

**Recommendations by the Government of
The People’s Republic of China
On the Priority Tasks and Implementation Methods of
The “New Agenda for Peace”**

At present, the international security situation is undergoing profound and complex changes. Regional hotspot issues remain protracted and intertwined. New threats and challenges keep emerging. Strategic competition among countries is intensifying. The international community should hold high the banner of true multilateralism and firmly uphold the international system with the United Nations (UN) at its core, the international order underpinned by international law, and the basic norms governing international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. It is imperative to advocate the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, resolutely reject bloc confrontation and Cold War mentality, and jointly oppose hegemonic and bullying practices and zero-sum game.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to international cooperation in global security governance, and has put forward and implemented the Global Security Initiative (GSI). China actively supports the drafting of the “New Agenda for Peace” and looks forward to taking this opportunity to put forth specific suggestions for the Secretariat’s reference in the drafting of the “New Agenda for Peace”.

I. Practice True Multilateralism

Priority Task: Practice true multilateralism, support the United Nations in playing an important role in global security governance, promote a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity and justice, and win-win cooperation, and jointly build a global community of security for all.

Implementation Method: We should take the purposes and principles of the UN Charter as the fundamental guidelines to effectively maintain world peace and stability, and observe the basic norms governing international relations. We should respect the sovereignty of all countries and equality among them regardless of their size, uphold diversity in the world and respect the legitimate development rights of all countries and their own choice of development path. World affairs should be handled through extensive consultation and efforts should be made toward greater democracy in international relations. We should uphold mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, adhere to the bottom line of no conflict and no confrontation, and seek common ground while shelving and managing differences. Major countries bear special and important responsibilities in maintaining international peace and security. They should take the lead in promoting equality, integrity, cooperation and rule of law, observing the UN Charter and international law, promoting sound coordination and interaction among major countries, and fostering major-country relations featuring peaceful coexistence, overall stability and balanced development.

II. Political Settlement of Hotspot Issues

Priority Task: Promote the political settlement of international and regional hotspots, and safeguard and promote global peace and security.

Implementation Method: We should stay committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and peacefully resolving international disputes. We should take dialogue and consultation as the primary means to resolve disputes and pay attention to and fully respect the legitimate security concerns of all countries. And on that basis, we should encourage parties concerned to build mutual trust, resolve disputes and promote security through dialogue and seek a political solution that accommodates the needs of all parties. The international community should uphold justice and fairness, fully respect the views and concerns of the countries involved, and actively facilitate talks for peace and make mediation efforts in light of the will of the countries concerned. The Security Council should apply the tools of mediation bestowed by Chapter VI of the UN Charter on a priority basis, to create conditions for dialogue between parties concerned and for mediation by regional countries and organizations, and to actively promote the political settlement of hotspot issues. The international community should uphold the principle of indivisible security, and establish a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture.

III. Effectively Carry out Conflict Prevention

Priority Task: Address the root causes of conflicts, give full play to the role of preventive diplomacy, and eliminate the roots of conflicts.

Implementation Method: Efforts should be made to increase the input in preventive diplomacy, develop a systematic, sound and effective preventive diplomacy strategy, make full use of good offices and mediation, and establish and strengthen an early warning mechanism. We should support the UN Secretary-General in leveraging his unique role and fully coordinating with regional and sub-regional organizations to form synergy. The early warning mechanism should detect and forestall major problems early, and also avoid overreaction and inappropriate intervention. We should follow the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, attach importance to the important role of sustainable development in conducting preventive diplomacy and eliminating the root causes of conflicts, and adopt comprehensive policies and mobilize resources from all sectors to help countries concerned achieve the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

IV. Strengthen the Effect of UN Peacekeeping Operations

Priority Task: Strengthen and improve UN peacekeeping operations, put the focus on core mandates that address hotspot issues, integrate peace-building efforts, and enhance coordination among UN agencies.

Implementation Method: We should uphold the three principles of UN peacekeeping, namely the consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate. We should prioritize political settlement, adopt holistic approaches, and address both the symptoms and root causes. We should support the UN in improving its capability of fulfilling peacekeeping mandates, and give full play to the role of regional countries and organizations. UN peacekeeping operations should be equipped with sufficient resources to provide adequate, predictable, and sustainable funding for the AU's independent peace operations. We should improve and monitor the efficiency of resource usage, and assess peacekeeping operations based on their performance. The protection of peacekeepers is of vital importance. China worked for the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2518 on safety and security of peacekeepers, initiated the establishment of the Group of Friends on the Safety and Security of United Nations Peacekeepers, and called on all parties to strengthen cooperation on measures such as improving medical care and emergency response and harnessing new technologies, in order to address the security challenges facing

peacekeepers.

V. Deepen Peace-building Efforts

Priority Task: Harness the peace-building work to support post-conflict countries in achieving lasting peace and development.

Implementation Method: We need to give full play to the UN peace-building architecture to help post-conflict countries with peace-building endeavors. We need to respect the sovereignty and leading role of post-conflict countries and offer constructive assistance in light of their will and requests, to help them explore development paths suited to their national conditions and eradicate the root causes of conflicts. We need to support post-conflict countries in improving their governance systems and enhancing the governmental capacity for public management, the capacity for sustainable development, and the capacity for safeguarding common security, to strengthen the resilience of countries concerned. We need to uphold the principle of putting development first and prioritize such areas as poverty eradication, spread of education and public health in allocating peace-building resources, to support post-conflict countries in achieving the SDGs, strengthening internal driving force for development, and laying a solid foundation for peace. We need to ensure sound financing for peace-building, provide sufficient and predictable funding support for peace-building efforts through various means, and see to it that peace-building funds are used under the management and supervision of the Member States.

VI. Strengthen Cooperation with Regional and Sub-regional Organizations

Priority Task: Support the UN and the Security Council in promoting cooperation on peace and security with regional and sub-regional organizations according to Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, to enhance the universality and effectiveness of collective security mechanisms.

Implementation Method: We need to support settling African issues in the African way, support efforts made by the AU and African sub-regional organizations to settle regional conflicts, combat terrorism and safeguard maritime security, and call on the international community to provide financial and technical support for Africa-led counter-terrorism operations. We need to support regional organizations such as the League of Arab States in playing a constructive role in the joint pursuit of a new security architecture for the Middle East. We need to support the positive

momentum created by efforts of Middle East countries to strengthen dialogue and improve relations, accommodate the legitimate security concerns of all parties, and strive to reinforce indigenous contributors to regional security. We need to support ASEAN centrality in the regional architecture, support ASEAN unity and ASEAN Community building, support and improve the ASEAN-centered mechanisms and architecture for regional security cooperation, and promote even stronger security dialogue and cooperation among ASEAN member states. We need to support Latin American and Caribbean countries in actively fulfilling the commitments enshrined in the *Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace*, and support regional and sub-regional organizations, including CELAC, in playing an active role to maintain regional peace and security as well as properly handle regional hotspot issues.

VII. Work Together to Counter the Threat of Terrorism

Priority Task: Support the counter-terrorism and de-radicalization efforts of all countries, strengthen international counter-terrorism exchanges and cooperation, address both the symptoms and root causes, and take a holistic approach to eliminate the breeding ground for terrorism.

Implementation Method: We need to fully harness the central coordinating role of the UN in the international fight against terrorism, support the international community in fully implementing the counter-terrorism resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council as well as the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and jointly crack down upon all terrorist organizations and persons listed by the Security Council. We need to promote various forms of international exchanges and cooperation on counter-terrorism and de-radicalization, allocate more counter-terrorism resources to developing countries and countries that are on the front line of the battle against terrorism, and strengthen counter-terrorism capacity building in developing countries. We need to reject the practice of associating terrorism with specific countries, ethnic groups or religions, oppose attempts to politicize counter-terrorism or use it as a tool against others, and stand against double standards. We need to conduct in-depth studies on and cope with the impact of emerging technologies on the international fight against terrorism.

VIII. Maintain Global Strategic Stability

Priority Task I: Push forward the nuclear disarmament process in a step-by-step manner.

Implementation Method: We need to advance nuclear disarmament through a fair, reasonable, gradual and balanced approach. The nuclear disarmament process and relevant measures should follow the basic principles of “maintaining global strategic stability” and “not diminishing the security of all countries”. All nuclear-weapon States should openly pledge not to seek perpetual possession of nuclear weapons. The two States with the largest nuclear arsenals should, pursuant to provisions of UN General Assembly resolutions and other relevant UN documents, earnestly fulfil their special and primary responsibility to nuclear disarmament and take further steps to achieve significant and substantive reduction of their nuclear arsenals in a verifiable, irreversible, and legally binding manner, to create conditions for advancing the international nuclear disarmament process. All nuclear-weapon States should join nuclear disarmament negotiations when the conditions are ripe.

Priority Task II: Promote international discussion and cooperation on reducing nuclear risks.

Implementation Method: It is of great importance that the leaders of China, Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom and France issued the *Joint Statement on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Race* in January 2022, reaffirming that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”. The international community should, without prejudice to national security, actively conduct dialogue and cooperation on reducing nuclear risks while following the principle that crisis prevention takes precedence over risk management. The nuclear-weapon States should substantively reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their national security and collective security policies, especially by adopting the policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons and reaching a treaty of mutual no-first-use; abandon the practice of tailoring nuclear deterrence strategies against other countries; provide effective security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States in a legally binding manner; and respect and support the development of all nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially by pushing for signing the *Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone* at an early date and promoting the development of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The nuclear-weapon States should abolish the policies and practices of nuclear umbrella and nuclear sharing, withdraw nuclear weapons deployed aboard, and not replicate nuclear sharing arrangements in any region.

Priority Task III: Maintain the international nuclear non-proliferation regime underpinned by the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), and strengthen the

multilateral nuclear arms control system.

Implementation Method: Nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation complement and reinforce each other. We should promote the political and diplomatic resolution of regional hot-spot issues such as the Iranian nuclear issue and the Korean peninsula nuclear issue, and avoid escalation, conflict and confrontation. We need to oppose the practice of double standards in the area of nuclear non-proliferation by certain countries, who carry out nuclear cooperation in violation of the purposes and principles of the NPT out of Cold War mentality and narrow geopolitical consideration. At the same time, we should advance nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a balanced manner, oppose the overstretch of the concept of national security and the abuse of export control tools, and avoid undermining countries' legitimate rights of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We should maintain and strengthen the multilateral nuclear arms control system, and preserve the authority and effectiveness of the NPT and the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty*.

IX. Promote the Peaceful Uses of Science and Technology

Priority Task: Coordinate security and development, properly balance the peaceful uses and non-proliferation export controls, and promote the peaceful uses of science and technology in developing countries.

Implementation Method: We should carry out thematic discussions, high-level sessions and meetings of Groups of Governmental Experts under the framework of the UN and in line with the relevant requirements of the resolution on "Promoting International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security" (A/77/393). In addition, we should develop a plan of action to promote the peaceful uses of science and technology, work to remove excessive restrictions on peaceful uses, and encourage existing export control mechanisms to increase transparency and inclusiveness. We need to strengthen cross-sectoral and cross-organizational collaboration, encourage more stakeholders to take part in the discussions, and integrate resources and improve efficiency on a global scale.

X. Maintain Peace and Security in Outer Space

Priority Task: Maintain peace and security and prevent arms races in outer space.

Implementation Method: All countries should adhere to the basic

principles of the peaceful uses of outer space, explicitly oppose the use of outer space as a frontier for warfare, and undertake not to use or threat to use force against outer space objects. We need to set “Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space” as a priority topic in the “multi-stakeholder dialogue on outer space” as part of the United Nations Summit of the Future. We need to support the re-establishment of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on “prevention of an arms race in outer space” at the UN and support the early conclusion of a legal instrument on arms control in outer space in the Conference on Disarmament.

XI. Curb the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons

Priority Task: Curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and strengthen the universality and effectiveness of the *Arms Trade Treaty*, the *Firearms Protocol* and other conventional arms control treaties.

Implementation Method: We need to encourage countries that have not yet acceded to the *Arms Trade Treaty* and the *Firearms Protocol* to do so as soon as possible; and strengthen multilateral and bilateral exchanges and cooperation, and actively provide assistance and cooperation for Asia, Africa and Latin America through seminars and training courses to strengthen their firearms control capacity building. In light of scientific and technological progress and evolving circumstances, the UN should take the lead in assessing the opportunities and challenges in the field of conventional arms control, propose targeted responses and improve relevant multilateral mechanisms.

XII: Strengthen Artificial Intelligence (AI) Security Governance

Priority Task: Strengthen AI security governance to ensure that AI is safe, reliable and controllable

Implementation Method: We need to encourage countries to follow a people-centered approach and the principle of *AI for good*, and develop and utilize AI technology in a responsible way; oppose actions that undermine the sovereignty and territorial security of other countries by taking advantage of AI; ensure that the use of new weapons complies with International Humanitarian Law and other applicable international laws, and avoid misuse and abuse; strengthen regulation on the military application of AI and promote the formulation of AI governance framework and standards with broad consensus; help developing countries improve the capability of AI security governance; and support the discussion on the topic of “lethal autonomous weapons systems” within

the UN framework and promote the formulation of AI ethical norms.

XIII: Maintain Cybersecurity

Priority Task: Observe and implement the UN framework for responsible state behavior in cyberspace, maintain an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful ICT environment. Promote both development and security, formulate and implement globally interoperable common rules and standards for supply chain security, and share digital dividend and narrow the digital gap.

Implementation Method: Countries should earnestly abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, ensure the peace, security and development of cyberspace, and prevent the split and fragmentation of cyberspace. We need to promote, with the UN as the main channel, the formulation of widely accepted international cyberspace rules, support the Open-ended Working Group on ICT (II) as the sole process, and build consensus for the establishment of an inclusive and sustainable cybersecurity process at the UN with wide participation of all sides. We need to formulate global, objective and interoperable supply chain security rules, promote security and development in a balanced way, and allow and support developing countries in fully enjoying the opportunities of digital development to address the digital gap. We need to advance the institutional reform of the UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and give greater play to the role of the IGF in Internet governance.