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Practicing global security initiative to build lasting peace in the asia-pacific region

The Asia-Pacific region has maintained overall peace for dozens of years, but now is facing an increase of regional security risks.

Based on the application of the systems method, the author came to the conclusion that the Global Security Initiative, which meets a wide range of Chinese national interests, was a response to a fragmented international security order dominated by the collective West.

The Global Security Initiative (GSI), put forward by President Xi Jinpin, will play an important role in safeguarding regional peace and promoting international security in both conceptual and practical terms. With more and more countries and organizations joining in the effort to implement the GSI, common efforts will be made in building lasting peace in the region.

Key words: Global Security Initiative (GSI), the Asia-Pacific Region, lasting peace

Introduction

Today, the Asia-Pacific region is the most dynamic region in the world and has become an important growth pole for global economic development. With China's Belt and Road Initiative taking root in countries along the road, the breadth and depth of economic and trade cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region continues to expand, further promoting the development and prosperity of regional countries and bringing more benefits to the people of the region. The prerequisite for all this is the fact that the Asia-Pacific region has maintained overall peace for dozens of years. At the same time, changes unseen in a century are fast evolving, major-country competition is intensifying, geopolitical conflicts are escalating, the global security governance system is woefully lagging behind, and traditional and non-traditional security threats keep flaring up. All countries are confronted by multiple risks and challenges rarely seen in history, and human society faces multiple security dilemmas like never before [1].

Methodological basis

The research methods include components of military-historical, historical-logical, political science and sociological analysis.

Main part

I. Will the Asia-Pacific region be able to maintain lasting peace in the future?

First of all, the people of the Asia-Pacific region do not want regional conflicts and wars to break out. The Asia-Pacific region is the common home of the countries in the region, and maintaining regional peace is maintaining our own development and prosperity. The overall peace in the Asia-Pacific region for more than 40 years both reflects the aspirations of the people of the region for peaceful development and win-win cooperation, and results from the governments of the region maintaining strategic rationality and sobriety. Taking the South China Sea issue as an example, related countries generally agree to resolve differences in a peaceful manner and are committed to jointly promoting the negotiation of a code of conduct in the South China Sea through dialogue and consultation. None of them want to intensify and escalate confrontational actions at sea, thus avoiding some crises from escalating into unstoppable wars like the ongoing Ukraine Crisis.

Second, the instability and uncertainty of the security situation in the Asia-Pacific region continues to accumulate, and regional security risks are rising. The unrest and conflicts of old hotspots have not stopped, and some new security crises are still brewing and fermenting. In Central Asia, for example, issues such as border demarcation and resource ownership left behind by the collapse of the Soviet Union have often led to strife and friction, sometimes even turning into armed conflicts, resulting in heavy casualties. The countries concerned have made a series of initiatives to ease disputes and resolve them with a view to long-term development, but due to the deteriorating socioeconomic situation and the involvement of external countries, the management of disputes and crisis is still facing many difficulties.

Third, the deep involvement and manipulation of regional security of certain powers have become a driver of security and stability risks in the Asia-Pacific region. The security strategy of some power focuses on major power competition, suppressing rivals, inciting confrontation and creating division, becoming the main source of insecurity for the vast majority of regional countries. In the Asia-Pacific region, some extra-territorial power has been promoting the QUAD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) and the AUKUS (Australia, UK and US), strengthening bilateral military alliances, openly asking Asia-Pacific countries to choose sides, stirring up regional conflicts, and promoting confrontation between camps. In addition, it has been infiltrating and subverting other countries for a long time, staging "color revolutions" in many places, and its intention to use Asia-Pacific countries to serve its own strategy is already known to everyone.

II. What security concepts does the world need? How can countries achieve common security?

If the security dilemma is not resolved, it will easily slide into war, and mankind has learned enough painful lessons in this regard. If the Asia-Pacific region is to remain peaceful, it must address the contemporary issue of "What security concepts does the world need? How can countries achieve common security". In April 2022, President Xi put forward the Global Security Initiative

(GSI), which aims to create a new path to security that features dialogue over confrontation, partnership over alliance and win-win over zero-sum. It provides a new course and new approach to addressing the root causes of international conflicts and solving security challenges facing humanity. In February 2023, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs released *the Global Security Initiative Concept Paper*, which further expounds the core ideas and principles of the GSI, lays out 20 priorities of cooperation in response to the most significant and pressing international security concerns at present including upholding the UN's central role, facilitating political settlement of hotspot issues, tackling traditional and non-traditional security challenges and strengthening the system and capacity for global security governance [2].

The Global Security Initiative (GSI) is informed by a big picture of overarching plan and lays out practical measures to address global security challenges. It will play an important role in safeguarding regional peace and promoting international security in both conceptual and practical terms.

On the one hand, the GSI provides conceptual guidance and will gather international consensus.The core of the global security initiative is to adhere to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security; the key is to adhere to respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and respect for the independent choice of development paths and social systems of all peoples; the fundamental principle is to abide by the international pattern with the United Nations at its core and the international order with international law as its purpose; the basic rule is to adhere to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, not the so-called rules and order defined by some countries themselves; the basic way is to respect the legitimate security concerns of all countries and resolve disputes and differences by peaceful means through dialogue and consultation.

On the other hand, the GSI provides principles for practice and chart the course for action. The Global Security Initiative not only establishes the conceptual principles for cracking the global security deficit, but also provides the approaches, covering various aspects such as upholding the UN's central role, facilitating political settlement of hotspot issues, tackling traditional and non-traditional security challenges and strengthening the system and capacity for global security governance. They could be summarized as follows [1,25p.] Upholding the UN's central role in security governance. The authority of the UN should be safeguarded. The UN should be supported in its efforts to prevent war and conflict, develop the peace-building architecture and promote post-war reconstruction, and in playing a bigger role in global security affairs.

Promoting coordination and sound interactions among major countries. Major countries should take the lead in upholding equality, cooperation and the rule of law. Hegemonic, bullying and domineering practices should be rejected, and joint efforts should be made to build a framework of major-country relations featuring peaceful coexistence, overall stability and balanced development.

Facilitating peaceful settlement of hotspot issues through dialogue. Support should be extended to the parties involved to settle their disputes and differences

through dialogue and consultation. The international community should speak up for justice, cool down hotspots and deflate tensions.

Tackling traditional and non-traditional security challenges. It is important to promote global strategic stability, oppose arms race, and defuse nuclear war risks. Combined efforts are needed to fight COVID-19, combat terrorism, and safeguard data security, bio-security and the stability of supply and scientific and technological chains.

Strengthening the system and capacity for global security governance. A security governance architecture featuring coordination among governments and international organizations and participation of non-governmental organizations should be developed. China will hold a high-level event on the GSI at a proper time to discuss with all parties ways to promote security.

III. How to practice global security initiatives on regional hotspot issues?

The Global Security Initiative provides inspiration and makes sense for the peaceful settlement of hotspot issues in today's world.

The Ukraine Crisis has once again torn open the curtain of human catastrophe. On the Ukraine issue, China always stands on the side of peace and dialogue and stands on the right side of history. The recently-released China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis reiterates President Xi's core ideas which stresses that respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, taking seriously the legitimate security concerns of all countries, and supporting all efforts conducive to a peaceful resolution of the crisis [3].

It also proposes respecting the sovereignty of all countries, abandoning the Cold War mentality, ceasing hostilities, resuming peace talks, resolving the humanitarian crisis, protecting civilians and prisoners of war (POWs), etc. These are consistent with the concept and principles laid out in the GSI. President Xi's visit to Russia on March 21, 2023, is also about peace. Russia said it was open to peace talks with Ukraine and welcomed China's constructive role in this regard. Ukraine also previously said it felt China's sincerity in promoting a ceasefire and hoped to maintain communication with China. What we call for boils down to supporting talks for peace. We always believe that political dialogue is the only way to resolve conflicts and disputes. Fanning the flames, fueling the fight, unilateral sanctions and maximum pressure will only fuel the tension and make matters worse. This does not meet the interest and the expectation of the vast majority of countries in the world. China will always commit itself to peacemaking and negotiation, and will continue to play a constructive role in the political settlement of the crisis [4].

Not so long ago, the Middle East regional security situation was in a state of great confusion, which was to a large extent the result of some countries' policies of «zero-sum game», «camp confrontation» and «divide and rule». On the security issues in the Middle East, China has been pursuing a policy of persuading peace and promoting talks, and has repeatedly put forward a Middle East security initiative based on GSI on important bilateral and multilateral occasions, as well as a number of initiatives to establish a Gulf security framework and promote the

Palestinian-Israeli peace process, etc. All these efforts provide new ideas for dialogues to resolve regional security issues. on March 10, 2023, China, Saudi Arabia, and Iran jointly issued a statement in which Saudi Arabia and Iran negotiated an agreement to restore diplomatic relations with the auspices of China. This statement, which concerns peace and security in the Middle East, is both the result of an endogenous drive by both Saudi Arabia and Iran to deescalate relations and the fruit of China's firm commitment to GSI [4].

Central Asia is located in the heart of the Eurasian continent, and the regional countries are the first and most active responders to the "Belt and Road" initiative and put it into practice. Last year 2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Central Asian countries. China-Central Asia relations have been steadily moving forward through the post-Cold War international turmoil and the test of the times, and strategic mutual trust and cooperation and exchanges between the two sides in various fields have been increasing. China and the Central Asian countries share a wide range of common interests in such fields as anti-terrorism and stability maintenance, cross-border connectivity, infrastructure construction, cultural and educational exchanges and cooperation. In particular, the Global Security Initiative proposes leveraging the roles of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the «China+Central Asia» mechanism and other relevant mechanisms to gradually develop security cooperation around the same or similar goals, and promote peace and stability in the region and the world. Under the SCO framework, China and the relevant countries will deal with regional security matters not in the form of an alliance, but in a relationship of equality and cooperation.

Conclusion

The Earth is a beautiful "blue star" that travels among the stars and is our common home. Generations of prosperity make mankind know that security is the eternal theme of destiny. China is both the initiator of GSI and an activist in maintaining world peace and security. Since its inception, more than 80 countries and international organizations have expressed approval and support for the GSI. This initiative has shown greater appeal to the international community and played a growing role in conceptual guidance [5]. It is believed that as more and more people feel China's sincere attitude toward peace and the great value of Eastern wisdom in solving today's problems, more and more countries and organizations will join in the effort to implement the initiative and form greater synergy in international consensus and action to transform it into reality, thus making continuous contributions to the joint construction of lasting peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

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Ли Шуин, Се Сицян

Азия-Тынық мұхиты аймағында берік әлем құру үшін қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ету жөніндегі жаһандық бастама тұжырымдамасын іске асыру практикасы

Азия -Тынық мұхиты аймағында ондаған жылдар бойы ортақ бейбітшілік сақталды,

Автор жүйелік әдісті қолдану негізінде Қытайдың кең ауқымды ұлттық мүдделеріне жауап беретін жаһандық қауіпсіздік бастамасы ұжымдық Батыс үстемдік ететін бөлшектенген халықаралық қауіпсіздік тәртібіне жауапты болды деген қорытындыға келді.

Бірақ, қазір аймақтық қауіпсіздіктің өсіп келе жатқан тәуекелдеріне тап болды. Төраға Си Цзиньпин ұсынған Global Security Initiative (GSI, жаһандық қауіпсіздік бастамасы) аймақтық бейбітшілікті сақтауда және тұжырымдамалық және практикалық тұрғыдан халықаралық қауіпсіздікке ықпал етуде маңызды рөл атқарады. Көбірек елдер мен ұйымдар GSI енгізу күш-жігеріне қосыла отырып, аймақта берік бейбітшілік орнату үшін ортақ күш-жігер жұмсалады.

Кілт сөздер: жаһандық қауіпсіздік бастамасы, Азия-Тынық мұхиты, тұрақты әлем

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Практика концепции инициативы по глобальной безопасности для построения прочного мира в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе

В Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе в течение десятков лет сохранялся общий мир, но сейчас он сталкивается с растущими рисками региональной безопасности.

На основе применения системного метода автор пришла к выводу о том,что Глобальная инициатва по безопасности, отвечающая широкому кругу национальных интересов Китая, стала ответом на разбласированный международный порядок безопасности, в котором доминирует коллективный Запад.

Global Security Initiative (GSI, Инициатива глобальной безопасности), выдвинутая председателем Си Цзиньпином, сыграет важную роль в сохранении регионального мира и содействии международной безопасности как в концептуальном, так и в практическом плане. По мере того, как все больше и больше стран и организаций присоединяются к

усилиям по внедрению GSI, будут прилагаться общие усилия для построения прочного мира в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Инициатива глобальной безопасности, Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион, прочный мир

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