恶性犯罪等工作，满足了人民群众对社会安全稳定的殷切期待，是真正意义上的尊重和保障人权。	In order to meet the public's expectations for a safe and stable society, China has conducted lawful operations against terrorism and severe crimes. These actions are a genuine manifestation of respect for and protection of human rights.
化解高质量发展中各种风险挑战。	Addressing risks and challenges in the process of high-quality development.
当前，中国正处在转变发展方式、优化经济结构、转换增长动力的关键时期，结构性、体制性、周期性问题相互交织，高质量发展面临许多不确定性和风险挑战。	China is undergoing a critical transition of its growth model involving economic structural improvements and a shift to new growth drivers. Structural, systemic and cyclical issues intertwine, presenting uncertainties and risks to high-quality development.

中国坚持在发展中平稳化解风险，在化解风险中加速高质量发展。	China is committed to steadily resolving risks through development and driving high-quality development through effectively addressing risks.
把握粮食安全主动权，保障能源和重要资源安全，确保产业链供应链安全，有效化解重点领域风险。	China seeks to strengthen the initiative in food security, safeguard energy and critical resource security, ensure the security of industrial and supply chains, and effectively address risks in key sectors.
加快构建房地产发展新模式，积极稳妥化解房地产领域风险。	The country is moving faster to build new models for real estate development and steadily defusing risks in this sector.
深入推进财税体制改革，完善政府债务管理制度，实施近年来力度最大化债支持政策，推动地方政府债务重组、展期、置换和地方融资平台改革转型。	It has been pushing fiscal and taxation reform and improving government debt management systems. China has introduced its most robust measures for defusing debt risks in recent years, advancing the restructuring, rollover, and swap of local government debt, alongside the reform and transformation of local government financing vehicles.
发行特别国债支持国有大型商业银行补充核心一级资本。	It has issued special treasury bonds to support large state-owned commercial banks in replenishing core tier 1 capital.
统筹推进地方中小金融机构防风险、强监管、促高质量发展，严格准入标准和监管，推动兼并重组、实现减量提质。	Risk prevention, rigorous regulation, and high-quality development of small and medium-sized financial institutions are being pursued in a coordinated manner. By tightening access thresholds and strengthening regulation, China is promoting mergers and restructuring to reduce the number of financial institutions and improve their quality of services.
推动新技术新业态新模式安全发展。	Ensuring the safe development of new technologies, business forms, and business models.
科技创新能够催生新产业、新模式、新动能，是发展新质生产力的核心要素，是高质量发展的强劲推动力、支撑力，但很多技术都是“双刃剑”。	Technological innovation can give rise to new industries, new business models, and new drivers of growth. It is a core element in developing new quality productive forces and serves as a powerful

	engine and pillar for high-quality development. However, many technologies are a double-edged sword.
新技术新业态新模式已经成为统筹发展和安全的前沿和关键领域。	New technologies, business forms, and business models have become the critical frontier for balancing development and security.
中国坚持促进创新和防范风险相统一，制度规范与自我约束相结合，积极而审慎地推进新技术开发、应用和治理。	China remains committed to promoting innovation while guarding against risks, combining institutional regulation with industry self-discipline, and advancing the development, application and governance of new technologies in an active yet prudent manner.
中国注重完善科技安全法治体系，围绕人工智能、生物科技、自动驾驶等领域，加快推进相关立法工作。	The country is also improving its legal framework for science and technology security by accelerating legislation in key fields such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and autonomous driving.
注重优化新兴技术监管服务，推动建立新技术新业态安全监管制度，保持产业发展和社会稳定的平衡。	To maintain a balance between industrial development and social stability, China has focused on improving regulatory services for emerging technologies and establishing security oversight mechanisms tailored to new technologies and business forms.
注重提升新兴技术包容性，处理好公平和效率、资本和劳动、技术和就业的关系，完善利益协调机制，维护各方合法权益，让更多人共享科技创新成果。	Proper management of the relationships between equity and efficiency, capital and labor, and technology and employment is the means to make emerging technologies more inclusive. China has been working to refine interest coordination mechanisms, protect the legitimate rights and interests of all stakeholders, and ensure broader access to the benefits of technological innovation.
中国在历经磨难中成长，在攻坚克难中壮大。	China has grown through adversity and built up its strength by overcoming challenges.
中国经济基础稳、优势多、韧性强、潜能大，长期向好的支撑条件和基本趋势没有变，发展前景光明，有能力更好统筹发展和安全，坚决防范化解重点领域风险，有效应对外部冲击，稳定预	With solid foundations, numerous strengths, robust resilience, and vast potential, the Chinese economy maintains strong fundamentals for long-term growth and shows bright development prospects. China is fully capable of balancing development and security, preventing and defusing risks in key sectors, effectively responding to external

期、激发活力，推动经济持续回升向好，保持社会和谐稳定。	shocks, stabilizing expectations, boosting vitality, sustaining economic recovery and growth, and maintaining overall social harmony and stability.
（二）推动开放和安全相互促进、协同提升	<b>2. Synergizing Openness and Security</b>
——在统筹开放和安全中不断发展壮大。	– Achieving sustained growth by coordinating opening up and security.
处理好自立自强和开放合作的关系，处理好积极参与国际分工和保障国家安全的关系，不断增强在对外开放环境中动态维护国家安全的本领。	China has properly balanced self-reliance and opening up, and balanced active participation in the international division of labor and effective protection of national security. By doing so, China has continuously increased its ability to safeguard national security in the dynamic process of opening up.
改革开放以来，中国不断织密开放安全网，成功应对了亚洲金融危机、国际金融危机等重大风险，在开放中实现了快速发展，逐步成为世界第二大经济体、世界货物贸易第一大国、150多个国家和地区主要贸易伙伴，对全球经济增长的贡献率连续多年保持在30%左右。	Since the beginning of reform and opening up, China has steadily consolidated its safety net, successfully navigated major challenges such as the Asian financial crisis and the global financial crisis, and achieved rapid development through opening up. It has gradually become the world's second largest economy, the top goods trader, and a major trading partner for over 150 countries and regions. China has consistently contributed around 30 percent of global economic growth in recent years.
——中国开放的大门只会越开越大。	– China will continue to open its doors wider to the world.
经济全球化是社会生产力发展的客观要求和科技进步的必然结果，为世界经济增长提供了强劲动力，是不可逆转的历史大势。	Economic globalization meets the requirements of growing social productivity and is a natural outcome of technological progress. It has provided strong drivers of global economic growth and it represents an irreversible trend of our times.
近年来，贸易保护主义抬头，个别国家企图推动制造业回流，与经济发展规律和经济全球化大势背道而驰。	In recent years, with the rise of trade protectionism, certain countries have pushed for the reshoring of manufacturing, a move that runs counter to the principles of economic development and the broader trend of globalization.

中国始终站在历史正确的一边，反对逆全球化、泛安全化，反对单边主义、保护主义，建设开放型世界经济，推动普惠包容的经济全球化。	China has always stood on the right side of history and opposes deglobalization, unilateralism, protectionism, and over-securitization of economic issues. Committed to building an open world economy, China has continued to champion a universally beneficial and inclusive globalization process.
坚定不移推进高水平对外开放。	Advancing high-standard opening up.
中国实行更加积极的自主开放和单边开放，稳步扩大制度型开放。	China has introduced more proactive policies for voluntary and unilateral opening up, and steadily expanded institutional opening up.
自 2024 年 12 月 1 日起，对原产于同中国建交的最不发达国家 100%税目产品适用税率为零的特惠税率。	From December 1, 2024, China has granted to all the least developed countries with which it has diplomatic relations zero-tariff treatment for 100 percent tariff lines.
单方面对 38 国人员实行入境免签政策，对 54 国人员实行 240 小时过境免签政策。	China has also implemented unilateral visa-free policies for 38 countries and a 240-hour visa-free transit policy for 54 countries.
中国将主动对接、积极吸纳高标准国际经贸规则，有序扩大商品、服务、资本、劳务等市场对外开放，扩大面向全球的高标准自由贸易区网络。	China will actively align itself with the most demanding international economic and trade rules and steadily expand market access for goods, services, capital and labor. It will also expand its globally-oriented network of high-standard free trade areas.
中国正在建设自由贸易试验区和海南自由贸易港，有序开展对外开放压力测试，探索制度型开放的有效路径。	The country is developing pilot free trade zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port, carrying out stress tests for opening up, and exploring effective pathways for institutional opening up.
中国提出构建以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局，绝不是走向封闭的国内单循环，而是开放的、相互促进的国内国际双循环。	China is fostering a new development dynamic with the domestic economy as the mainstay and the domestic economy and international engagement providing mutual reinforcement. This does not signal a turn towards an enclosed domestic economy, but rather an open and mutually reinforcing dynamic between domestic and international economic flows.
——在扩大对外开放中提升安全水平。	– Reinforcing security through greater openness.



中国重视利用国际通行规则维护开放安全，借鉴国际经验做法，加快构建现代化风险防控体制机制，健全开放条件下防御外部风险的制度体系，促进开放和安全协同共进。	China emphasizes applying international rules to uphold security in the process of opening up, and drawing on global best practices to accelerate the modernization of its risk prevention and control systems and mechanisms. It is refining the institutional framework for addressing external risks while expanding opening up, in order to foster synergy between openness and security.
坚决维护开放发展权利。	Resolutely defending the right to open development.
维护发展权利是中国国家安全的红线之一。	China views the protection of its right to development as a non-negotiable aspect of national security.
任何损害中国发展权利的图谋，中国都将坚决进行强有力反击。	Any attempt to undermine China's right to development will be met with a resolute and strong counteraction.
中国坚决反对滥用出口管制，坚决反对单边制裁和“长臂管辖”。	China firmly opposes the abuse of export controls, unilateral sanctions, and long-arm jurisdiction.
个别国家以安全为名，对华打关税战、贸易战、科技战、舆论战，严重威胁中国的安全发展。	In the name of security, certain countries have waged tariff wars, trade wars, technology wars, and information wars against China, posing serious threats to China's security and development.
近期，美国以各种借口宣布对包括中国在内的所有贸易伙伴滥施关税，严重侵犯各国正当权益，严重违反世界贸易组织规则，严重损害以规则为基础的多边贸易体制，严重冲击全球经济秩序稳定，中国政府对此强烈谴责，坚决反对。	Recently, the United States imposed unjustified tariffs on all its trading partners under various pretexts, including China. These actions severely undermined the legitimate rights and interests of other countries, blatantly violated WTO rules, eroded the foundations of the rule-based multilateral trading system, and disrupted the stability of the global economic order. The Chinese government strongly condemned and firmly opposed such actions.
中国采取必要的合理反制措施，完全是符合国际法和国际通行做法的正当防卫。	China responded with necessary and justified countermeasures, exercising its lawful right to self-defense in accordance with international law and accepted global practices.

中国维护开放发展权利的決心坚定不移，将不断健全反制裁、反干涉、反“长臂管辖”机制，丰富反制政策工具箱，坚定捍卫国家发展权利。	China is firmly committed to defending its right to open development. It will continue to strengthen mechanisms against foreign sanctions, interference, and long-arm jurisdiction, expand its toolkit of countermeasures, and resolutely defend its legitimate rights and interests.
努力促进生产要素有序流动。	Promoting an orderly flow of production factors.
经济全球化有赖于生产要素的全球安全有序流动。	Economic globalization depends on a secure and orderly global flow of production factors.
遵循国际惯例，中国完善出口管制体系，全面加强知识产权保护，构建合法、安全、有序的出入境管理秩序，优化便利外国人来华政策举措，推动资本、人才、技术等依法有序跨境流动，促进全球生产要素高效配置。	In line with international practices, China has improved its export control system, taken comprehensive measures to strengthen intellectual property rights protection, and established a law-based, secure and orderly management system for exit and entry. The country has optimized policies to facilitate the entry of foreigners, promoted the lawful and orderly cross-border movement of capital, talent, technology and other factors, and boosted an efficient allocation of global production factors.
数据已成为全球新的重要生产要素。	Data has become a new and important global production factor.
中国借鉴既有国际实践，着眼于促进全球数据安全保护标准协调性和一致性，制定实施网络安全法、数据安全法、个人信息保护法等法律法规，提升网络安全防护能力和数据安全监管能力。	On the basis of established international practices, China has enacted and implemented relevant laws and regulations, including the Cybersecurity Law, the Data Security Law, and the Personal Information Protection Law. It has thereby promoted the coordination and consistency of global data security standards and improved its cybersecurity defense capabilities and data security oversight.
中国本身是国际网络攻击的受害者，一贯反对并打击任何形式的网络攻击。	As a victim of international cyberattacks, China has consistently opposed and combatted all forms of cyberattack.
所谓中国实施网络攻击，既没有证据，也没有道理。	Claims that China has carried out cyberattacks are unfounded and unjustifiable.

中国坚持推动发展和依法管理相统一，在确保国家数据安全前提下，鼓励数据依法合理有效利用，保障数据依法有序自由流动。	While ensuring national data security, China has continued to integrate development and law-based management, encouraged the lawful and rational use of data, and safeguarded the lawful, orderly and unimpeded flow of data.
中国数据安全审查针对的是影响或者可能影响国家安全的活动，不影响企业和个人数据正常跨境流动。	China's data security reviews focus on activities that affect or may affect national security, and the reviews do no impact the normal cross-border flow of corporate and personal data.
依法坚定捍卫自身正当安全利益。	Applying law-based measures to defend its legitimate security interests.
中国注重运用法治思维和法治方式，在开放环境下维护国家主权、安全和发展利益。	China emphasizes a law-based approach to safeguarding its state sovereignty, national security, and development interests in an open environment.
加强涉外法治建设，及时出台反外国制裁法、对外关系法、出口管制法等法律法规，不断加强执法司法国际合作，稳步提高涉外法律服务水平，依法保障海外人员、机构和资产等安全。	To strengthen the rule of law in foreign-related affairs, the country has promulgated relevant laws and regulations, such as the Law on Countering Foreign Sanctions, the Law on Foreign Relations, and the Export Control Law. It has reinforced international cooperation in law enforcement and judicial matters. China has steadily improved its foreign-related legal services, and protected the safety of overseas Chinese nationals, entities and assets through legal means.
出台外商投资法，建立外商投资安全审查制度，对影响或者可能影响国家安全的外商投资进行安全审查。	China has enacted the Foreign Investment Law and established a security review system for foreign investment. Investments that affect or may affect national security are subject to security reviews.
修订完善反间谍法，用法律手段防范间谍行为，明确细化非法行为和合法行为的界限。	China has revised the Counter-Espionage Law to clearly delineate the boundary between illegal and legal conduct and provide a legal framework for dealing with espionage activities.
这些措施只是针对危害中国正当国家利益的行为，旨在为更高水平对外开放提供安全保障，不	These measures are solely aimed at actions that threaten China's legitimate national interests. They are designed to provide security assurances for higher-standard opening up. They will in no way

影响正常商业往来、科研合作、学术交流和民间交往等活动。	impact normal commercial, scientific, academic or people-to-people exchanges.
开放是中国式现代化的鲜明标识。	Opening up is a defining feature of Chinese modernization.
过去 40 多年，中国经济发展和社会稳定是在开放条件下取得的，未来中国实现高质量发展和高水平安全也必须在开放的条件下进行。	Over the past 40 years, China's economic development and social stability have been achieved through opening up. In the future, China must continue to pursue high-quality development and high-standard security in an open environment.
无论国际风云如何变幻，中国都将在确保安全基础上扩大自主开放、主动开放，让对外开放大门越开越大。	Regardless of the changes in the international landscape, China will continue to expand voluntary opening up on the basis of ensuring security. As a result, its doors will open even wider to the outside world.
<b>五、践行全球安全倡议，推进国际共同安全</b>	<b>V. The Global Security Initiative and Efforts to Strengthen Common Security</b>
人类是一个整体，地球是一个家园，全球性挑战需要全球性应对。	The human race belongs to one community and the Earth is our common home. Global challenges require global responses.
势力范围、霸权稳定、同盟体系等旧思维应对不了新安全挑战，实现国际共同安全需要新理念、新办法。	Outdated approaches favoring spheres of influence, hegemonic stability, and bloc politics are incapable of resolving today's security challenges. To realize the common security of the international community calls for new concepts and solutions.
（一）全球安全倡议贡献中国智慧	<b>1. Introducing the GSI to Address Global Challenges</b>
中国提出全球安全倡议，回应了国际社会维护世界和平、防止冲突战争的迫切需要，呼应了绝大多数国家要求合作共赢、反对霸权霸道霸凌的普遍愿望，顺应了各国人民建设持久和平、普遍安全世界的共同追求，为消弭国际冲突根源、应对	The Global Security Initiative (GSI) proposed by China addresses the need of the international community to uphold world peace and prevent conflicts and war. It reflects the shared aspiration of most nations for mutually beneficial cooperation and their stance against hegemonism and power abuses. It also aligns with humanity's

全球安全挑战、完善全球安全治理提供了新方案。	common desire for lasting peace and universal security. The initiative offers a new pathway for eliminating root causes of international conflicts, tackle global security challenges, and improve global security governance.
截至 2024 年底，得到 119 个国家和国际组织的支持赞赏，写入 123 份双多边政治文件。	By the end of 2024, the GSI had been endorsed and welcomed by 119 countries and international organizations, and written into 123 bilateral and multilateral political documents.
全球安全倡议既是人类命运共同体的“安全篇”，也是总体国家安全观的“世界篇”；既是中国对全球安全治理给出的中国答案，也是对自身安全与国际共同安全的辩证认识。	The GSI is not only the “security element” of a global community of shared future, but also the “global element” of China’s holistic approach to national security. It not only represents China’s perspective on global security governance but also demonstrates China’s dialectical understanding of its own security and the common security of the international community.
它植根于中国独立自主的和平外交政策与实践，来源于讲信修睦、和合共生的中华文化与智慧。	It originates from the ancient Chinese culture of good faith, harmony and coexistence, and is rooted in modern China’s independent foreign policy of peace and its application.
全球安全倡议的核心理念与原则，是坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观；坚持尊重各国主权、领土完整；坚持遵守联合国宪章宗旨和原则；坚持重视各国合理安全关切；坚持通过对话协商以和平方式解决国家间的分歧和争端；坚持统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全。	<p>The core concepts and principles of the GSI are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remaining committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security;</li> <li>• respecting the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries;</li> <li>• abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, to take the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation;</li> <li>• maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains.</li> </ul>
共同，就是要尊重和保障每一个国家的安全；综合，要统筹维护传统领域和非传统领域安全，协调推进安全治理；合作，要通过对话合作促进各国和本地区安全；可持续，要发展和安全并重以实现持久安全。	Common security means respecting and safeguarding the security of every country. Comprehensive security means maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains and strengthening security governance in a coordinated manner. Cooperative security means promoting the security of all countries and regions through dialogue and cooperation. Sustainable security means focusing on both development and security to achieve enduring security.
面对气候变化、网络安全等全球性挑战，没有哪个国家能独善其身，也不应让任何国家成为孤岛。	In the face of global challenges in fields such as climate change and cybersecurity, no country remains immune, nor should any be forced to face them alone.
中国主张共同安全，各国安全利益平等，任何国家的正当合理安全关切都应得到重视和妥善解决。	China stands for common security and believes that the security interests of all countries are equally important. The legitimate security concerns of all countries should be taken seriously and addressed properly.
任何国家都不能把自身安全凌驾于他国安全之上，更不能以损害他国安全为代价。	No country should place its own security above that of others, or worse, seek its own security at the expense of others.
构建均衡、有效、可持续的安全架构，是实现共同安全的有效途径。	There should be a balanced, effective and sustainable architecture for common security.
奉行实力至上，追求绝对安全，只会走入安全困境。	To pursue absolute security through “might makes right” will only lead to security dilemmas.
以意识形态划线，搞针对特定国家的阵营化和排他性“小圈子”，只会制造分裂和对抗。	Drawing ideological lines or forming exclusive blocs targeting particular countries will only lead to division and confrontation.

制裁、干涉只会越管越乱，冲突战争没有赢家，本国优先、赢者通吃只会导致全输。	The more sanctions and interference, the more chaos. Conflicts and war produce no winners. “My country first” and “winner-takes-all” attitudes will only lead to lose-lose outcomes.
中国主张合作安全，坚持对话、合作、共赢，以和平方式解决分歧与争端。	China advocates pursuing security through cooperation, and remains committed to peacefully resolving disagreements and disputes through dialogue and win-win cooperation.
中国主张加强全球安全治理，践行共商共建共享的全球治理观，坚持真正的多边主义，主张厉行国际法治，推动全球安全治理体系朝着更加公正合理的方向变革，更加平衡地反映大多数国家的意愿和利益，更好满足应对全球性挑战的现实需要。	China advocates strengthening global security governance by acting on a vision of global governance characterized by extensive consultation and joint contribution for shared benefit. It upholds true multilateralism and champions the international rule of law. It promotes a more just and equitable global security governance system that fairly reflects the will and interests of all countries and better meets practical needs in addressing global challenges.
<b>（二）推动倡议落实增进共同安全</b>	<b>2. Promoting the GSI to Strengthen Common Security</b>
——支持联合国成为各国共同维护普遍安全的核心平台	– Supporting the UN as the core platform for all countries to jointly safeguard universal security
世界各国应该维护以联合国为核心的国际体系，以国际法为基础的国际秩序，以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为基础的国际关系基本准则。	All countries should uphold the international system with the UN at its core, the international order underpinned by international law, and the basic norms for international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.
中国始终把捍卫联合国权威、维护二战后国际秩序视为自己的职责。	China has always shouldered its responsibility to safeguard the authority of the UN and the post-WWII international order.
中国积极支持联合国依据授权开展斡旋，支持安理会在和平与安全问题上发挥首要作用，努力维护安理会权威和团结，建设性参与国际安全事务讨论。	It has actively supported the UN in implementing its mediation mandates, and the UN Security Council in fulfilling its primary responsibility for international peace and security. It has worked to safeguard the authority and unity of the UN Security Council, and participated constructively in discussions on international security affairs.

安理会改革应坚持民主协商，提高发展中国家特别是非洲国家的代表性和发言权，切实纠正历史不公。	Reform of the UN Security Council should be conducted through democratic consultation, with a focus on increasing the representation and voice of developing countries, especially African countries, and redressing historical injustices.
坚定支持联合国提高维和行动履行授权能力。	China has firmly supported the UN in strengthening the ability to implement peacekeeping mandates.
中国是联合国第二大会费国、第二大维和摊款国，也是安理会常任理事国第一大维和行动出兵出警国。	China is the second largest contributor to the UN regular budget and peacekeeping budget, as well as the largest contributor of peacekeeping troops and police among the permanent members of the UN Security Council.
支持联合国在国际反恐斗争中发挥中心协调作用，在全球数字治理和规则制定方面发挥主导作用，支持世卫组织在全球卫生事务中发挥领导协调作用，支持联合国教科文组织推动全球教育、科技、文化发展，促进文明交流互鉴、包容合作。	China has supported the UN in playing the central coordinating role in the global fight against terrorism, and a leading role in global digital governance and rule-making. China has supported the WHO in its role as the leading coordinator in global health affairs, and the UNESCO in its role of advancing the global development of education, science and technology, and culture and promoting exchanges, mutual learning, and inclusive cooperation between civilizations.
——推进构建普遍安全的世界	– Working for a world of common security for all
中俄新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系不断深化，树立了大国邻国之间友好交往的典范。	China and Russia have continued to expand their comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for the new era, setting a good example for friendly exchanges between major neighboring countries.
中俄关系具有强大内生动力和独特战略价值，建立在不结盟、不对抗、不针对第三方基础上，不受任何第三方影响，不受外部因素干扰和胁迫。	China-Russia relations showcase a robust internal dynamic and unique strategic value, as they are based on non-alliance, non-confrontation, and not targeting any third party, and are free from influence, interference, or coercion by any third party or external factor.



中国始终按照相互尊重、和平共处、合作共赢的原则处理中美关系，致力于中美关系稳定、健康、可持续发展，赓续中美人民传统友谊。	China has always handled its relations with the US in accordance with the principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and win-win cooperation. China is committed to the stable, healthy and sustainable development of China-US relations, and to carrying forward the traditional friendship between the two peoples.
中美两个大国交往，任何一方不能从所谓“实力地位”出发压制对方，不能为保持本国领先地位剥夺对方正当发展权利。	China and the US are two major countries, and neither should seek to abuse its strengths to suppress the other, or deprive the other of the legitimate right to development for the sake of maintaining its own lead.
台湾问题、民主人权、道路制度、发展权利的 4 条红线不容挑战。	For China, the Taiwan question, democracy and human rights, the socialist path and system, and the right to development are four red lines that are inviolable.
一个中国原则和中美三个联合公报是双边关系的政治基础，必须恪守。	For China-US relations, the one-China principle and the three China-US joint communiqués are the political foundations that must be upheld.
“修昔底德陷阱”不是历史的宿命，“新冷战”打不得也打不赢，对华遏制不明智、不可取，更不会得逞。	The Thucydides Trap is not an unavoidable fate. A new Cold War should not be fought, nor can it be won. Seeking to contain China is unwise, unacceptable, and doomed to failure.
中国愿与美国共同探寻两个大国在这个星球上的正确相处之道，造福两国、惠及世界。	China is ready to work with the US and find a path for two major countries to get along with each other on this planet, to the benefit of not only the two countries, but the whole world.
中国始终视欧洲为合作伙伴，认为欧洲是多极世界中的重要一极，支持欧洲加强战略自主。	China has always regarded Europe as a partner for cooperation and an important pole in a multipolar world, and supported Europe in building its strategic autonomy.
中国致力于同欧洲发展全面战略伙伴关系，愿与欧洲共同维护自由贸易，共同捍卫多边主义，携手积极应对气候变化等全球性挑战。	China is committed to developing a comprehensive strategic partnership with Europe, joining forces to safeguard free trade, uphold multilateralism, and proactively address global challenges such as climate change.

坚持同周边国家发展睦邻友好关系。	China is committed to maintaining friendly relations with its neighbors.
截至 2025 年 3 月，中国同巴基斯坦、印度尼西亚等周边 17 国达成构建命运共同体的共识，支持和完善以东盟为中心的地区安全合作，反对借“印太战略”分裂地区，反对拼凑“亚太版北约”，反对北约越界扩权，反对一些国家在亚太地区搞核共享、延伸威慑和部署陆基中导。	By March 2025, China had reached consensus on building a community of shared future with 17 neighboring countries, including Pakistan and Indonesia. It has supported and increased ASEAN-centered regional security cooperation. It opposes dividing the Asia-Pacific in pursuit of the US “Indo-Pacific Strategy” and creating a replica of NATO in the region. It opposes the expansion of the boundaries and the power of NATO, and it opposes “nuclear sharing”, “extended deterrence”, and deployment of land-based intermediate-range missiles pursued by certain countries in the Asia Pacific.
致力于同东盟国家共同维护南海和平稳定，积极推进“南海行为准则”磋商进程，坚持通过对话协商解决争议，坚持通过互利合作实现共赢，把南海建设成和平之海、友谊之海和合作之海。	China is committed to safeguarding peace and stability in the South China Sea together with ASEAN countries. In the spirit of resolving disputes through dialogue and consultation, and achieving win-win results through mutually beneficial cooperation, China is actively accelerating consultations on the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, so as to make the South China Sea a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.
中国倡导域外国家尊重地区国家的努力，反对个别国家为一己私利挑动是非。	China has called on all countries outside the region to respect the efforts made by countries in the region, and opposes any attempt by any country to muddle for its own selfish interests.
作为发展中国家、“全球南方”的一员，中国致力于共促“全球南方”事业，支持“全球南方”国家加强全球安全治理，探索标本兼治的热点问题解决之道，共同做维护和平的稳定力量、开放发展的中坚力量、全球治理的建设力量、文明互鉴的促进力量。	As a developing country and a member of the Global South, China is engaged in advancing the cause of the Global South, supporting the Global South in strengthening global security governance, and exploring solutions to flashpoint issues that address both symptoms and root causes. China has worked together with other Global South countries as a staunch force for peace, a driving force for open development, a

	builder of global governance, and an advocate for exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations.
始终做中东和平的建设者。	China has always sought to contribute to peace in the Middle East.
支持中东国家团结协作解决地区安全问题，提出实现中东安全稳定五点倡议，提出构建中东安全新架构四点建议，促成沙特伊朗和解，致力于推动巴勒斯坦问题早日得到全面、公正、持久解决。	It has supported Middle East countries in resolving regional security issues through solidarity and coordination. It has proposed a five-point initiative on achieving security and stability in the Middle East, put forward a four-point proposal on building a new security architecture in the Middle East, facilitated the reconciliation between Saudi Arabia and Iran, and worked towards an early, comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of Palestine.
支持非洲国家增强自主维护和平的能力，支持拉美和加勒比国家反对外部干涉、维护自身和平稳定，协助太平洋岛国应对海洋灾害、海平面上升等全球性挑战。	China has supported African countries in strengthening their capabilities to safeguard peace through their own efforts. It has supported Latin American and Caribbean countries in opposing external interference and safeguarding their own peace and stability, and it has assisted Pacific island countries in tackling global challenges such as marine disasters and rising sea levels.
——建设性参与国际和地区热点问题政治解决	– Playing a constructive role in the political settlement of international and regional flashpoints
在乌克兰问题上，恪守客观公正，积极劝和促谈，提出“四个应该”、“四个共同”、“三点思考”，发布《关于政治解决乌克兰危机的中国立场》，同巴西联合发布“六点共识”，会同“全球南方”国家发起“和平之友”小组，坚决维护“核战争打不赢也打不得”共识，积极推动落实《五个核武器国家领导人关于防止核战争与避免军备竞赛的联合声明》，为防止乌克兰危机升级为核冲突发挥重要作用。	On the Ukraine issue, China has consistently maintained objectivity and impartiality, and actively promoted peace and dialogue. China has proposed four key points, four areas of joint effort, and three observations, and published a policy paper entitled China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis. China and Brazil jointly issued six common understandings on the Ukraine crisis. China initiated a group of Friends for Peace together with other Global South countries to address the Ukraine crisis. Firmly upholding the consensus that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, China has endeavored to facilitate the application of

	the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races, thus playing an important role in preventing the Ukraine crisis from escalating into a nuclear conflict.
中方支持一切致力于和平的努力，同时认为所有当事方和利益攸关方都应适时参与到和谈进程中。	China has advocated all efforts for peace, and holds the view that all parties and stakeholders involved should participate in the peace process at an appropriate time.
为新一轮巴以冲突停火止战疾呼，为保护平民奔走，为人道救援贡献力量，推动安理会通过首份加沙停火决议，促成巴勒斯坦各派别举行和解对话并签署《关于结束分裂加强巴勒斯坦民族团结的北京宣言》，向加沙提供多批人道主义援助，致力于推动巴勒斯坦问题回到“两国方案”的正确轨道。	Since a new round of Palestinian-Israeli conflict broke out, China has called for a ceasefire and the protection of civilians, contributed to humanitarian relief, and urged the UN Security Council to pass the first ceasefire resolution for Gaza. China facilitated reconciliation talks between Palestinian factions and the signing of the Beijing Declaration on Ending Division and Strengthening Palestinian National Unity. It has provided multiple batches of humanitarian aid to Gaza, and maintained its commitment to bringing the question of Palestine back on track via the two-state solution.
持之以恒致力于朝鲜半岛问题的政治解决，并行推进半岛和平机制建设和半岛无核化进程，均衡解决各方合理关切。	China remains committed to a political settlement of the Korean Peninsula issue. It has worked to promote simultaneous progress in establishing a peace mechanism and advancing denuclearization, so as to address the legitimate concerns of all parties in a balanced manner.
积极斡旋缅北和平，支持缅甸政治和解和转型进程。	China has engaged in active mediation for peace in northern Myanmar, and supported Myanmar in its political reconciliation and transformation.
支持阿富汗和平重建，积极开展国际协调，提供人道主义援助。	China has supported peace and reconstruction in Afghanistan, engaged in international coordination, and provided humanitarian assistance.
——积极参与全球安全治理	– Actively participating in global security governance

中国是联合国安理会五个常任理事国中唯一承诺不首先使用核武器的国家，承诺无条件不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器，始终把核力量维持在国家安全需要的最低水平。	China is the only country among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to have pledged that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons, that it will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free countries and regions, and that it will always keep its nuclear capabilities at the minimum level required for national security.
中国积极参与国际军控、裁军和防扩散进程，推动伊核全面协议恢复履约谈判。	China has actively engaged in the global effort to advance arms control, disarmament, and nuclear non-proliferation, and it has facilitated negotiations on resuming compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).
始终以积极姿态参与全球气候谈判议程和国际规则制定，坚持不懈为发展中国家改善环境治理提供力所能及的资金、技术支持。	On global climate change, China has actively participated in agenda-setting for negotiations and in international rule-making. It has consistently provided capital and technological support to the limit of its means to developing countries in strengthening environmental governance.
支持坚决打击一切形式的恐怖主义，积极倡导区域反恐合作。	China is firmly opposed to all forms of terrorism, and actively advocates regional cooperation in counter-terrorism.
坚定支持打击跨国犯罪，发起大湄公河次区域禁毒合作机制，与澳大利亚、柬埔寨、越南等国开展缉毒执法合作，开展中泰缅老四国警方合作打击赌诈集团专项联合行动。	It has firmly supported fighting transnational crimes, initiated the Greater Mekong Subregion cooperation mechanism for drug control, conducted counternarcotics law enforcement cooperation with other countries including Australia, Cambodia and Viet Nam, and carried out a coordinated operation to combat online gambling and telecom fraud in cooperation with the police of Thailand, Myanmar and Laos.
中国是全球第一个正式整类列管芬太尼类物质的国家。	China is the first country in the world to implement full control of fentanyl-related substances.
对全球公共卫生安全尽责。	China has fulfilled its responsibilities in global public health security.

截至 2024 年底，中国累计向 77 个国家和地区派遣医疗队员 3 万余人次，造福患者 3 亿人次。	By the end of 2024, China had dispatched over 30,000 medical workers to 77 countries and regions, to the benefit of 300 million patients.
面对新冠疫情，中国毫无保留地分享抗疫经验，全力帮助国际社会抗疫。	In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, China has done all it can to share experience and help the international community to combat the coronavirus.
积极推动完善全球粮食和能源安全治理体系，在二十国集团框架下提出国际粮食安全合作倡议，推动通过《金砖国家粮食安全合作战略》和《上海合作组织成员国元首理事会关于维护国际能源安全的声明》。	China has actively worked to improve global food and energy security governance. It has proposed the International Cooperation Initiative on Global Food Security within the framework of G20, facilitated the adoption of the BRICS Strategy on Food Security Cooperation and the Statement by the Council of the Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Energy Security.
——推动新兴领域安全合作	– Promoting security cooperation in emerging fields
倡导构建和平、安全、开放、合作、有序的网络空间，积极拓展与金砖国家、上合组织、中亚五国、非洲国家的网络安全合作。	China advocates fostering a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative and orderly cyberspace, and has expanded cybersecurity cooperation with BRICS countries, the SCO, the Central Asian countries, and African countries.
主张达成反映各方意愿、尊重各方利益的全球数字治理规则，积极参与联合国《全球数字契约》，提出《全球数据安全倡议》和《全球数据跨境流动合作倡议》。	China advocates global digital governance rules that reflect the will of all parties and respect their interests. It has engaged in the UN Global Digital Compact, and proposed the Global Initiative on Data Security and the Global Cross-Border Data Flow Cooperation Initiative.
坚持开放而不筑墙、互通而不脱钩、平等而不歧视，打造开放、包容、普惠、非歧视的人工智能发展环境，发布《全球人工智能治理倡议》。	China advocates that we should open up rather than erecting walls, build connections rather than decoupling, and pursue equality rather than inciting discrimination. It stands for building an open, inclusive, universally beneficial, and nondiscriminatory environment for AI development. It has released the Global AI Governance Initiative.

提出以人为本、智能向善、普惠包容等治理理念，推动联合国大会协商一致通过加强人工智能能力建设国际合作决议，成立人工智能能力建设国际合作之友小组。	It has proposed governance visions such as a people-centered approach, developing AI for good, and universally beneficial and inclusive AI development. Through China's effort, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution on AI capacity building, and established the Group of Friends for International Cooperation on AI Capacity Building.
作为负责任的大国，中国主动优化调整无人机出口管制政策，并禁止所有民用无人机出口用于军事目的。	As a major country that shoulders its responsibilities, China has proactively adjusted and improved its export control policies on unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and prohibited the export of all civilian UAVs for military purposes.
致力于和平利用外空，坚决反对太空武器化和外空军备竞赛，积极参与联合国外空安全治理。	China has engaged in the peaceful use of outer space, resolutely rejected the weaponization of outer space, advocated the prevention of an arms race there, and taken an active part in outer space security governance under the auspices of the UN.
第 77 届、78 届联合国大会裁军与国际安全委员会高票通过中国、俄罗斯等国共提的“不首先在外空部署武器”和“防止外空军备竞赛的进一步切实措施”决议。	The First Committee of the 77th and 78th sessions of the UN General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted the resolutions on further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and no first placement of weapons in outer space proposed by a number of countries including China and Russia.

<p>在保障自身合法权益的基础上，建设性参与《〈联合国海洋法公约〉下国家管辖范围以外区域海洋生物多样性的养护和可持续利用协定》和《国际海底区域矿产资源开发规章》制订；开展南、北极科学考察、环境保护等国际合作。</p>	<p>While protecting its own legitimate rights and interests, China also participated in the negotiations for the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) and in the drafting of regulations on the development of mineral resources in the international seabed area. China has carried out international cooperation on scientific research and environmental protection in the Arctic and Antarctic.</p>
<h2>六、在深化改革中推进国家安全体系和能力现代化</h2>	<h2>VI. Modernization of the National Security System and Capacity Through Deeper Reform</h2>
<p>推进国家安全体系和能力现代化，是推进国家治理体系和治理能力现代化的重要内容，是积极应对风险挑战，服务保障强国建设、民族复兴伟业的内在要求，也是主动适应世界之变、完善全球安全治理的客观需要。</p>	<p>Modernizing the national security system and capacity is an important part of modernizing the national governance system and capacity. It is essential for proactively addressing risks and challenges, building a great country, and rejuvenating the nation. It is also an objective requirement in adapting to the changing world and improving global security governance.</p>
<p>进入新时代，中国全面深化改革，以巨大的政治勇气开启国家安全体系和能力现代化建设进程，通过设立中央国家安全委员会，建立集中统一、</p>	<p>In the new era, China has continued to drive deeper comprehensive reform. With strategic vision and resolve, it has launched the modernization of its national security system and capacity. It has set</p>



<p>高效权威的国家安全领导体制和工作机制；出台以国家安全法为统领的一系列国家安全法律法规，初步形成国家安全法律体系；制定《国家安全战略纲要》、《国家安全战略（2021—2025年）》，出台一系列重点领域国家安全战略和政策，初步形成国家安全战略体系和政策体系；加强风险防范、应急处置，全领域覆盖、多层次运转的风险监测预警体系和大安全大应急框架初具雏形；调整国家安全力量布局，加强重点领域安全能力建设，加强国家安全教育，建立起国家安全体系和能力现代化的四梁八柱，为下一步攻坚克难、不断完善奠定了良好基础。</p>	<p>up the Central Commission for National Security and hence put in place a centralized, unified, effective and authoritative leadership system and working mechanism for national security. With a series of relevant laws and regulations introduced under the guidance of the National Security Law, a legal system for national security has taken shape. China has formulated the Outline of National Security Strategy and the National Security Strategy (2021-2025), and introduced a set of strategies and policies in key fields, in order to develop its strategy and policy systems for national security. To provide stronger risk prevention and emergency response, China has put in place a risk monitoring and early warning system covering all fields and operating at multiple levels, giving shape to an overall safety and emergency response framework. China has adjusted the deployment of national security strengths, strengthened its security capacity in key fields, and reinforced education on national security. As a result, the pillars of modernizing the system and capacity for national security have been established, providing solid support for further efforts to address challenges and make improvements.</p>
<p>新时代新征程，中国进一步全面深化改革，更加注重统筹发展和安全，把维护国家安全摆在更加突出的位置，加快推进国家安全体系和能力现代化。</p>	<p>In further deepening all-round reform on the new journey in the new era, China has placed greater emphasis on coordinating development and security, elevated the priority of safeguarding national security, and accelerated the modernization of its national security system and capacity.</p>
<p>——明确目标。</p>	<p>– Setting clear objectives.</p>
<p>聚焦建设更高水平平安中国，健全国家安全体系，强化一体化国家战略体系，增强维护国家安</p>	<p>To effectively form a new security architecture, it is necessary to focus on building a more peaceful China, optimizing the national</p>

全能力，创新社会治理体制机制和手段，有效构建新安全格局。	security system, strengthening the integrated system of national strategies, increasing the capacity for safeguarding national security, and exploring new systems, mechanisms and methods of social governance.
到 2035 年，全面加强国家安全体系和能力，为基本实现社会主义现代化筑牢安全屏障。	By 2035, China will fully reinforce its national security system and capacity, creating robust security safeguards for realizing basic socialist modernization.
——完善布局。	– Improving overall planning.
从国家安全体系、公共安全治理机制、社会治理体系、涉外国家安全机制等四个方面进行统一布局，贯通国家安全和社会稳定、国内和国际、顶层和基层、传统安全和非传统安全，实现国家安全全覆盖。	A unified blueprint has been laid across four dimensions: the national security system, public security governance mechanisms, social governance systems, and foreign-related national security mechanisms. Such an overall planning provides a comprehensive security coverage at all levels from the top to the grassroots, for both national security and social stability, for both domestic and international security, and for both traditional and non-traditional security.
——突出主线。	– Highlighting the focus.
以改革创新为动力，以体系化和机制化为主线，完善维护国家安全体制机制，更加注重协同高效、法治思维、科技赋能、基层基础，实现高质量发展和高水平安全良性互动。	Guided by reform and innovation, and focusing on systematic and institutional improvements, China is refining its national security institutions and mechanisms. It emphasizes synergy and efficiency, law-based thinking, technological empowerment, and grassroots foundations to achieve a healthy interplay between high-quality development and high-standard security.
（一）健全联动高效的国家安全体系	<b>1. Building a Coordinated and Effective National Security System</b>
国家安全体系是国家安全制度及其执行能力的集中体现。	The national security system embodies the national security institutions and their performance.
着力推动国家安全体系各方面建设有机衔接、系统集成、联动高效，形成体系性合力和战斗力。	Efforts will be made to ensure that all elements of the national security system develop in a coordinated, integrated and efficient

	way, forming systematic synergy and the capacity to address challenges.
完善国家安全工作体制机制。	Improving the working institutions and mechanisms for national security.
坚持党中央对国家安全的集中统一领导，完善高效权威的国家安全领导体制，完善重点领域安全保障体系和重要专项协调指挥体系，健全国家安全危机管控机制、督促检查和责任追究机制等。	We will uphold the CPC Central Committee's centralized, unified leadership over national security work, ensure that the leadership of national security is authoritative and effective, improve the security guarantee systems in key fields and the coordination and command systems for major projects, and strengthen the mechanisms for national security crisis control, supervision and inspection, and accountability.
完善国家安全法治体系。	Improving the legal system for national security.
积极推进重点领域、新兴领域、涉外领域国家安全立法，完善涉外法律法规体系和法治实施体系，健全国家安全党内法规体系，打通立法、执法、司法、普法的痛点堵点。	China will strengthen legislation for national security in key, emerging, and foreign-related fields, improve the system of foreign-related laws and regulations and the system for enforcing the rule of law, strengthen the system of CPC regulations for national security, and remove obstacles in legislation, law enforcement, judicature, and legal education.
完善国家安全战略体系和政策体系。	Improving the strategy and policy systems for national security.
动态完善调整国家安全战略，更好发挥战略宏观引领和统筹协调作用。	China will dynamically adjust national security strategies, giving better play to their functions of macro guidance and overall coordination.
不断完善重点领域国家安全政策，加强与宏观政策取向的一致性评估，加大政策贯彻执行力度。	It will continue to improve national security policies in key fields, strengthen the assessment of their consistency with macro policies, and implement them more effectively.
完善国家安全风险监测预警体系。	Improving the risk monitoring and early warning system for national security.

加大监测预警基础设施建设运行维护、指标和标准体系建设、风险排查调查统计等基础性投入，加强人才队伍建设和政策支撑保障，推动风险监测、研判、预警、处置各环节有效衔接，提升监测预警科学化、规范化、精细化水平。	China will increase investment in the construction, operation and maintenance of monitoring and early warning infrastructure, in the establishment of indicators and standards systems, and in risk assessment and statistics. It will strengthen the development of professionals, step up policy support, promote effective coordination of work at all stages including risk monitoring, assessment, early warning, and handling, so as to build a sound, standardized and refined monitoring and early warning system.
完善国家应急管理体系。	Improving the national emergency management system.
健全重大突发公共事件处置保障体系，完善大安全大应急框架下应急指挥机制，加强国家区域应急力量建设，完善综合性防灾减灾救灾体系。	China will strengthen the response and support system for major public emergencies, improve the emergency command mechanism under the overall safety and emergency response framework, build up regional emergency response capacity, and optimize the comprehensive system for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief.
（二）锻造实战实用的国家安全能力	<b>2. Forging Practical Capacity for National Security</b>
国家安全能力是国家合理配置战略资源，以保障相对处于持续安全状态的能力。	National security capacity is the capacity of a country to ensure relatively sustainable security with a reasonable distribution of strategic resources.
围绕实现国家安全战略目标，立足国家重大战略实施和重点领域安全能力建设，扎实推进国家安全能力现代化。	China will steadily advance the modernization of its national security capacity to achieve strategic security objectives and build up its capacity for securing the implementation of major national strategies and the development of key sectors.
加强社会治理。	Strengthening social governance.
坚持和发展新时代“枫桥经验”，提升社会矛盾纠纷预防化解能力。	China will apply and further develop the Fengqiao model for community-level governance in the new era, and improve the capacity to prevent and defuse social problems.
强化社会治安整体防控。	It will strengthen the integrated systems for maintaining law and order.

健全社会工作体制机制，完善社会心理服务体系 和危机干预机制，推动社会治理和服务重心向基 层下移。	It will improve the institutions and mechanisms for societal affairs, improve public psychological and counseling services and crisis intervention mechanisms, and shift the focus of social governance and services to the community level.
夯实基础保障。	Strengthening basic support.
贯彻落实能源供给多元化战略，完善战略性矿产 资源探产供储销统筹和衔接体系。	China will implement a diversified energy supply strategy, and improve the overall planning and coordination system for the exploration, production, supply, storage and sales of strategic mineral resources.
持续提升粮食综合生产和供给保障能力。	It will continue to increase the overall grain production and supply capacity.
深化人才发展体制机制改革，强化国家安全专业 型、复合型人才培养选拔。	It will further reform the institutions and mechanisms for talent development, and improve the cultivation and selection of professional and interdisciplinary talent.
筑牢军事国防屏障。	Forging a military and national defense shield.
深入贯彻军委主席负责制，完善人民军队领导管 理体制机制。	China will fully enforce the system of ultimate responsibility resting with the chairman of the Central Military Commission, and improve the institutions and mechanisms for leading and managing the people's armed forces.
持续深化联合作战体系改革，统筹推进传统安全 领域和新型安全领域军事力量建设和军事斗争准 备。	It will deepen reform of the joint operations systems, and take coordinated steps to build strong military forces and increase their combat readiness in both traditional and non-traditional security domains.
深化跨军地改革，优化国防科技工业布局，建设 先进国防科技工业体系，巩固提高一体化国家战 略体系和能力。	It will extend military-civilian reforms, improve the configuration of science, technology and industry for national defense, build advanced systems in these sectors, and boost integrated national strategies and strategic capabilities.
推进科技赋能。	Leveraging science and technology.

针对国家安全领域的重大需求，以新型举国体制开展关键核心技术攻关。	It will develop core technologies in key fields with the support of the new system for mobilizing resources nationwide.
加大国家战略科技力量建设，加强新技术在国家安全领域的成果转化和应用，推进国家安全新域新质能力建设。	It will boost the country's strength in strategic science and technology, accelerate the application of new technologies in national security, and build up the national security capacity of new forces in new domains.
强化国际运筹。	Improving global planning.
完善涉外国家安全机制，促进大国关系总体稳定、均衡发展，深化同周边国家友好互信和利益融合，加强“全球南方”国家之间团结协作，引导国际社会共同维护国际安全。	China will improve the foreign-related national security mechanisms, with a view to facilitating stable and balanced relations with major countries, increasing friendly ties, mutual trust, and converging interests with neighboring countries, strengthening solidarity and coordination between other countries of the Global South, and working with the international community in safeguarding global security.
提升宣教质效。	Increasing the quality and effectiveness of public education.
加强国家安全宣传教育，增强全民国家安全意识。	China will strengthen public education to raise people's awareness of national security.
加强国家安全学学科建设，提升国家安全研究水平，加强国家安全人才培养。	It will improve national security disciplines, and strengthen research capacity and talent cultivation in this regard.
构建新时代国家安全话语体系和叙事体系，做精做深总体国家安全观对外宣介。	China will shape its national security discourse and narrative in the new era, and present the world with an accurate and thorough picture of its holistic approach to national security.
<b>结束语</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>

新时代中国国家安全在全面深化改革中发展，在伟大斗争中成长，在中国式现代化建设中壮大，将在强国建设、民族复兴进程中践行使命。	China's national security in the new era has been forged through deeper comprehensive reform and great struggle, and has grown stronger in the process of Chinese modernization.
一路走来，中国国家安全依靠人民战胜艰难险阻；新征程上，仍然要依靠人民创造历史。	Moving forward, it will continue to fulfill its role in building China into a great country and advancing national rejuvenation. Through the years, China's national security has relied on the people to overcome challenges and obstacles. On the new journey, China will continue to draw strength from the people to write new chapters in history.
万众一心，就能筑起国家安全坚不可摧新的长城，战胜前进道路上的一切风险挑战，赢得和平发展机遇。	With one heart and one mind, the Chinese people will build an unbreakable Great Wall of national security, prevail over all risks and challenges on the way forward, and secure opportunities for peaceful development.
中国珍视来之不易的安全，始终以守护人民安全、维护世界和平为己任。	China remains committed to safeguarding its hard-won security, protecting the people's safety, and upholding world peace.
中国坚持引领和平发展，坚持促进世界稳定和繁荣，在追求自身安全的同时，将与各国携手共商共建共享国际共同安全，为世界持久和平、普遍安全而努力奋斗。	China will continue to lead the way in peaceful development, and promote world stability and prosperity. While pursuing its own security, China will work with all other countries to build, share and sustain international common security, and strive for a world of lasting peace and universal security.