

Preliminary Views on Current International Strategic Situation

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The international situation has undergone major changes since the beginning of the new century especially the September 11 incident. Peace and development remain the dominating themes of the times. Striving for both peace and development represents the common aspiration of all countries. However, the world is by no means tranquil. Terrorism runs rampant while unilateralism enjoys wide currency. Military force goes out of balance in the world. Hotspot issues remain where they are. Ethnic, religious and territorial conflicts are constantly emerging. Problems of traditional and non-traditional security interweave with each other. And various factors of insecurity are on the increase. Generally speaking, the world has maintained a situation of peace, stability and relaxation as a whole on the one hand yet with local wars, turbulence and tensions on the other. It has taken on mainly the following features.

- I. **Relations among major countries continue to fone up and improve while the basic contradictions are yet to be resolved.** In the wake of the September 11 incident, major changes have taken place in the relations between major countries. Proceeding from its needs fighting terrorism, the United States has made efforts in seeking sympathy and support from the international community especially the other major countries, which have in tum seized this opportunity to improve and strengthen relations with the United States out of the realistic consideration to achieve their own interests via counter-terrorism. That is why to jointly combat the international terrorism has irrnedately constituted a new field for cooperation between major countries. As a result, the situation has emerged that while cooperating with and seeking support from each other, they are checking on and competing with one another as well. However, the original contradictions

between big powers have not 'disappeared in spite of their joint struggle of counter-terrorism. What's more, some new contradictions have come to the fore as the situation develops, e.g. the rivalry between the U.S. and Russia over NATO's eastward expansion as well as Russia's "traditional spheres of influence", the disputes between the U.S. and China over issues of human rights and Taiwan as well as frictions in trade, and the disagreements between the U.S. and EU around Europe's independent defense, the Iraq War as well as the post-war reconstruction of Iraq, etc. Such contradictions and disputes between big powers, if handled improperly, will have serious impact on the world peace and stability.

- II. While it stands for an inevitable trend of historical development, the world's multipolarization has met with numerous obstructions and restraints.** As the sole super-power in the present-day world, the United States is possessed of the strongest economic and military power. Its overall strength, however, has weakened relatively due to the growth of other countries or groups of countries in recent years. After a decade of fluctuations, Russia has politically transformed from disorder into order, economically walked out of the bottom valley and militarily possessed a strategic deterrence capable of counterweighing the United States to some extent. Having developed into the second largest economic power of the world, Japan is seeking the status as a political power. With continuous improvement of the Euro Zone and substantive steps taken in the building of European independent defense, the ever expanding EU is posing a challenge to U.S. long-standing domination in the field of European defense. While maintaining long-term, high-speed economic growth, China is rising rapidly and has promoted its international status remarkably. And many regional groups like ASEAN, AL and OAU are also growing steadily in strength. The facts mentioned above drive home the world multipolarization as an inevitable trend. On the other hand, however, there have come to light new situations and characteristics in the global situation and international rela-

tionships, which find expression mainly in the further development of hegemonism, unilateralism and military interventionism and in the difficulty and complexity confronting multipolarization. Nevertheless, the trend of multipolarization can never be reversed completely albeit a long and tortuous process for its fulfillment.

III. As the international security mechanisms led by the UN have been seriously impacted, it is a long-term and arduous task to establish a new world order. On the pretext of prevention against WMD, the United States bypassed the UN and took preemptive actions to unilaterally conduct military attacks on Iraq by which to have overthrown the legitimate government of Iraq. This has seriously crippled UN's authority and role in safeguarding the international security. Furthermore, the United States has also applied a military high-handed policy towards and economic sanctions against the so-called "rogue states", "axes of evils" and "outposts of tyranny", posing grave threats to the security of those countries. These sinister acts have stirred the existing post-War international order that is composed mainly of the nation-states and based on the UN Charter and the widely recognized international norms, and undermined the collective security regimes represented by the UN Security Council. At present, a great majority of countries in the world advocate maintaining and strengthening UN's authority and role, and establishing a new order on the basis of the UN Charter and the widely recognized international norms. However, it will witness more twists and turns or even reversals before a just and rational new world order is established. For one thing, the balance of force has been so grievously upset in the world that none of the other countries is able to exercise effective restrictions, upon the states of power politics. On March 21 this year, Secretary General Kofi Annan submitted to the UN General Assembly the Report on Reform, which is put under serious deliberation and consultation among member countries. But, the complicated and protracted nature of the UN reform should be taken fully into account since

it involves the interests of all parties and the future of the international community. If going off half cocked, it will not only fail to strengthen UN's leading role in the international affairs but also widen the disputes and contradictions within the international community.

IV. The role played by military power in the international relations is assuming greater prominence while a science- and technology-based new round of arms race seems to be unavoidable. The U.S.-led war against Iraq has demonstrated once again that military power remains an important tool in maintaining national security and realizing state will. The Iraq War will give all countries an incentive to further increase their military input and speed up their high-tech arms building. Those medium and small countries faced with military menace from the hegemonic powers will strive to the maximum for strategic resistant means so as to avoid falling into the same old trap again as Iraq did. The world's major countries are making readjustments in their military strategies and taking it as one of their important objectives in materializing their national security strategies to strengthen quality-oriented and sci-tech based army building and promote defense capabilities. The United States has taken the lead in this new RMA (Revolution in Military Affairs). Right since the 1990's, it has put forward a variety of new RMA conceptions. And the September 11 incident has led to major changes in the security situation confronting the United States. It has therefore started to carry out large-scale transformation on its military strategy, covering the strategic basis, forces' size and structure, arms purchase and R&D, and adjustment of overseas deployment, etc. Three dimensions are herewith embraced at the core: one is to streamline the force structure and disposition with "lightness, flexibility and mobility" as the governing principle; the second is to lay stress on the enhancement of military deployment in the Asia-Pacific region; and the third is to devote major efforts to developing missile defense system with an eye not only to meeting the current needs of

counter-terrorism but mainly to achieving the objective of maintaining its global and long-term, strategic superiority.

Following closely the lead of the United States, other developed countries and even the developing nations such as India, Brazil and ROK have also joined in the stream of new RMA. Once these countries succeed with their military capacity excessive of defense needs, an arms race will be triggered off in wider scopes.

- V. Local wars and armed conflicts take place frequently while the hotspot issues occurred here and there.** Although the feasibility of a world war has been ruled out with the end of the Cold War, local wars and military conflicts remain high in number owing to factors like ethnic and religious contradictions, disputes over resources, rivalry for power and interventions from outside especially stimulation by hegemonism and power politics. Statistics show that there were altogether 36 local wars and military conflicts in 2004, among which 15 were new, i.e. 4 more than the year 2003. Generally speaking, the trends towards either relaxation or intensification exist side by side in terms of the regional hotspot issues worldwide. In spite of temporary setbacks in the 6-party talks over the Korean nuclear issue, both the DPRK and the United States still take continuation of dialogues as their policy orientation. Up to the moment, tangible disputes and deep suspicions are there between the two sides with each demanding concessions first from the other. The policy readjustment made by President Bush after his reelection and new requirements put forward continually by the DPRK have added to the variables for solution of the Korean nuclear issue. Progress has been made in the Iran-EU negotiation on the Iranian nuclear issue as Iran has expressed its readiness to take into consideration a short-term prolongation of the moratorium on uranium enrichment activities. But it disagrees to completely give up the construction of nuclear reactors. The United States has so far not yet departed from settling the issue through diplomatic channels. Meanwhile, it insists on

Iran's complete abandoning of its nuclear arms program as a must and has showed signs of thinking over the use of force against Iran. In Central Asia, the United States continues to reinforce its infiltration into the region. It seized the opportunity of the parliamentary elections in Kirghizstan to foster pro-American forces there. President Akayev was impelled to resign from his post by forces from within and without. As a result the Opposition has brought about a "peaceful taking over of power". It cannot be ruled out that the US-backed "color revolution" may cause turbulence in other countries of Central Asia. In the Middle East, the vicious circle of violence between Israel and Palestine has not come to an end. In an attempt to dominate the direction of the Middle East issues, the United States still hangs on its policy of "being biased towards Israel while bringing pressure to bear on Palestine". Political crises continue to emerge within Palestine. So the Middle East peace process has come under new tests.

VI. The international terrorists have reactivated while hegemonism and power politics remain the main elements affecting the world's peace and security. Under strict precautions and severe attacks taken by all countries in the wake of the September 11 incident, the international terrorist forces suffered continuous setbacks getting in an increasingly awkward predicament, and were impelled to disperse or divert in an attempt to readjust tactics. Since September 2002, however, they have gained ground again. Especially after the end of the Iraq War in May 2003, the international terror activities tend all the more to increase. According to statistics, the year 2004 witnessed altogether 310 plus larger scale terrorist attacks in the world, an increase by 20 percent to compare with 2003. Over 2700 people were killed and 8100 odd wounded, respectively about 60 percent and 50 percent more than the preceding year. This signifies the fact that the Al-Qaeda and other international terror organizations have reactivated gradually after a period of dormancy. The return of terror activities has resulted in new hardships for the counter-

terrorism struggle and poses a new threat to world peace and security, which cannot but have aroused' serious attention and vigilance throughout the world. Viewing from the overall situation of the world, however, the tensions and turbulence should be traced back mainly to the sources of hegemonism and power politics. After coming to power, the Bush Administration turned to. purgue a newglobal strategy and vigorously aggravated its military strength by virtue of its ultra-strong military and economic superiority. By trumpeting "preemptive" actions, it has continued to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and even overthrown the Iraqi government by force on the pretext of counter-terrorism and eliminatio~ of WMD. After bis reelection President Bush is likely to make certain adjustment in U.S. foreign policy, but there will be no major changes in its global strategy that is characterized by unilateralism, preemption and worship for military force. Therefore, the fact that hegemonism, power politics and military interventionism have gained new ground has presented a tenses and more complicated situation to the international security.

VII. The economic growth in the world is picking up speed while the long-accumulated contradictions begin to be thoroughly laid bare. With the winding up of large-scale military operations of th~ Iraq War and initial results of the economic stimulating measures taken by the United States, Japan and other countries, the world's economy has begun to see more rapid growthb. Global economic growth rates reached 3.2 percent in 2003 and 5 percent in 2004. Generally speaking, the world economy looks to further growth, but a good many contradictions accumulated in the long lasting slump has begun to adversely affect the international relations. Firstly, the disputes around the question of globalization become new focal points of the North-South contradictions. The Doha Round was expected to wind up before January 1, 2005 as planned. However, the WTO ministerial conference held last September in Cancun, Mexico, carne to a fruitless end as the member states failed to reach agreements on the agricultural

and other issues. As a result the Doha Round came to a deadlock. In March this year representatives of the WTO member states gathered in Geneva for an emergent consultation on the agricultural issues. Although all parties agreed unanimously to make efforts for promotion of the negotiation and strive for an agreed framework in the middle of the year, it failed again to make any substantive progress. Secondly, given frustrations in the course of globalization, regional economic grouping has been accelerated. The development of regional economy has erected barriers against a new round of globalization while creating favorable conditions for the foreign trade and economic growth of all countries. Thirdly, various forms of trade protectionism are gaining ground, thus leading to more economic frictions between big powers. Fourthly, economic growth at high speed has rendered all countries into an increased demand on oil and other energy resources. Consequently, incidents of snatching energy resources begin to take place among some countries.

VIII. Comprehensive security, common security, regional security and other new concepts have evolved into broad consensus while the absolute security, military alignment and other obsolete security concepts are called in question. In the present-day world, the traditional security threats continue to exist while new and non-traditional security threats emerge one after another. Factors of insecurity covering the financial, energy, environmental, sanitary, social and other fields constitute ever-increasing jeopardy to mankind as a whole. Since the 1980's, therefore, many countries put forward the conception of comprehensive security so-called as "Greater Security". Sponsored by the UN and many countries, a great number of treaties and conventions withstanding non-traditional security threats have appeared successively and played a positive role. Major countries have a special responsibility in bringing about comprehensive security. Nevertheless, some of them have failed to make generous response. As democratization in the international relations forges ahead,

more importance is attached to the principle of common security. In a modern world, small and poor countries ought to have enjoyed the right of security equal to large and rich countries.

With the development of regional integration, regional security is endowed with new connotative meanings. The security of regional countries is faced with common threats. None of them can pay attention to themselves without thought of others, nor can they solve the problem on their own. For this reason, all regional organizations have taken regional cooperation on security affairs as the first and foremost task and embarked on gradual improvement of their security mechanisms. Entering the new century, however, the United States has continued to hang on to the Cold War mentality by preaching the conception of "absolute security" and strengthening military alliances. Security can only be seen as relative. Absolute security on the part of one side is bound to result in the insecurity for the other. And the strategy of preemption derived from the concept of absolute security runs grievously counter to the international norms. The military alliances established during the Cold War era are already in no conformity with peace and development as the themes of the times. However, the US-led NATO and the US-Japan, US-ROK as well as US-Australia military treaties and alliances have not only continued to exist but also been strengthened. These military alliances have all developed into purely offensive organizations and posed real threats to other countries.

It can be seen from the circumstances depicted hereinabove that the international strategic situation over the recent years has evolved unrestrainedly with so many ups and downs and become complicated with so many variables that new destabilizing factors have cropped up to some extent. Nevertheless, peace and development remain the themes of the times and stability in the international situation in general is expected to maintain. In face of the existing contradictions and unstable factors in the world, every country should abide by the UN Charter and the widely recognized

norms for international relations. The North-South gap should be narrowed' continuously and the unjust, irrational international political and economic order must be transformed gradually through dialogue, consultation and cooperation. All sides should strive to promote democratization in the international relations and bring about common development and prosperity. Only by doing so can human society enjoy a stable and reliable international environment. It is to this end that Chinese Government has initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the new security concept of "mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination". As one of the developing countries, China is building with full confidence a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way and needs a good international environment for its construction and development. China will spare no efforts to improve and develop relations with all countries in the world especially the surrounding ones. The "peaceful rise" of China will never pose a threat to other countries. And in joint efforts with all countries in the world China is ready to make greater contributions towards the world's peace, stability and prosperity.

(An outline of speech for discussion at.Brazil High Military College, June 2005)

当前国际战略形势的主要特点及初步看法
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进入新世纪以来,尤其是“9.11”事件以来,国际形势发生了重大变化,和平与发展仍是当今时代的主题,求和平,谋发展是各国的共同愿望,但是天下并不太平,恐怖主义猖獗,单边主义盛行,军事力量失衡,热点问题依旧,民族,宗教,领土,冲突不断,传统安全和非传统安全互相交织,各种不安全因素有增无减,总的来说,当前国际形势维持着一种总体和平,局部战争,总体稳定,局部动荡,总体缓和,局部紧张的局面,主要有以下特点:

一、大国关系不断调整和改善,但她们的基本矛盾并未消除,“9.11”事件发生后,大国关系发生了重大变化,美国出于反恐斗争的需要,努力谋求国际社会尤其是各大国的同情和支持,各大国出于借反恐实现各自利益的现实考虑,充分利用这一契机,改善和加强与美国的关系,因此共同打击国际恐怖主义很快成为主要大国进行合作的新领域,行程了记互相借重,互相合作,又互相制约,相互竞争的局面,但是,另一方面,大国之间原有的矛盾并未因联合反恐而消除,而且随着形势的发展还展现出了一些新的矛盾,如美俄之间,在北约东扩问题以及在俄,“传统势力范围”内的争夺,中美在人权问题,台湾问题上的矛盾以及贸易上的摩擦,在美欧围绕欧洲独立防务,对伊战争以及伊战后重建问题上的分歧等,大国之间的这些矛盾和分歧处理不当将会严重影响世界的和平与稳定

二、世界多极化是历史发展的必然趋势,但是面临着重重阻力和制约,美国是当今世上唯一超级大国,拥有世界上最强大的经济和军事实力,但近年来由于其它国家和集团的发展,其总体力量相对削弱,俄罗斯经过10年徘徊,正由乱到治,经济以走出低谷,军事上仍具有可在一定程度上与美抗衡的战略威慑能力,日本以成为世界第二经济大国,正在谋求政治大国地位,欧盟不断扩大,欧元区经济不断改善,欧洲独立防务力量的建设提出了实质性质步伐,对美国长期在欧洲防务领域的主导地位提出了挑战,中国正在迅速崛起,经济保持长期高速增长,国际地位明显提高,东盟,阿盟非统等地区集团正在逐步成长,上述情况表明,世界多极化是一种必然趋势,另一方面,国际形势和国际关系出现一些新的情况和特点,主要表现在:霸权主义,单边主义,军事干涉主义有新的发展,多极化正面临着困难复杂的形势,多极化的现实将是一个漫长和曲折的过程,但是这一趋势不会根本逆转

三、联合国主导的国际安全机制受到严重冲击,建立世界新秩序,任重而道远,美以防止大规模杀伤性武器为借口,绕过联合国,采取先发制人,公然对伊拉克实施军

事打击,并推翻期合法政府,这种做法严重削弱联合国为国际安全的权威与作用,此外,美国还对所谓“流氓国家”“邪恶轴心”“暴政据点”采取军事高压和经济制裁政策,严重威胁这些国家的安全,美国的上述行径动摇了二战以后民族国家为主体,以联合国简章和公认的国际规则为基础的现存国际秩序,破坏了联合国安理会所代表的集体安全机制,当前,世界绝大多数国家主张维护和加强联合国的权威与作用,在联合国简章和公认的国际准则基础上建立新的秩序,但是,由于世界力量对比严重失衡,其它国家还不能对强权国家进行有效制约,公正,合理世界新秩序的建立将经历更多的曲折和反复,今年3月21日联合国秘书长安南向连大地交了联合国的改革报告,各国正进行认真研究和磋商,但是,联合国改革问题涉及方方面面的利益,事观国际社会的未来,因此要充分估计改革的复杂和长期性,如果仓促行事,飞弹不能达到加强联合国在公祭事务中发挥主导作用的目的的,还会加深国际社会的分歧和矛盾

四军事力量在国际关系中的作用更加突出,以高科技为主的新一轮军备竞赛似难避免,美国对伊拉克发动的战争在物表明,军事力量依然是维系国家安全和现实国家意志的重要手段,伊拉克战争将刺激世界各国进一步加入大军事投入,加快高科技军备建设步伐,那些面临霸权国家军事威胁的中小国家为避免重蹈覆辙,将极力谋求获得战略反制手段;世界主要大国也在调整军事战略,把加强质量建军,提高国防能力作为实现国家安全战略的重要目标之一,美国引领了这场新军事变革,自上世纪90年代中期,美国就提出了新军事变革的各种设想,“9.11”事件使美国的安全形势发生重大变化,美国开始对其军事战略进行重大变革,内容涵盖了战略基础,军队规模与结构,武器采购与研发,海外部署调整等,期核心包括三个方面;一是军队结构与部署调整以“轻型,“灵活与机动”为指导思想,以印附新型威胁;二是重点加强亚太地区的军事部署,三是大力发展导弹防御系统,其着眼点布景是应付当前的反恐需要,主要是为了在全球保持远战略优势

在美国带动下,其它发达国家紧随其后,发展中国家如,印度,巴西,韩国等也都架入了新军事变革的行列,当这些国家的军事能力超过防御需要时,就会影起更大范围的军备竞赛

五局部战争和武装冲突频频发生,地区热点问题此起彼伏,冷战结束后,爆发世界大战的可能性已经排除,但由于民族,宗教矛盾,领土,资源纠纷,全力争夺,外来干涉等因素,尤其是霸权主义和强权政治促使局部战生和武装冲突突然保持高数量,据统计,去年一年共发生局部战生和武装冲突36起,其中新发生15起,比2003年增加4起.

总体上看,全球地区热点和解和激化的势头并存,朝鲜核问题的六方会谈虽然遭遇暂时的挫折,朝美仍以延续对话进程为主要政策取向,目前,双方分歧明显,疑虑很深,都要求对方先做让步,布什总统连任后的政策条件整,朝方不断提出新的条件,增加了解决朝核问题的变量,伊朗与欧盟就伊朗核问题的谈判取得进展,伊表

示可考虑短期内延长暂停轴浓缩活动,但不同意全面放弃核反应堆建设,美未放弃通过外交途径解决伊核问题,但同时坚持伊必须全部放弃核武器计划,并有考虑对伊动武的迹象,美国继续加大对中亚地区渗透的力度,美国届吉尔吉斯斯坦议会选举之机来扶持亲美市立发展,阿卡耶夫总统在外市立迫使下,辞去总统职务,即反对派实现了“和平夺权”不能排除,美国支持的“颜色革命”在中亚其它国家引发动乱,在中东地区,引发暴力冲突的恶性循环并未终止,美试图主导中东问题的走向,坚持坦以压巴政策,巴内部不断出现政治危机,中东和平进程正面临新的考验

六国际恐怖活动在葡活跃,霸权主义和强权政治仍是引想世界和平与安全的主要因素“9.11”事件后,在世界各国的严密防范和严厉打击下,国际恐怖主义势力不断受挫,处境日亦艰难,被迫分散转移并调整策略,但自2002年9月以来,国际恐怖活动在度活跃,特别是2003年5月伊拉克战争结束以来,国际恐怖活动更呈增加之势,据统计,2004年世界上共发生各类恐怖事件,310余起,比2003年增加了20%,共造长2700余人死亡,8100余人受伤,分别比2003年增加约60%和50%,这标志着“基地”组织和其它国际恐怖组织经过一段时间潜伏后,又逐步活要起来,国际恐怖活动抬头给反恐斗争造成新的困难,对世界和和平安构成新的威胁,这不能不引起世界各国的严重关注和警惕,但就世界全局而言,局势紧张撼动担的主要根源还是霸权主义和强权政治,布什政治上台后,凭借其超强的军事和经济优势,推行新的全球战略,大力加强军事实力,鼓吹“先发制人”借口反恐和消除大规模杀伤性武器,不断干涉别国内政,甚至公然以武力推翻伊拉克政府,布什总统连任后,美国对外政策有可能做某些调整,但以单边主义,先发制人,崇尚武力为特点的,全球战略不会有重大改变,因此,霸权主义,强权政治,军事干涉主义的新发展使国际安全行事面临更加紧张和复杂的局面

七世界经济增长加快,弹长期垒精的矛盾开始充分暴露,随着伊主要战士结束以及美、日等国刺激竞技措施初见成效,世界经济开始出现较快增长,2003全年世界经济增长率达3.2%,2004年达到5%,总的来看,世界经济增长的前景看好,但在长期低迷中织累的矛盾开始对国际关西产生负面影响,首先,围绕全球化问题的分歧成为南北矛盾的新焦点,“多哈回合”二害”咽2005年1月1日前结束,但去年九月在墨西哥坎昆举行的世贸组织部长级会议上,由于各成员在农业等问题上并没有达成一致,会议无果而终,“多哈回合”谈判陷入僵局,今年3月,世贸组织成员的代表在日内瓦就农业问题进行紧急磋商,警管各方一致同意要努力推动谈判,争取在年终达成框架协议,但谈判并未取得实质性进展,其次,在全球化发展受挫的情况下,区一经济集团画加速发展,区域经济的发展既为各国对外贸易和经济增长创造了有利条件,同时也未新一轮全球化的发展设置了一些障碍,第三,各种型式的贸易保护主义正在抬头,引发大国之间的经济摩擦增多,第四经济的高速增长导致各国对石油等能源需求不断增加,一些国家之间开始发生能源争夺的事件

八综合安全,普遍安全,区域安全等新观念成为广泛共识,绝对安全和军事联盟等旧安全受到阻碍,当今世界,传统安全威胁继续存在,新的非传统安全威胁不断出现,金融,能源,环境,卫生,社会等方面的不安全因素对全人类构成了越来越大的危害,因此,从世纪80年代起,许多国家提出了综合安全的概念,称之为,“大安全观”在联合国及其它国家的领导下,一大批抵御非传统安全威胁的条约,公约相继出台,起到了积极作用,实现综合安全,大国负有特殊责任,然而某些大国未能积极响应

随着国际关系民主化的发展,普遍安全的原则受到更大的重视,现代条件下,小国,穷国与大国,富国享有同等安全的权利

随着地区一体化的发展,区域安全有了新的内涵,地区内各国面临着共同的安全威胁,任何一国都不能独善其身,也无法单独解决,因此,各个地区组织都把区域内的安全合作作为首要任务,逐步完善安全机制

但是,进入新世纪以来,美国仍在不断吹谷“绝对安全”概念和加强军事同盟的冷战思维,安全只能是相对的,一方的绝对安全必然构成另一方的不安全,绝对安全衍生的先发制人战略严重违反了国际法准则,冷战时期缔结的军事同盟以不符合和平发展的时代主题,而由美国主导的北约和美日,美韩,美澳军事条约和军事联盟又继续存在,而且还在不断加强,这些军事同盟都已逐渐成为纯进攻性组织,对其他国家构成了现实威胁

从上述情况可以看出,近年来国际战略形势跌宕起伏,复杂多变,不稳定因素有所增加,但和平与发展仍是当今时代的主题,国际形势总体稳定的局面渴望保持,对于当前世界上存在的诸多矛盾和不稳定因素,各国应遵守联合国宪章的原则以及公认的国际关系准则,通过对话,协商,合作,不断缩小南北之间的差距,逐步改变不公正,不合理的国际政治,经济秩序,大力倡导国际关系民主化,促进共同发展和繁荣,只有这样,人类社会才能获得稳定可靠的国际环境,为此,中国政府倡导和平共处五项原则以及“互信,互利,平等,协作”的新安全观,中国式一个发展中的国家,正在满怀信念的全面建设小康社会,中国的建设和发展需要良好的国际环境,中国将不遗余力的改善和发展与世界各国尤其是周边国家的关西,中国的“和平崛起”决不汇兑其它国家构成威胁,中国愿同世界各国一起努力为世界和平,稳定和繁荣做出贡献.

二00五年六月

(在巴西与巴西高等军事学院座谈提纲)