

Global Strategic and Security Risks 2025

Looking ahead to the world in 2025, the operation logic of international affairs, the development logic of science and technology, as well as the stability logic of peace and security, will continue to undergo profound changes. The contradiction between war and peace will be more prominent. The game of power and interest will be complex and intertwined. The trade-off between competition and cooperation will be tangled and difficult to decide. Factors of uncertainty and instability will also increase, which demand heightened attention to critical problems and risks spanning the global economy, international order, ideological trends, conflict resolution, and global governance.

1. Weak Global Economic Recovery, Persistent Uncertainty

While the global economy demonstrated resilience in 2024, it continues to face significant hurdles, including lackluster growth momentum and widening disparities in performance across regions. Looking ahead to 2025, it is anticipated that the pace of global economic growth will remain notably lower than the levels witnessed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the persistent influences of protracted geopolitical conflicts, the escalating competition among major powers,

and the profound transformations brought about by the scientific and technological revolution, the economic and financial policy rivalries among major countries are expected to become more intense. Moreover, the uncertainties plaguing the global economy persist and are likely to increase.

The world economy has experienced a weak recovery. Although the global economy demonstrated certain resilience in 2024, its growth remains sluggish. In the World Economic Outlook Update report released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2025, the forecast for world economic growth rate in 2025 was revised upward to 3.3%, yet it still falls short of the historical average of 3.7% recorded from 2000 to 2019. On the one hand, the dividends of previous technological innovations have largely been exhausted, the traditional factors driving economic growth are under constant impact, global supply chains are becoming fragmented, and the cost of international trade is steadily increasing, thereby impeding the pace of economic recovery. On the other hand, the tangible benefits of the new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation have not yet truly emerged. Neither general artificial intelligence nor quantum technology has fully realized profitability, making it difficult for them to be industrialized and to form new profit growth points.

Economic growth among major economies has diverged. According

to the IMF, among the eight developed economies, namely the US, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, the UK, and Canada, only three are anticipated to achieve a growth rate exceeding 2% in 2025. Meanwhile, out of the developing economies, including China, India, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, and South Africa, only four are projected to surpass a 4% growth rate. Among developed economies, the United States is projected to outpace its peers, whereas the European Union demonstrates relatively weak growth. The US economy benefits from strong consumer demand, a resilient labor market, and the seizing of artificial intelligence opportunities, resulting in economic growth that outpaces its potential growth rate. In contrast, within the euro zone, manufacturing and goods exports continue to be lackluster, and the economic recovery falls short of expectations. Notably, the economic leaders of the region, Germany and France, are expected to experience growth that is lower than the average level of the euro zone. The growth prospects for developing economies are worrying. During the first decade of the 21st century, developing economies witnessed the most rapid growth since the 1970s. However, this progress has waned following the Global Financial Crisis of 2008. It is projected that developing economies will conclude the first quarter of the 21st century with the weakest long-term growth outlook since 2000. The process by which developing economies are catching up with advanced economies has decelerated, and

the wealth gap between the rich and the poor has widened.

The international economic and financial order is in a state of significant chaos. As the rivalry among major powers intensifies, the United States and several major countries have adopted inward-looking policies, with fiscal policies becoming more unconstrained, monetary policies more aggressive, a lack of macroeconomic policy coordination, and industrial subsidies becoming more prevalent. Meanwhile, both the United States and certain developed economies have linked their economic policies to security issues, introduced protectionist measures under the guise of anti-globalization, established exclusive supply chain alliances based on values, and engaged in "decoupling and cutting off industrial and supply chains" under the guise of "de-risking", thereby undermining the foundation of international economic and trade cooperation. Trade protection aggravates economic turmoils. Should the US implement its plan of widespread tariff hikes and trigger retaliation, the world will face a "trade war" that is more intense, broader in scope, and more influential than during Trump's first term, severely impeding the momentum of stable economic and trade recovery. The World Bank has analyzed that if the US raises tariffs by 10 percentage points on all imports, the weak global growth rates could further decline by 0.3 percentage points in 2025. The weaponization of financial tools has swiftly transformed the international financial pattern. The United States

and some other countries regard financial instruments as a weapon of their foreign policies. Financial sanctions have become more comprehensive, stricter measures have been adopted, and the intensities have been escalated. They have even exhibited new features such as tool linkage and cross-border resonance, which have deeply undermined the impetus for international financial cooperation and impacted the stability of the financial system. For this reason, an increasing number of countries are beginning to promote the diversification of international reserve currencies and financial infrastructure, and the international financial landscape is undergoing changes.

The global economic governance is significantly lacking capacity. The existing global economic governance mechanism is encountering numerous difficulties. Stagnant reforms within the World Trade Organization (WTO) and ineffective multilateral arbitration mechanisms hinder the resolution of trade disputes. Meanwhile, geopolitical rivalries dilute the effectiveness of forums like the G20, which has even become politicized. The decision-making mechanisms of international economic institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank are still dominated by developed countries, with emerging economies and developing countries being underrepresented and thus in need of reform. However, in emerging fields like artificial intelligence and digital economy, the global economic and financial governance system lags behind in terms of rule-making and

regulation, and the international frictions regarding issues such as digital trade, data privacy, and financial sanctions are intensifying. Additionally, global issues such as extreme weather, public health crises, and debt risks have occurred frequently, and the global governance deficit has further widened, thereby endangering the sustainable development of the world economy.

Multilateral cooperation is the key to addressing global challenges. IMF emphasizes that multilateral cooperation is essential for mitigating the fragmentation of the global economy, sustaining growth and stability, and addressing global challenges. The rising prominence of the "Global South," represented by BRICS nations, has emerged as a promising force in optimizing international economic and financial governance. As of the beginning of 2025, Indonesia's accession as a formal BRICS member marks the bloc's first expansion into Southeast Asia. Alongside partnerships with countries such as Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Cuba, Bolivia, and Uganda, the expanded "Big BRICS Cooperation" demonstrates robust vitality and increases strategic significance. The enhanced influence of this framework positions BRICS as a key driver in shaping global economic development and transforming the international order.

2. The International Landscape Intricately Evolved, While Global Governance Stuck In Dilemma

In 2025, the international system with the United Nations at its core, and the international order based on international law, will face increasingly severe challenges. This leads to an uncertain future and urgent need for reforms.

The "Trump shock" has aroused widespread concerns. On January 20, 2025, Trump took office as the 47th President of the United States. It has sparked widespread concerns in the international community not only because he is changeable and unpredictable, but also due to his advocacy of "America First" political agenda and his foreign policy characterized by unilateralism and quid pro quo. On first day in office, Trump announced the withdrawal from several international organizations and treaties. According to Trump's previous remarks, he may also relax the regulations of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and crypto-currency. This will deepen the concept gap in global governance and increase security risks. In addition, Trump's tariff policies will disrupt the stability of the global industrial chains and supply chains, which will result in another hit to the international economic and trade orders.

There is a strong development of the "Global South", which may provide new impetus for the transition towards multi-polarization. The

trend of world multi-polarization is irreversible, and its historical process is facing a new turning point. With its increasing influence, rising autonomy and broadening consensus, the "Global South" has become the most dynamic driver in the process of multi-polarization. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the GDP percentage of emerging markets and developing economies rose to 41% in 2024. The concepts and mechanisms of South-South cooperation have become more attractive, which can be seen as ASEAN, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and other regional organizations enjoy a greater voice in regional and global affairs, as well as the historic expansion of BRICS membership. The "Global South" has become more actively involved in the reform process of the global governance system and worked more autonomously to shoulder important responsibilities: Azerbaijan, Brazil and Peru have held important multilateral meetings such as the UN Climate Change Conference, the G20 Summit and the APEC. Facing the "two conflicts", the "Global South" refused to take sides and advocated active mediations and promoted peace talks. China and Brazil released the Common Understandings Between China and Brazil on Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis, and led the establishment of the "Friends of Peace" group on the Ukraine crisis. With the joined hands of the "Global South", the UN Security Council adopts Resolution 2728 demanding an immediate

cease-fire in Gaza.

The Summit of the Future is brewing a major reform of the global governance, highlighting the direction of the reform of the international order. In September 2024, the Summit of the Future was held in the United Nations headquarters in New York, with the adoption of a Pact for the Future, as well as its two annexes namely the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations. The Pact for the Future is a roadmap of the UN for the reform of global governance, with 56 actions covering five main areas including sustainability, peace and security, science and technology innovation, youth and future generations, and the transformation of global governance. The Summit of the Future focuses mainly on the rise of emerging countries. It is designed to give developing countries a greater voice, and create a new multilateral cooperation mechanism within the UN framework. The Summit can fully demonstrate the current conditions and future direction of the international order, as well as the reform of global governance, in the context of the changing postures of the North and the South in the global development.

The world is still in turmoil and calling for reform. There is a long way to go to build a fairer and more equitable international order. The divergence of the world economy is spreading deeper. In the name of "de-risking", the United States and other countries have intensified the

differentiation of production and supply networks, deepened the scientific and technological gap, and aggravated the governance deficits. The sustainable development of the "Global South" is facing major challenges. Furthermore, the "Global South" also faces the risks of external intervention and discord sowed by others. In an attempt to win the competition with China, the United States has politicized the concept of the "Global South," disregarding the fundamental reality that China is the largest developing country. The US has sought to exclude China from the "Global South" and incited a leadership contest within this group, with the aim to impede the "Global South" from coalescing into a strong force and expanding its influence. Moreover, the key areas proposed by the Summit of the Future face numerous challenges, including an extensive array of projects, inadequate legal binding power, and the lack of negotiation on implementation plans. Complex contradictions persist in Security Council reform, such as the status of former defeated nations, the roles of large versus small countries, and divergent proposals. On issues like human rights and climate change, ideological and interest-based differences remain pronounced.

3. Two Conflicts Linger and Escalate, with Various Forces

Locked in a Stalemate

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has been lingering and escalating amid the debate over "war and peace". With Trump returning to the White House, there are obviously more variables in the Russia-Ukraine conflict. First, peace talks are difficult as the positions of the two sides are far apart. Russia and Ukraine still have major differences on many issues, and it is not easy for them to "sit at the negotiation table". Russia advocates a negotiation based on the new territorial reality and requests for a guarantee that Ukraine will not join NATO and will maintain a neutral, non-nuclear and non-aligned status. Ukraine, on the other hand, insists that the Russian army should withdraw from Crimea, Donbas and other regions, hopes to obtain security guarantees from the West and hold Russia accountable for the conflict. Against this background, Trump has changed his tune and said that he hopes to resolve the Russia-Ukraine conflict within six months. Second, before a comprehensive ceasefire of Russia-Ukraine conflict, there is still a risk of escalation. Both Russia and Ukraine are deeply aware that "what has not gained on the battlefield will be hard to obtain at the negotiation table". Although ceasefire negotiation has been put on the agenda, it seems that neither Russia nor Ukraine has given up the intention of leveraging the conflict to gain more bargaining

chips for themselves. Affected by this, the situation on the Russia-Ukraine battlefield is likely to escalate further in the future. Third, halting the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is like "trying to stop water from boiling by scooping it up and pouring it back", which is not conducive to solving the deep-lying contradictions. The essence of the Russia-Ukraine conflict involves the work of reconstructing the European security architecture which is both complicated and tremendous. After the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Sweden and Finland joined NATO successively, changing the security pattern in Europe, which not only greatly increased Russia's sense of insecurity, but also further deepened the contradictions between Russia and Europe. Judging from the "Trump's Plan" revealed so far, the US solution to the Russia-Ukraine conflict is likely to be achieving an in-place ceasefire by putting pressure on Ukraine. The Russia-Ukraine conflict may return to the "Minsk model" and become a "frozen conflict". This plan will not solve the contradictions behind the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In the foreseeable future, the contest between Europe and Russia is expected to continue.

The Palestine-Israel conflict is simmering beneath the fragile ceasefire agreement. With the emergence of the "Trump effect", Israel has successively reached ceasefires with Hezbollah and Hamas. However, the two ceasefire agreements are "as thin as a cicada's wing", and the peace prospect in the Middle East is still not optimistic. Although the two

"temporary ceasefire agreements" are on the table, the risk of intensification between Palestine and Israel still exists. Both Lebanon and Israel have expressed dissatisfaction with the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and are expected to continue to clash over border issues. On the Palestinian side, with the first-phase ceasefire agreement in Gaza taking effect on January 19, 2025, the 15-month-long conflict has finally seen a glimmer of peace. However, this does not mean that the Gaza conflict has completely ended. Judging from the already released agreement, Israel has left plenty of rooms for resuming the war. Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu expressed that Israel will continue to fight in Gaza even if a ceasefire agreement is reached. Trump strongly supported Israel and has appointed Mike Huckabee as the US Ambassador to Israel. The international community generally believes that Trump's Palestine-Israel policy will unprecedently intensify the conflict, making the regional security situation more volatile. The confrontation between the US, Israel and Iran has intensified. After the outbreak of the Gaza conflict, Iran and its proxy forces have been responding from the periphery and engaging in contest with the US and Israel. After the leadership of Hamas and Hezbollah were defeated and the Bashar al-Assad's regime was overthrown, the Iranian camp has been greatly weakened. At this stage, the far-right forces in Israel are on the rise and advocate pressing on the victory and directly attacking Iran's

nuclear facilities to completely solve the security threat. The hardliners of Iran have proposed to accelerate the construction of nuclear weapons to change the strategic passive position. With Trump's return to power, the US will intensify its crackdown and pressure on Iran, and the uncertainty of US policy toward Iran will significantly increase in the future. The Houthi group have become more and more courageous in the face of setbacks, and the situation in the Red Sea continues to heat up. In order to support Hamas, the Houthi group have repeatedly launched missiles and drones to attack targets in Israel and harassed merchant ships in the Red Sea since November 2023, disrupting the global supply chain. In order to contain the Houthi group, the US-UK coalition forces and Israel have launched several rounds of attacks against them, but the effect is worse than expected. Overall, although the Houthi group have suffered some losses from the attacks by the US, UK and other countries, the Houthi group's rule in Yemen is still stable and they have the confidence to confront the US and Israel. It is expected that the fighting between the US, Israel and Houthi group will continue, and the waves in the Red Sea will be difficult to calm down in the short term.

4. Emerging Technologies Accelerate the Iteration, Science and Technology Governance is Facing a Test

Global scientific and technological innovation is driving up the "fast track". In 2025, new technologies and new industries represented by artificial intelligence, aerospace and biotechnology will continue the rapid development trend of the past few years, and are expected to make revolutionary breakthroughs. The AI scalability, multimodality capabilities and the potential to reshape the industry will be further enhanced, creating more disruptive new products, new business forms and new models, and Quantum AI may become a new opportunity. New materials and technologies in the aerospace sector may be invested into research and development, testing and even practical application in a faster speed, and commercial space industry has entered a period of accelerated development. New technologies such as artificial intelligence enable gene-editing therapy, biological breeding, and synthetic biology to be more creative, and the economic value is further highlighted as the application is constantly expanding. The intersection of emerging technologies will become an endless "blue ocean", as the huge strategic and commercial values motivate the pace of human scientific and technological innovation faster and faster... But at the same time, scientific and technological governance is facing increasing challenges.

The binary debate between "safety regulation" and "accelerated development" is becoming increasingly fierce, and the risk of AI getting out of control is particularly prominent. As the development of global science and technology is driving up the fast lane, more and more people agree with the "effective accelerationism". The contradiction between the rapid development of new technologies and safety supervision is becoming more and more prominent and difficult to reconcile. The "overheating" and lack of regulation of emerging technologies will bring incalculable risks, especially for artificial intelligence. More "smarter" AI may have the abilities to replicate itself and hide its strength so as to avoid management by human. With the wide application of algorithms and automated systems in key fields such as autonomous driving and financial transactions, the AI's algorithmic bias and logic vulnerability may face malicious attacks, leading to serious security accidents and economic losses. Forbes magazine predicts that "the first AI security accident may happen in 2025".

The underlying logic of the development of science and technology has profoundly changed, and the development gap brought about by new technology may be further deepened. Artificial intelligence accelerates the speed of technology iteration and man-machine replacement, making the developing countries, low and middle income economies that used to rely on the labor force to participate in the international division of labor

as well as rely on the technology transfers to accumulate growth potential, face severe challenges. At the same time, with their advantages in technologies, capitals, talents and markets, the developed countries can continuously accelerate their R&D and application, further expanding their advantages. Moreover, for developing countries especially poor countries, scientific and technological development also defines new economic factors of production and "forms of exploitation", and creates a new "pyramid structure". Data is a typical example. Based on the hegemonic thinking, the United States and certain countries seek a superior monopoly on artificial intelligence, with grabbing a large amount of data from developing especially poor countries, and even creating the "class differentiation on data" and "data slaves". This phenomenon is likely to be more common in 2025, which will affect the fairness and effectiveness of global science and technology governance, and aggravate the imbalance and inequality of global development.

Geopolitical competition in the emerging field of science and technology is intensifying, and international cooperation and coordination are facing difficulties. The fourth Industrial Revolution, marked by artificial intelligence, is developing in depth and breadth. The ability of scientific and technological innovation has become an important standard to measure national strength, and scientific and technological competition has become the key to great powers competition. In recent years, the US

has formed cliques under the guise of "de-risking" in key scientific and technological fields, trying to curb China's progress by "decoupling and cutting off industrial and supply chains" and "building small yard, high fence". Many countries recognize the emerging technology as the key to enhancing national competitiveness and strategic position, therefore they compete exclusively and fiercely in technology R&D, market share, standard setting and the like, speed up the pace of introducing regulations on technology subsidies and investment regulations, build up various technology alliance "circles". All these actions have caused more intense trade frictions and technology blockades, destroyed the good atmosphere of international cooperation in science and technology, and affected the stability and coordination of global science and technology governance. However, due to differences in development levels, interests demand and regulatory policies among countries, it will be more difficult to achieve a unified international governance standard and a cooperation framework, and there will be more obstacles on the cooperation in transnational data flow, technology sharing, risk prevention and control, which will reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of global science and technology governance in the coming years. Scientific and technological innovation will become more factioned, and its governance will become more fragmented, which will be prominent risks in the science and technology field in 2025.

5. "Nation First" Goes in Fashion, "the Law of the Jungle" Returns

2024 is destined to be a year of historic significance. As a veritable "super election year", more than 70 countries or regions hold leadership or parliamentary elections, accounting for half of the world's population. The most eye-catching one is Trump's return and becoming the 47th president of the United States. "Trumpism" has been accelerated to transform into specific policies, which will not only change the United States, but also have a broader impact on the world.

Emphasizing "Nation First", the "right turn" of the United States and Europe has subsequent effects. Trump believes that in order to achieve "Make America Great Again", it is necessary to adhere to the concept of "America First". "America First" and "Make America Great Again" have developed from political slogans serving the needs of the election to a political movement that has deeply swept the United States. While continuing to change the domestic and foreign policies of the United States, these ideas are also constantly changing the way the United States views the world and deals with other countries. For other Western right-wing parties, similar to "America First", they almost all emphasize "national priority", and believe that they need to maximize their own interests. They also show a certain degree of xenophobia, and even believe that further participation in regional and global governance is a

burden rather than a positive asset. Right-wing and extreme right-wing forces continue to rise in European politics, and many right-wing parties have successively come to power, leading to a collective "right turn" phenomenon on Western politics. In 2025, United States and Europe will be more contemptuous of mutually beneficial cooperation, and will be more likely to insist on doing things in their own ways.

The "law of the jungle" is stirring up the world at an accelerated pace. As the "right turn" becomes a trend in the West, the "national priority" is accordingly becoming more and more popular and is turning into the governing philosophy of some major countries, including the United States. For example, although Trump claims to be a "peace president", he proposed to regain control of the Panama Canal, acquire Greenland, and even annex Canada and other territorial expansions around his second term. He wants to "reshape" the United States internally and the international order such as world trade externally. All these have made the "law of the jungle" in international politics return again, and the shadow of imperialism in the 21st century is looming. It is conceivable that under the influence of "national priority" and "demonstration" of the United States, many countries may be motivated to pursue the "law of the jungle", creating more discomforting uncertainties to the direction that the world will head to.

Where the world should go in the future is a major issue that all

parties must consider and resolve. A political trend often influences the direction of a country or even international politics through key figures, which manifest nowadays in the actions of Trump and other leaders of right-wing parties in Europe. Objectively speaking, the main reason why the "national priority" trend featured by right-wing conservatism and populism is prevailing in the United States and other Western countries, lies in that they have failed to manage their economy, respond to the globalization challenges and elevate their political governance capabilities in a timely manner, leading to a simultaneous intensification and outbreak on economic, political, social and even cultural contradictions, and finally resulting in a quickly slide towards "Nation First" in the field of politics.

Influenced by this trend, relations between countries, especially between major powers, will become more complex and changeable. In addition to the continued pressure and test on Sino-US relations, even the relationship between the United States and its allies is far from easy. Disputes between countries over trade and other issues will become more prominent and fierce, globalization will encounter stronger headwinds, and the global trade system may face major challenges. Global governance will be more difficult, since it will be more challenging for all parties to reach a consensus on the interests due to "national priority". The status of international organizations such as the United Nations will

also be shaken, and the anarchy of the international community will become more prominent. In this process, the rise of the "Global South" will attract more attention, the evolution and change of the international order will accelerate, until a new model accepted by all parties is formed. However, history has repeatedly shown that this process is by no means easy.

In short, whether it is 2024 or 2025, the process of world changes unseen in a century has accelerated into the "fast lane". In particular, with the trend of "national priority" is prevailing, mankind has entered a wider "unknown waters". Countries need not only to fasten their seat belts and continue to move forward, but more importantly, to conduct in-depth and serious thinking on the major issue that where the world should go.

6. Looking Ahead to China in 2025: A Stability Force in the Accelerated Evolution of the World Changes Unseen in a Century

Nowadays, the international situation is becoming more chaotic and intertwined, geopolitical conflicts are escalating, global economy recovery is sluggish, the societies of all countries are seeking for change, and the world has entered a new period of transformation and instability. Against this background, China successfully convened the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to draw up a new blueprint and embark on a new journey. Looking ahead to 2025, China will continue to bear in mind the larger picture, shoulder responsibilities for the greater good, advance the right and just cause, bring broader opportunities to the world development by its tough and strong economy, provide the world with more Chinese solutions and actions under the guidance of the concept of a shared future for mankind. China will actively promote global modernization featuring peaceful development, mutually beneficial cooperation and common prosperity by sharing the experience of Chinese path to modernization, as well as promote global prosperity and progress, and provide much-needed stability to a turbulent world.

First, China remains the driving force for global economic growth.

In 2024, despite mounting external pressure and domestic difficulties, Chinese economy overcame various difficulties and achieved "generally stable with steady progress". China successfully achieved the expected economic growth targets, demonstrating strong resilience and great potential. "I'm bullish on China's economy in the medium and long term," said confidently by Borge Brende, president of the World Economic Forum (WEF), on January 15, 2025.

2025 is the final year of China's 14th Five-Year Plan. China will comprehensively deepen reform, make solid advance in Chinese path to modernization, further improve systems and mechanisms for high-standard opening up, and continuously unleash the potential of dividends of the super-large market. On December 1, 2024, China gave all the least developed countries with which it has diplomatic relations zero-tariff treatment for 100 percent tariff lines, which helped the import growth of relevant countries increased by 18.1% in that month, 5.8 percentage points faster than the previous 11 months, fully proving that China's development can bring broad opportunities to more countries in the world and is the driving force of global economic growth.

Second, China has always been a stable source in a turbulent world. The Chinese people have always loved peace. Since the founding day, the People's Republic of China have firmly pursued an independent and peaceful foreign policy. 70 years ago, the Chinese government proposed

firstly the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence", which became a great initiative in the history of international relations. 70 years later, the Chinese government celebrated the 70th anniversary of the publication of the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence", and gave an epochal answer to the important question of "what kind of world to build and how to build it", which is "building a community with a shared future for mankind". In 2024, China actively worked for the restoration of world peace, pushed the UN Security Council to adopt the first ceasefire resolution in Gaza, facilitated the reconciliation dialogue and the signing of the Beijing Declaration by various Palestinian factions, mediated peace in northern Myanmar and facilitated multiple rounds of peace talks among conflicting parties, supported Afghanistan to build an inclusive political framework and realize peaceful reconstruction, made consistent efforts to achieving the political resolution of the Korean Peninsula issue; and adhere to the principle of "Syrian-led and Syrian-owned" to help Syria protect sovereignty and restore stability.

In 2025, China will continue to advocate the new vision of security featuring common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, actively promote the implementation of the global security initiative, and continue to promote the steady development and sound interaction of China-US relations. Chinese President Xi Jinping stressed on January 17, 2025, when he took a phone call with US President-elect Trump that "the

two sides should follow the principles of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, work more closely together, do more big, practical and good things that benefit the two countries and the world, and keep the two giant ships of China and the United States sailing forward along the route of steady, sound and sustainable development".

Third, China has always been a contributor to the world prosperity and progress. China has long advocated the concept of "if you want to establish yourself, help others establish themselves; if you want to succeed, help others succeed", and has embraced the feeling and pursuit of "developing oneself and helping others thrive, and extending benevolence to the whole world". In 2024, Chinese President Xi Jinping outlined China's eight actions for global development at the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, announced eight measures in support of Global South cooperation at "BRICS Plus" dialogue, actively promoting the cause of the global development. Considering the reasonable concerns of developing countries, China promoted the adoption of an U.N. General Assembly resolution on enhancing international cooperation on AI capacity-building, worked with fellow Global South nations to jointly launch an Initiative on International Cooperation in Open Science, and pushed for the adoption of the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance at COP29. The joint construction of the "Belt and Road" has entered a stage of high-quality development, with China Railway

Express rolling out more than 100000 trains. The Port of Chancay is becoming the newest landmark of the Asia-Latin America land-sea corridor in the new era.

In 2025, China will fully implement the comprehensive plan made by President Xi Jinping at the fourth symposium on the "Belt and Road" construction work which takes place at the end of 2024, and promote the joint construction on high-quality development of "Belt and Road". China will continue to bear in mind the larger picture, shoulder responsibilities for the greater good, and advance the right and just cause. China will continue to hold high the banner of peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit, and strive to promote world peace, tranquility and the common progress of mankind, and become "a firm force for peace", "a firm force for unity", "a firm force for openness", "a firm force for justice" and "a firm force for inclusiveness".