

NEW SECURITY CONCEPTS AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

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- Changing the Pattern of the World
- Two Dimensions for Observing the Process of International History
- **•** The Way out of Paradox

I. Perception/Concept of Security

Definition of Security
Security Perception
Security Concept

1) Definition of Security

Definition

- Being safe or protecting against danger or risk.
- Things that are done in order to keep sb. or sth. safe.
- Protection of a country from attack or harm.

• Two Aspects

- Objective in reality
- Subjective in mind

Implication of Security

- 国家安全(National Security)
- 地区安全(Regional Security)
- 国际安全(International Security)
- 跨国安全(Trans-state Security)
- 全球安全(Global Security)

2) Perception of Security

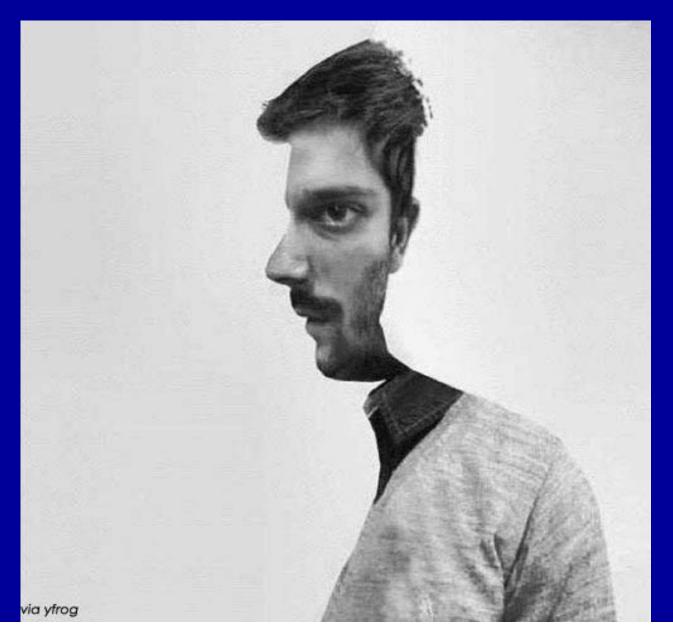
Perception

The Action of the Mind in Referring of Sensation to the Object Which Caused Them; Awareness Through the Senses of an External Object.

Implication of Security Perception

Awareness and Action of Mind of a Nation through senses to its Domestic and External Security Issues, Which influence the National Strategic Thinking and Security Policy.

Focus and Judgement From Different Dimension



3) Concept of Security

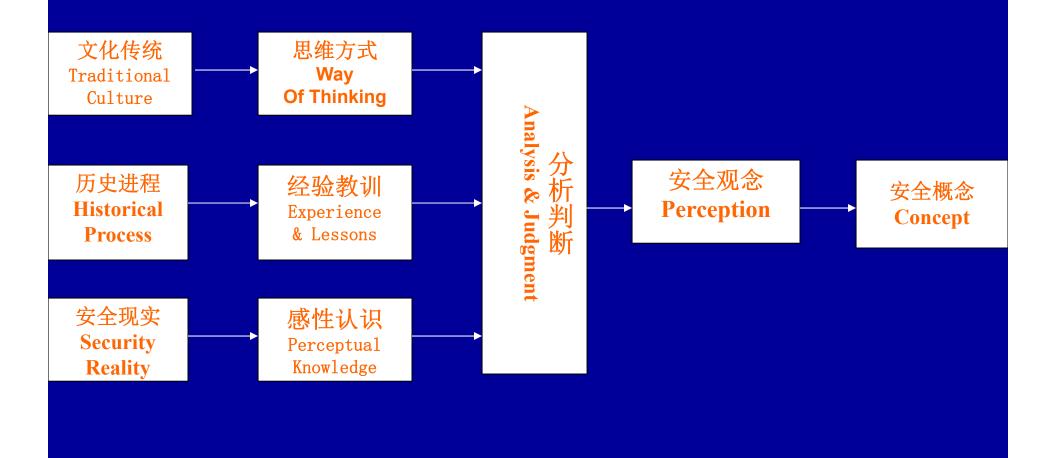
• Security Concept

The Fundamental Principles and Opinions Based upon the National Security Perception, to Determine the National Security Policy.

• Security Doctrine

A doctrine for a government to make the national security policy.

国家安全观念的形成模式 Model for the Formation of National Security Concept



II. Traditional Security Concepts

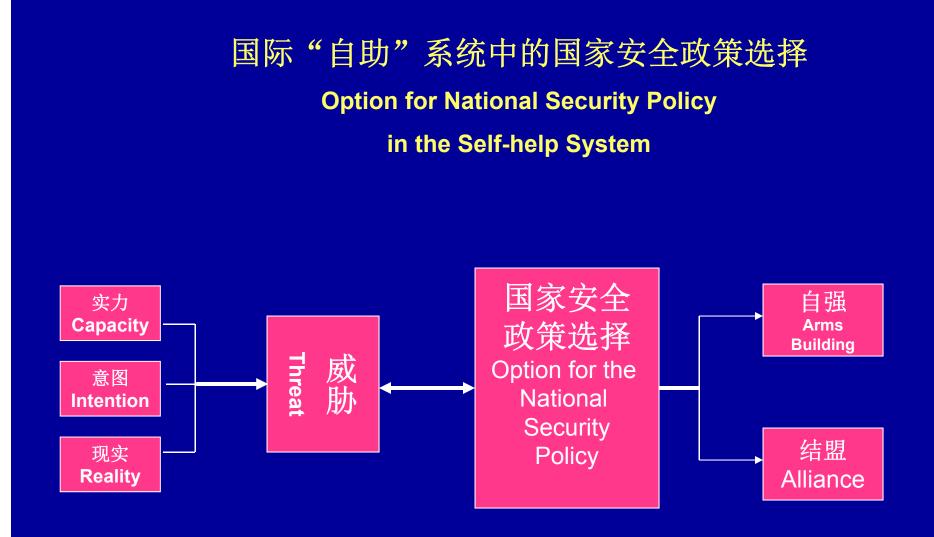
传统安全观

- Security Challenges in the Context of Power Politics and Ideology Politics

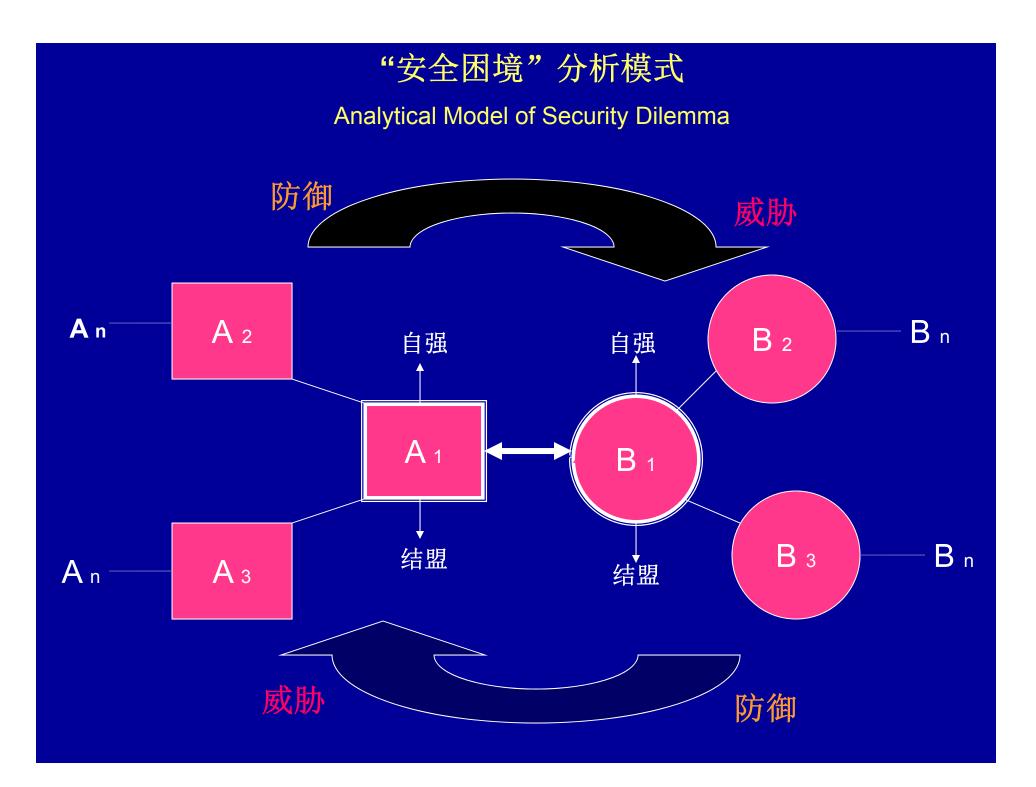
- Security Concepts with Mentality of the Cold War

1) Key points for Traditional Security

- Absolute Security
- Security Dilemma
- Arms Building/Military Alliance
- **Targeting the Realistic/Potential Enemy**
- Competition/Confrontation
- Containment
- Preemption



— John H. Herz, "Idealist Internationalism and the Security Dilemma", *World Politics*, 2, no. 2 (January 1950), p. 157.



走出"安全困境" Out of the "Security Dilemma"

- Solve the "security dilemma"解决"安全困境"
 - Co-existence 共存
 - Comprehensive/Integrative Security综合/整体安全
 - Absolute Gain/Win-win 绝对收益/双赢
- Beyond the Westphalia System:
 - International System国际制度
 - Inter-regional Cooperation 区域间合作
 - Global Governance全球治理

复杂的国家安全问题 The Complicated National Security Issues

The Security Issues in Three Dimensions 三个维度的安全问题

War and Peace (traditional security)战争与
 和平(传统安全)

Man-Made Crimes (non-traditional security)
 人为的犯罪(非传统安全)

 Natural Disasters (non-traditional security) 自然灾害(非传统安全)

2) Alliance for Security

- Realist View:

"Cold War Mentality":

Collective Defense (集体防务)

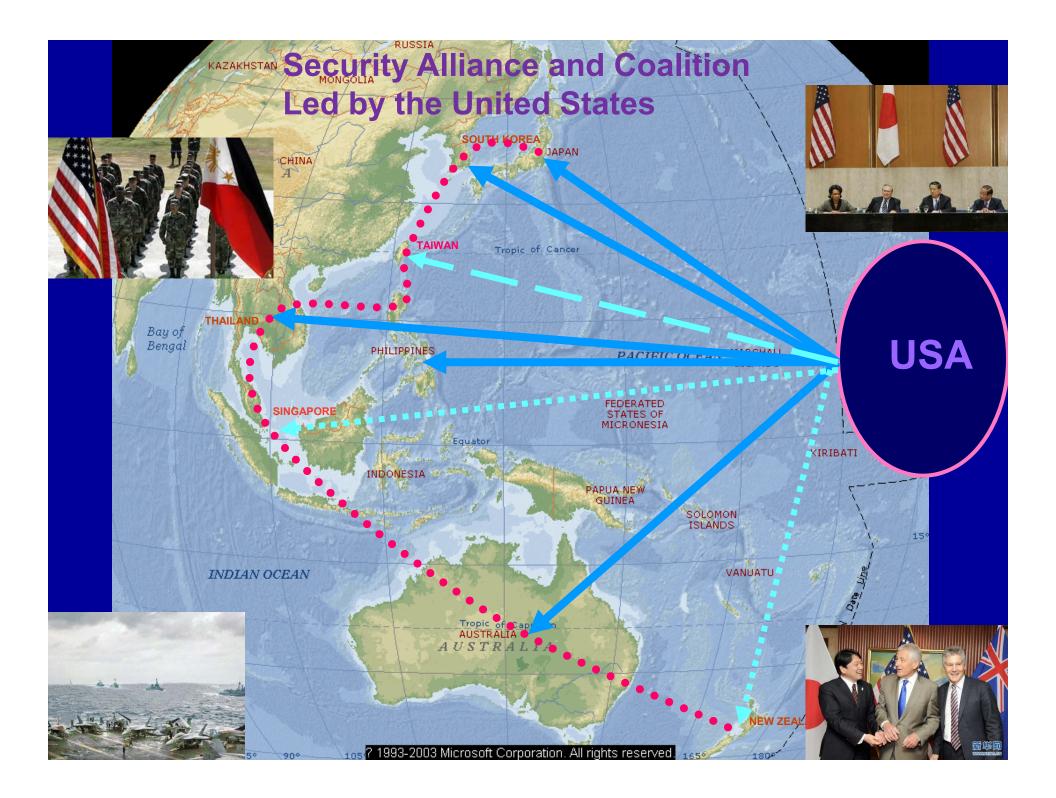
Basic Points

State Behavior for the Survival

Balance of Power

Arms Building / Arms Race

Military Alliance



3) Collective Security

Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points

League of Nations

United Nations





Basic Points

Collective Security for Member States

Non-military/Non-aggressive Measures

Military Action within Coalition

Collective Punishment

Security Organization

4) Common Security

- Confrontation between West and East
- Horrible Balance of Nuclear Weapons
- Origin from the mutual destruction
- Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, (Olaf Palme, ed.) *Common Security: A Blueprint for Survival*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1982,

Basic Points

- Common Security Under the Nuclear Threat
- Pursuing Security with Adversaries
- Non-zero Sum for Security
- Arms Control and Disarmament
- Confidence-building Measures

3. Non-traditional Security Concepts 非传统安全观

- Security Challenges in the Context of Global Politics and Civilization Politics
- Security Concepts with the Landscope of Globalization and Regional Integration

1) Key points for Non-traditional Security

- Globalization / Regionalization
- Interdependence Among Nations
- Transnational Security/Non-state Threats
- Diverse Dimensions for Security

2) Comprehensive Security

Asian Perception for Security

- Economic Miracles since 1980s
- Japanese Perception to its National Security
- ASEAN Countries' Perception to their Regional Security

Implication of Comprehensive Security

- Horizontal Implication: Military, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural
- Vertical Implication: Security Concerns at Different Levels (International, Regional, National and Domestic)
- Multi-measures for pursuing Security

3) Cooperative Security

- Peaceful and Stable Environment for the Asia-Pacific Nations
- Enhancing the mutual understanding and trust
- Bilateral/Multilateral Cooperation for Comprehensive Security
- Security Institution Building

Implication of Cooperative Security

- Inclusiveness: Different Participants/Comprehensive Security Topics
- Dialogue Among All Members for Mutual Confidence and Trust
- Cooperation as an approach for pursuing the Security

Means of Cooperative Security

-Cooperative Security vs Security Cooperation

-Epistemic Community

-Multilateral Security Mechanism

-Security Community

Epistemic Community

- Similar Needs
- Common Ground
- Sharing Senses
- Identical Cognition

Process of Cooperative Security

Confidence and Security Building Measures Preventive Diplomacy Conflict Resolution Security Community

4) Other Non-traditional Security Concepts

Human Security

Social Security

Homeland Security

Global Security

4. 中国的"新安全观" "New Security Concepts"

-China's Contribution to the Asian Security Concept

-The Common Ground for the Same and Similar Security Challenges

1) Origin of Chinese New Security Concept

- Putting Forward the New Security Concepts
 - Speech of Chinese Foreign Minister, Ministerial Conference of ARF, 7/1996
- Joint Statement of Chinese and Russian Presidents on Multipolarity of the World and New International Order, 4/1997
- Speech of Chinese Foreign Minister, General Assemble of UN, 12/1997

Features of China's New Security Concepts

Mutual Confidence 互信

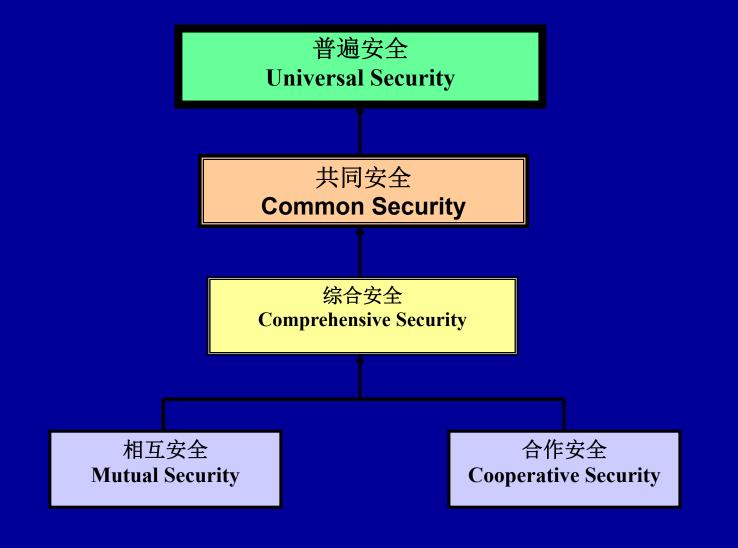
■ Mutual Benefit 互利

■ Equality 平等

■ Collaboration 协作

2) 中国"新安全观"理论体系

Theoretical Framework of Chinese Security Concepts



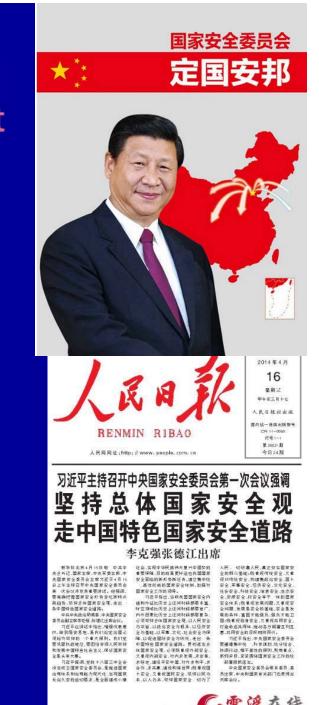
Logic of these Security Concepts

- <u>Mutual/Cooperative Security</u>: Two Pillars to the Overall Theoretical Framework
- <u>Comprehensive Security</u>: National Orientation for the Security Concerns
- <u>Common Security</u>: Regional Orientation for the Security Cooperation
- <u>Universal Security</u>: Global/World Security Needs for the Human Being

XI Jin-ping: Chinese National Security Concept

 Meeting of National Security Commission, 16 April, 2014

 Proposal for the National Security Concept: "Overall Security"



Overall Security

Implication

Comprehensive

Multi-dimension

当前我国国家安全内涵和外廷比历史上任何时候都要本 習慣 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,必须坚持总体国家安全现 以人民安全为宗旨。 坚持总体国家安全观 以政治安全为根本。 以经济安全为基础。 以军事、文化、社会安全为保障 以促进国际安全为依托, 走出一条中国特色国家安全道路。 既重视外部安全,又重视内部安全; 贯德善实总体国家安全观,必须 既重视国土安全,又重视国民安全; 既重视传统安全,又重视非传统安全; 既重视发展问题,又重视安全问题; 既重视自身安全,又重视共同安全。 国家安全体系涵盖11种安全 社会

Overall Security Outlook



"National security path with Chinese characteristics":

- "Development is the foundation for security, and security is a condition for development. Only a prosperous country can have a strong military, and only a strong military can protect the country."
- to ensure national security, China must pay attention to both external and internal security. "Domestically, China will pursue development, reform, stability and foster a safe environment."
- a laundry list of security areas: "political security, homeland security, military security, economic security, cultural security, societal security, scientific and technologic security, information security, ecological security, natural resource security, [and] nuclear security."

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia -- CICA

- The Forth Summit at Shanghai, May, 2014
- Proposal for the New Asian Security Concepts
- Common, Comprehensive, Cooperative and Sustainable Security 习近平说,我们应该积极倡导共同安全、综合安全、合作安全、可持续安全的亚洲安全观,创新 安全理念,搭建地区安全合作新架构,努力走出一条共建、共享、共赢的亚洲安全之路。



Holistic/Integrative Security of Universality/Inclusiveness

新亚洲安全观

New Asian Security Concepts

Holistic Security of Universality/Inclusiveness



V. 预防性外交 Preventive Diplomacy

For the Conflict Prevention

1) Definition and Connotation 预防性外交的定义与内涵

1) Definition:

Preventive Diplomacy:

Preventive diplomacy refers to a range of peaceful, problem-solving activities that aim to prevent violent conflict or to de-escalate emerging violence. Preventive diplomacy takes place prior to a dispute developing into armed conflict, at either an early stage in the process (early prevention) or a late stage (late prevention).

 Boutros boutros-ghali: "Preventive diplomacy is action to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur." 布特罗斯·布特罗斯· 加利《纲领》: 加利把预防性外交定义为"使用外交手段防止争端在有关各方之间发生、防止现有争端升级为冲 突,以及当冲突发生时限制其扩散的行动。" 这样,加利就把预防性外交的内涵严格定义为外交行为。

--"An Agenda for Peace: Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping", UN, 1992

Logion :

- "Prevention is much important than cure."
- "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

3、预防性外交的性质 The Nature of Preventive Diplomacy

Four Types of diplomacy外交分为四类:

- Conventional Diplomacy常规外交
- Wartime Diplomacy战争外交
- Development Diplomacy发展外交
- Preventive Diplomacy预防性外交

预防性外交的特点 Features of Preventive Diplomacy

■ Diplomatic Act外交行为

- Before the outbreak of large-scale conflict大规 模暴力发生前
- To prevent the outbreak of mass destructive violence防止大规模致命暴力的发生

2、预防性外交的要素 Elements of Preventive Diplomacy

- 预防性外交的对象: 国家、种族、跨国犯罪
- 预防性外交的手段
 外交、谈判、斡旋、调解
- 预防性外交的时机 冲突发生前、冲突发生期 间
- 预防性外交的任务
 防止冲突爆发、防止冲突
 升级、冲突解决

 Subjects: nation, race, transnational crime

- Means: diplomacy, negotiation, mediation, conciliation
- Timing: Before and during the conflict

Purpose: to prevent the outbreak and escalation of conflict, and to solve conflict

Functions of Preventive Diplomacy 预防性外交的任务应主要包括以下六个方面:

- To suppress violence, and to prevent the occurrence of mass violence 抑制暴力、防止大规模暴力的出现;
- To reduce or eliminate offensive weapons for violence purposes 减少或解除可能用于暴力目的的武器;
- To urge dialogue and negotiation between parties involved in the conflict 促使争端各方进行对话和谈判;
- To establish and strengthen procedures and organizations to institutionalize negotiations 建立和加强使谈判机制化的程序和机构;
- To reduce or eliminate social and economic factors that may directly lead to conflicts 减少或消除直接导致冲突发生的社会经济条件;
- To reduce the possibility of producing misperception
 尽量减少产生错误知觉(misperception)的几率

2) The Development of Preventive Diplomacy预防性外交的发展

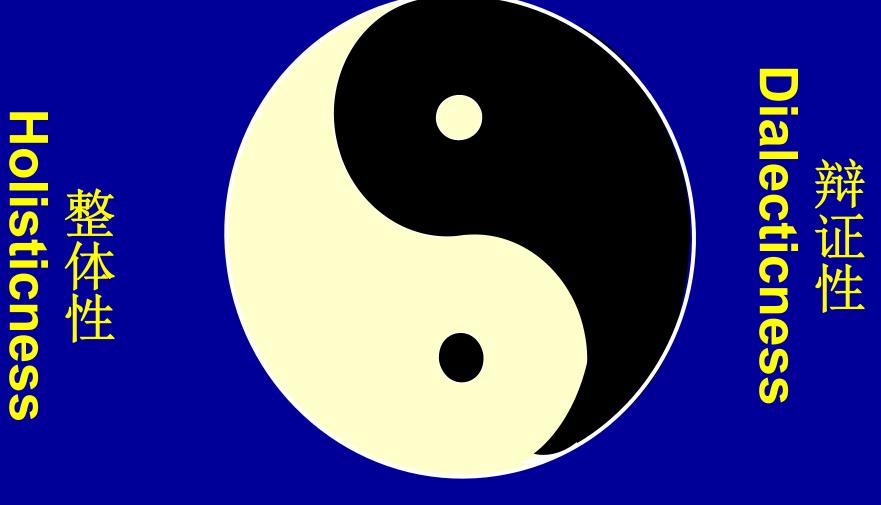
- Proposal at Global Level
 A report by the Secretary-General, 17 June 1992
- Initiative at Regional Level
 From the UN to regional prevention
- Development from PD to CM
 From Preventive Diplomacy to Conflict Management and to Community Building



Ways to Prevent the Escalating Conflicts

- Crisis/Conflict Prevention Preventive Diplomacy
- Crisis / Conflict Management Mediation/Intervention/ Coercive Diplomacy
- Conflict Resolution Agreement/Arbitration

<u>东方文化中的预防性外交寓意</u> The Implication of PD in the Eastern Cultures



<u>Symbol of TAI Ji with Yin and Yang</u> <u>太极阴阳图</u>

Holisticness and Dialecticness of Manner of Thingkg and Behavior in Easter Society 东方式的整体与辩证思维



世界遗产公约标志

Yin and *Yang*阴阳观念 八卦观念 the Eight Diagrams 气的观念 Qi (energy of life)

天圆地方 round heaven and square earth 天人合一 unity of heaven and man



PD for Security Community

- Complex Interdependence
- Security Economy Society
- Community of Co-destiny Community of Cointerests – Community of Co-responsibility
- Harmonious Region and the World

Case of PD Practices in AP

Sino-American Relations

Sino-Japanese Relations

Korean Peninsular Issues

East China Sea Issues

South China Sea Issues

Conclusion

- Theoretical Configuration out of the Power Politics and Ideology Politics
- Non-traditional Security Concept
- China's Proposal for the Asian Security Concept
- Preventive Diplomacy with Easter Culture and Its Practices in the East Society