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Abstract. *In the backdrop of globalization, there are unprecedented challenges to China's national security strategy. With rapid changes in the global situation, China should reassess and reformulate its national security strategy under the new environment. This essay does such an analysis of China's national security strategy in some detail and offers comprehensive and systematic considerations.*

Keywords: *China, national security strategy, peaceful development, open strategy, sustainable development.*

1. The Complicated Situations and Heavy Tasks Facing China National Security

Globalization poses significant challenges for China's national security strategy. As the international landscape is rapidly evolving, China has to re-evaluate and readjust its national security strategy to meet the new context of the world. This article seeks to systematically break down China's national security strategy.

2. The Cloistered Academic Maria Sa to Read the Memo Led Question.

And enduring shocks from the global financial crisis and major shifts in the geopolitics of international relations have left deep mark on the global economic order. The lopsided nature of global economic recovery only exacerbates the revolutionary metamorphosis of international relations. The world of international relations is now in a period of profound and historic changes.

Peace and development are the timeless themes of the world. But a mainstream view in international relations is still that of cooperation and coordination. Countries are bound to come together when it affects them deeply in financial and economic crises. Some biggest players of the world, insuring the development of Afghanistan as a tactic for cooperation, use the collective achievements of interests. In this course, peace in the world is a necessary condition for countries to pursue development, and stable factors still exist in the changing world.

But moving pieces in the international space are beginning to emerge more and more. Abrupt changes in the power relations of the great powers are powerful shocks to the future of the world. The joint ascent of developing nations, as well as variations in traditional power relations, means that the current system of international order is facing an existential challenge. As global governance continues to develop is deepened, the concept of "one person's gain is not necessarily another person's loss" has also been accepted by people. The principle of coexistence through common interest is reaching consensus among the major powers. Many more countries are going to how they govern international relations are overwhelming repudiating outdated and zero-sum approaches as diversification and democratization become priorities.

This shift indicates that a new common order is emerging in an era of globalization, and the prerequisites of peaceful change are starting to exist. China's unique status and formidable challenges in the transformative international landscape are worth noting. Many have been taken aback by the rapid pace of China's rise. China has emerged as a key global player in reform, its GDP having surpassed Japan in 2010 to become the world's second-largest economy — concrete proof of its expanding influence. With the expansion of China's national interests around the globe, China is now evolving from a country that only provided benefits to its territories and citizens to a country that shares international benefits, which causes an increase in strategic competition between other countries and China.

Balance of power between China and neighboring countries has undergone enduring changes. As a result, the strategic direction and deployments on China are now viewed as sensitive subject matters. While established powers engage in ever "closer coordination" in their efforts to manage China's rise, nearby nations (particularly Japan and select ASEAN countries) seek to use China's transitional position to their strategic advantage. Inside China, unwanted domestic upheavals like separatism work hand in hand with foreign power opposition, threatening to derail the Chinese development course, blocking a bright future, and putting peaceful evolution in jeopardy.

Such a scenario would exacerbate challenges for China, which has always been at the front of the pack of rising powers. China's national security strategy, its shortcomings and limitations, as viewed through the lens of these complexities of the current international landscape, reveal the need for further in-depth analysis and improvements.

The International Context of the National Security Strategy of China: Limitations and Deficiencies The first is a lack of comprehensive strategic planning. Inadequacies in back-of-the-envelope strategic planning characterize the economic nature of the national strategy. As yet, China has not worked out a comprehensive repositioning of its general strategy within this new global environment underpinning future socioeconomic development.

3. Full suggestions of the report, and the report, What elements to improve in China national security strategy?

(1). Optimize Order Construction by Seizing Strategic High Ground

China should lead a fair and reasonable development of world order. China, to undertake the global stage, must rise to the high ground of order construction. The end of the founding consensus is leading to profound transformations of the existing world order but such a consensus no longer suits the emerging realities of the international arena; it is high time for a new world order that can only be shaped with the participation of all states. China should exploit the rope to climb the peaks and advocate for a more equitable and just world order.

China, as an important participant in the international community, should not be a passive observer or complain about the history, but should be a constructive builder in the world order in the trend of red tide of history, and play a responsibility of opportunities steward (in the history upsurge). A fair and rational world order enhances the

environment for China's development while promoting cooperation and growth among all countries and diminishing conflicts and disputes. Destructive, Controversial Remarks At the beginning: China's efforts to change the world order, while protecting its own interests, serve the cause of world peace and development. ”

(2). Principle: Establish China's Leading Role in East Asian Order

The protection of East Asian order in support of China's strategic interests is essential, as the change of world order is another part of great power competition. China will need strategic pathways which can transform order in East Asia through reinforcing common interests and responsibilities, establishing an authoritative role in a global power context that provides support for China's aspirations as a global great power.

East Asia, which is both a neighboring region and a necessary area for global economic growth, presents an opportunity for China to further its influence and optimize regional stability through enhanced cooperation with neighboring countries. As the hub of interregional relations in the regional order, the best way China can exert its positive influence to the optimum is to provide a favorable opportunity and space for its development through regional integration.

In short, a complex and changing international environment requires China to give top priority to enriching its national security strategy. The key is that by following some specific rules, China not only can cope with balancing the international environment more flexibly and safely, but also actively promote world peace.

Additionally, engaging in dialogue with neighboring countries is imperative for the averting of hostility, as well as a solid geopolitical environment. Regular exchanges and joint exercises can build trust and understanding and reinforce shared interests in maritime security and economic development.

At the same time, investment in technology-enabled maritime reconnaissance and environmental protection solutions will strengthen China's space to monitor efficient its territorial waters. We can also strengthen advanced data-sharing mechanisms among regional partners in the fight against illegal fishing and marine pollution — essential to sustainable development, said Souter.

Moreover, China should engage in more international venues for ocean governance so that it can have a say in international discussions about maritime law and exploration moving forward. By being proactive, they are not only solidifying their commitment towards international norms, but they are also setting themselves up as a responsible leader in the global maritime community.

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PANORAMA OF SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCE

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Abstract: As a new practice that has attracted much attention at home and abroad in the banking industry, supply chain finance is not only opening up new markets and profit paths for banks, but also attracting increasingly attention in the business community for its significant effect of reducing the cost of supply chain management. This paper explores in depth the real economic background of supply chain finance, analyzes the process of its gradual from